

JUVENILE DIVISION of the
Lucas County Court of Common Pleas

2001
Annual
Report

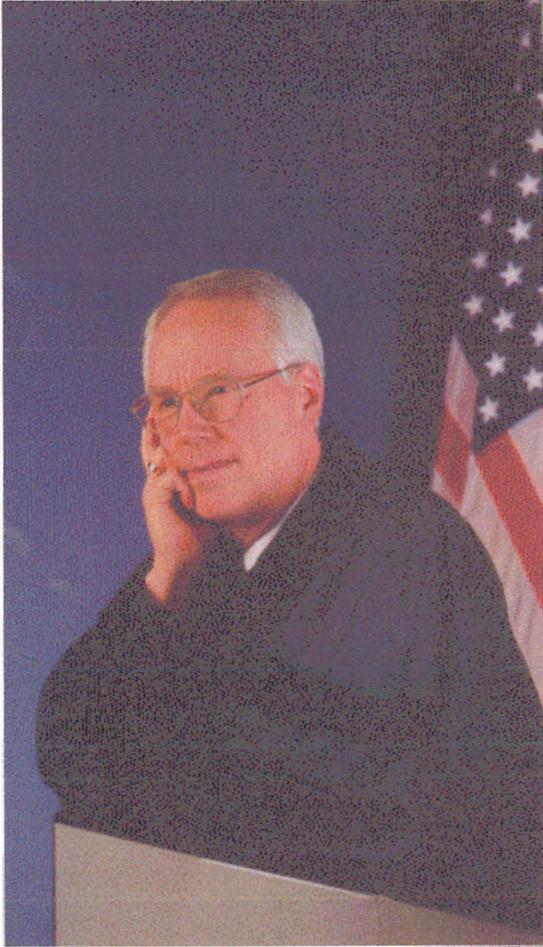




Harry Barlos, Board of Commissioners President Sandy Isenberg, Senator Linda J. Furney, Judge Joseph A Flores, Judge James Ray

The 2001 Annual Report is dedicated to the Lucas County Board of Commissioners: Sandy Isenberg, President, Harry Barlos, and Bill Copeland.

With special thanks to Commissioner Sandy Isenberg for her lifetime dedication to the children and families of Lucas County.



Judge James A. Ray,
Administrative Judge



Judge Joseph A. Flores

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

**James A. Ray
Judge**

**Joseph A. Flores
Judge**

Dear Lucas County citizens:

The year 2001 has been filled with new and exciting activity. Thanks to the County Commissioners' goodwill and our good planning, we began our move into the new Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center in February. By the end of April the move was complete. This new courthouse and detention center which you have built for yourselves has worked beautifully. The first thing we noticed was that we had room to do our work and put our things. The next thing we realized was that in the wintertime the building is comfortably warm and in the summertime the building is comfortably cool. What a wonderful experience it has been. We were not used to it. After that, we realized that people who come to Court were much more calm in the new building. It is attractive, people are not crowded together, those who want to be separated from people they don't like can do so by sitting in another part of the lobby. The Arts Commission had statues created and placed in the lobby. It is much quieter.

The building is also much safer. The Sheriff's Department provides airport style security and uniformed deputies are visible throughout the building. Detained youth are brought to the courtrooms without having to walk through the public areas of the courthouse. The building treats people with more respect and dignity. Staff are able to be more productive because they are not constantly interrupted by people walking through their work areas. In short, you have built yourselves a juvenile courthouse and detention center that you can be proud of for years to come.

On a different subject, you will find in other parts of this report, narratives about programs and services the Juvenile Court provides. You will also see charts and graphs explaining some of the data that has been gathered to reflect the quality of life for juveniles in Lucas County. Some will find this information useful and interesting. Others will be bored by it. The important thing for all of us to remember is that these numbers, charts, and graphs represent the sons and daughters of adult parents in our community. They also represent the quality of life that many of our children are forced to live. Among these numbers are successes and failures. Let us all work together to protect our children from harm that may come to them from the adults in their lives as well as the harm they cause themselves through their own unacceptable behavior.

Thank you for allowing us to serve you.

Sincerely,

James A. Ray, Administrative Judge

Joseph A. Flores, Judge

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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 9 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.

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 therefor 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.

[Source: Ohio Juvenile Law, by William Kurtz & Paul Giannelli, Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co.]

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 within the community. The Juvenile Division proceeds with the confidence to achieve its goals, while realizing that it is not within human power to achieve total success.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE JUVENILE DIVISION

The Court of Common Pleas - Juvenile Division is mandated and governed by law. In fulfilling its mandate the court's mission is to:

Ensure public safety.

Protect the children of the community.

Preserve families by supporting parents and intervening only when it is in the best interest of the child and/or the community.

