

JUVENILE DIVISION of the

lucas county court of common pleas

1999 annual report

**celebrating 100 years of juvenile
justice in america (1899-1999)**



Board of Lucas County Commissioners



Juvenile Justice and Detention Center Ground Breaking, April 12th, 1999



Judge James A. Ray



Commissioner Sandy Isenberg

**Court of Common Pleas
Juvenile Division
Lucas County, Ohio**

**James A. Ray
Judge**



**Joseph A. Flores
Judge**

Dear President Isenberg, Commissioners, fellow citizens,

As our ability to gather and analyze data improves, the Lucas County Juvenile Court and the child and family care systems are poised to reach a new plateau of service to parents, youth, and families.

Good, solid research tells us what causes violence, chronic delinquency, school drop out, teen pregnancy, and suicide among our youth. Data gathered from Lucas County tells us that parental approval of the problem behaviors, poor family management, early involvement in the problem behaviors, peer associates who are involved in the problem behaviors, and academic failure in early elementary school contribute to the problems in our County to a high degree. These risk factors can be reduced and a plan has been developed to do so.

THE LUCAS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIES PLAN* has been written based on the research, the data gathered, and focuses on specific outcomes. These annual reports will now become not just a statistical report of the status of our youth each year, they will also chronicle our progress in providing our children with safe, nurturing, and structured environments where all adults are committed to their success. We should also see a reduction in the level of violence and chronic delinquency among our youth.

Sincerely,

James A. Ray
Administrative Judge

Joseph A. Flores
Judge

*call (419)213-6700 for a CDROM copy of the Comprehensive Strategy Plan

DESCRIPTION AND JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division was created by statute in 1977 to decide cases involving juveniles. The establishment of a separate, distinct Juvenile Division within the Lucas County Common Pleas judicial system was an acknowledgment of the specialization and greater community emphasis on juvenile justice.

The courts of common pleas, the only trial courts created by the Ohio Constitution, are established by Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution. The jurisdiction of courts of common pleas is outlined in Article IV, Section 4.

There is a court of common pleas in each of Ohio's 88 counties. Courts of common pleas have original jurisdiction in all felony cases and all civil cases in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$500. Most courts of common pleas have specialized divisions created by statute to decide cases involving juveniles, probate matters, and domestic relations matters. Lucas County is one of 17 courts in Ohio that has only juvenile jurisdiction.

Juvenile Divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 years of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent, and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, nonsupport, visitation, custody, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

Common Pleas judges are elected in odd-numbered years to six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot. A person must be an attorney with at least six years of experience in the practice of law to be elected or appointed as a common pleas judge. The Governor makes appointments to fill vacancies in courts of common pleas that occur between elections.

GOAL OF THE COURT

The goal of the Juvenile Division is to effectively, efficiently, and equitably administer justice in all matters brought before it. Due process, responsible administration of the law, humane consideration and social awareness are imperative. The reasonable and responsible balance of society's just demands and the individual's rights are implicit.

Simply put, the goal of the Court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance, and treatment that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child. The judges and administrative staff have concern not only for resolving cases in court but also for improving family life, personal relationships, and education and social services for families with the community. With this in mind the Juvenile Division proceeds with the confidence to achieve its goals; realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success, but nonetheless committed to its ideal.

2151.01 CONSTRUCTION; PURPOSE. [JUVENILE COURT]

The sections in 2151. of the Revised Code, with the exception of those sections providing for the criminal prosecution of adults, shall be liberally interpreted and construed so as to effectuate the following purposes:

- (A) To provide for the care, protection, and mental and physical development of children subject to 2151. of the Revised Code;
- (B) To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care, and rehabilitation;
- (C) To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;
- (D) To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151. of the Revised Code is executed and enforced, and in which the parties are assured a fair hearing, and their constitutional and other legal rights are recognized and enforced.

2151.34 TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN CUSTODY, DETENTION HOME

A child who is alleged to be a delinquent child, or juvenile traffic offender may be confined in a place of juvenile detention for a period not to exceed ninety days . . .

. . . Upon the advise and recommendation of the judge, the board of county commissioners shall provide, by purchase, lease, construction, or otherwise, a place to be known as a detention home, which shall be within convenient distance of the juvenile court and shall not be used for the confinement of adults charged with criminal offenses and in which delinquent, unruly, dependent, neglected or abused children, or traffic offenders may be detained until final disposition. . . . The county or district detention home shall be maintained as provided in sections 2151.01 to 2151.54 of the Revised Code.

1999 THE YEAR IN REVIEW

subject: Parents must OK teenagers= drive time - New rule will be difficult to enforce
dateline: January 1, 1999
source: By David Patch, Toledo Blade Staff

Parents of budding drivers will have to get a first-hand look at how their children=s skills evolve behind the wheel.

Drivers under age 18 have new licensing rules that include a requirement that they drive for 50 hours under the supervision of a parent or legal guardian - with at least 10 of those hours at night - before taking Ohio=s road test.

As part of their child=s - or ward=s - application for a probationary license a parent or guardian must sign a notarized statement that the 50 hours of supervised driving has been completed.

subject: Ottawa Hills starts juvenile diversion plan
dateline: January 21, 1999
source: By Chase Clements, Toledo Blade Staff

The Ottawa Hills police in March will be starting a new diversion program for juveniles arrested in the village for juvenile possession of alcohol. It will be available to first offenders only.

The plan has the enthusiastic endorsement of the Juvenile Court judges. Judge James Ray said he was initially skeptical of the idea but came around after being convinced that the proposed program would not give advantages not available for youngsters arrested elsewhere in the county.

Under the plan a juvenile and his parents must agree to participate in the program. That involves an assessment of the severity of the youth=s alcohol involvement and a program of treatment that might include either inpatient or outpatient treatment, an education program, and a community service component - all at the expense of the family involved.

If the program is completed, the court charges are dropped and the youth has no record. If it is not completed, the court case is still active.

subject: Juvenile ranks in adult system at an increase - Lucas County cracks down on hard core crime by children
dateline: January 24, 1999
source: By Robin Erb, Toledo Blade Staff

Lucas County is cracking down on its most violent juvenile delinquents, and it seems girls are most frequently joining the ranks, according to numbers released by the juvenile court.

In 1998, Lucas County Juvenile Court judges ordered 31 youths, three were girls - a startling record-setting statistic to those close to the local juvenile system. Only five girls under the age of 18 are in adult prisons across the state, compared to 122 boys the same age, according to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

The 31 teenagers tried as adults in 1998 is nearly double the 16 juveniles transferred to adult court in 1997. It surpasses the previous high of 22 transferred during 1993.

subject: Alcohol too easy for teens to get - policy panel told
dateline: January 26, 1999
source: By Toledo Blade Staff

If teenagers want alcohol, they can get it in a variety of ways, which is why they often aren't caught, a local group formed to curb underage drinking heard. A Springfield High School junior told the Lucas County Prevention Partnership that 40 to 45 per cent of the students in her class drink at least occasionally. She went on to say that parents are sometimes the problem. In most circles, there is the cool set of parents who are willing to buy alcohol for kids, she said.

The meeting was the first of three hearings for the policy panel, a group of 18 community, business, and student representatives that wants to make changes to help prevent problems that stem from underage drinking.

subject: Police in school rated success, but bill looms
dateline: March 23, 1999
source: By Jack Baessler, Toledo Blade Staff

After five years of smooth sailing, school and city officials are embroiled in a standoff over who should loosen the purse strings to continue paying for 16 police officers in Toledo Public high and junior high schools. Since 1994, the city has been paying the salaries of the officers at an annual cost calculated at \$770,000. But about 5 months ago Toledo Mayor Carty Finkbeiner said he wants the schools district to pay at least half of the cost. The mayor acknowledges the good work the program does in cutting crime and creating better relations between children and police. His stance to end the program has irked Toledo Board of Education and city council members.

The city's chief role is to protect the health and safety of its citizens and the public schools' primary purpose is to educate children, said Terry Glazer president of the school board.

subject: Study: Teen smokers harmed most
dateline: April 7, 1999
source: From the Toledo Blade's Wire Service

Smoking in the teenage years causes permanent genetic changes in the lungs and forever increases the risk of lung cancer - even if the smoker quits, a study finds. And the younger the smoking starts, the more damage is done.

Researchers have found that ex-smokers who started smoking during adolescence have higher levels of DNA damage to their lungs and blood - a known risk for lung cancer - than ex-smokers who started smoking as adults. The findings appeared in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

subject: Juvenile sentencing revamp due - New guidelines may allow incarceration up to age 25
dateline: April 18, 1999
source: By Mike Jones, Toledo Blade Staff

New sentencing guidelines for juveniles may allow delinquents to be held by the Ohio Department of Youth Services from as young as 10 years old to age 25, according to the current thinking of a commission of the Ohio Supreme Court.

The commission is also likely to reduce the number of cases that fit into a category requiring a juvenile court judge to certify a juvenile for prosecution as an adult.

Another major change likely to be recommended is the authorization for juvenile court judges to sentence defendants to time in an adult penitentiary. Under this plan a judge would stay the adult sentence if the juvenile complied with juvenile institution regulations. This change would include the right to a trial by jury.

subject:	Family drug court is aim of state grant - Altering behavior is program intent
dateline:	May 2, 1999
source:	By Mike Jones, Toledo Blade Staff

Lucas County Juvenile Court will share a \$215,000 grant to establish a family drug court meant primarily to alter the behavior of parents who are liable to lose custody of their children because of parents= drug abuse. The grant from the state calls for the court to stress the supervision and treatment of parents in abuse and neglect cases. It is estimated that 70 percent of the parents whose children have been taken from them are substance abusers. Protection of the children is the primary consideration, but the grant for the drug court is aimed at establishing a treatment program for parents to increase the chances of reuniting families.

The grant has been awarded by the Ohio Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services and the Ohio Department of Human Services.

AWe want to increase the probability that parents can correct the inadequate circumstances for raising children which their substance abuse has created,≡ Judge James Ray said.

subject:	Detention center for juveniles hailed
dateline:	May 12, 1999
source:	By Sandra Svoboda, Toledo Blade Staff

The \$24 million 125-bed Lucas County Juvenile Justice and Detention Center is as much a testament to caring about youth as it is a place to punish criminals efficiently, court officials said in anticipation of today=s ground breaking.

The center, in the 1800 block of Speilbusch Avenue, will replace the aging, crowded Child Study Institute. The building=s roughly 192,000 square feet will house a detention center, courtrooms, probation officers, juvenile prosecutors, the victim witness program, administrative offices, training areas, medical and counseling services, and recreational areas.

Much of the new center=s design is related to security. Guards have clear views of cells and of the waiting area outside the 12 courtrooms. Cameras and electronic security use the latest technology. Double doors lock between departments.

The \$24 million cost will be funded primarily by the county, supplemented by a \$6.5 million grant from the Ohio Department of Youth services, a \$500,000 federal housing and urban development grant, and a \$412,436 federal block grant.

subject:	Agreement is reached on officers in schools
dateline:	June 28, 1999
source:	By Toledo Blade Staff

City and school officials have tentatively struck a deal to share the cost of putting police officers in the city=s public high schools and junior highs. Toledo Public Schools would pay about \$200,000 in the next school year to continue the program. Under the compromise the City of Toledo would pay \$340,000 and there would be 11 officers - not the current 16- in the program. In cases where buildings are close, officers would cover two school buildings.

subject:	Survey has good news on youths= well-being - Health indicators headed upward
dateline:	July 9, 1999
source:	By Kenneth Cooper, Times Post News Service in the Toledo Blade

It=s a relatively good time to be young, according to a government report that found the nation=s children doing better by many measures of health and well being.

The most surprising finding was that 10 per cent fewer high school seniors and sophomores admitted smoking, a statistic that has been on the rise since 1991. The national trend was likewise headed in the right direction in almost every other measure of health, education, and family resources. Juveniles were committing less crime. Teenage girls were having fewer babies. More children were going to preschool. And fewer were dying, from infancy to adolescence.

The annual study was conducted by the Forum on Child and Family Statistics.

subject: Officials curious about potential for drug court
dateline: July 11, 1999
source: By Robin Erb, Toledo Blade Staff

Lucas County Juvenile Court officials and other juvenile justice workers are rethinking the way they do business in the courtroom. If all goes smoothly, Lucas County could have a family drug court for substance-abusing adults in danger of losing their children, and a juvenile drug court for abusing youths, according to administrative Judge James Ray. Last month court and community officials traveled to Pensacola, Florida, to observe the Escambia County Drug Treatment Program established in 1996. They've also spoken to representatives around Ohio who have set up similar drug courts.

For the most part, what we have traditionally done to fight drugs in this country just hasn't worked, said Dean Sparks, Executive Director of the Lucas County Children Services Board. When you think of court, you think punishment, he said. Drug court isn't just about punishment; it's about getting sober. There is a touchy-feely half of it, but the other half is no nonsense.

But because there is no cost estimate, judges are only mulling the idea at this point. It would take a 110 per cent commitment from a lot of people, Judge James Ray said. It's an idea though that has people thinking.

subject: 10 Toledo schools will share police liaison officers this fall
dateline: July 13, 1999
source: By Robin Erb, Toledo Blade Staff

Five Toledo public high schools and five junior highs will share Toledo police liaison officers during the coming academic year. Two high schools and junior high schools and the Jefferson Center will retain their own officers. All the officers serve elementary schools at times as well. The school system has had school officers assigned to each high schools and junior highs since 1995.

subject: Construction begun, but cost of juvenile facility uncertain
dateline: July 21, 1999
source: By Jack Baessler, Toledo Blade Staff

Even though construction of a 125-bed juvenile jail was given a symbolic go-ahead

at an April ground breaking, exact cost of the construction remains an unanswered question. County commissioners have been insistent that the cost not exceed \$23.9 million. Commissioners have already injected an additional \$3.5 million to cover building a jail and court facilities under one roof, not just a detention facility. With one day left before commissioners sign the first construction contract, building officials were attempting to find an additional \$250,000 for a water retention tank. The tank is required by the city to handle storm water.

subject: Helping parents parent focus of Devine drive
dateline: August 2, 1999
source: By Jeffrey Cohan, Toledo Blade Staff

Parents should take responsibility for raising their children. That sounds obvious. But too often, community institutions relieve parents of that responsibility, retired Juvenile Judge Andy Devine says. And he is trying to do something about it.

Mr. Devine spearheaded the July 25 observation of Parents Day at International Park. He is now trying to establish AParents Appreciation Week≡ in Ohio. AWe want to make it clear that parents are in charge,≡ he says.

He believes parents should receive more help from community institutions and society at large. Social service programs, he says, typically assist children, but not parents. AParents need a lot of help, A Mr. Devine says. AEverybody has to be in the business of supporting Parents.≡

subject: School patrols praised for impact - Judge thinks contact is helping children
dateline: September 18, 1999
source: By Mike Jones, Toledo Blade Staff

Judge James Ray of Lucas County Juvenile Court yesterday told a group of county law enforcement officers who are assigned to patrol schools that Athey have a profound difference for an awful lot of kids who are on the bubble.≡ He made the comments to many of those officers who met yesterday with court personnel to discuss how to deal with crime and behavioral problems in the schools. Judge Ray acknowledged the frustrations of the system, and said AYou can probably do more face-to-face with the kid than we can with a warning letter to his parents or anything else.≡

subject: Warehouse needed for court=s growing records
dateline: November 1, 1999
source: By Mike Jones, Toledo Blade Staff

Records of Lucas County=s juvenile and domestic relations court have become so voluminous that a warehouse is being rented so that they can be moved. Officials fear the growing weight of the documents being stored on the third floor of the Family Court Center could impair the buildings structural integrity. Commissioners approved a two-year lease to store the documents in a private warehouse. Commissioner Harry Barlos suggested that the court contact a historian or other appropriate expert to determine the worth of the records. Just because they are old doesn=t mean they=re valuable, Commissioner Barlos said.

100 YEARS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AMERICA AND LUCAS COUNTY

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN AMERICA

Advent of the Juvenile Justice System

The roots of the juvenile court movement in this country can be traced to 16th Century educational and religious reform movements in Europe. These reform movements changed the public view of children from one of “miniature adults” to one of persons whose moral and cognitive capacities were not yet fully developed. This new perspective resulted in the development of boarding schools with strict regiments designed to shape the mentality and morality of the child.

The impact of industrialization and immigration on the United States accelerated what probably would have been a more gradual revamping of criminal law and its application to children. Rapid urbanization disrupted families, resulting in overcrowding and an increase in crime, including crimes committed by children. A strong public concern for the protection of these children, particularly from their surroundings, began to surface, setting the stage for a series of social reforms that created special courts to hear cases involving children.

The numerous reforms preceded the juvenile court movement, and in retrospect, the eventual creation of the court was a predictable outcome of a process characterized by the protection of children. The development of child labor legislation, specialized care for the handicapped, and public education evidenced growing support for a philosophy of governmental responsibility for individuals who needed special protection and care.

House of Refuge

In the United States, reforms can be traced directly to a Quaker-led movement in New York City. One of the first visible achievements of this movement was the passage in 1796 of legislation that, for many crimes, replaced punishment by whipping and death with confinement in newly built prisons. In 1832, a component of this movement, the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in the city of New York, focused on the plight of the horde of “dirty, foul-mouthed children who thronged

the city streets and subsisted on picking pockets and other crimes.” The Society advocated the construction of a “House of Refuge” for vagrant or deprived young people and declared that the contamination of locking up children with mature criminals was one of the worst consequences of prison reform. The New York legislature responded in 1824 by granting authority to build a House of Refuge for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, establishing the first detention of youth separate from adults.

Pennsylvania was also at the forefront of the House of Refuge movement. House of Refuge was designed to remove children from the adult prisons and poor houses. The Philadelphia House of Refuge, established in 1826, initially accepted children who had been convicted of crimes or who were vagrants. This was the second such institution to be created in America.

In 1835, Pennsylvania enacted legislation to add incorrigibility as a reason for commitment. The new law was soon challenged as unconstitutional after an incorrigible child had been committed to the House of Refuge without a jury trial. However, in *Ex Parte Crouse*, 4 Wharton Reports, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the commitment, finding that “The House of Refuge is not a prison but a school, where reformation, not punishment, is the end.” With regard to the State’s authority to care for Mary Ann Crouse, the Court found:

Toward this end may not the natural parent when unequal to the task of education or unworthy of it, be superseded by the *parens patriae*, or common guardian of the community. The infant has been snatched from a course which must have ended in confirmed depravity...and not only is the restraint of her person lawful, but it would be an act of extreme cruelty to release her from it.