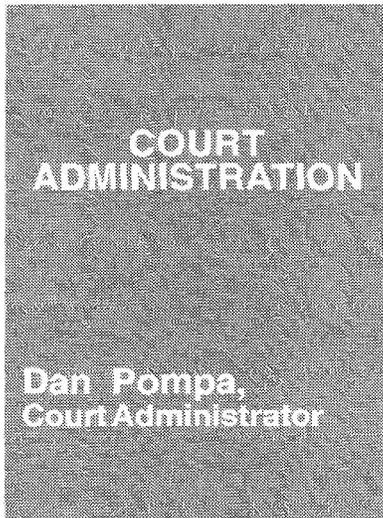
Work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children.

Ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions.

Efficiently and effectively operate the services of the court.

We will, therefore, cooperate with agencies, groups, and individuals who embrace our mission.

In October of 1953, Judge Paul W. Alexander wrote in the dedication booklet for the new Family Court Center:



. . . One of the byproducts of the new building will surely be to elevate the Family Court everywhere to the status, dignity, and efficiency it deserves; a matter still shamelessly neglected in a staggering proportion of our cities.

. . . But the Community and the court workers know full well that brick and mortar do not make a court nor playgrounds a child

study institute. The new building is not a new court. A court is people. The building is a good tool given by the citizens of Lucas County to enable the court people to do a better job for all the individuals destined to appear before it or to require its services.

We know the quality of the workmanship depends on the quality of the workman. A good workman can sometimes do a fair job with a poor tool; but he can do a better job with good tool. This new tool which the citizens of Lucas County have entrusted us is a challenge to each one of us to do a better job, to do his utmost, and an inspiration to give ever more freely of himself for the benefit of the families and children of Toledo and Lucas County. Every one of us, from janitor to judge, is grateful for the enhanced opportunities for increased usefulness afforded by this good, new instrument.

It is not only the fine Family Court Center, including

the beautiful Child Study Institute quarters, that is being dedicated with fitting ceremony. The members of the court, who have trained their minds and dedicated their hearts to the service of the family and the persons comprising it have been inspired by the generous concern of the citizens of Lucas County to consecrate themselves anew to their difficult but essential tasks and to the fulfillment of their respective callings.

How true these words ring some 50 years later.

After nearly 10 years of planning, needs assessments, and consultant reports the new Lucas County Juvenile Justice Center was officially dedicated on February 21, 2001, just under two years after ground breaking. At a cost of \$25 million, the county received \$6.5 million from the Ohio Department of Youth Services and 1/2 million from the federal government to offset costs. Following the dedication, the Board of County Commissioners held their State of the County address in the main lobby.

The 205,000 square foot state of the art facility has three distinct functions under one roof. First, it houses space for administrative services, probation, clerks, training and programs, CASA and Review Board, and facility management. Secondly, it has 12 court rooms, 10 for magistrates and 2 jury court rooms for the judges. There is office and program space for the county prosecutor, the Victim-Witness program, mediation, CASA and the Citizens Review Board, and the public defender. The largest single function is a 125 bed juvenile detention center. The Juvenile Detention Center has space for administration, booking and holding, psychology, medical, food services, an enclosed police sally port, indoor and outdoor recreation, education, programs, and a special behavioral needs unit. The central control are can view and control the entire complex with strategically placed cameras and touch screen computer security screens. Central control also serves as the booking

and holding area.

Court staff began moving into the new complex on February 19, 2001, and departments were moved over in phases over a two week period. Detainees were moved from the old Child Study Institute into the new Juvenile Detention Center (JDC) on April 11, 2001. Over 6,000 boxes of files and documents and numerous truckloads of furniture and equipment were moved over a four month period. Restitution youth provided the bulk of manpower with over 3,700 hours of service provided during the move.

Special thanks go out to the Lucas County Board of County Commissioners for their commitment to children and families and having the fortitude and vision to fund the building of this truly unique court structure.

Thanks to Gary Lenhart who served as the Relocation Manager and undertook the massive task of coordinating and scheduling the move and training staff in the use of the new facility. It should be noted that the Juvenile Court was **NEVER** closed during the move.

This new building serves to inspire us as a staff and again renew ourselves to the difficult and essential task of working with children and families of Lucas County..

There were other items of interest that occurred during 2001.

Ohio Governor Taft signed Senate Bill 179 (which will go into effect in January of 2002) which allows committing youth as young as 10 to the Ohio Department of Youth Services. Immediately after signing the law he signed an executive order prohibiting the incarceration of 10 and 11 year-olds in state institutions and called for the Department of Youth Services to place them in private residential

facilities. In addition to lowering the age of commitment, the bill allows judges to declare a youth a Serious Juvenile Offender (SJO) and utilize blended sentencing. Blended sentences allow the court to impose adult sentences and holding the adult sentence in abeyance, providing the youth successfully completes a juvenile disposition.

A five year study published by the Juvenile Court suggested that fewer teenagers are standing trial as adults for heinous acts such as rape, robbery, and murder. But they are being replaced by younger, more hardened offenders. It reaffirmed with research data what juvenile officials have long believed from anecdotal experience. The county's most serious offenders were from the weakest family systems.

St Anthony Villa, a Lucas County residential center for teens with emotional and drug and alcohol problems, closed it's doors in August. Established as an orphanage in 1855, the villa served over 600 teens during 2000. The Juvenile Court referred over 200 youth, mostly for chemical dependency issues. Officials cited the high costs of operating the facility and lack of need as reasons for the closing. The Ohio Department of Youth Services announced the closing of Maumee Youth Camp in nearby Henry County. The 120 bed facility specialized in youth committed to the state with chemical dependency issues. The closing of the facility will save the state \$9.4million.

Teenagers as young as 14 could be labeled as sexual predators when a new law takes effect January 1, 2002. Sex offender labels reserved for adults will be extended to 16 and 17 -year-olds for commit certain sex related crimes. The law allows discretion to judges to require



There were 1,066 Safe School Ordinance filings during 2001, compared to 314 in 1993, making it the most commonly referred offense. In fact, 10% of all juvenile filings are for a safe school ordinance.

14 and 15-year-olds who are first time sex offenders.

Nationally, a 14-year old boy from Miami was given a life sentence when he killed a young playmate while imitating his pro wrestling heroes. The controversial sentence was declared too harsh by many - including the prosecutor. "Shame on the state of Florida," said a spokesperson for the Center on Juvenile and Criminal

Justice. "This is something out of medieval times." School violence again reared it's ugly head with school shooting occurring in 2 California high schools. Young students killed 2 and wounded twenty in the incidents that occurred in the same school district.

A new state law made it unlawful for juveniles to purchase, consume, and or possess tobacco or tobacco products. Under old state law, it

was unlawful to purchase, not use tobacco products. A national survey later in the year reported that smoking was declining sharply among America's teens. Decrease in cigarette use was being observed in 8th, 10th, and 12th graders surveyed.

In November, county commissioners announced that sales tax revenues continue to decline and county agencies could be receiving budget cuts in 2002. Word out of Columbus wasn't any better. State officials were forecasting cuts that would impact local funding received from the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

To end on a good note for the year 2001, Toledo became a more "kid-friendly" city, ranking 43 out of 140 cities with population between 100,000 and 2 million, according to Zero Population Growth. It ranks cities according to such factors as crime, parks, air quality, overcrowded classrooms, unemployment,

infant mortality, and overall health care. It gave Toledo a B-plus and its rating improved from a 99 in 1997.

A couple of interesting phenomena are occurring in the juvenile statistics section of this report.

Girls appear to be committing a greater percentage of offenses. In 1993, girls were responsible for 22% of all cases disposed (adjudications, dismissals, and unofficials). During 2001, girls accounted for 31% of all cases disposed.

While the number of offenses being disposed has significantly increased from 1993 to 2001 - 6,629 to 10,342 or 56% - they are for more minor offenses. Robbery/theft offenses decreased from 36% of the total in 1993 to 28% during 2001. At the same time, Other or Public Nuisance Offenses increased from 28% in 1993 to 37% during 2001. This is similar to a national trend where caseloads in juvenile courts are increasing by greater referrals for minor offenses. Violent crimes are only 2.2% of the total cases adjudicated during the year. This was reflexed in the commitments and certifications. During 2001, 96 commitments, 17 revocations, and 6 certifications were ordered. The number of commitments may be the lowest in the modern history of the court.

Safe School Ordinance, Domestic Violence, Petty Theft, and Assault charges represented 1 out 4 offenses filed in the court.

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

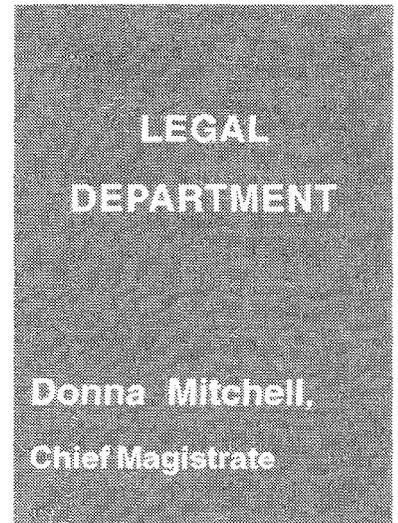
All cases filed in the Juvenile Division are assigned to one of the Juvenile Division Judges. Responsibility for handling cases is delegated by the Judges to a staff of Court Magistrates. The Magistrates, under the supervision of the Senior Magistrate, adjudicate and dispose of cases by issuing Magistrate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

In 2001, 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, NEGLECT, ABUSE

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 Magistrates, Lucas County Juvenile Court assigns a "floating" Friday docket which can be responsive to fluctuations in the numbers of different types of cases. Each Civil Magistrate hears private custody matters, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) motions, initial paternity, or civil contempt cases, depending on the needs of the Division. The floating Friday docket assists the Court in complying with its case flow management plan.