The *Crouse* case is regarded as perhaps the first case involving a delinquency matter to employ the *parens patriae* doctrine, although the doctrine had been used previously in other areas of law.

The right of the State to intervene in the life of a child differently from the way it intervenes in the life of an adult is based on the British doctrine of *parens patriae* (parent the king). The doctrine was interpreted as the inherent power of the king (State) to provide protection for persons who were not of full legal capacity. This chancery jurisdiction was generally applied to cases of child neglect and abuse or on behalf of insane and incompetent persons. The essential element of this doctrine was its emphasis on the welfare of the child. Permitting the proper balance of social and economic interests.

The chancery court might well have limited its concern to dependent, neglected and destitute children. However, in extending chancery principles to include delinquent children, the court was following these principles to their logical conclusion because of delinquent children were often dependent, neglected, and destitute, and all of these children were in need of the court’s benevolent intervention.

The early Houses of Refuge in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio were funded on principles of education and religion, generally providing a program for children based on strict discipline and useful labor, while protecting them from adult criminals. These institutions began

developing rather rapidly and were the forerunners of State-operated reform schools and industrial schools. Chronologically, the public training school emerged before our current concept of juvenile detention. In the mid 1800s progressive States began to develop reform schools that provided the discipline needed by wayward youth but offered a homelike atmosphere where education was emphasized. The first, Lyman School for Boys, was opened in Westboro, Massachusetts, in 1847. A similar school for girls was opened in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1855. Ohio created the State Reform Farm in 1857.

Some members of the Progressive Reform movement became concerned about the mistreatment and neglect of children in orphanages and Houses of Refuge. Primarily active in urban areas, the movement became known as the “child savers,” with prominent women citizens acting as the lead advocates for children. Other targets of child saver reforms included child labor practices, neglect and dependency, inadequate assimilation of immigrant children, runaways, orphans, and delinquents.

The Illinois Juvenile Court Act

The 1899 Illinois Juvenile Court Act was in part a response to a growing incidence of jury nullification, to concerns about the dominance of sectarian industrial schools in Chicago filling with immigrants, and to the reform-based opposition to the placement of youths in facilities with adults. Although the act did not radically change procedures in the existing courts that now would be sitting as juvenile courts in adjudicating cases involving children, it did reintroduce the *parens patriae* philosophy to govern such cases. In addition to giving the courts jurisdiction over children charged with crimes, the act also gave jurisdiction over a variety of behaviors and conditions. The act was unique in that it did create a special court, or jurisdiction for an existing court, for neglected, dependent or delinquent children under sixteen, define a rehabilitative rather than punishment purpose for that court; establish a policy of confidentiality for records of the court to minimize stigma; require the separation of juveniles from adults when incarcerated or placed in the same institution, as well as barring the detention of children age 12 in jails altogether; and provide for the informality of procedures within the court. The court’s procedures in Illinois were, indeed, quite brief and superficial, frequently consisting of the judge gaining the trust of the child through informal conversation and then asking the youth directly about the offenses charged. The first Chicago Judge, Richard S. Tuthill, did send 37 boys on to the grand jury for adult handling in the first year of the court as not being fit for the treatment orientation of the court. His successor, Judge Julian Mack, described the court’s goals in the following fashion:

The child who must be brought into court should, of course, be made to know that he is face to face with the power of the state, but he should at the same time, and more emphatically, be made to feel that he is the object of its care and solicitude. The ordinary trappings of the courtroom are out of place in such hearings. The judge on the bench, looking down upon the boy standing at the bar, can never evoke a proper sympathetic spirit. Seated at a desk, with the child at his side, where he can on occasion put his arm around his shoulder and draw the lad to him, the judge, while losing none of his judicial dignity, will gain immensely in the effectiveness of his work. (Hon. Julian Mack, “The Juvenile Court,” 23 Harv. L. Rev. 104 (1909)).

Although it is common practice to attribute the invention of the juvenile court to inspiration in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, parallel evolution was taking place in several states. The practice became statewide in 1872. New York developed a similar statute in 1892, followed quickly by Indiana and Rhode Island (Susman and Baum, 1968). Nevertheless, the Juvenile Court Act, passed by the Illinois legislature in 1899, was the first such enactment to be acknowledged as a model statute for other states and countries (Platt, 1969).

In 1983, prior to the passage of the Illinois statute, Pennsylvania enacted legislation that prohibited a child under age 16 from being confined with adults charged with or convicted of crimes. This law also required that children should be tried separately from adults and provided that cases involving children be listed on separate dockets. Although Pennsylvania's first Juvenile Court Act, passed in 1901, was very similar to the Illinois law, the Pennsylvania Superior Court declared the new statute unconstitutional (Pennsylvania Juvenile Justice Task Force, 1991:20).

Shortly thereafter, the General Assembly enacted the Juvenile Court Act of 1903, which was very similar to the 1901 statute. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality, citing the *parens patriae* doctrine as a valid basis for approving different procedures, such as the denial of a jury trial, in cases involving children. Around this time, the juvenile court movement gained considerable momentum, and by the mid 1920's, nearly every State had enacted juvenile court statutes in some form.

Early Ohio Experience

As early as 1869, the Ohio Supreme Court recognized the state's authority to commit children to reform schools. According to the court, the "authority of the state, as *parens patriae*, to assume the guardianship and education of neglected homeless children, as well as neglected orphans, is unquestioned." The juvenile court as we know it today did not exist at common law, though it has roots in the common-law doctrine of *parens patriae*, which made the courts of chancery responsible for the protection of infants."

Ohio also became one of the first states to enact juvenile court legislation, establishing the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court in 1902 and extending the system statewide by 1906. This legislation governed juvenile court practice until 1937 when Ohio adopted the Standard Juvenile Court Act. As in other jurisdictions, the constitutionality of this legislation was upheld by the courts. The right to counsel, the privilege against self-incrimination, trial by jury, and the right to bail were all held inapplicable to juvenile proceedings. The traditional arguments were offered to support these decisions: juvenile proceedings "are civil in nature and not criminal" and are "for the purpose of correction and rehabilitation and not for punishment."

Early Definition of Delinquency

The definition of delinquency was broadened shortly after the passage of the Illinois Juvenile Court

Act to “embrace both the list of peculiarly juvenile offenses, such as frequenting places where any gaming device was operated: and the apparently all-encompassing “status offenses” of incorrigibility and a livelihood of idleness or crime. In 1907, the list was again broadened to include “running away from home, loitering and using profanity.” These acts defined the characteristics of juvenile delinquency. Discrimination between behavior defined as criminal for everyone, adult or child, and behavior seen as inappropriate only for a child, and behavior seen as inappropriate only for a child was not believed to be necessary. Juvenile crime was not viewed as an adult crime but as evidence of delinquency. Juvenile errors and omissions were not to be held against an offender in later life. The court’s task was not to punish juvenile crime but to guide delinquents toward a responsible and productive adulthood.

Judge Benjamin Lindsey and the Denver Court

The juvenile court idea spread very rapidly across the country, taking hold in 46 states, three territories, and the District of Columbia by 1925. In Colorado a parallel movement took place under the leadership of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who was to sit on the county court bench in Denver from 1901 until 1927, when he was defeated in a major political campaign spearheaded by the Ku Klux Klan. (Charles Larsen, THE GOOD FIGHT, 1972). He exercised a type of juvenile jurisdiction under the authority of an obscure part of the Colorado compulsory school attendance law. He used the jurisdiction of the court not only to intercede in the lives of children before the court in a fashion to try to reform them, but he also reached out to reform the city of Denver, from addressing policy corruption to ordering the creation of more playgrounds.

A fascinating story about his actions as he left the juvenile court bench upon his electoral defeat illustrates the degree of Lindsey’s commitment and the power of his personality. He had removed the records of the court and stored them in his home to keep them from his more punitive successors. Finally, one night he and Mrs. Lindsey, accompanied by friends and reporters, went to a vacant lot and burned them. This might well be perceived as the last work in expungement methods!

Adjudication

The adjudication proceeding itself was intended to be nonadversarial in nature, with the judge presiding as a father-figure who represented simultaneously the interests of the child and those of the State. The early courts operated without providing alleged delinquents with many of the rights afforded adults, including adequate notice of charges, the right to counsel, and trial by jury. The power of the juvenile courts to act in the absence of many of these procedural safeguards eventually became the basis of attacks on the philosophy of the system. Although the level and frequency of the criticism increased throughout the 20th century, the juvenile courts of the early 1900’s functioned virtually unchanged until 1966, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on certain procedures of the court.

Women’s Role

Women played a significant role in the development of the juvenile justice system: Such activists as Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop of the Settlement House Movement... and the National Congress of Mothers were successful in promoting the juvenile court concept, so that by 1904 ten states had implemented procedures similar to those of Illinois, and by 1920 all but three states provided for a juvenile court.

Other key women identified in the juvenile court movement are Lucy Flowers and Elvina Stevens (Kopecky, 1989). Women also developed powerful advocacy groups for juvenile justice (e.g., League of Women Voters and denominational women's group) and they contributed countless volunteer hours to all aspects of the system.

The women's movement of the 1970's combined with the economics of the 1980's to move a substantial number of women from advocacy or volunteer roles and into the workplace. However, the diminished involvement of these advocacy groups has adversely affected the juvenile justice system's ability to maintain its equilibrium in the face of the punitive policies of the 1980s.

The Professionalization of Court Staff

In the early days of the juvenile court, many of the service functions were performed through volunteers or by the court's own probation staff, which was largely untrained. It became clear early on that there was a greater need for professional staff to serve the court and its varied clients. As these professional services became more common, the role of volunteers subsided into the background. Although this professionalization aided the court in one respect, it displaced the extensive use of influential and highly supportive volunteers.

The Introduction of Status Offenses

The effort to expand the juvenile court movement beyond the urban areas was somewhat slower than the initial burst of legislative action in the first two decades of the 20th Century. However, the post-World War II period witnessed a further development with the separation out of the jurisdictional categories for "status offenders" from the definitions of delinquency. New York created a new jurisdictional category, that over Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), for runaways, truants and other youth who had committed acts that would not be criminal if committed by an adult. Other states followed the lead. With the enactment of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention act in 1974, the approach of the states to these new categories of offenders was changed dramatically, as young people "convicted" of noncriminal misbehavior were removed from juvenile correctional facilities.

The Constitutional Domestication of Juvenile Courts

In the 1960s both the courts and society had to deal with growing questions about the continued validity and vitality of the juvenile court's informality and treatment focus without full regard for due process. Critics from the right complained that the court was not capable of dealing with the "new" delinquent youth of that era, and their counterparts from the left urged that the court was ignoring the

rights of those young people who were coming before it. Finally, in 1966 the United States Supreme Court addressed the fundamental fairness of the juvenile court's process in a case from the District of Columbia. (*Kent v. United States*, 383 U.S. 541 (1966)). The court concluded in that case that Morris Kent was denied his due process rights by the failure of the trial judge to hold a hearing prior to transferring the 16-year old to the adult court for trial, and without giving Kent's lawyer access to the social information relied on by the court. The court concluded that there must be an opportunity for a hearing on the issue of transfer to the adult court, that there must be a meaningful right to representation by counsel, that counsel must be given access to the social records considered by the juvenile court in making its decision, and that the court must accompany its waiver order with a statement of the reasons for court in making its decision, and that the court must accompany its waiver order with a statement of the reasons for transfer. However, the court's reliance on the District of Columbia Code for its decision left some doubt about the significance of the holding for other jurisdictions, although Justice Fortas sounded a warning to those other jurisdictions.

The President's Commission and *In re Gault*

A year after the decision in *Kent*, in 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, Appointed by President Lyndon Johnson, issued its TASK FORCE REPORT: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH CRIME, expressing serious reservations about many of the fundamental premises of the juvenile justice system, its effectiveness, and its lack of procedural safeguards. The same year, many of the questions raised by *Kent* and the President's Commission Task Force were addressed by the Supreme Court, in the historic decision of *In re Gault*. Gerald Gault was a 15-year-old youth charged with making an obscene telephone call to a female neighbor, who was convicted by a juvenile court in Arizona and committed to a juvenile correctional facility for an indeterminate period not to extend beyond his 21st birthday. Justice Fortas again wrote the opinion for the court and he initially ruled, suprisingly for the first time, that juveniles are persons within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. He went on to state that Gault's constitutional rights had been violated in several important respects. First, juveniles and their parents are entitled to constitutionally adequate notice of the precise nature of the charges against the youth; second, that a youth charged with delinquency must be advised of the right to the assistance of counsel, and, if indigent, the right to have counsel appointed; third, the juvenile has the right to confront the witnesses against him or her and to cross-examine those witnesses; and fourth, the privilege against self-incrimination applies to juvenile proceedings and the child must be informed of that right.

Later Supreme Court Cases

In subsequent cases, the Supreme Court concluded that juveniles must be proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt during the adjudicatory stage of delinquency cases (*in re Winship*, 397 U.S. 385 (1970)), that the right to a jury trial is not required by the Constitution in delinquency cases, although a state could provide a jury if it wished (*McVeiver v. Pennsylvania*, 403 U.S. 528 (1971)), and that the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Constitution prevents a juvenile court from transferring a juvenile to the adult court after previously finding him delinquent (*Breed v. Jones* 421 U.S. 519 (1975));

Swisher v. Brady, 438 U.S. 204 (1978)). The high court also decided that a juvenile's self-incrimination Miranda rights are not invoked by his request to see his probation officer during custodial interrogation by the police (Fare v. Michael C., 442 U.S. 707 (1979)), and that a juvenile can be subjected to "preventive detention" awaiting trial (Schall v. Martin, 467 U.S. 253 (1984)). Thus, there is a somewhat schizophrenic aspect to the juvenile court's appearance after almost two decades of seemingly conflicting Supreme Court decisions about the parameters of due process in the court.

Conclusion

Elie Wiesel tells the story of a famous Hasidic rabbi who had a close and devoted group of students. One day, one of the students was delegated to convey to the rabbi the respect and love of the students. The rabbi, however, refused to accept the message, saying that the students could not possibly love him. The student protested, asserting again the love of the pupils. A second time the rabbi dissented. The youth persisted. Finally, the rabbi said, "If you love me, then tell me where I hurt." The student taken aback, said, "Rabbi, we didn't know that you hurt." The rabbi responded. "How can you love me if you don't know where I hurt?" Those who work every day in living out the fundamental premises of the juvenile justice system are the ones who know where the children hurt. They are the ones who must be listened to.

FROM THE DESK OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR.....DAN POMPA

New Juvenile Justice Center

It was April 12, 1999, although the sun was bright - a crisp cool breeze made it seem more like autumn, than spring, in downtown Toledo. There was also excitement in the air in that groundbreaking ceremonies for a new Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center was about to get under way. Led by President Sandy Isenberg of the Board of County Commissioners, Juvenile Court Administrative Judge James Ray, Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur, and State Representative Linda Furney earth was turned at the 2.4-acre site at 1801 Spielbusch signifying beginning of construction on the new center. The ceremony was a culmination of 8 years of planning, needs assessments, and consultant reports.

Total costs for the project was set at \$23.9 million with \$6.5 million coming from the State of Ohio and \$900,000 from the federal government.

The new justice center will include 125 secure detention beds and all juvenile court offices. These include accommodations for courtrooms, probation offices, the juvenile prosecutor, victim witness, clerks, mediation, training and programming, and administrative offices.

Detention will be renamed the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center and include space for a special needs unit, psychological and counseling services, indoor and outdoor recreation, enclosed police sallyport, education, medical, religious, and special services.

Completion of the center is scheduled for early 2001.

Juvenile Court Anniversary & National Events

When someone or something reaches its' 100th year of existence, it is usually marked with high celebration and/or cheer. The first juvenile court was started in Cook County (Chicago) in 1899. The 100th anniversary of the juvenile justice came and went rather quietly during 1999. No Newsweek or Time cover story, no television specials, and no community recognition - we managed to keep the whole thing rather "confidential". Other than those within the field, and some of them were clueless, it just was not an event to celebrate.

[NOTE: There are some additional items of interest in this annual report to acknowledge the 100th

anniversary of the juvenile court in America. The reader will notice boxed items that give a national and/or local historical perspective on the growth and development of the system over the years.]

The juvenile justice was still reeling from the heavy criticism it received in the late 1990's. Some were questioning the effectiveness and necessity of a separate juvenile justice system in America. The rise of serious crime earlier in the decade, school violence, and other social ills were placed at the doorstep of juvenile courts. There was still a public perception that violent juvenile crime was still on the rise – in spite of national data showing it on the decrease.

The eighth and ninth national episodes of excessive school shootings since 1997 also occurred during 1999. But it was the eighth in a Denver suburb that rocked the American psyche.

On April 20, 1999, 2 students came to school in fatigues, pipe bombs strapped to their chests and shotguns and high powered pistols under long black coats. About 11:30- they went to work wearing masks, shredding their classmates with bullets, laughing as they went turning Columbine High School into the scene of the deadliest school shooting in American history. When it was over, 15 had been killed and 23 hospitalized.

An American public was served up an extra helping of media coverage with bewilderment, sadness, and fright. As experts tried to interpret and make sense of the graphic and brutal scenes – fingers were pointed at weapon advocates (NRA), the media (portrayal of violence), the Internet (availability of information), parents, schools, and society in general. It was indeed a sad scene that was being played out much too often in the last couple of years.

If not for Columbine, 1999 could have been remembered as the year when juvenile violence actually significantly decreased for the fifth consecutive year.

In Detroit, national attention was focused on a trend of putting children on trial as adults. After four days of deliberation in November, a jury found 13-year-old Nathaniel Abraham guilty of second-degree murder for a killing he committed when he was 11. He is believed to be the youngest person ever tried and convicted of murder as an adult. Since 1992 all but six states have adopted laws that allow more juveniles to be tried as adults, with Michigan adopting one of the toughest statutes of all in 1996.