Delinquency	6,530
Status	414
Total	6,944
Cases Terminated	16,293
Cases Pending (1/1/02)	2,870



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 2001, Seventy-Eight 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 AS EDUCATORS

Magistrates Judy Fornof, Brian Goodell, Dennis Parish, and Brenda Rutledge developed curriculum and participated as faculty for the Ohio Judicial College. Magistrates Brian Goodell and Donna Mitchell provided training for the Ohio Judicial Conference.

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. Magistrates Parish and Goodell served as faculty for the Ohio State Bar Association. Magistrate Laura Restivo presided over a mock trial at Central Catholic High School

and trained teachers at the Alternative Learning Center on juvenile justice issues.

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 Mitchell provided training for The National Drug Court Institute, The National Association of Drug Court Professionals and the annual Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes conference.

MAGISTRATE SKILL TRAINING

In 2001, Juvenile Court Magistrates updated their skills by attending state and national conferences and seminars receiving over 140 hours of continuing legal education.

MAGISTRATES AS COMMUNITY AND JUDICIAL LEADERS

Magistrate Parish serves on the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Judicial College.

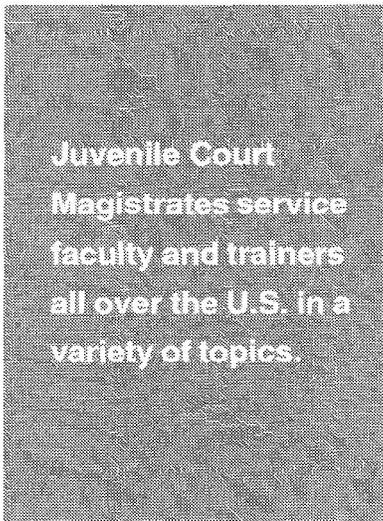
Magistrates Fornof and Woods continue to serve as judges for Ohio's high school mock trial competitions in Toledo and Columbus. Magistrate Cairl trained local 7th and 8th graders to serve as peer mediators and served on the juvenile court's Domestic Violence Task Force. Magistrates Mitchell and Fornof served on the Child Protection/Mediation Task Force.

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.



offered training in areas of advanced child protection training, family group conferencing, domestic abuse, and cultural issues in mediation.

From its inception in 1991, mediation has met with enormous support, success and growth. Mediation has been especially useful in dealing with the spectrum of family issues that are within our court's jurisdiction. Our mediators, as neutrals, assist parties to identify issues that need to be resolved and empower them to negotiate workable solutions to their problems. In the mediation process, parties control the outcome of their case instead of an outcome imposed upon them by judicial decree.

The Juvenile Court Mediation program has been very successful in helping people resolve their own disputes. Across civil case types, over 70% of cases mediated resulted in settlement. The settlement rate increases to well over 90% in the unruly/delinquency case types. Cases settled through mediation have two primary benefits: for the court, cases settled through mediation will not be scheduled on hearing dockets of a magistrate or judge; and for the parties, a mediated agreement is more likely to be followed. In 2001, 1,500 cases were mediated by staff, contract mediators, interns and volunteers.

In order to maintain its well trained and highly skilled staff and contract mediators, the Mediation Department continues to offer training opportunities throughout the year. During 2001, mediators were

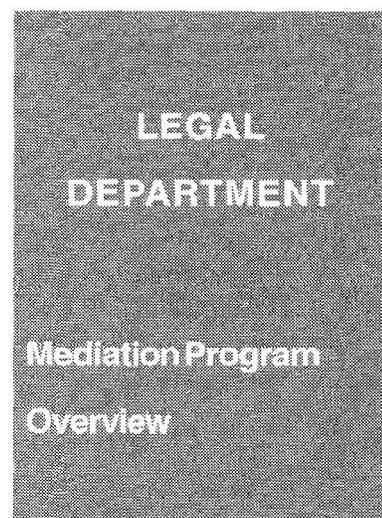
The Juvenile Court Mediation Department classifies mediations into two main categories: civil and unruly/delinquency. Under the civil classification, we include custody/visitation and child protection cases.

CIVIL MEDIATION PROGRAMS

Custody/Visitation Mediation

Our first mediation program for custody and visitation cases was introduced in 1992. At that time, these cases were mediated at the court by staff or trained attorney volunteers. Today, custody/visitation mediations are conducted by staff and contract mediators.

Between 1997 and 2001, due to the physical space limitations at our former Family Court location and the demand for mediation services, about half of our custody/visitation mediations were conducted off site at Professional Associates, Inc. Since our move to the new Juvenile Justice Center in 2001, this contractual arrangement for off-site mediation services was no longer needed. After December 31, 2001, all court



1994-2001 CUSTODY VISITATION MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cases Scheduled	295	533	694	590	752	701	560	509
Cases Mediated	131	362	413	436	551	460	409	359
Agreements	107	272	354	320	372	322	280	241
Partial/Interim	0	0	0	0	53	24	16	22
No Agreement	24	90	59	116	112	114	107	96
No Show	75	168	174	154	162	240	147	123

connected mediation services will be provided at our court location.

In 2001, a total of 359 custody and visitation cases were mediated; of these, 183 custody/visitation cases were mediated on-site and 176 cases were mediated off site. An overall settlement rate at both locations was about 72%.

settlement factor represents a significant savings of docket time to the court. In addition, this process uniquely offers the families an opportunity to participate fully in designing a case plan to meet the family's specific needs. Research shows that these families engage more quickly in their services which enables the family to be more quickly reunified.

Child protection mediations may be scheduled at any time from pre-adjudication to post disposition by motion of any party or by court referral. Based upon the consistently good rate of settlement experienced in this case type, and the overall party satisfaction, we intend to increase the number of such cases referred for mediation in 2002.

The child protection mediations are facilitated by five trained and experienced contract child protection mediators who are compensated for their services. These mediators are offered advanced or specialized training opportunities annually to enhance their child protection mediation skills which in turn allows us to maintain the best skilled and experienced mediators for these very important cases.

Permanent Custody Mediation

In 1998, the child protection mediation program was expanded when a three-year federal grant got underway on a pilot project to mediate the termination of parental rights, or permanent custody, cases.

Child Protection Mediation

The civil mediation program includes child protection cases. These cases involve mediation of complaints in dependency/neglect and/or abuse filed by Lucas County Children's Services. The tables set out below are differentiated by case disposition: temporary or permanent custody of children.

Dependency/Neglect/Abuse Mediation

The child protection mediation program continues to receive support from the bench, bar, guardians ad litem, and Lucas County Children's Services legal and case-work personnel. In 2001, 117 cases seeking temporary custody of children were referred for mediation; and 95 cases were actually mediated. Of the cases mediated, 70 reached full settlement, for a 73% settlement rate. This

Mediation has been and integral part of the court process since 1991.

1997-2001 CHILD PROTECTION (temporary custody) COMPARISON

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cases Referred	42	93	102	131	117
Cases Mediated	30	72	83	108	95
Full Settlement	24	57	63	88	70
Partial Settlement	1	9	11	5	9
No Agreement	5	6	9	14	16
Full Settlement Rate	80%	79%	76%	81%	73%
Full & Partial Settlement	83%	88%	88%	86%	83%

The grant concluded on September 29, 2001. A formal evaluation of the program was conducted by the Center for Policy Research, Denver, Colorado. The evaluation offered helpful analysis and insights especially as to the selection criteria and no-show concerns that arose during the program. The permanent custody mediation program will continue to be made available upon a party's motion or bench referral.

1999-2001 PERMANENT CUSTODY MEDIATION PROGRAM COMPARISON						
	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%
Cases Referred	41		27		35	
Cases Mediated	26		15		28	
Full Settlement	18	69%	5	33%	11	39%
Partial Settlement	1	3%	3	20%	6	21%
Total Full/Partial Settlement Percentage		72%		53%		60%
No Agreement	7	26%	7	46%	11	39%
No Show/FTA	15	36%	12	44%	8	22%

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 continue to be low and holding at approximately 5%. In 2001, the number of status offenders placed on probation fell to <1% where it had been holding at 1% for the past several years. This is down from 26% and 19% in 1991 respectively.

The program continues to receive a steady influx of delinquency cases. In the first several years of the program, 15% of cases were delinquency. In 2001, referrals of delinquency cases constituted 33% of all referrals. The settlement rate of cases mediated in unruly/delinquency cases exceeds 90%.