In a resounding slap at Michigan lawmakers, a family court judge sentenced the Abraham to a youth correctional facility until his 21st birthday. The judge has the legal authority to release the youth at any time. In refusing to sentence him to an adult prison, Judge Eugene Moore said Michigan laws were “fundamentally flawed.” “If we don't want to throw the baby out with the bath water and return to the days of the Industrial Revolution, we must do better with the thousands of juveniles we see every day in our courts,” Moore said. “Perhaps for a few juveniles, ‘get tough’ is the only answer,” Moore said. “But for the majority it is not. For most youngsters the juvenile justice system

is a far better alternative than the adult correctional system.”

Comprehensive Strategy

The long and work intensive process known as the Comprehensive Strategy was nearly completed as the year was coming to an end. Thousands of hours of time were given to the process by nearly 100 agency personnel in the county. The findings and subsequent response could mean a community where children have greater opportunities to grow up in a safe and healthy environment. (See Comprehensive Strategy section in this report.)

End of Millennium

A fond farewell to the 1900's as we look forward to the new millennium with a renewed commitment and fervor to be the very best in what we do for children and families in Lucas County.

100 YEARS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AMERICA AND LUCAS COUNTY

HISTORY OF LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Juvenile Courts were established on a statewide basis in Ohio in 1904, although a juvenile court had been established in Cuyahoga County in 1902. Legally the juvenile courts were separate courts, but they were presided over by judges elected to other courts. Probate Judge Richard Waite formally began additional duties the week of July 18, 1904, as head of Lucas County's first Juvenile Court. A part-time probation officer was named and paid \$4 a day. In his first case, Judge Waite committed two girls to the Girls Industrial School who had been rescued from a life of shame by police. They had been held in the county jail charged as juvenile's disorderly persons, but they could not have a hearing because no court had jurisdiction until Judge Waite's appointment.

In February of 1906, a new juvenile law was passed and Judge Horace Merrill, of the Lucas County Probate Court, was assigned total responsibility for the juvenile court.

In his three years on the bench, 900 juveniles appeared before him:

62 were sent to the Boys Industrial School in Lancaster

23 to the girl's school in Delaware

32 to the Lucas County orphans home

4 to St. Vincent's orphanage

A large number were sent back home to become useful men and women

some were sent to homes of childless couples

some were allowed to marry and set up homes of their own

In 1908, O'Brien O'Donnell was induced to run for probate judge and won handily. A colorful and popular jurist, he was commended in Toledo and elsewhere for his service in inaugurating the Big Brother movement as a factor in the conservation and reformation of misguided and unfortunate youth.

In 1924, the state legislature passed a law creating the Division of Domestic Relations in the Court of Common Pleas and assigned to this new division jurisdiction over cases of divorce, delinquency, and

all other child matters. James Austin, Jr., a Phi-Beta-Kappa scholar from Brown University and former city judge was elected to the post.

Among his accomplishments Judge Austin established the first detention center in 1932. He also chose not to accept the major recommendations of a study on the status of the juvenile system in Lucas County that had been requested by the Rotary Club and the Juvenile Aide Committee.

A citizens committee representing 40 organizations and the Toledo Bar Association convinced an assistant prosecuting attorney with no prior political experience to run against the incumbent judge. Paul Alexander was elected in 1936 - a judgeship he would hold for next 30 years. During his years on the bench Judge Alexander was internationally recognized both for his work in divorces and juvenile delinquency. One of his first acts as judge was to rename the detention center The Child Study Institute and appoint all new professional staff that was screened and tested by the state. He organized over 900 mothers and fathers in 1949 to pass a construction levy for a new court and detention center. On October 24, 1953, The Lucas County Family Court Center was dedicated. In 1960, he rallied the troops once again to pass a levy by 301 votes to finish the court center. The addition was completed and dedicated in 1962. On Judge Alexander's 77th birthday (1965) he announced he would not seek reelection when his term expired in December of 1966. His philosophy can best be summed up by the plaque that hung in his office -
WHO DOTH NOT ANSWER TO THE RUDDER SHALL ANSWER TO THE ROCK.

Robert Foster was elected to the newly created second judgeship in the Domestic Relations Court (of which juvenile was part of). In the 1966 election Francis Pietrykowski won the election and succeeded Judge Alexander in 1967. The two new judges were faced with two major - one national one local - issues. In May of 1967, the U.S. Supreme Court extended to juveniles substantially the same constitutional protection rights afforded adults in criminal cases (In Re Gault). Judge Pietrykowski said it would not be difficult to comply with the new ruling but it would mean a major overhaul of the court system and additional personnel. Due to county budget problems the court received a 50% reduction in funding. The judges filed a writ of mandamus against the commissioners and the Ohio Supreme Court granted their request.

Toledo Municipal Court Judge Andy Devine submitted his resignation from the Toledo Court on January 8, 1975. He was appointed a judge in the Domestic Relations Court later that day by Ohio Governor John Gilligan. The vacancy was created by the appointment of Judge Pietrykowski from Domestic to the General Trial Division of Common Pleas Court.

With a commitment to work with the community and create programs that met the needs of youth and their families, his impact and philosophy was felt immediately. The Juvenile Restitution Program was created during his first model of justice. The Court programs created during his administration included the Citizens Review Board (1979), Structural Family Counseling (1981), Court Appointed Special Advocates (1981), Diversion Program (1981), Placement Consortium (1983), Chemical Awareness Program (1984), Serious Juvenile Offender Program (1984), Probation Classification (1987), Intensive Supervision Unit (1987), and Sexual Offender Treatment (1988).

Working in partnership with the community, he was instrumental in creating Extended Day Program at Cummings-Zucker (1980), Chemical Abuse Reduced Through Education and Services – C.A.R.E.S. (1981), Parents Helping Parents (1981), Truancy Project (1982), Jerusalem Outreach Program (1982), and Mountain Mentors (1984), Both C.A.R.E.S. and Mountain Mentors were awarded national honors by the Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges as "“Outstanding, Unique, and Innovative Projects.”"

In spite of all his elective offices, positions, committees, and accomplishments, his greatest impact was in the area of youth substance abuse. He was “preaching the word and warning the flock” years before it was recognized as a major societal problem.

His plan of attack was a community approach to a community problem. Everyone had a part – Court, schools, police, church, agencies, parents and everyone had to understand and speak the same language. There was not such principle as “responsible use.” All use was illegal and irresponsible.

Realizing that a large number of alcohol/drug related offenders were coming before the Court and recognizing that the problem went beyond the Court, Judge Devine felt that the community needed to be aware of the enormity problem and assist in seeking solutions. The Court and The Junior League of Toledo, Inc. enlisted the assistance of community leaders and concerned citizens. From this group Toledo/Lucas County C.A.R.E.S. was developed in 1981. C.A.R.E.S. stands for chemical Abuse Reduced through Education and Services. If joined together Toledo and Lucas County citizens and representatives from schools, law enforcement, juvenile court, chemical abuse treatment facilities, and other organizations in a cooperative effort to prevent chemical abuse and improve youth treatment and rehabilitative services.

The C.A.R.E.S. effort placed Toledo/Lucas County in the national limelight. Similar efforts were modeled elsewhere and the approach was being talked about and written up by scholars, politicians, and presidential cabinet holders. Judge Devine served on a number of national committees and was a much requested banquet and workshop speaker. He recognized early on the importance of family and community and all his programs reflected that belief.

Another long time dream of Judge Devine was to have a local and secure treatment facility. Ohio Governor Richard Celeste announced in 1988 that Lucas County would receive \$4 million in construction funds for the facility. The center would not be open until 1995, with Judge Devine in attendance

During a December recognition party, Judge Devine was presented with a marble plaque engraved with a picture of a child in a palm of a hand and the biblical quotation “*See. I will not forget you.*”

On January 3, 1989, James A Ray was sworn in by former Juvenile Judge Andy Devine as the Juvenile Division Judge.

Born on April 25, 1940, in Richland Center, Wisconsin, James Ray was the third of four boys. He resided in Wauzeka, Wisconsin, and graduated from Wauzeka High School. He attended St. Olaf

College in Northfield, Minnesota, and graduated in 1962 with a degree in history. He entered the Luther Theological Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1962 and graduated in 1966. He assumed pastoral duties in Edmore, Michigan, and at the Faith Lutheran Church in Toledo. During his stay at Faith Lutheran, he entered the University of Toledo College of Law as a part-time student in 1971 and graduated in 1975.

He spent a few months as House Counsel for the Lucas County Children Services Board upon graduation from law school.

In 1985, he was appointed to the newly created position of Administrator of Legal Services and in 1986 was named the Chief Referee. When Judge Devine announced in 1988 that he was retiring from the bench, James Ray was given the nod by the Lucas County Democratic Party to run for the vacant seat. Although it was his first attempt at running for elective office, he ran unopposed for the position.

Municipal Court Judge Joseph A. Flores was elected to the newly formed second judgeship for the Juvenile Division in the November 1990 general election. He assumed his new duties on January 2, 1991, along with current Juvenile Judge James A. Ray.

Judge Flores was the youngest of seven children born to Jose Suarez and Carmen Ventura Flores, who had migrated to the United States from Mexico. The elder Flores was a long time employee of the New York Central Railroad, Judge Flores attended Oakdale Elementary School (Toledo); graduated from Waite High School (Toledo); received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Notre Dame in 1956; and his law degree from Ohio Northern University in 1964.

Prior to entering law school he served 52 months of active duty with the United States Naval Reserve and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. While attending law school at Ohio Northern University he taught part-time at Lima (Ohio) Central Catholic High School. He returned to Toledo in 1965 where he opened a practice in private law. He was elected to an unexpired four year term in Toledo Municipal Court beginning on December 5, 1981 and was reelected to a full six year term in 1985. He resigned his seat on the Municipal bench in November 1990 after winning the contested election for Juvenile Judge.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

DONNA MITCHELL, CHIEF MAGISTRATE

All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to one of the Juvenile Division Judges. Responsibility for handling cases is delegated by the Judges to a staff of Court Magistrates. The Magistrates, under the supervision of the Senior Magistrate, adjudicate and dispose of cases by issuing Magistrate orders or Magistrate decisions. Magistrate orders are implemented without judicial review; Magistrate decisions must be signed by the assigned Judge before becoming judgment entries. In 1999, eleven magistrates were assigned to hear Juvenile Court matters. Juvenile Division Court Magistrates dispose of the following types of cases:

DELINQUENCY

UNRULY

TRAFFIC

PATERNITY

CUSTODY AND VISITATION

DEPENDENCY, ABUSE, NEGLECT

Due to the complexity of cases, Magistrates are assigned to hear specific case types. This system allows the Magistrates to efficiently utilize knowledge concerning each area of the law and helps guarantee that due process is protected. However, due to the expertise and experience of the current Magistrate staff, Lucas County Juvenile Court assigns a floating Friday docket which can be responsive to fluctuations in the numbers of different types of cases filings. Each Civil Magistrate hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) Prosecutors motions, initial paternity, or civil contempt cases, depending on the needs of the Division. The floating Friday docket assists the Division to comply with its case flow management plan.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND THE PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAM

Historically, indigent juveniles have not had access to court appointed counsel until pretrial conferences. Based on the hypothesis that providing counsel at the earliest juncture in case

processing would facilitate earlier resolution of cases, Juvenile Court provides indigent juveniles immediate access to a public defender at their first court hearing.

In 1999, Sixty percent of juveniles referred to the Public Defender Program resolved their cases at arraignment and required no additional docket time. As a result of earlier case resolution, Delinquency and Unruly hearings can be docketed within time frames required by The Supreme Court of Ohio Rules of Superintendence.

MAGISTRATES COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE IN JUDICIAL EDUCATION

Magistrate Judy Fornof participated in The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges 1999 Institute for Faculty Excellence in Judicial Education at two trainings held in Lake Tahoe and Whitefish, Montana.

MAGISTRATES AS EDUCATORS

Magistrates Fornof, Brian Goodell, Donna Mitchell, Dennis Parish, and Brenda Rutledge developed curriculum and participated as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrate Parish's Ethics and Cinema course was enjoyed by over 600 judges and magistrates in Ohio. The course was presented to the National Council of Appellate Court Chief Justices in Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates assisted the Toledo, Lucas County and Ottawa County Bar Associations in providing CLE on juvenile court issues. Magistrates Fornof, Goodell, Mitchell and Joyce Woods participated in Court Appointed Special Advocate training. Magistrate Mitchell made a presentation to the Ohio Association of Drug Court Professionals regarding program development and design.

Magistrate Fornof is a contributing author to Kurtz & Gianelli's Ohio Juvenile Law and supervises interns for the University of Toledo Community and Technical College's Legal Assistant Program, Magistrate Parish is an adjunct faculty member of the University of Toledo's College of Law, and Magistrate Goodell is a regular contributing author to the Ohio Association of Magistrates quarterly newsletter.

MAGISTRATE SKILL TRAINING

In 1999, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars receiving over 100 hours of continuing legal education.

MAGISTRATES AS COMMUNITY AND JUDICIAL LEADERS

Magistrate Sue Cairl served as a member of the Ohio Association of Magistrates Board of Trustees. Magistrate William Hutcheson served on the Ohio Supreme Court's Committee on Racial Fairness while Magistrate Parish served on the Ohio Court's Futures Commission.

Magistrates Fornof and Woods continue to serve as judges for Ohio's high school mock trial competitions in Toledo and Columbus. Magistrate Cairl trained local 7th and 8th graders to serve as peer mediators and served on the juvenile court's Domestic Violence Task Force. Magistrate Fornof created and instituted the child-adult reading and education support program to provide children with books to read in the Court's waiting room and to take home. In addition, she and Magistrate Mitchell served on the Child Protection/Mediation Task Force.

Magistrates Parish and Mitchell sought funding for the development of a drug court in child protection cases, which will be implemented in 2000. Drug Court is designed to provide active supervision of substance abusing parents whose children are in the custody of Lucas County Children Services.

INNOVATIONS IN AUTOMATION

As Juvenile Court moves from a paper driven system to an automated system, the attempts at case flow management are supported by an information system capable of tracking individual case progress and providing regular measurement of performance. With this information, Magistrates play an active role in case management. They seek early case disposition, while balancing the unique characteristics of adolescent offenders, family matters, and Juvenile Court processes.

To accomplish these tasks, Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates are committed to:

Exercising case control from the court's non-partisan position in the justice system.

Taking substantive action at the earliest meaningful point in a case.

Establishing reasonable time frames for case management.

Making each court appearance a meaningful event.

Granting continuances only for good cause.

SUPREME COURT CASE DATA

	1998 Filings	1999 Filings	1998 Terminations	1999 Terminations
Delinquency	6,123	5,772	5,871	6,871
Traffic	5,054	4,403	5,012	4,683
Dependency/ Neg/Abuse	451	371	431	428
Status	563	632	538	877
Adult	397	512	423	679
Permanent/ Custody	102*	163*	106	143
Custody/ Visitation	767	817	761	1,132
Support	957	1,357	862	1,465
Parentage	1,581	1,709	1,732	1,701
URESA	133	70	186	91
Others	62	38	62	48
Totals	16,190	15,844	15,984	18,118

SOURCE: 1999 Ohio Supreme Court, form D, Monthly Reports

During 1999, a total of 15,844 new cases were filed compared to 16,190 in 1998, a decrease of 346 (2%) cases.

A total of 18,118 cases (new and refiled) were terminated during 1999. This compares to 15,984 cases terminated during 1998, an increase of 2,134 (or 13%) cases. (<1%).

As of December 1999, a total of 3,002 cases were listed as open and pending. This compares 3,263 pending at the beginning of the year, a decrease of 261 or (7%) cases.

MEDIATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW

From its inception in the Juvenile Court in 1991, mediation has met with enormous support by the Judges, magistrates and court staff. Mediation has been found especially useful in dealing with family based issues that come within the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. The Mediator, as a neutral third party, assists and empowers the parties to identify issues and negotiate workable solutions to their problems. In the mediation process, the parties control the outcome of their case instead of a resolution imposed upon them by judicial decree.

The Juvenile Court Mediation programs have been very successful in helping people resolve their own cases. Across civil case types, approximately 75% of cases mediated result in settlement. The settlement percentage rate rises to over 90% in the unruly/delinquency case types. Settling cases through mediation has two primary effects: one, clearing docket space for magistrates and judges to hear the more difficult and protracted cases; and two, the parties who have resolved their conflict through mediation are more satisfied with the outcome.

CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Juvenile Court Mediation Department maintains statistics for eight distinct programs. The programs fall under two primary categories -- Civil and Unruly/Delinquency. In the civil mediation category, there are five programs. Three of these programs involve custody/visitation cases; and the other two involve child protection cases.

Custody/Visitation Mediation

The first civil program for mediating custody and visitation cases was introduced in 1992. These were mediated at the court by staff or trained attorney volunteers. Beginning in 1997, we started mediating custody/visitation cases at an off site location to accommodate the number of such cases being referred for mediation. Since 1998, pre-filing custody/visitation cases have been mediated at our off site location as well. In general, custody and visitation mediations on site are facilitated by staff mediators and the off-site custody/visitation mediations are conducted by contract mediators. These paid contract mediators are trained by and serve at the recommendation of this Court.

1994-1999 CUSTODY VISITATION MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Cases Scheduled	295	533	694	590	752	701
Cases Mediated	131	362	413	436	551	460
Agreements	107	272	354	320	372	322
Partial/Interim	0	0	0	0	53	24
No Agreement	24	90	59	116	112	114
No Show	75	168	174	154	162	240

In 1999, a total of 701 custody and visitation cases were referred for mediation; of this number, 460 cases were actually mediated. Of these cases mediated, overall, 322 cases reached complete settlement, or 70%.

On Site Mediations

During 1999, 134 bench referrals of custody/visitation cases were made for mediations on site. Of these, 109 cases were actually mediated. The overall rate of full settlement on these cases was 71%.

Off Site Mediations

As previously mentioned, since 1997, custody/visitation mediations have been held off site at Professional Associates, Inc., a professional association which contracts with the Court to schedule mediations and mediators, send notices, and prepare judgment entries. In 1999, 420 cases were referred offsite, and 277 cases were mediated; of the cases mediated, 184 cases, or 66%, reached full settlement.