1994-2001 UNRULY DELINQUENCY MEDIATION PROGRAM ACTIVITY								
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Mediations Scheduled	345	848	1061	1365	1076	1150	1188	1024
Mediations Held	227	619	743	1055	867	792	778	659
Full or Partial Settlement	223	600	721	986	810	751	719	634
No Settlement	4	19	22	69	57	33	54	25
No Show	66	89	141	142	103	121	113	107
% Settlement Rate	98%	96%	97%	93%	93%	94%	92%	96%

The majority of these cases are mediated by staff and students from the University of Toledo College of Law Dispute Resolution Clinic Program. The relationship between the Court and the College of Law continues to be strong and mutually beneficial.

Prevention of Truancy through Mediation Project

Mediation is used in Domestic Violence cases as a source of detention population control.

The purpose of this project is to open the lines of communication between teachers and parents of children who are excessively absent from school. The project evaluation confirms that with this communication, a more positive relationship is developed and maintained between the family and the school which results in better school attendance. This program continues to demonstrate success.

The program experienced a set back in the middle of the 2001 calendar year. Due to budget cuts at the State level, monies were not available at the start of the 2001-2002 school year. The impact on the program was profound. Rather than having the program in seven elementary schools and one middle school as initially expected, mediations continued in only two elementary and one middle school for 2001 - 2002 school year.

Notwithstanding the reduced numbers of schools in the program, in 2001, 295 cases were referred to mediation, up from 288 in 2000. Of the 295 cases referred, 194 were mediated. Ninety-seven percent reached full settlement in mediation.

The Court remains active in this program by providing staff support for administration and technical assistance of the program not only in Lucas County but statewide as well.

Overall, the truancy prevention model continues to be sound in the prevention of absenteeism at least in the short term. The model is being replicated throughout the State and in other parts of the country. The schools continue to show interest in the program despite the set back with funding. Both Toledo Public and Springfield Local School systems who presently participate in the programs are actively seeking funding sources. It is anticipated that the schools will be self sufficient with regard to internal operation of their programs by the year 2004.

Family Conflict Mediation

In 2001, the fourth year of our family conflict mediation program, we continue to offer mediation in cases of juvenile domestic violence where a child is being held in detention. The purpose of this mediation is to empower the family in crisis to identify and select, with the approval of the court, the conditions of the child's release from detention. The conditions may include safety plans, negotiated rules of the house, selection of service providers, and other decisions related to the needs of the particular family.

These cases are mediated primarily by staff and contract mediators. The mediators have had extensive mediation experience and training particularly in the domestic violence area. Our domestic violence mediation program works cooperatively to insure appropriate and timely processing of these cases through the court by working in conjunction with detention, Magistrates, probation, the Community Detention Program, and local mental health providers. Several troubleshooting meetings are scheduled throughout the year to refine the process if needed.

1997-2001 CHILD PROTECTION (temporary custody) COMPARISON				
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Cases Considered	29	158	311	360
Cases Mediated	29	104	103	142
Full Agreement	19	82	88	118
Partial Agreement	0	5	6	6
% Full Agreement	65%	78%	85%	83%

BASIC MEDIATION TRAINING

We continue to offer three basic mediation trainings per year to correspond with the University of Toledo College of Law semester system. The law interns, through their dispute resolution clinic, provide a consistent body of mediators for our unruly/delinquency docket. Although the training is available to persons in the community who agree to mediate five unruly cases in exchange for their training, only a few volunteers are generated in this manner.

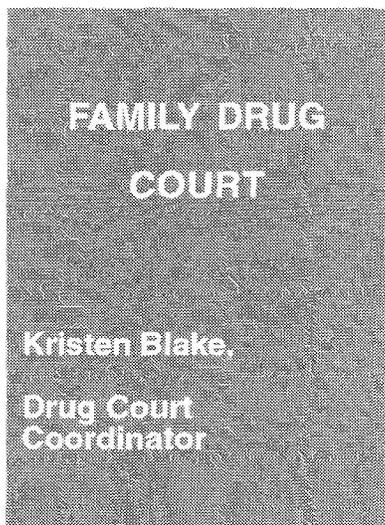
LOOKING AHEAD

Mediation staff looks forward to becoming part of the in-house training to introduce mediation and effective conflict resolution skills to employees of the Juvenile Court.

The Mediation Department is committed to continued recruiting, mentoring, training and providing opportunities to practice for those demonstrating their commitment and interest in helping people resolve their own disputes in the court setting. As in the past, the success of our programs is attributed to the commitment and talent of the staff and contract mediators.

The Lucas County Family Drug Court is pleased to have completed the funding cycle of July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. Last fiscal year involved much planning and development that led to the implementation of the Family Drug Court, which accepted its first participant on March 22, 2000. This annual report will reflect our first fiscal year for which we were in complete operation during the entire funding cycle.

agencies involved in the participant's plan to ensure that their needs were being met. The court projected that the project would provide substance abuse assessments and treatment as needed for 20 participants, and would make referrals to appropriate services as needed for those participants. In addition, the Family Drug Court Team would attend pre-court staffings and Drug Court hearings to review the case plan on all 20 projected participants. Of the 26 new referrals admitted into the Family Drug Court, all clients who were not already actively involved in treatment received a substance abuse assessment and were referred to a treatment agency for treatment services. In addition, 20 of the 26 referrals who became engaged in substance abuse treatment, remained actively engaged in treatment or successfully completed treatment during this funding cycle. In addition, the Drug Court Team monitored the clients at weekly pre-court staffings and at Drug Court hearings. All participants in phase 1 attended weekly hearings, all phase 2 participants attended bi-weekly hearings and all phase 3 participants attended monthly hearings.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The first goal of the Family Drug Court was timely permanency for children in a safe environment with an outcome objective of reducing the number of days the children of 20 substance abusing parents are in temporary, out of home foster care. The court projected that the project would accept and supervise 20 referrals into the Family Drug Court during fiscal year 2001. The project exceeded this projection with a total of 26 new referrals admitted into the Family Drug Court. A previous caseload of 11 participants were carried over from fiscal year 2000 for a total of 37 participants served in fiscal year 2001.

A second goal of the Family Drug Court was to maintain a comprehensive treatment plan for each family served by referring program participants to substance abuse treatment, educational services, mental health counseling, parenting classes, employment assistance and basic living skills programming. In addition, the court would review each participant's case plan during drug court hearings and pre-court staffings with representatives from all

The third goal established for the Family Drug Court was to impose appropriate sanctions and awards for program participants as needed, by establishing a continuum of sanctions and awards that participants could receive as earned. The court projected that 20 participants would receive either awards or sanctions as earned by complying or not complying with recommendations of drug court personnel. To monitor this goal, the project established that the TASC case manager would closely supervise each participant through face-to-face and collateral contacts, and that each participant would be tested for illegal drug and alcohol use several times weekly throughout the year. All active Drug Court participants in phase 1, were drug tested a minimum of 2-3 times per week; in phase 2, a minimum of 1-2 times per week; and in phase 3, a minimum of once per week. Participants who violated drug court rules would be provided with swift and immediate sanctions, and those who exhibited positive

behavior and changes would be rewarded. Additionally, the court would monitor and calculate the number of awards and sanctions given to each program participant. During this funding cycle, the Family Drug Court established a continuum of graduated sanctions and rewards. The following is a list of graduated sanctions and rewards that were developed:

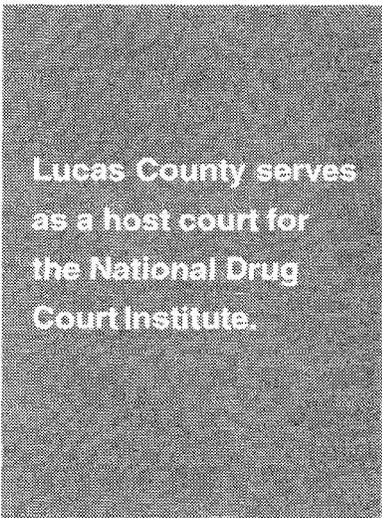
BARRIERS EXPERIENCED

One barrier or challenge that the Family Drug Court experienced during this funding cycle was accessing mental health services for drug court participants in a timely manner. The court experienced lengthy waiting periods for intakes and diagnostic assessments, and often it was difficult to access the information and recommendations from the mental health assessments. In April of 2001, the Drug Court Administrative team began collaboration with Unison, one of the mental health agencies in our area. The court developed a contract with Unison to provide dual diagnosis services. In addition, the court is currently working with Unison towards developing a protocol for drug court participants to be able to access a diagnostic assessment in a more timely manner, and in identifying a liaison person from Unison to become a drug court team member and attend pre-court staffings and drug court hearings.

A second challenge for the Family Drug Court has been the issue that 6 of the 26 new referrals to Drug Court, although referred to appropriate treatment services, either never engaged in, or only engaged for a short time period (less than one month) before dropping out of treatment. It would appear, that the referral process plays a significant role in this barrier. The Family Drug Court relies on Lucas County Children Services for their referrals. The Administrative Team has concluded that over the next fiscal year, team members will meet to develop a more formalized referral process and review participant criteria.