Pre-filing Mediations

In late September 1999, the Lucas County Juvenile Court, in partnership with Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency, commenced its third year of an early visitation access program pursuant to an Ohio Department of Human Services grant. The focus of the grant is to facilitate early communication between parents and establish visitation for non-custodial parents with their children. Once parents have received an administrative order of paternity and child support, they are offered an opportunity, without formally filing with the court, to enter into mediation and work out visitation issues. If they are able to

reach agreement through mediation, their agreement is filed with the court as a consent judgment entry. The pre-filing mediation program nearly doubled the number of actual participants from 38 couples in 1998 to 74 couples in 1999. This year, through mediation, visitation was established in 82% of pre-filing cases.

The Pre-filing program was enhanced in late 1999 by the development of a parenting program that was developed in collaboration with Lucas County Children's services. This voluntary program will offer an eight-week parenting program to new parents interested in learning parenting skills at no cost to them.

1994-1999 CUSTODY VISITATION MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON

	Offsite	Onsite	Pre-filing	Total
Cases Referred	420	134	147	701
Cases Mediated	277	109	74	460
Cases w/agreements	184	77	61	322
Partial/Interim agreements	17	7	0	24
No Agreement	76	25	13	114
No Show	143	24	73	240

CHILD PROTECTION MEDIATION

The civil mediation program includes two child protection programs. These programs address dependency/neglect and/or abuse complaints filed by Lucas County Children's Services, and are distinguished based upon case disposition request; namely, temporary or permanent custody of children.

Dependency/Neglect/Abuse Mediation

The child protection mediation programs continue to receive tremendous support by the bench, bar, guardians ad litem, and Lucas County Children's Services legal and casework personnel. In 1999, the third year of the child protection mediation program seeking temporary custody of children, 102 cases were referred to mediation; with 83 actually mediated, 63 resulted in full agreement of the parties, for a 76% settlement rate. For the court, this settlement factor reflects significant savings of docket time to magistrates and judges. But perhaps more significantly for the families, research suggests that when parents participate in creating their own service plan through mediation, the parents engage more quickly in services and, hence, the children are in out of home placements for a shorter period of time.

CHILD PROTECTION (non permanent custody) 1997-1999 COMPARISON

	1997	1998	1999
Referred	42	93	102
Mediated	30	72	83
Settled	24	57	63
Partial	1	9	11
No Agreement	5	6	9
No Show	12	21	19
Full Settlement Rate	80%	79%	76%
Full & Partial Settlement Rate	83%	88%	88%

Permanent Custody Mediation

In 1999, the child protection mediation services were expanded. The three-year federal grant, through the Department of Health and Human Services, got underway to mediate the termination of parental rights, or permanent custody, cases. In our first year, the grant called for mediating 20 cases. Forty-one cases were referred for mediation in this category, and we actually mediated 26 such cases. The program results have exceeded our most optimistic expectations in that 18 of the 26 cases mediated reached full agreement, or 69%. The mediation agreements produced a variety of results and were all ultimately approved by the court. The agreements reached in some of the permanent custody mediated cases ranged from permanent custody to the agency; permanent custody where relative adoptions were anticipated; legal custody to relative or a third party; to dismissal of a case. Further, in the interest of permanency for these children, we are gratified that none of the permanent custody mediation agreements have been appealed to date.

PERMANENT CUSTODY 1999 PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	CASES	PERCENTAGE
Cases Referred	41	
Cases Mediated	26	
Full Settlement	18	69
Partial Agreement	1	4
No Settlement	7	27
No Show/FTA	15	37

UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAMS

Program Overview

The unruly/delinquency mediation program which began in 1991 continues to meet the demand of status offense cases coming to the attention of the court. Numbers of adjudicated status offenders as well as status offenders on probation continue to be low and holding at approximately 5% and 1% respectively of overall cases filed in this category. This is down from 26% and 19% in 1991. Additionally, however, there has been a significant increase in delinquency referrals from Intake, Magistrates and Probation Officers. Most notably this year, 47% of the cases referred to mediation were delinquency misdemeanor cases and 53% of the cases were unruly/status offenses. By comparison, in 1991, at the program inception, 15% of the cases were delinquency misdemeanors and 85% were unruly status offenses. As the needs of the Court have changed, the Mediation Department has expanded to address those needs. The Department continues to have task force and internal meetings to ensure smooth access to and follow through with mediation services from all departments.

UNRULY/DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Mediations Scheduled	345	848	1061	1365	1076	1150
Mediations Held	227	619	743	1055	867	792
Full Settlement	223	600	721	986	810	751
No Settlement	4	19	22	69	57	33
No Show	66	89	141	142	103	121

The settlement rate of cases mediated the past several years has been between 92% and 94%.

Family Conflict Mediation

1999 was the second year of the family conflict mediation program. These are cases of juvenile domestic violence where a child is held in detention at the Child Study Institute. The purpose of this type of mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select, with the approval of a magistrate, the conditions of their child's release from detention. These conditions include, but are not limited to negotiated rules of the house, selection of service providers, and other decisions related to the needs of the particular family.

FAMILY CONFLICT PROGRAM COMPARISON

	1999	1998
Cases Referred	158	29
Cases Mediated	104	29
Full Agreement	82	19
Partial Agreement	5	0

In 1999, 158 cases were referred to mediation. Of these, after the court screened the cases including Magistrate's and victim's input about whether a case is mediated, 104 cases were actually mediated; in 82 cases, reached full agreement or 79%.

100 YEARS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AMERICA AND LUCAS COUNTY

HISTORY OF THE CASA MOVEMENT

CASA Beginnings

Concerned about the staggering numbers of children in foster care, the U.S. Congress in 1974 enacted The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, which provided financial assistance to states for the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. The legislation included a requirement for that assistance: mandatory appointment of a Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) to represent the abuse and neglected child's best interest. The law did not specify that the GAL had to be an attorney, though attorneys were usually appointed to fill this role. In 1976, Judge David Soukup, then Presiding Judge of King County Superior court in Seattle, Washington, began to look for alternative ways to make sure the child's best interests would be consistently presented to the court. Few court-appointed attorneys had the time or the training to conduct the thorough investigation needed to provide the court with necessary information.

Judge Soukup decided to use trained community volunteers individuals who would be asked to make a commitment for the life of a child's case. His idea became a full-fledged program in 1977 and word of its success spread quickly. Encouraged by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, new CASA programs began to develop around the country.

Local CASA Program

The CASA/GAL program was implemented in Lucas County by the Junior League of Toledo at the request of Juvenile Judge Andy Devine. When the program began in November, 1980 it was the third CASA program established in the country. Initially, the program model was that of a CASA volunteer teamed with an attorney who served as the guardian ad litem (GAL) for the child. In 1982, the Lucas County Juvenile Court determined that, when available and appropriate the CASA volunteer should serve as the GAL. The GAL, who is an officer of the court, serves as an advocate for the abused, dependent or neglected child as long as their family is involved in the juvenile court system. The GAL is appointed to a case shortly after the emergency shelter care hearing and remains on the case until a permanent resolution is determined by the court. CASA/GAL work is governed by strict standards set by the National and Ohio CASA Associations and embraced by Lucas County.

**COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA)
CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)
CLOSURE BOARD (CB)**

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), Citizen Review Board (CRB), and Closure Board (CB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service during 1999.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers serving as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) and represent the best interests of children involved in the juvenile justice system, primarily in dependency, neglect, and abuse cases. The CASA/GAL advocates investigate a child's social and emotional background, make recommendations to the court regarding disposition of the case, and monitor the child until he/she is no longer involved in the court system.

The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed as Guardian ad Litem whenever possible (ORC 2151.30) (J) (1). When no volunteer CASA/GAL is available, a paid attorney is appointed Guardian ad Litem. CASA volunteers are supported by a secretarial and administrative staff that in April 1998 included the addition of a part time CASA staff attorney.

1999 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY	
Total Cases Referred	446
CASA Volunteer Hours	35,520
CASA/GAL	182 (41%)
Attorney/GAL Assigned	257 (59%)

Citizens Review Board (CRB) is a group of volunteers who review the status of children in the care or custody of a public agency. Volunteers determine that a plan for a permanent, nurturing environment exists, and that the agency is working toward achieving this plan. Citizen Review Board members are professionals experienced working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board) and receive training with regard to state statues governing child welfare and board policies and procedures. The three eight-member Boards each meet twice monthly.

1999 CRB REVIEW BOARDS ACTIVITY

Total Reviews	1,631
Hearings Held	13
Caseworker Appearance	17
CRB Volunteer Hours	3,120

Citizen Review Board established a specialized Closure Board, which began operation in July 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each termination case is held by a Court Review Board before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review finding are forwarded to the magistrates prior to termination hearings. Closure Board reviewed 172 cases and logged 516 volunteer hours in 1999.

1999 CLOSURE BOARD ACTIVITY

Cases Reviewed	172
Cases Terminated with Protective Supervision	50
Cases Terminated without Protective Supervision	49
Cases Terminating LCCS Protective Supervision	73
Motion Received Too Late to Review	11
Closure Board Volunteer Hours	516

Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 1999. The total number of CASA/GAL trained during 1999 was twenty-seven (27). An additional five (5) attorney guardians ad litem were trained by the CASA/GAL staff. As of December 31, 1999, there were 147 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 50 attorney/guardians ad litem, and 31 CRB/CB members. CASA, CRB, And Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 39,000 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court in 1999.

The Lucas County CASA/GAL program was again designated as Northwest Ohio Regional Training Center for the Ohio department of Human Services (ODHS) and all CASA/GAL programs in northwest Ohio were informed of the training classes.

Private Paid CASA/GAL Program – in private cases a CASA/GAL can be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge if parties are unable to afford attorney guardian ad litem fees. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C3). During 1999, a total of thirty-one (31) "paid private" CASA/GAL cases were accepted. This specialized program generated \$2,775 in revenue that was awarded to the CASA/CRB 501 C3 last year. Of the funds ordered \$750 were not paid or collected and \$450 in fees was waived by the Court. Funds received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers.

Volunteer Coordinators – this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each VC is assigned two to eight volunteers. The VC meet with CASA/GAL administrative staff monthly to discuss ideas, issues and concerns. Twelve Volunteer Coordinators serve CASA volunteers in 1999.

Learning Lunches – guest speakers are invited to speak to CASA/CRB volunteers over the lunch hour. This in-service training format allows both employed and unemployed volunteers to take advantage of professional, ongoing training.

Training Treks – finds CASA/CRB volunteers heading out into the community to visit and learn about community services or agencies that might benefit the children they serve.

Tell It to The Judge – a program initiated by Judge Ray in 1995 so that CASA/GAL, CRB and CB volunteers would have the opportunity to dialogue informally with LCJC judges and magistrates. This proved to be a very popular program again in 1999.

100 YEARS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AMERICA AND LUCAS COUNTY

HISTORY OF PROBATION

Equally important to the development of the juvenile court system in America was the development of probation as a sentencing alternative. Probation as we know it was derived from a logical extension of the English common law practice of the conditional suspension of punishment. Use of the judicial reprieve, release of offenders on recognizance, release on bail, and suspension of sentence were direct precursors of probation.

The first step beyond these common law practices was taken in Boston, Massachusetts in 1841 when John Augustus, a local cobbler, attended police court and requested that the court allow him to post bail for a man charged with being a common drunkard. The court agreed, and Augustus was ordered to return with the defendant in 3 weeks, at which time he was to show convincing signs of reform. At sentencing, instead of the usual imprisonment, the judge imposed a fine of 1 cent and ordered the "reformed" defendant to pay costs.

Encouraged by his initial experience, Augustus provided bail for more offenders and began supervising and guiding their behavior pending sentencing. Although he worked initially with adult males, he gradually extended his activities to include work with women and children. Augustus subsequently "bailed on probation" thousands of persons. He was credited with developing many of the features that came to characterize the American probation system, including the use of case studies, regular supervision, employment, and education. Although Augustus has been acclaimed for his work with adults, he was also - without question - a juvenile probation officer.

In 1847, I bailed nineteen boys, from seven to fifteen years of age, and in bailing them it was understood, and agreed by the court, that their cases should be continued from term to term for several months. As a season of probation; thus each month at the calling of the docket, I would appear in court, make my report, and thus the cases would pass on for five or six months. At the expiration of this term, twelve of the boys were brought into court at one time, and the scene formed a striking and highly pleasing contrast with their appearance when first arraigned. The judge expressed much pleasure as well as surprise, at their appearance, and remarked, that the object of law had been accomplished and expressed his cordial approval of my plan to save and reform.

In 1869, Massachusetts provided for the appointment of an agent of the Board of State Charities.

The agent investigated cases of children tried before the court, attended trials, received certain children for placement, and found foster homes, when appropriate. These agents, with the help of volunteers, also supervised children placed under the common-law practice of probation.

The practice of probation was regulated by statute for the first time in 1878, when Massachusetts enacted legislation that enabled the mayor of Boston to appoint a paid probation officer for the courts of criminal jurisdiction in Boston. It was soon followed by similar laws in other states.

The qualifications needed:

They must be men and women of many sides, endowed with the strength of Sampson and the delicacy of Ariel. They must be tactful, skillful, firm and patient. They must know how to proceed with wisdom and intelligence and must be endowed with that rare virtue – common sense.

LUCAS COUNTY'S FIRST PO'S

In Lucas County , Judge Horrace Merrill appointed the first probation officers in 1909. He appointed Edward Dilgert, as chief probation officer, Mrs. Mary Corrigan as first assistant, Mrs. Susan Moore as second assistant and two volunteers who were to serve without pay.

Reverend John Gorman, a volunteer probation officer, had the following observations:

Many children needed to be saved from ignorant, wicked, or unworthy parents . . . many needed to be saved from inherited moral weakness . . . and some seem to breathe only an atmosphere of crime and wrongdoing from the very moment of their birth . . .

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

DEBORAH HODGES, ADMINISTRATOR

The Probation Department is committed to the balanced approach framework which emphasizes a commitment to competency development, accountability, and community protection. As such, the department strives to hold juvenile offenders accountable for delinquent activity, while providing referral to resources that reduce criminal behavior, and increase the ability of youth to live productively and responsibly in the community. The Probation Department embraces a philosophy that emphasizes the important role of the family in relation to each youth referred for services. Assessment, referral to treatment and intervention are provided based on each offenders needs. Many of these interventions focus on teaching life skills and coping skills to youth through referral to diverse programming that includes anger management, criminal thinking errors, individual and family therapy, and substance abuse assessment and referral to treatment.

The Classification System provides a management tool for the department. This system enables the department to sort the probation population into different categories based on assessment of risk and need, to provide differential supervision to youth in each category. The caseload data, which is traced through the management information system has provided a valuable resource to study the pattern of juvenile offenders in the county, and enhances probation's ability to identify the relative likelihood of recidivism for all probationers. This information is beneficial to the development of both internal and external programming directed toward the overall mission of rehabilitation of the juvenile offenders and the protection of the community.

The Probation Department was involved in several initiatives in 1999 which focused on the enhancement of services for youth involved in the court system. Several staff were involved in the development of the Comprehensive Strategy for Lucas County. This initiative aims to develop strategies within the community to strengthen the family, to promote delinquency prevention, and to promote effective interventions when delinquent behavior occurs. In addition, the department assisted in securing funds through the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program (JAIBG) that were aimed at the development of programs which would promote greater accountability for the juveniles involved with the Lucas County Juvenile Court. Once the grant was awarded, work began to develop a continuum of services and sanctions for youth, with the focus on the development of alternatives to detention. This work will continue in the year 2000, with the actual implementation of new programs.

The staff worked many months on the development of a system to obtain Title IV-E reimbursement dollars for youth court ordered into out-of-home placements. This provides reimbursement from the federal government for all eligible youth placed by the court. IV-E reimbursements will ultimately generate funds that will be directed toward improving children and youth services in the county. The

court will focus on the development of services such as, short-term shelter care, independent living, and other services directed toward supporting and maintaining community-based placements for youth in Lucas County.

In 1999, the Probation Department staff completed 2,670.50 hours of training. The Probation Department has maintained a strong commitment to the role of training in preparing staff to effectively complete job tasks and responsibilities. Staff are mandated to complete at least forty hours of training each year. All training is approved by supervisory staff. Over the next year, the department will work with court staff on the development and implementation of the court training academy. Probation staff will be required to complete ongoing training geared specifically in the subject areas in which they are required to provide services.

In 2000, the Probation Department will continue to take an active role in fostering the development of a comprehensive array of community-based services directed toward promoting the rehabilitation of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. This will involve the evaluation of existing programs and the current delivery of services to the youth and families that are served.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Classification System involves the systematic collection of data on probation referrals and provides management reports and caseload data.

TABLE 1

1999 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY	
INTAKE UNIT	
Assessment Reports	687
Social History Investigations	174
Certification Reports	31
Out of Town Investigations (O.T.I.)	15
TOTAL 1999 REPORTS	907
TOTAL 1998 REPORTS	1,074

CASE ASSIGNMENTS	
High Risk	375
Regular Risk	236
Low Risk	116
Divert	2
TOTAL 1999 ASSIGNED	729
TOTAL 1998 ASSIGNED	792

CASES TERMINATED	
1999 Probation Cases Terminated	760
1998 Probation Cases Terminated	990

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT (I.S.U.)

The mission of the Intensive Supervision Unit is to reduce the number of youth committed to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, by providing community-based supervision and interventions for high risk felony offenders. Essential components of this program center around case management which involves the intensive supervision of the youth. Other components include increased family involvement, and a surveillance system, which provides increased supervision and tracking of the youth. The program places a strong emphasis on education, competency development, and counseling to assist youth in successful completion of the program.

TABLE 2

1999 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT ACTIVITY	
Number Youth Referred	94
Number Youth Accepted	50
Number Youth Terminated	90
Successful Termination	20
Unsuccessful	21
Other	49

JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM J.R.P.

Since the development of the Juvenile Restitution Program in 1977, the Court has placed a high priority on holding offenders accountable for their actions. Restitution holds youth financially responsible for the loss and/or damage they have caused. The restitution owed by each youth is determined through a loss verification process conducted with the victim. If the youth does not have the ability to pay the restitution, he/she is assigned to a work crew and paid minimum wage.

Supervised work crews complete a variety of projects as local schools, area parks, and other government and public service agencies.

The Juvenile Restitution Program has remained committed to the principles of victim reparation, and holding youth accountable, as a means of providing a balanced approach. Through the years, this program has continued to develop community partnerships with local public agencies that have utilized program work crews, and provided job placement for offenders. In this way the program benefits the offender, the community, and the victim.

To date, the total amount disbursed to victims is \$2,157,303.20.

TABLE 3

1999 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY	
Referrals	847
Cases Terminated	883
*Successfully Terminated	866
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$149,112.47
Total Hours Worked	15,782

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services provides temporary out-of-home placement for delinquent and unruly youth that have been assessed as appropriate by the Probation Department's Placement Committee. Youth are placed in various types of placement settings to treat issues related to delinquent behavior. In most cases, the out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that ends when the treatment plan goals and objectives for the youth and family have been met. All residential placements are initially screened for approval by the Placement Committee. Following approval, cases are reviewed every ninety days with the placement agency to assure that treatment goals are achieved, and to assure that reunification of the family is timely.

TABLE 4

1999 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY	
Youth Referred	53
Youth Placed in 1999	38
Total Youth in Placement	51
Cases Terminated	46
Successful Terminations	13
Unsuccessful Terminations	16
Other Terminations	17
*Total Per Diem Costs	\$598,437.36
Purchase Service Day	9,044

***Total includes the Court's contribution of \$115,000.00 to the Lucas County Children's Cluster.**

FAMILY COUNSELING

The Family Counseling Program continues to use a systems-based approach to intervene with Court involved youth and families. This family counseling service is predicated on the understanding that the family is powerful in children's lives and is an integral part of a youth's positive or negative functioning. The services provided through the Family Counseling Program support the overall commitment to the competency development of youth.

TABLE 5

1999 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	104
Number of Families Assigned	55
Number of Families Terminated	91
Number of Sessions Held	632

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

Substance Abuse Services staff have extensive knowledge regarding drugs and alcohol, and are certified as Chemical Dependency Counselors (C.C.D.C.III). Over the years, S.A.S. has shifted its focus from providing education to a more comprehensive approach of assessment and referral. As a result, more youth are linked to treatment and/or services.

Substance Abuse Services also conducts a monthly, eight hour long drug and alcohol intervention program, the Chemical Awareness Program (C.A.P.). The program provides information about the pharmacological effects of alcohol and chemicals and the disease of alcoholism. Intervention plans are determined by assessment through a combination of family, parent, and adolescent group sessions conducted during the program. Parents are required to attend all sessions with their child. The sessions are under the direction of court personnel with various community agencies presenting certain topics.

TABLE 6

1999 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Assessments Completed	773
Referrals to Other Agencies for D/A Education/Treatment	580
Referrals to C.A.P.	127
C.A.P. Successful Completions	88
C.A.P. Unsuccessful Completions	4
Other	13

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAM (S.O.T.)

The Sex Offender Treatment Program was developed to respond to the special problems/issues that adolescent sexually abusive youth present to the community and the Juvenile Court. These problems/issues are different from other delinquent populations and require specially-trained staff to provide a comprehensive intervention. As a result, staff assist, consult, and support various members of the court staff who work with juvenile sex offenders. The staff of the program conduct an initial comprehensive assessment, make referrals to community-based treatment, provide short-term psycho-educational classes, sexual offender specific groups, individual and family counseling, and parent support groups.

TABLE 7

1999 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (S.O.T.) ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	64
Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed	71
Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions	47
Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group	13
Number of Individual Sessions	280
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	47
Cases Terminated Successfully	51
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	2
Cases Terminated - Other	3

POLICE PROBATION TEAM (P.P.T.)

The Police Probation Team is a collaborative effort by the Lucas County Juvenile Court with the Toledo Police Department and Family Service of Northwest Ohio. This program began in 1996 to address the growing problem of juvenile delinquency in the city. The team is composed of a police officer, a juvenile probation officer, and a social worker. The program receives referrals from the Juvenile Court and diverts youth from official filing with the Court. Upon receiving referrals, the team schedules an unofficial hearing with the youth. As a result of the hearing, a six to twelve month contract is developed and signed by the youth and parents. The contract requires youth to perform community service, make restitution, improve school attendance, receive counseling, or a combination of the above. Youth are involved in programming such as tutoring, psycho-educational groups, and recreational activities. Youth that fail to successfully complete the program are returned to the Juvenile Court for an official hearing.

TABLE 8

1999 POLICE PROBATION TEAM (P.P.T.) ACTIVITY	
Youth Accepted in Program	302
Cases Terminated	279
Successfully Terminated	220
Unsuccessfully Terminated	59
Youth Successfully Completing C.S.W.	220
Community Service Hours Completed	1,915

100 YEARS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IN AMERICAN AND LUCAS COUNTY

THE ORIGINS OF CONTEMPORARY DETENTION

Very little is written about the history of juvenile detention in the United States. Information about the development of detention must be drawn from historical accounts that focus primarily on other juvenile justice's matters. However, these sources provide some insight on how detention developed.

For the first 50 years of the juvenile court, most juvenile detention occurred in either homelike settings of jail. Many juvenile courts actually purchased large houses for the detention of status offenders, minor offenders, and dependent-neglected children. Staffed by house parents, these houses were generally not secure. Because of the relatively low number of youth committing delinquent offenses, serious offenders were diverted to the local jailor committed to State training schools and reformatories. Secure detention facilities (institutions with secure hardware and design) were the luxury of larger juvenile court systems.

Early accounts of juvenile detention described similar systems, in rural and small-town communities, the detention home or small, homelike institution developed. Extended families throughout rural America helped suppress delinquency and enabled small jurisdictions to meet their detention needs through detention homes, foster homes, and group homes. Small institutions (under 20 beds) were also designed with a homelike atmosphere that included live-in house parents. The legacy of the homelike approach to juvenile detention survived through the 1960's and a few detention centers are still called homes-e.g. the Calhoun County (Michigan) Juvenile Home.

Urban areas constructed more traditional detention facilities, using a hospital-like architectural design. In both cases, jails were used for serious offender. Most jurisdictions without access to a detention center made arrangements to detain youth in county jails or municipal lockups. By 1945, nearly 27 percent of all youth detained overnight were incarcerated in a county jail or police lockup as opposed to a juvenile detention facility. As the procedure of jailing juveniles, continued, reports of deaths, injuries, and unsanitary living conditions raised questions about the practice of detaining youth in jails.

Construction of appropriate juvenile detention facilities was hindered, however, by the economic problems associated with the Depression and World War II. By 1930, 141 juvenile detention

facilities existed in the United States, but many of these were homelike residential group facilities. An accurate count of institutional detention facilities was not available prior to World War II.

The Construction Boom

The post-World War II prosperity enabled those within the juvenile justice system and the public to look more closely at the problems surrounding juvenile delinquency, especially the practice of jailing juveniles and the need for appropriate detention facilities for children and youth. As a result, a construction boom occurred in the 1950's and 1960's. By 1967, 242 secure institutions for juvenile detention existed in the United States. The height of this construction occurred between 1945 and 1957, when more than 100 detention centers were built.

First Juvenile Detention Center

The absence of historical records prevents a definitive identification of the first juvenile detention facility in the United States. Tappan (1949) recognized the Arthur J. Audey Home, operated by the Cook County Juvenile Court, as the first juvenile detention facility. Opened around 1906, the Audey Home was a multistory residential building near downtown Chicago. In 1923, a new juvenile detention facility was built using state of the art designs.

To describe the large juvenile detention facility and its programs, Cavan used the Los Angeles County Juvenile Hall. She reported that the Juvenile Hall was established in 1906, the same year as the opening of the Audey Home in Chicago.

Lucas County and Detention

The first detention center in Lucas County was opened in 1932 in the upper floors of the Humane Society Building at 418 North Erie Street (the building next to St. Paul's Church across from the county courthouse).

As part of a major court reorganization in 1936-37 the detention center was renamed the Child Study Institute. The old philosophy of detention was abandoned and drastic changes occurred:

- specially trained psychologists replaced staff

- The superintendent was replaced by a director, who had years of experience as a psychologist in child guidance clinics

- The mingling of dependent and delinquent youth was reduced to a minimum, dependent children were admitted only in case of extreme emergency

- use of the county jail was drastically reduced

- programming was added

- even the night watchman was replaced with someone with a college degree

A bond issue to build a new detention center was defeated in 1939.

A 1947 Toledo Blade editorial stated:

For many years Toledo has been operating a child jail. It has a flattering name . . . Child Study Institute, but it is a jail just the same. If we want to improve our city, we have to start with the worse places. The CSI stands at the top of the list . . . we have waited long enough. We need a modern healthful detention home. Let's build it now.

In the fall of 1949 over 900 mother and fathers went door to door to get a two year 1 mill construction levy passed. The levy passed with a 67% approval. A sudden and unexpected increase in construction costs occurred due to the Korean War. A one year levy extension in 1951 failed and the original building plans were modified.

On October 24, 1953, the Lucas County Family Court Center and Child Study Institute was dedicated. The new detention center had individual sleeping rooms with activity areas, dining room, schoolrooms, medical unit, and public address system.

As a result of continual overcrowding, voters narrowly passed a 1½ mill levy in 1960 to finish the court and detention.

In March of 1962, over 1,000 citizens toured the new expansion. Two new boys units, segregated units for emotionally disturbed children, a new gymnasium, an outdoor playground, new medical and psychological clinics, and enlarged workshop and arts and crafts facilities were added to detention.

In 2001 a new juvenile justice complex will be dedicated that will include a new 125 bed state of the art Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center.

**CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE (C.S.I.)
ANTONIO GARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR
BRUCE WILLIAMS, ASSISTANT ADM.**

The Child Study Institute (CSI) provides temporary detention for delinquent and some unruly youth who have come to the attention of the Juvenile Court. The function of the detention center is twofold: provide temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or to the community, or who may abscond pending the disposition of their cases; and, to conduct social, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations of children in order to assist and advise the court regarding the disposition of their cases.

The detention center is a secure facility with 75 single rooms, 58 for boys and 17 for girls divided into six separate and distinct units. Detainees are classified according to age, type of offense, sophistication and/or whether they are first or repeat offenders.

Each detainee is given a complete physical examination upon admission. Health records are kept on each child and outpatient medical and dental care is provided on an as-needed basis. On June 1, 1994, the Medical College of Ohio took over operation of the clinic. Dr. Kathy Boehm is the Pediatrician responsible for the operation, and nurse practitioners and registered nurses are available on a 24-hour basis. All new detainees received health education counseling from a member of the medical staff.

A complete educational program is provided by the Toledo Public Schools in the Lottie S. Ford School, located within the center. Teachers concentrate on the basis of education and attempt to raise low achievers to the appropriate grade level through remedial instruction. Educators from the University of Toledo provide continuing educational support in the evenings by conducting the CSI/University of Toledo Academy Program.

This year the U.T. Court Academy staff provided Christmas gifts for detainees as well as give this year's Christmas party.

As usual, the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program, under the direction of Reverend George Hairston, was very strong in providing religious services for our detainee. As usual, they delivered Christmas stockings and gifts for detainees on Christmas morning. Due to the cutback in Reverend Hairston schedule with his adult ministry, he is now devoting more time with adolescence and has therefore expanded his religious services to working with detainees on Tuesday, Saturdays, and Sundays.

The two new components that were added to the CSI/UT Academy Program are progressing better than anticipated. Dr. Marion Boss is now coordinating the entire Criminal Justice Department at UT. The Court

Academy continues to increase the number of detainees who receive their GED and completing more educational assessments on detainees. Gym and physical activities are conducting on-site at both an indoor gymnasium and outdoors. Several community agencies, including the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, Y.W.C.A. Rape Crisis Center, Alcoholic Anonymous, Toledo Health Department, and the Cordelia Martin Center provide additional services.

Spiritual needs are addressed by the Juvenile Court Chaplaincy Program. Religious services are usually held on weekends and clergy are encouraged to visit the children. However, our clergy volunteer staff has increased and detainees are now able to receive spiritual guidance almost daily.

Because of the overwhelming struggle to manage a higher population and a more sophisticated detainee, our ability to bring in speakers and outside events for the detainees during the past year has been difficult. However, we continue to successfully land local and national celebrities to C.S.I., such as Jala Anderson of TV 13; Chief Bell of the Toledo Fire Department; Coach Gary Pinkel, university of Toledo Football; Toledo Zoo staff; local AIDS activist and Alfred "Coach" Powell, a national dynamic, versatile motivational and inspirational speaker.

In an effort to enhance staff training and to better prepare staff to effectively manage a difficult population, we have become even more diversified in our training selections. Added to our list of training needs are "Emergency Response Training" for all staff, "Ripp Restraints" as well as training on how to effectively and appropriately use these restraints. "Sudden custody death syndrome" training has also been added.

The Child Study Institute is also happy to announce that all staff is in uniform. In addition, we are also in compliance with the law regarding fingerprinting of juveniles. We have finger printing on site in the C.S.I. Intake Office.

From all indications, we will be moving into a new facility in 2001. There is a lot of work to be done in the meantime. However, our enthusiasm toward moving into a new facility is making a difficulty transition. We hope to share with your our early experiences in the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center, when next year's annual report is presented.

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER (Y.T.C.)

THERESA MCCARTHY ACOCKS, ADMINISTRATOR

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (YTC) is a secure 44 bed residential correctional facility that treats adjudicated juvenile felony offenders that otherwise would be committed to a state institution. A total of 189 youth, 159 males and 30 females, have been placed at YTC since it became operational in June of 1995. The systems-based program involves treatment planning that takes into account the youths thinking, emotions, and history as well as interactions with: family, school, community, religious and public agency involvement, etc. Everything together is treatment.

1999 Youth Treatment Center Activity

TABLE 1

Referrals	100
Youth diverted to a less restricted setting	02
Youth Accepted for placement	33
Males Placed	29
Females Placed	04
Total Terminations	34
Successful Terminations	27 (79.4%)
Unsuccessful Terminations	07 (20.6%)

YTC staff continue to work to develop and implement multi-faceted programming. YTC residents continue to: work on ordered Restitution; volunteer in the community through school projects, such as teaching science at Larchmont School; work lunch at the Cherry Street Mission; weed and care for the garden at Ten Eyck Towers through the program, Toledo Grows!; volunteer to help at an area-wide swim meet under the direction of Coach- Residential Specialist Cheryl Bath. Activities such as spiritual enrichment, the annual trip to Stone Lab, the summer cross-curriculum project and summer-ending cookout, academic achievement celebrations, visits to COSI and the Toledo Museum of Art continue to be enjoyable for residents and staff.

New programming generated in 1999 includes Rainbow Dancing, which is volunteered by Karen Kiemnec, and uses dance as a treatment resource for residents and staff. The Change Project includes representatives from the University of Toledo, Catholic Club, and members of the various YTC disciplines, who collaborate in developing supplements, such as the Catholic Club's Ropes Course, to the YTC treatment program. YTC and Aftercare became a community visit site for Residents in Psychiatry from M.C.O. Creative Week also started in 1999. Every two months, a week is devoted to staff working together with various residents and families. Creative Week will provide opportunities for staff of all disciplines to be involved in treatment and activities that are not part of their ordinary roles. Goals include expanding treatment knowledge and participation of all staff, increasing effective teamwork, and encouraging creative treatment approaches.

A highlight of 1999 for YTC was the announcement of the results of the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (C.P.A.I.). This validated instrument was completed with the nine community correctional facilities by the Criminal Justice Research Department, University of Cincinnati, at the request of the Ohio Department of Youth Services. The C.P.A.I. provides an overall score based on measures of six scored program areas with suggestions for possible improvement. YTC's overall satisfactory score was gratifying. However, the most important information was that youth completing YTC's program are the least likely to commit a new misdemeanor or felony when compared to all other programs. Of the 9 community correctional facilities, youth successfully completing YTC are the least likely to have a new offense. While there are many important measures of success, reducing recidivism is a critically important one for increased community safety. Doctor Ed Latessa, of the University of Cincinnati's Criminal Justice Research Department, suggests that the unexpectedly low recidivism rate is due to the quality of treatment within YTC.

A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FOR LUCAS COUNTY CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Ohio Department of Youth Services (DYS) was selected as the recipient of a two year technical assistant grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to implement the Comprehensive Strategies for Serious, Violent and Chronic Offenders Program. Lucas was one of six counties chosen to participate in the statewide project. It is an unprecedented collaborative effort to prevent juvenile delinquency and promote positive development of children.

The project began in early 1999 with a Key Leader's of the community breakfast to explain and elicit support for the program.

The Comprehensive Strategy is based on a "risk-focused" prevention model that makes it possible to examine communities for known risk factors associated with youth violence.

These risk factors exist at the individual, family, school, peer and community levels. Based upon thirty years of research on factors related to adolescent problem behaviors (substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop-out and violence), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) identified nineteen risk factors that contribute to problem behaviors, and seven protective factors that buffer a child against their development.

Approaches that reduce risk factors while enhancing protective factors are likely to provide the strongest form of prevention.

Protective factors are part of OJJDP's Social Development Strategy. The Social Development Strategy provides a model for addressing targeted risk factors by enhancing known protective factors against health and behavior problems.

The goal of the Social Development Strategy is healthy behavior. Healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior in the family, school, and community directly encourage healthy adaptive behaviors in children.

The Comprehensive Strategy is guided by five principles:

1. Strengthen the family in its role to instill moral principles and provide guidance and support to children.
2. Support core institutions in their role to develop capable, mature and responsible youth.
3. Recognize that delinquency prevention is the most cost effective approach in combating youth crime.

4. Intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior first occurs. Ensure that appropriate sanctions for misconduct are delivered in a timely fashion.
5. Identify and control the small group of serious, violent, and chronic offenders through a range of graduated sanctions, including placement in secure facilities.

After collecting and analyzing an extensive amount of community data, it was determined that there are five local risk factors that significantly impact children and families in Lucas County.

1. Favorable Parental Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior
2. Friends Who Engage in Problem Behaviors
3. Academic Failure Beginning in Elementary School
4. Early Initiation to Problem Behavior
5. Family Management Problems

Based upon an extensive analysis of community data, a comprehensive strategy implementation plan for Lucas County was formulated to fulfill a vision for the community, and to address these five risk factors by capitalizing on community, neighborhood and individual strengths and assets.

1. Implement changes in practices to recognize parents as the primary child care specialists.
2. Develop and implement a comprehensive assessment instrument for Lucas County youth.
3. All communities will have access to a continuum of services including prevention, early intervention, treatment and aftercare for all youth and families in need of assistance.
4. All systems, agencies and individuals working with youth and families will utilize the five identified risk factors in planning and program development
5. Implement a process by which data will be collected, processed and distributed in relationship to the priorities set by the comprehensive strategy implementing agencies.
 - Data will be continuously updated.
 - Data will be easily & readily available to all persons, agencies and organizations.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

CELESTE HASSELBACH, DIRECTOR

Information Systems started out the new year by taking the first step necessary to prepare for adequately supporting the year 2000. Our initial evaluation at the end of last year prompted the Court to replace the Unix server being used for the Juvenile Information System, with a new machine with more power and storage capacity, as well as new operating system. This new server was installed in January by technical staff from Henschen and Associates.

Throughout the year, Information Systems staff reviewed and updated all screens, forms, files, and processing tables to replace most occurrences of the two digit year in all date fields. All updates were moved into production on the first weekend of the new year in readiness for the first working day of 2000. Minor adjustments were required during the first week of the new year, however no major "Y2K" issues were encountered.

With last year's implementation of GroupWise E-Mail the Court quickly adapted e-mail as the standard format for internal communication. Approximately 20% of the Court's staff did not have access to this vital form of communication due to equipment restrictions that limited their computer access to the Juvenile Information System only. Seeing the need to provide them with this valuable tool, the terminals that were being used were all replaced with personal computers. Installation of the personal computers, coupled with the installation of the new server, also proved to provide greater speed in accessing data from the Juvenile Information System.

When the Court moved to online case processing in 1995, as a cost saving measure some departments were equipped with impact printers rather than laser printers. As automation has moved throughout the Court and Probation, our expectations and standards have continued to rise and caused Information Systems to evaluate the effectiveness of the impact printers. As a result, all impact printers were replaced with group laser printers. The speed of forms generated and the quality of the forms were greatly improved and noise level in the areas was significantly reduced.

Replacement of the impact line printer in the file room necessitated review of the Certified Mail forms that were in use. The forms in use provided Certified Mail cards and labels for affixing to envelopes used for summons. This form was available in a format that could be used on a laser printer, however further investigation identified a vendor who provided the Certified mail cards in the form of an envelope. Use of this form eliminated the need to peel and stick cards and labels onto an envelope, allowing simple insertion of documents into the preprinted Certified Mail envelope, hereby saving preparation time by staff.

Information Systems continued to provide improvement in the availability of documents faxed to the

Court. The court has had a few strategically placed fax machines throughout the building, where hard copy faxes could be received and documents could be faxed out. Upon receipt of a fax, staff members near the fax machines would either phone the recipient when a fax was received, or place the document in an interoffice envelope to be delivered to the recipient. In an effort to reduce the paper consumption and improve the timeliness of receipt of documents, a centralized fax server was installed. The fax server has four available telephone lines, which are assigned to four areas of the court. When a fax is received the fax server routes the document to an e-mail account within our GroupWise e-mail system. Assigned individuals monitor the e-mail accounts assigned for fax receipts and forward the documents to the e-mail account of the recipient. This has provided documents to the desktop almost immediately upon receipt. Many faxes can simply be viewed without being printed. Faxes can then be organized and saved within the recipient's e-mail folders for future reference if necessary.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

BETTY HUTCHINSON, ADMINISTRATOR

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources acts as conduits between employees and management, monitors compliance with employment laws and manages the Court's human resources to meet court goals and objectives. Human Resources' primary mission is to design and implement legally sound Human Resources policies that support goals and fulfill the Court's workforce needs.

Core Human Resources responsibilities include:

- Design and delivery of Human Resources programs, practices and processes that meet the needs of the Court and its employees.
- Support line supervisor's efforts to achieve Court goals through effective management of employees.
- Contribute to organizational development and strategic planning through developing Human Resources practices that enhance overall efficiency and competitiveness.

Human Resources services include:

- **Recruitment** - to attract qualified candidates who will enhance organizational effectiveness. Successful recruitment functions also engage in position control, monitor turnover and succession, and match labor force projections to court plans for growth and reduction.
- **Selection** - to assist line managers select better employees. Careful selection at all levels reduces turnover, increases productivity, and contributes to Court effectiveness. Human Resources also manage hiring practices that comply with all requirements of federal, state and local Equal Employment Opportunity laws.
- **Placement** - to help line managers match employee skills to job requirements which may involve rewriting job descriptions, identification of training needs, and reorganization of job tasks and/or positions within the Court.
- **Compensation and Benefits** - to ensure the effective cost utilization and management of payroll practices, compensation packages and benefit plans within the guidelines set forth by the County.
- **Employee Development** - to incorporate the trends toward leaner, more streamlined staffing levels with an emphasis on training and cross-training which is essential to avoid a crisis resulting from one person's absence or departure. With the rapidly changing technological and competitive environments today, keeping employees up to pace through retraining is critical to the Court's success.
- **Employee Productivity and Morale** - to monitor and assist line managers in monitoring employee morale that ultimately affects productivity and effectiveness. Fostering employee

loyalty and commitment is an ongoing challenge.

- **Legal Compliance** – to monitor compliance with all legal requirements such as Equal Employment Opportunity, fair pay practices, personnel records, safety, and health and benefit regulations. Given the economic and cultural costs of noncompliance, educating and advising managers about how to avoid legal problems is crucial.
- **Retention** – to identify and develop formalized employee retention practices. Turnover can have a significant impact on Court productivity and employee morale. High turnover increases the costs of recruiting and training replacements.
- **Advise Line Management** – to develop, educate, and influence supervisors to motivate, manage and discipline employees effectively is an essential Human Resources function. Human Resources success depends on effective implementation of its programs and policies by line managers. Human Resources must also understand the unique challenges facing particular managers in order to come up with timely, well-researched and practical solutions to problems of individual line managers.
- **Support Court Strategy** – to ensure cost effective, efficient utilization of both material and human resources. HR must fully understand the Court's business, and the internal and external factors affecting short and long term planning. This is critical in order to foster Court development, predict future legislation and regulation and recommend corrective actions.

During 1999 one of the main focuses of Human Resources was the streamlining and standardization of Court hiring practices. This included:

- revision of the employment application
- development of a hiring informational booklet
- implementation of initial screening process for all positions
- revision of screening process for positions with direct juvenile contact responsibilities
- implementation of standardized testing for CSI applicants
- initiation of application status letters to prospective hires
- initiation of rejection letters to applicants not hired
- standardization of reference check practices and forms
- standardization of interview format with position unique questions

Additionally, new recruitment methods were initiated that included the utilization of the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services, local 2 and 4 year educational institutions, local civic organizations and special interest groups in the identification of potential qualified applicants and the broader circulation of available job positions.

Hiring and staffing related statistics during 1999 are as follows:

- 8 staff employees were promoted to other positions
- 8 positions were reviewed and reclassified
- 601 job applications were received and processed
- 17 new employees were hired from outside the Court
- turnover percentage for 1999 was 15.2 % with 3 retirements, 8 involuntary

terminations, 8 promotions and 18 resignations

Addressing areas of legal compliance were also accomplished during 1999. All active employee personnel files were audited and legally required materials were obtained and verified for all employees. Personnel files were placed into a standardized format making location and review of pertinent information faster and easier for Court staff.

Human Resources developed and standardized American with Disabilities Act accommodation request processes and Family and Medical Leave Act request, approval and notification processes. This will help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the court by providing staff with the opportunity to address individual disability issues and deal with serious medical conditions on an individual basis while providing managers with the opportunity to provide schedule coverage prior to absences in most cases.

During 1998 Court staff had completed position questionnaires regarding specific job tasks. This was done utilizing a consulting firm. The firm then provided the Court with summary job descriptions of most Court positions. Due to the ongoing evolution of various Court positions, the descriptions were reviewed by Department Administrators and Directors during 1999 for accuracy and are currently being placed into a more employee friendly format that will become an essential part of a self-perpetuating annual position review.

Three employee task groups met during 1999 addressing the issues of Absenteeism and Tardiness, Employee Recognition and Performance Evaluations. As a result of these task groups the following actions were taken:

- Annual Attendance and tardiness tracking cards were implemented for all employees. These cards reflect the actual leave utilization and timely arrival of all Court personnel. Supervisors, Directors and Administrators may review their employees' cards at any time to identify potential abuse situations and address them accordingly.
- Over 20 different pieces of "Successories" artwork were ordered for the Court and assigned to high traffic volume areas in an effort to improve employee morale while reinforcing the mission and goals of the Court.
- Performance Evaluation historical challenges were discussed and slated for new system identification and implementation during 2000.

Review of employee compensation and benefit packages resulted in the implementation of a new Employee Assistance Program vendor being brought on board replacing the prior service provider. Work also continued on the proposed salary schedule that resulted from the contract with DMG services.

Areas of need in staff training were identified and addressed as part of the ongoing development of a Court Training Academy. Materials were identified and purchased in pursuit of that goal. The utilization of the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center was continued in efforts to provide adequate training in multiple areas and other potential training resources were identified for future utilization.

FISCAL AND BUSINESS

RALPH SOCHACKI, FINANCE DIRECTOR

LENORA PETTAWAY, BUSINESS OFFICE MANAGER

The Fiscal Department is responsible for; the preparation of all division budgets; the payroll and employee fringe benefit management; development and maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received. Management and supervision of food services; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaison with county Facilities department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

Description of Court Costs, Fines and Fees Collected

Fines and Court Costs	\$ 345,952.20
State Reparation Paid	87,629.09
Ohio State Highway Patrol	54,250.13
Traffic Law Library	32,118.95
Traffic City Highway	3,629.50
Sheriff Fees	3,270.02
Restitution Cash Payments	70,658.66
Legal Research Fees	16,836.45
Computer Automation Fees	56,122.91
Blood Testing Fees	5,700.00
Custody Investigations	19,200.00
Child Placement Support Payments	3,776.68
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	46.59
Miscellaneous Revenue	631.73
Township Fees	10,030.80
Juvenile Court-Microfilming Fees	7,830.00
Juvenile Court-Postage Fees	3,920.00
Juvenile Court-Mediation Services Fees	15,510.00
Juvenile Court-Mediation Cost Fees	10,076.00
Subtotal Juvenile Court/Fines/Costs/Fees	747,189.71
	735,229.40
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	1.63%

1999 General Fund Expenditures for Juvenile Court and Detention

Line Item Account	Juvenile	Detention
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,922.69	\$
Salaries (Employees)	4,291,140.03	1,167,395.88
Total Salary Account	4,319,062.99	1,647,395.88
Supplies	99,815.88	209,495.73
Supplies – Postage	67,605.54	-
Drug Testing	17,452.28	-
Equipment	107,065.00	57,441.79
Motor Vehicles	3,787.56	-
Contract Repairs	31,854.14	-
Contract Services	179,696.19	10,410.45
Travel Training	74,857.85	300,776.00
Expenses Foreign Judges	69.00	8,910.79
Per Diem Foreign Judges	2,060.00	-
Advertising & Printing	6,291.01	-
Witness Fees	5,980.40	-
Transcripts	19,813.00	-
Child Placement	65,000.00	-
Medical/Supplies/Fees	-	8,499.91
Other Expenses	31,564.03	1,088.50
Telephones	86,379.72	11,714.31
FICA	37,252.30	13,503.47
Workers Compensation	46,239.89	17,513.22
PERS	586,274.65	220,587.54
Insurance Benefits	676,314.00	237,548.80
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	2,145,372.44	1,097,490.51
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	6,464,435.43	2,744,886.39
1998 BUDGETED EXPENSES	6,169,042.86	2,584,183.48
CHANGES FROM 1998	295,392.57	160,702.91
PERCENT	4.79%	6.22%

Description of Other Revenue

Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits	\$1,966.51
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	1,966.51
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	8,923.98
	-77.96%

Description of Grant & Subsidy Funds Received	
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	\$1,080,476.14
Department of Youth Services Base Funding	895,508.00
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	156,928.00
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	1,754,481.64
Police Probation Team Project	4,147.60
JAIBG	412,437.00
Americorp	12,744.99
Adoptions Opportunity	8,907.49
Drug Court	46,000.00
SUB TOTAL GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	4,371,630.86
	5,450,406.13
PRIOR YEARS RECEIPTS	194.53%

Description of Contract and State Reimbursements	
Title IV-D Program cost Center Reimbursement	\$356,882.12
Title IV-E Program Cost Center Reimbursement	238,576.53
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	130,332.42
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	5,000.00
SUBTOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	730,791.07
	248,123.85
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS	194.53%

STATISTICAL REVIEW

Highlights from 1999 are as follows:

Offenses Disposed

- total number disposed decreased 8% from 1998
- unofficial offense handling decreased from 25% to 19% of all offenses disposed (Table 14)
- total number of offenses disposed decreased for a second consecutive year (Table 15)
- the percentage of females has increased from 25% of the disposed cases in 1995 to 30% in 1999 (Table 16)
- the number of adjudicated violent offenses decreased for a third consecutive year from 195 in 1996 to 74 in 1999 (Table 24)

Cases

- the volume of cases disposed decreased 10% during 1999

New Filings

- the number of new filings decreased by 8% during 1999
- the most common referred offenses were safe school ordinance, petty theft, assault, domestic violence, unruly, and disorderly conduct, comprising 46% of all offense filings (Table 34)

Commitments/Bindovers

- for the third consecutive year commitments were reduced from 173 in 1996 to 98 in 1999 (Table 40)
- certifications to the General Trial Division were reduced from 30 in 1998 to 20 in 1999 (Table 46)

JUVENILE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1999

Information is collected and entered into the Lucas County Juvenile Information System (JIS). The capability exists to have that data reported in a number of ways. For the purpose of the annual report, data is reported: by offenses disposed, cases disposed, and filings during the calendar year. A case may be filed with more than one offense (or counts). For example, if a case is filed with two counts of criminal damage and one count of possession of criminal tools (it is a single case with one case number with three distinct counts 01, 02, and 03). For statistical counting purposes this is counted as one case and three offenses.

1. OFFENSES

VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 1999 totaled 8,752, a decrease of 949 or 8% from 1998. Of this a total of 6,688 or (76%) of the offense were disposed by formal court proceedings and 2,064 or (24%) of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 74% of the offenses being handled formally during 1998.

DELINQUENT VS STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 6,688 formal offenses, 6,279 or (94%) were delinquency and 409 or (6%) were status offenses. This compares to 95% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 1998. Of the 2,064 unofficial offenses 1,359, or 66% were delinquent offenses and 705 or (34%) were status offenses. This compares to 64% delinquent cases during 1998.

SEX OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 8,752 offenses 6,165 (or 70%) included boys and 2,587 (or 30%) included girls. This compares with 72% for boys and 28% for girls during 1998.

TABLE 1

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	4,825 7%	1,454 23%	6,279
STATUS OFFENSES	190 46%	219 54%	409
UNOFFICIAL	1,150 56%	914 44%	2,064
Totals	6,165 70%	2,587 30%	8,752

RACE OF OFFENDER OF OFFENSE

TABLE 2

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,809 45%	380 6%	3,020 48%	51 <1%	19 <1%	6,279
Status	179 44%	27 7%	196 48%	0	7 2%	409
Unofficial	887 43%	121 6%	954 46%	9 <1%	93 5%	2,064
Totals	3,875 44%	528 6%	4,170 48%	60 <1%	119 19%	8,752

DISPOSED JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 1999

ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES

TABLE 3

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Auto Theft (Attempted)	0	0	0
Breaking & Entering	24	2	26
Breaking & Entering (Attempted)	10	0	10
Breaking & Entering (Complicity)	4	0	4
Breaking & Entering (Complicity to Att)	1	0	1
Burglary	68	5	73
Burglary (Aggravated)	9	0	9
Burglary (Aggravated, Attempted)	1	0	1
Burglary (Aggravated, Complicity)	0	0	0
Burglary (Aggravated, Complicity to Att)	0	0	0
Burglary (Attempted)	13	0	13
Burglary (Complicity)	1	0	1
Forgery	2	8	10
Forgery (Attempted)	0	2	2
Forgery (Complicity)	1	0	1
Grand Theft	27	3	30
Grand Theft (Attempted)	6	0	75
Grand Theft (Complicity)	1	0	1
Grand Theft Motor Vehicle	31	1	32
Grand Theft Motor Vehicle (Attempted)	5	1	6
Gr. Theft Motor Vehicle (Complicity)	7	0	7
Gr. Theft MV (Complicity /Attempted)	0	1	1
Misuse of Credit Card	3	1	4
Misuse of Food Stamps	1	0	1
Misuse of Credit Cards (Attempted)	1	0	1
Misuse of Credit Card (Complicity)	1	1	2
Passing Bad Checks	0	0	0
Petty Theft	193	80	273
Petty Theft (Attempted)	1	0	1
Petty Theft (Complicity)	13	1	14
Receiving Stolen Property	98	10	108
Receiving Stolen Property (Attempted)	5	0	5
Receiving Stolen Property – Auto	20	1	21

Receiving Stolen Property – Auto (Att.)	4	0	4
Receiving Stolen Property (Complicity)	4	0	4
Robbery	22	0	22
Robbery (Aggravated)	11	0	11
Robbery (Aggravated, Attempted)	1	0	1
Robbery (Aggravated, Complicity)	0	0	0
Robbery (Aggravated, Comp. to Att.)	0	0	0
Robbery (Attempted)	3	0	3
Robbery (Complicity)	4	0	4
Robbery (Complicity to Attempted)	1	0	1
Safe Cracking	0	0	0
Tampering with Coin Machine	2	0	2
Theft (Attempted)	0	0	0
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	66	17	83
Unauthorized Use of MV (Attempted)	0	0	0
Unauthorized Use of MV (Complicity)	0	0	0
Unauthorized Use of Property	30	9	39
Unauthorized Use of Property (Att.)	1	0	1
Unauthorized Use of Property (Comp.)	0	1	1
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	696	144	840
1998 Adjudicated Offense Totals	842	161	1,003
1999 Dismissals	415	124	539
1998 Dismissals	410	141	551

SEX OFFENSES

TABLE 4

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Display Material Harmful-Juvenile	1	0	1
Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	0
Gross Sexual Imposition	23	5	28
Gross Sexual Imposition (Attempted)	2	0	2
Gross Sexual Imposition (Complicity)	0	0	0
Public Indecency	5	0	5
Rape	13	1	14
Rape (Attempted)	3	0	3

Sexual Battery	5	0	5
Sexual Imposition	8	0	8
Soliciting	0	1	1
Voyeurism	1	0	1
1999 Adjudicated Offense Totals	61	7	68
1998 Adjudicated Offense Totals	50	0	50
1999 Dismissals	32	5	37
1998 Dismissals	32	6	38

INJURY TO PERSON

TABLE 5

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Abduction	0	0	0
Assault	134	53	187
Assault (Felonious)	12	1	13
Assault (Felonious, Attempted)	3	0	3
Assault (Aggravated)	7	4	11
Assault (Aggravated, Complicity)	1	0	1
Assault (Aggravated, Attempted)	3	1	4
Assault (Negligent)	0	0	0
Assault (Attempted)	3	3	6
Assault (Complicity)	2	0	2
Child Endangering	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	118	76	194
Homicide (Negligent)	0	0	0
Homicide (Aggravated, Vehicular)	0	1	1
Homicide (Vehicular)	1	0	1
Kidnapping	3	0	3
Manslaughter (Voluntary)	0	1	1
Manslaughter (Involuntary)	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0
Murder (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Murder (Attempted)	2	0	2
Murder (Complicity)	0	0	0
1999 Totals	289	140	429
1998 Totals	335	187	522
1999 Dismissals	321	172	493
1998 Dismissals	297	130	427

WEAPON OFFENSES

TABLE 6

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	31	4	35
Carrying Concealed Weapon (Attempted)	2	0	2
Conveyance Weapon (Attempted)	1	0	1
Discharging Firearm	3	0	3
Possession of Dangerous Ordinance	0	1	1
Possession of Weapon	3	0	3
Possession of Weapon (Detention)	1	0	1
Purchase of Firearm	1	0	1
Weapon at School	6	1	7
Weapons at School (Attempted)	1	0	1
Weapon (Selling)	1	0	1
1999 Totals	50	6	56
1998 Totals	53	12	65
1999 Dismissals	37	10	47
1998 Dismissals	35	4	39

DRUG OFFENSES

TABLE 7

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Counterfeit Drugs	6	0	6
Counterfeit Drugs (Attempted)	2	0	2
Drug Abuse	168	21	189
Drug Abuse (Attempted)	5	0	5
Drug Abuse (Permitted)	2	0	2
Drug Paraphernalia	63	10	73
Drug Paraphernalia (Attempted)	2	0	2
Illegal Cultivation in Marijuana	0	0	0
Possession Aerosols	1	0	1
Possession of Marijuana	0	0	0
Selling Drugs	0	0	0
Trafficking in Drugs	1	0	1
Trafficking (Aggravated)	2	0	2
Trafficking (Aggravated, Attempted)	1	0	1
Trafficking (Aggravated, Complicity)	0	0	0
Trafficking (Attempted)	0	0	0
Trafficking in Drugs (Other)	2	0	2
Trafficking in Marijuana	0	0	0

1999 Totals	253	31	284
1998 Totals	274	23	297
1999 Dismissals	142	22	164
1998 Dismissals	117	10	127

ALCOHOL OFFENSES

TABLE 8

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Abuse Harmful Intoxicant	1	0	1
Consume/Alcohol	0	1	1
Consuming in Motor Vehicle	2	0	2
Minor Purchasing	13	6	19
Misrepresentation	0	0	0
Open Container	0	0	0
Permit Alcohol	2	2	4
Possession of Alcohol	0	1	1
Prohibitions	127	58	185
Prohibitions (Attempted)	2	0	2
Underage Consumption	2	4	6
1999 Totals	149	72	221
1998 Totals	115	64	179
1999 Dismissals	65	32	97
1998 Dismissals	72	27	99

PROPERTY DAMAGE

TABLE 9

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Arson (Aggravated)	0	0	0
Arson	9	0	9
Arson (Attempted)	0	0	0
Arson (Complicity)	1	0	1
Criminal Damage	75	15	90
Criminal Damage (Attempted)	0	0	0
Criminal Damage (Complicity)	1	1	2
Vandalism	8	1	9
Vandalism (Attempted)	1	0	1
Vandalism (Complicity)	0	0	0
1999 Totals	95	17	112
1998 Totals	141	11	152
1999 Dismissals	168	36	204
1998 Dismissals	206	32	238

STATUS OFFENSES**TABLE 10**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Runaway	6	14	20
Truancy	5	2	7
Unruly	47	17	64
Unruly Curfew	2	0	2
1999 Totals	60	33	93
1998 Totals			
1999 Dismissals	130	186	316
1998 Dismissals	128	176	304

OTHER DELINQUENT OFFENSES**TABLE 11**

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Criminal Mischief	12	3	15
Criminal Trespassing	88	19	107
Criminal Trespass (Attempt)	0	0	0
Cruelty to Animals	0	0	0
Curfew	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	215	86	301
Disorderly Conduct (Complicity)	0	0	0
Disruption Public Service	1	0	1
Escape	9	1	10
Escape (Attempted)	2	0	2
Failure to Comply with Police	22	0	22
Failure to Report a Crime	3	0	3
Failure to Disperse	0	1	1
False Alarm	3	1	4
False Alarm (Complicity)	1	0	1
False Name	2	0	2
Falsification	30	9	39
Fleeing/Eluding Police	0	0	0
Furnishing False Information	29	13	42
Furnishing False Information (Attempted)	1	0	1
Inducing Panic	7	1	8
Inducing Panic (Complicity)	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Intimidation victim/Witness	0	0	0
Intimidation (Ethnic)	1	0	1

Littering	5	0	5
Loud Sound Amplification	0	0	0
Loitering	8	0	8
Menacing by Stalking	0	2	2
Menacing	27	7	34
Menacing (Aggravated)	26	4	30
Menacing (Attempted)	0	0	0
Misuse 911	0	0	0
Molesting Wildlife	1	0	1
Obstructing Official Business	81	19	100
Obstructing Official Business (Attempted)	0	0	0
Obstructing Justice (Complicity)	0	0	0
Obstructing Justice	6	2	8
Park Curfew	0	0	0
Possession of Criminal Tools	11	1	12
Possession of Fireworks	0	0	0
Public Gaming	2	0	2
Resisting Arrest	65	16	81
Resisting Arrest (Attempted)	0	0	0
Restraining Dog	1	0	1
Rioting	2	0	2
Riot (Inciting)	0	0	0
Riot (Aggravated)	2	4	6
Rioting (Complicity)	0	0	0
Safe School Ordinance	321	117	438
Safe School Ordinance (Attempted)	0	0	0
Smoking (Tobacco)	0	0	0
Tampering with Evidence	3	0	3
Tampering with Evidence (Attempted)	0	0	0
Tampering with Coin Machine	2	0	2
Tampering with Meter	2	0	2
Tampering with Records	0	1	1
Telephone Harassment	2	0	2
Trespass (Aggravated)	1	0	1
Other Delinquent Offenses	8	0	8
1999 Totals	1,003	307	1,310
1998 Totals	1,134	331	1,465
1999 Dismissals	1,049	329	1,378
1998 Dismissals	1,261	317	1,578

1999 OFFENSE SUMMARY

TABLE 12

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTALS
1.) 1999 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2,596	724	3,320
a.) 1998 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2,944	789	3,733
2.) 1999 Dismissed Delinquent	2,229	730	2,959
b.) 1998 Dismissed Delinquent	2,430	667	3,097
3.) 1999 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1&2)	4,825	1,454	6,279
c.) 1998 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a&b)	5,374	1,456	6,830
4.) 1999 Adjudicated Status Offenses	60	33	93
d.) 1998 Adjudicated Status Offenses	68	45	113
5.) 1999 Dismissed Status Offenses	130	186	316
e.) 1998 Dismissed Status Offenses	77	145	222
6.) 1999 Total Status Offenses (lines 4&5)	190	219	409
f.) 1998 Total Status Offenses (lines a&b)	145	190	335
7.) 1999 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1&4)	2,656	757	3,413
g.) 1998 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a&d)	3,012	834	3,846
8.) 1999 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2&5)	2,359	916	3,275
h.) 1998 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b&e)	2,507	812	3,319
9.) 1999 Total Offenses Terminated (lines 7&8)	5,015	1,673	6,688
i.) 1998 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g&h)	5,519	1,646	7,165
10.) 1999 Unofficial Case Handling	1,150	914	2,064
j.) 1998 Unofficial Case Handling	1,488	1,048	2,536
11.) 1999 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines 9&10)	6,165	2,587	8,752
k.) 1998 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines I&J)	7,007	2,694	9,701

PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

TABLE 13

	1999	1998
Robbery/Theft Offenses	25%	26%
Sexual Offenses	2%	1%
Injury to Person Offenses	13%	14%
Property Damage Offenses	3%	4%
Status Offenses	3%	3%
Drug Offenses	8%	8%
Alcohol Offenses	5%	5%
Weapon Offenses	2%	2%
Other Offenses	38%	32%

PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY

TABLE 14

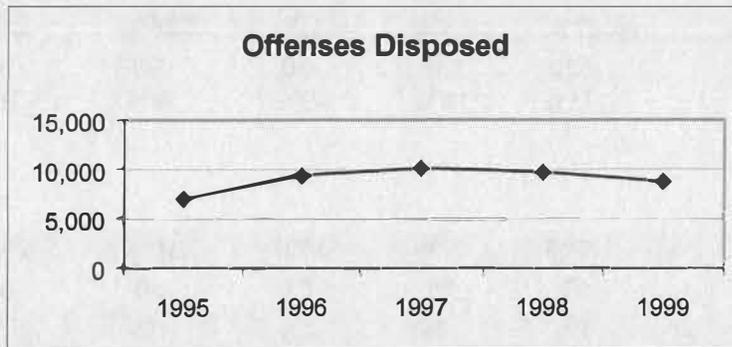
	1999	1998
Adjudicated Offenses	43%	40%
Dismissed Offenses	38%	34%
Unofficial Case Handling	10%	25%

Five Year Trends for Offenses

JUVENILE OFFENSE DISPOSED

TABLE 15

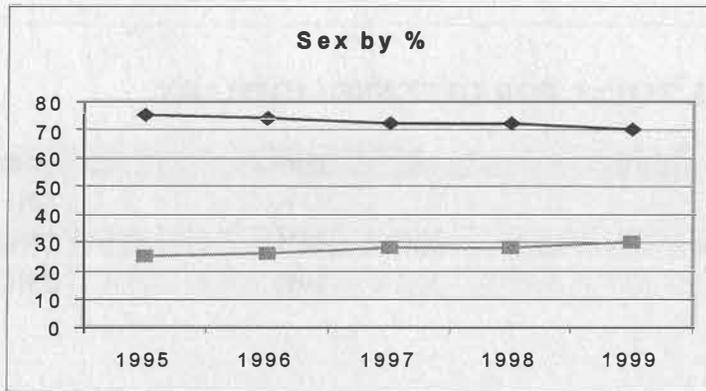
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number Offenses Disposed	7,037	9,380	10,109	9,701	8,752
Annual Difference	-2.3%	33%	8%	-4%	-10%



OFFENSE BY SEX

TABLE 16

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Boys	75%	74%	72%	72%	70%
Girls	25%	26%	28%	28%	30%



DELINQUENCY VS STATUS OFFENSE

TABLE 17

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delinquency	91%	93%	95%	95%	94%
Status	9%	7%	5%	5%	6%

ADJUDICATED OFFENSES

TABLE 18

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Robbery/Theft Offenses	972	1,123	1,093	1,003	840
Percent of Annual Total	27%	28%	27%	26%	25%
Annual Offense Difference	-536	151	-30	-90	-163
	-35%	16%	-3%	-8%	-16%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sex Offenses	57	56	83	50	68
Percent of Annual Total	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	5	-1	27	-33	18
	10%	-2%	48%	-40%	36%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Injury to Person Offenses	598	627	614	522	429
Percent of Annual Total	16%	16%	15%	14%	13%
Annual Offense Difference	57	29	-13	-92	-93
	11%	5%	-12%	-15%	-18%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Property Damage Offense	227	205	201	152	112
Percent of Annual Total	6%	5%	5%	4%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-2	-22	-4	-49	-40
	-1%	-10%	-2%	-24%	-26%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Status Offenses	166	147	111	113	93
Percent of Annual Total	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-145	-19	-36	2	-20
	-47%	-11%	-24%	2%	-18%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Drug Offenses	220	271	273	297	284
Percent of Annual Total	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Annual Offense Difference	-25	51	2	24	-13
	-19%	23%	1%	8%	-4%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Alcohol Offense	110	218	232	179	221
Percent of Annual Total	3%	5%	6%	5%	6%
Annual Offense Difference	-25	108	14	-35	42
	-19%	98%	6%	-15%	23%

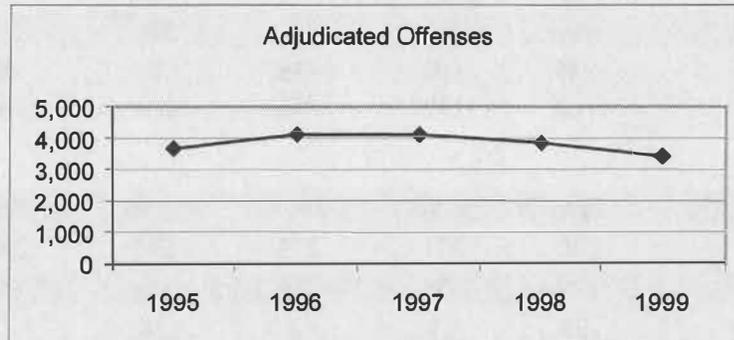
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Weapon Offense	129	114	81	65	56
Percent of Annual Total	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Annual Offenses Difference	-19	-15	-33	-16	-9
	-13%	-12%	-29%	-20%	-14%

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Other Delinquent Offenses	1,186	1,314	1,417	1,465	1,310
Percent of Annual Total	32%	33%	35%	38%	38%
Annual Offense Difference	-227	128	103	48	-155
	-16%	11%	8%	3%	-11%

ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL

TABLE 19

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Adjudicated Offense Total	3,665	4,111	4,105	3,846	3,413
Annual Offense Difference	-856	446	-6	-259	-433
	-19%	12%	<1%	-6%	-11%



Adjudicated Violent Crime Index Offenses

VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED BOYS OFFENSES

TABLE 20

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agg. Robbery & Robbery	80	102	72	38	33
Homicide Offenses	5	5	9	4	1
Felonious & Agg. Assault	53	53	44	26	19
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	12	17	19	14	13
Totals	150	177	144	82	66
Annual Difference	+13%	+18%	-19%	-53%	-20%

ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL BOYS

TABLE 21

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Adjudicated Offenses					
Boys	2,931	3,304	3,283	3,012	2,656
Percent of Violent Crimes	5.1%	5.4%	4.3%	2.7%	2.5%

VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED GIRLS OFFENSES

TABLE 22

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agg. Robbery & Robbery	10	9	7	2	0
Homicide Offenses	0	0	0	3	2
Felonious & Agg. Assault	5	9	13	19	5
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	15	18	20	18	8
Annual Difference	-38%	20%	11%	-10%	-56%

ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO GIRLS ADJUDICATIONS

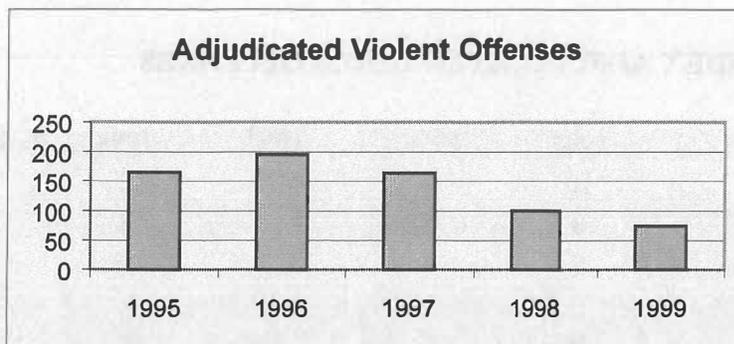
TABLE 23

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Adjudicated Offenses-Girls	734	807	822	834	757
Percentages	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2%	1%

VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED OFFENSES TOTALS

TABLE 24

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agg. Robbery & Robbery	90	111	79	40	33
Homicide Offenses	5	5	9	7	3
Felonious & Agg. Assault	58	62	57	39	24
Rape and Felonious Sexual Penetration	12	17	19	14	14
Totals	165	195	164	100	74
Percentages	+5%	+18%	-16%	-39%	-26%



ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS

TABLE 25

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Adjudicated Offenses	3,665	4,111	4,105	3,846	3,413
Percentage	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%	2.6%	2.1%

2. CASES DISPOSED

VOLUME OF CASES

A total of 7,729 cases were disposed during 1999, a decrease of 765 or 10% from 1998. Of this, a total of 5,715 or (74%) of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 2,014 or (26 %) were handled unofficially.

This compares to 70% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 1998.

DELINQUENT VS STATUS UNOFFICIAL STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 5,715 cases disposed by formal court action 5,370 or (94%) were delinquency and 345 or (6%) were status.

This compares to 94% of the cases being delinquent during 1998.

JUVENILE CASES BY SEX

Of the 7,729 cases, 5,336 (or 69%) were boys and 2,370 (or 31%) were girls. This compares to 70% boys and 30% girls during 1998.

TABLE 26

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency Cases	4,090 76%	1,276 24%	4 <1%	5,370 69%
Status Cases	148 43%	197 57%	0	345 4%
Unofficial Cases	1,098 54%	897 45%	19 1%	2,014 26%
Total Cases	5,336 69%	2,370 31%	23 <1%	7,729

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

TABLE 27

	AFR/AM	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,408 45%	322 6%	2,544 47%	33 1%	63 1%	5,370
Status	163 47%	27 8%	155 45%	0	0	345
Unofficial	861 43%	117 6%	918 46%	9 <1%	109 5%	2,014
Totals	3,432 44%	466 6%	3,617 47%	42 1%	172 2%	7,729

AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

TABLE 28

AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATS	UNOFF	DEL	STATS	UNOFF	DEL	STATS	UNOFF
5	3	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	2
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	0	7	1	0	1	2	0	8
8	1	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	12
9	20	0	44	2	0	3	22	0	47
10	61	0	48	7	0	16	68	0	64
11	101	4	56	15	0	20	116	4	76
12	227	5	100	48	2	53	275	7	153
13	436	13	157	170	12	143	606	25	300
14	605	22	192	270	37	211	875	59	403
15	781	42	185	257	72	178	1,038	114	363
16	831	27	142	236	44	171	1,067	71	313
17	945	34	143	252	29	95	1,197	63	238
18	57	0	6	9	0	3	66	0	9
19+	16	1	0	6	1	0	22	2	0
Unknown	5	0	4	2	0	3	7	0	7
Total	4,090	148	1,098	1,276	197	897	5,366	345	1,995

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY SEX AND RACE

TABLE 29

	FIRST TIME OFFENDERS	REPEAT OFFENDERS
Boys	31%	69%
Girls	44%	56%

FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY RACE

TABLE 30

	FIRST TIME OFFENDERS	REPEAT OFFENDERS
Caucasian	38%	62%
African/American	24%	76%
Other	28%	72%
Unknown	90%	10%

3. FILINGS

VOLUME OF NEW OFFENSES FILED

A total of 9,223 new offenses were filed during 1999, a decrease of 838 offenses of 8% from 1998.

Of this 9,223 new offense filing 6,677 (or 72%) were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings and 2,546 (or 28%) were designated to be handled unofficially. This compares to 74% that was designated to be handled by formal court proceedings during 1998.

SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

Of the 9,223 new offenses filed – 6,393 (69%) involved boys – 2,737 (30%) involved girls- and 93 (1%) were unknown. This compares to 70% involving boys and 29% involving girls during 1998.

TABLE 31

	Boys	Girls	Unknown	Total
Delinquency	4,814 77%	1,432 23%	17 <1%	6,263
Status	185 45%	229 55%	0	414
Unofficial*	1,394 55%	1,076 42%	76 3%	2,546
Total	6,393 69%	2,737 30%	93 1%	9,223

*includes delinquency and status

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

During 1999, 52% of the new offenses filed involved nonwhite youth. This compares to 51% nonwhite filings during 1998.

TABLE 32

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNK	TOTAL
Delinquency	2,883 46%	337 5%	2,951 47%	411%	511%	6,263
Status	198 48%	35 8%	180 43%	0	1 <1%	414
Unofficial*	1,065 42%	151 6%	1,152 45%	11 <1%	167 7%	2,546
Total	4,146 45%	523 6%	4,283 46%	52 1%	219 2%	9,223

FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED
--

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delinquency	6,078	5,705	6,042	7,071	6,263
Status	494	401	356	393	414
Unofficial*	2,142	3,204	2,978	2,597	2,546
Total	8,714	9,311	9,377	10,061	9,223

*includes delinquency and status

Offense Filings of 100 or More

	Boys	Girls	Total
Agg Menacing	90	27	117
Assault	359	195	554
Burglary	133	11	144
Criminal Damage	264	62	326
Criminal Trespass	232	53	285
Disorderly Conduct	234	93	327
Domestic Violence	333	197	530
Drug Abuse	259	45	304
Drug Paraphenia	147	18	165
Grand Theft	98	21	119
Menacing	86	51	137
Obstructing Official Business	124	68	292
Petty Theft	527	396	923
Prohibition Minors	158	75	233
Receiving Stolen Property	154	19	173
Resisting Arrest	155	44	199
Safe School Ordinance	937	459	1,396
Unruly-Runaway	120	211	231
Unruly	255	224	479
Unruly-Truancy	118	103	221
a) Totals	4,783	2,372	7,155
b) Total 1999 Filings	6,350	2,701	9,051
c) a divided by b	75%	88%	79%

Most Common Referred Offenses for 1999

		% of Total Filings
Safe School Ordinance	1,396	15%
Petty Theft	923	10%
Assault	554	6%
Domestic Violence	530	6%
Unruly	479	5%
Disorderly Conduct	327	4%
% of Total Filings		46%

Most Common Referred Boys Offenses for 1999

		% of Total Filings
Safe School Ordinance	937	15%
Petty Theft	527	8%
Assault	359	6%
Domestic Violence	333	5%
Criminal Damage	264	4%
Drug Abuse	259	4%
% of Total Filings		42%

Most Common Referred Girls Offenses for 1999

		% of Total Filings
Safe School Ordinance	459	17%
Petty Theft	396	15%
Assault	224	8%
Domestic Violence	211	8%
Criminal Damage	197	7%
Drug Abuse	195	7%
% of Total Filings		63%

Violent Offense Filings for 1999

	Boys	Girls	Total
Agg & Felonious Assault	47	18	65
Agg Robbery & Robbery	94	2	96
Homicide Offense	1	0	1
Rape	45	3	48
Total	187	23	210
% of Total Filings	3%	1%	2%

4. COMMITMENTS & CERTIFICATIONS

1999 Commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services

TABLE 33

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Committed	75 (63%)	5 (63%)	80
Recommitted	11 (9%)	1 (13%)	12
Prior Commitments	6 (5%)	0	6
TOTAL	92	6	98
Parole Revocations	25 (21%)	2 (25%)	27
Judicial Release Violation	2 (2%)	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	119	8	127

1999 COMMITMENTS CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 34

	COMMITMENTS	REVOICATIONS
FELONY LEVEL		
Murder (AGG)	0	
Felony 1	9 (9%)	
Felony 2	14 (14%)	
Felony 3	20 (20%)	
Felony 4	34 (35%)	
Felony 5	21 (21%)	
TOTAL	98	
RACE		
African-American	61 (62%)	17 (63%)
Caucasian	33 (34%)	7 (26%)
Hispanic	4 (4%)	3 (11%)
TOTAL	98	27
AGE		
12	1 (1%)	0
13	4 (4%)	0
14	11 (11%)	6 (22%)
15	29 (30%)	3 (11%)
16	37 (38%)	7 (26%)
17	15 (15%)	11 (41%)
18	1 (1%)	0
TOTAL	98	27
Average Age		

Five Year Trends for Commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (Excludes Revocations)

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 35

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Boys	147	167	144	106	92
Girls	8	6	7	5	6
Total Commitments	155	173	151	111	98
Annual Difference	-71	18	-22	-40	-13
	-31%	12%	-13%	-26%	-12%

COMMITMENTS VS RECOMMITMENTS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Commitments	97	126	117	90	80
Percent of Total	63%	73%	77%	81%	87%
Recommitments	58	47	44	21	12
Percent of Total	37%	27%	23%	19%	13%

REVOCATIONS

Revocations	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Boys	22	28	20	21	25
Girls	4	1	0	4	2
Total Revocations	26	29	20	25	27

COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Commitments	155	173	151	111	98
Total Revocations	22	28	20	21	25
Grand Total	177	201	171	132	123
Annual Difference	-71 -29%	24 14%	-30 -15%	-39 -23%	-9 -7%

CERTIFICATIONS TO GENERAL TRIAL DIVISIONS

During 1999, 20 youth were certified to stand trial as an adult on 36 filings by the prosecutor. This compares to 30 certifications (33% decrease) on 47 filings (23% decrease) during 1998.

TABLE 36

Certification Offenses		
	Aggravated Burglary	2
	Aggravated Robbery	5
	Receiving Stolen Property	3
	Receiving Stolen Property - Auto	2
	Felonious Assault	6
	Attempted Felonious Assault	1
	Burglary	1
	Kidnapping	2
	Rape	2
	Attempted Rape	1
	Possession Criminal Tools	1
	Failure to Comply	2
	Robbery	2
	Arson	2
	Grand Theft – Auto	4
	Drug Abuse	4
	Attempted Murder	2
	Aggravated Murder	0
	Assault	2
	Obstructing Justice	2
	Total Offenses	46
Sex		
	Male	20 (100%)
	Female	0
Race		
	Caucasian	3 (15%)
	African/American	17 (85%)
	Hispanic	0
	Other	0
Age		
	15	0
	16	6 (30%)
	17	11 (55%)
	18	3 (15%)

Five Year Trends Certifications to General Trial Division

TABLE 37

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Male	18	13	16	27	20
Female	0	1	0	3	0
Total	18	14	16	30	20

Five Year Trends Probation Services Activity

TABLE 38

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of Intakes	796	884	975	1,074	907
Annual Difference	102	-166	88	91	-167
	12%	-17%	11%	10%	-16%
Number Case Assignments	720	706	953	792	729
Annual Difference	-114	-14	247	-161	-63
	-4%	-2%	35%	-7%	-8%
Number Case Terminations	848	744	725	990	760
Annual Difference	82	-104	-19	265	-230
	11%	-21%	-3%	37%	-23%

Five Year Trends of All New Cases Filed in Juvenile Court

TABLE 39

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Delinquency	5,320	5,175	5,385	6,123	5,772
Annual Difference	1,096	-145	2	738	-351
	26%	-3%	4%	14%	-6%
Traffic	4,758	4,649	4,381	5,054	4,403
Annual Difference	989	-109	-268	673	-651
	26%	-2%	-6%	15%	-13%
Dependency/Neglect/Abuse	511	450	422	451	371
Annual Difference	-13	-61	-28	29	-80
	-2%	-12%	-6%	7%	-18%

Status	637	565	593	563	632
Annual Difference	136	-72	28	-30	69
	27%	-11%	5%	-5%	12%
Adult (Contributing)	239	274	387	397	512
Annual Difference	5	35	113	10	115
	2%	15%	41%	3%	29%
Motion Permanent Custody	72	103	121	102	163
Annual Difference	-15%	31	18	-19	61
	-17%	43%	17%	-16%	60%
Custody/Visitation	457	506	528	767	817
Annual Difference	5	49	22	239	50
	1%	11%	4%	45%	7%
Support	691	865	836	957	1,357
Annual Difference	-64	246	-29	121	400
	-9%	40%	-3%	14%	42%
Parentage	1,997	2,374	2,060	1,581	1,709
Annual Difference	-507	377	-314	-47	128
	-20%	19%	13%	-23%	8%
URESA	406	530	415	133	70
Annual Difference	-72	124	-115	282	-63
	-15%	31%	-22%	68%	-47%
Other	57	56	70	62	38
Annual Difference	-16	-1	14	-8	-24
	-22%	-2%	25%	-11%	-39%

TOTALS OF ALL NEW CASES FILED

TABLE 40

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	15,073	15,547	15,198	16,190	15,844
Annual Difference	1,517	474	-349	992	-346
	11%	3%	-2%	7%	-2%

TOTAL OF ALL CASES TERMINATED

TABLE 41

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	15,550	16,422	16,302	15,984	18,118
Annual Difference	-338	872	-120	-318	2,134
	-2%	6%	<-1%	-2%	13%

FIVE YEAR JUVENILE COURT GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (Rounded to Nearest Dollar)
TABLE 42

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Salary Expenditures	\$3,501,017	\$3,774,531	\$3,979,777	\$4,129,582	\$4,319,063
Percent of Annual Budget	67%	68%	68%	67%	67%
Annual Difference	\$260,763 8%	\$243,514 7%	\$235,246 6%	\$149,805 4%	\$189,481 5%
Non-Salary Expenditures	\$1,734,141	\$1,786,163	\$1,899,089	\$2,039,228	\$2,145,372
Percent of Annual Budget	33%	32%	32%	33%	33%
Annual Difference	\$37,363 2%	\$52,022 3%	\$112,926 6%	\$140,139 7%	\$106,144 5%
Total Budget Expenditures	\$5,235,158	\$5,530,694	\$5,878,866	\$6,168,810	\$6,464,435
Annual Difference	\$298,126 6%	\$295,536 6%	\$348,172 6%	\$289,945 5%	\$295,625 5%

FIVE YEAR CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES (ROUNDED TO NEAREST DOLLAR)

TABLE 43

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Salary Expenditures	\$1,433,282	\$1,389,330	\$1,447,874	\$1,569,854	\$1,647,396
Percent of Annual Budget	66%	53%	59%	61%	60%
Annual Difference	\$33,993 3%	-\$43,952 -3%	\$58,544 4%	\$121,980 8%	\$77,542 5%
Non-Salary Expenditures	\$730,246	\$1,255,945	\$997,459	\$1,014,330	\$1,097,491
Percent of Annual Budget	34%	47%	41%	39%	40%
Annual Difference	\$15,700 2%	\$525,699 72%	-\$258,486 -21%	\$16,871 2%	\$83,161 8%
Total Budget Expenditures	\$2,163,528	\$2,645,275	\$2,445,333	\$2,584,183	\$2,744,887
Annual Difference	\$54,693 3%	\$481,747 22%	-\$199,942 -8%	\$138,850 6%	\$160,704 6%

TRAFFIC STATS

VOLUME

Juvenile Traffic violations disposed during 1999 totaled 5,616 as compared to 6,128 during 1998, a decrease of 510 violations or 8%.

TABLE 44

	Boys	Girls	Total
African/American	1,039	243	1,282
Hispanic	130	26	156
Caucasian	2,644	1,379	4,023
Other	57	44	101
Unknown	26	28	54
Total	3,896	1,720	5,616

1999 COURT STAFF

**JAMES A. RAY
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE**

**JOSEPH A. FLORES
JUDGE**

**DAN POMPA
COURT ADMINISTRATOR**

Human Resources

**Betty Hutchinson, Administrator
Dawn Roberts, Secretary**

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

**Chief Magistrate/General Counsel
Donna Mitchell**

MAGISTRATES

**Dennis Parish, Senior Magistrate
Susan Cairl
Judy Fornof, Administrative Magistrate
Brian Goodell
William Hutcheson
Laura Restivo
Geoffrey Waggoner
Joyce Woods
John Yerman**

UNOFFICIAL HEARING OFFICER

Fred Whitman

MEDIATION SERVICES

Brenda I. Rutledge,

Med./Coord./Magistrate

**Teresa (Martin) Kosier,
Unruly/Del./Med./Coord.
Shari Blackwood, Mediation Prog. Asst.
Wanda Mannix, Secretary**

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA)

**Carol Kunkle, Coordinator
Susan Eriksen, Community Relations
Specialist
Anita Levin, Casa Staff Attorney**

CITIZENS REVIEW BOARD (CRB)

Carol Kunkle, Coordinator

DEPENDENCY INVESTIGATORS

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COURT REPORTERS

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Regina Leach**

BAILIFFS

**Mary Baum (Judge Flores)
Keesha James (Judge Ray)**

SECRETARIES TO JUDGES

**Maria Arriaga, Judge Flores
Teresa Hernandez, Judge Flores
Denise Pacynski, Administrative to Judge
Ray
Tracy Gumpf, Secretary**

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
SYSTEMS**

Celeste Hasselbach, Director

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

**Marsha Sewell, Administrative Secretary
to Court
Administrator**

BUSINESS/FISCAL

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Ralph Sochacki

BUSINESS/FISCAL SUPPORT STAFF

**Lenora Pettaway, Business Office
Manager
Amy Matuszewski, Grants Manager
Julie Leichty, Administrative Secretary to
Fiscal
Diana Karch, Bookkeeper**

**Linda Palicki, Atty. Appointments Coord.
Tonia Wilson, Bookkeeper**

BUILDING SERVICES

**James Thorrington, Manager
Robert Muir, Bldg. Services Ass t.**

PROBATION SERVICES

ADMINISTRATOR OF PROBATION

SERVICES

Deborah Hodges

**Assistant Administrator of Probation
Services**

Nancy Malone

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

**Jeff Acocks
Henry Norwood
Ann Roberts
Sandra Strong
Martin Turner**

PROBATION OFFICERS

**Patricia Abdo
Timothy Bauerschmidt
Kristen Blake
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Michael Brennan
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Madonna Conrad, Intake
Connie Darling, Intake
Sandra Dzierzawski
John Flowers
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PROGRAM & SERVICES

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Coordinator
Sandra Scherf, Substance Abuse Services
Coordinator
Margaret Williams, Diversion Program
Coordinator
Thomas Perzynski, Family Counseling
Kevin Szenderski, Counselor-Police
Probation**

**JUVENILE RESTITUTION PROGRAM
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Julie Henry, Crew Leader
David James, Crew Leader
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Joe Schwartz, Coordinator
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SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS

Tracy Griffen

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Janetta Corder, Receptionist
Sandra Konwinski
Pamela Mitchell, Police Probation
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SUPPORT SERVICES

**ADMINISTRATOR OF CASEFLOW
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CLERICAL STAFF

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Candace Catron, Office Manager
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Karen Hartford, Secretary**

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PROCESS SERVER

Dale Siefke

CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

Administrator

Antonio Garrett

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

Bruce Williams

SENIOR SUPERVISORS

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Tom Holzemer, Boys Floor**

SUPERVISOR

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Leroy Lucius
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John Batson III
Robert Begley
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Devaughn Overton
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INTAKE OFFICERS

**John Batson II
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**PART TIME INTAKE OFFICERS &
LEADERS**

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Sandra Strong**

PSYCHOLOGISTS

**Dorothy Haverbusch, Chief Psychologist
Cheryl Douglas-Leonard**

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JoAnn Pawlaczyk
Theresa Westphal**

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

ADMINISTRATOR

Theresa Acocks

SENIOR SUPERVISOR

Gary Lenhart

PRIMARY COUNSELORS

**Gene Cash
Stephanie Cole
Chad Hale
Tara Hobbs
Charles Johnson
Sandra Zollweg**

SUPERVISORS

**Byron Graves
Kineka Hych
Patti Redfern**

ACTIVITIES SPECIALIST

Tiffany Brewster

**RESIDENTIAL SPECIALISTS &
CENTRAL CONTROL**

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Cheryl Bath
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Jennifer Brickner**

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**Jennifer Burton
Joseph Carroll
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Tahra Hallick
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Angelo Singleton
Sheirrod Singleton
Carol Smith
Marcus Smith
James Sneed
George Snelling
Kamia Strong
Vanessa Thornton
Tara Walker
Oliver Williams
Daryl Wilson
Demecia Wilson
Peter Wilson
Demya Wimberly**

SUPPORT STAFF

Margaret Szymanski

AFTERCARE COUNSELORS

**Todd Black
Jane Katafias, Supervisor
Christina Kennedy**

THE 1999 ANNUAL REPORT WAS WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE JUVENILE COURT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

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