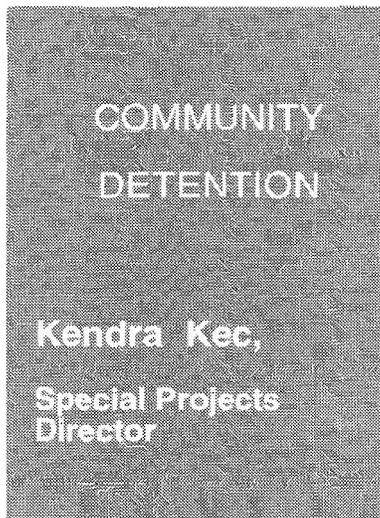
SUMMARY

Overall, the Lucas County Family Drug Court has had an extremely productive year. The court has now been in operation for 15 months and had 2 participants that have successfully completed the program and graduated from Family Drug Court. The program served a total of 37 clients in fiscal year 2001 with 6 of the participants being male and the other 31 female. In addition, 3 drug free babies were born to participants during this fiscal year, for a total of 4 drug free babies born to participants since the program began. It is clear that the court has met and exceeded some of their established goals and objectives, but other objectives were more difficult to evaluate in that our data collection system was not fully operable at the end of this fiscal year. It is anticipated that throughout the next fiscal year, our data collection system will be fully operable, and that we will be collecting the needed data to measure our goals and objectives for fiscal year 2002. The Lucas County Family Drug Court Team is a dedicated team that continues to strive towards enhancing services for their participants, and developing improved collaboration between agencies involved.



Lucas County serves as a host court for the National Drug Court Institute.

Community Detention was developed as the Court's response to overcrowding in the Lucas County Child Study Institute. Thus, in 2000, the concept of a



Continuum of Detention was introduced to Lucas County. Judicial Officials choose between the following levels of Detention:

Level 1 – Secure Detention: Lucas County Detention Center, “Traditional lock-up.”

Level 2 – Detention Reporting Center: Youth are supervised in their home and at school through daily contacts, and report six days per week to the East Toledo Family

Center for a minimum of 34 hours of structured programming. Youth who do not attend school are required to attend 51 hours of programming.

Level 3 – Home Detention: Youth are supervised in their home and at school with a minimum of 2 surveillance contacts per day and 6 hours of weekly programming at the East Toledo Family Center.

Levels 2 and 3 are commonly referred to as the levels of Community Detention (CD). The focus of Community Detention is to serve pre-adjudicated youth. The maximum capacity of Community Detention is 55.

The end of 2001 also concludes Community Detention's first full year in operation. Improvements to the original structure of the program have been ongoing as Community Detention staff learns from experience. Many changes occurred throughout 2001 which impacted CD operations including the following:

1. Secure Detention's move into the Lucas County Detention Center in April, 2001 and
2. East Toledo Family Center assuming the responsibility for all CD operations as Boysville, St. Anthony's Villa terminated its portion of the contract because Boysville closed all operations located in Toledo.

Community Detention operations remained smooth after Secure Detention's move into the Juvenile Justice Center. Few procedural changes were made to accommodate the new center. Court CD staff now can appreciate the use of the CD room in Detention to meet with families. Also, the transportation policy was modified so that all Level 2 youth report to the Justice Center daily where they meet CD staff. This change in policy allowed for increased security as all CD youth have to pass through Court security and decreased transportation time, which in turn allowed an increase in programmatic time.

The transition of all CD operations to the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC) was also smooth. New staff were hired and adequately trained by the East Toledo Family Center to handle all Level 2 and Level 3 operations. In response to Dr. Ed Latessa's Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI), the East Toledo Family Center researched and adopted *The Responsible Thinking Process* (RTP) developed by Ed Ford and George Venetis as the foundation of the CD behavioral management program. CD staff have found using RTP to teach the youth self-discipline and respect has been more effective than traditional punishment. To reinforce this behavior management methodology, the ETFC required all CD youth to attend *Thinking for A Change* class developed by the U.S. Department of Justice at least twice per week. This cognitive-behavioral approach addresses thinking errors that lead to poor behavioral choices and provides concrete steps to changing antisocial thought patterns and inappropriate behaviors that often follow.

The East Toledo Family Center staff continuously looks for ways to enhance and improve programming. For instance, since ETFC received the entire contract, all youth who are suspended or expelled from school are required to attend the programming from Noon through 9:00 p.m. during the week (youth in school continue to report after school). In addition to programming listed above, the following is also offered:

- Tutoring
- Monitoring school attendance and behavior at home
- Job Readiness Course
- Basic Living Skills
- Community Service Projects (including structured projects at the Cherry Street Mission and the Sparrow's Nest).
- Structured Recreation Time
- Drug Testing (ETFC began utilizing field tests and the drug patch in addition to the standard lab tests in 2001).

ETFC also offers creative programs on an as needed basis. To cite an instance, after the tragedy of September 11, 2001, ETFC staff conducted group discussions and activities to assist the youth in handling their thoughts and fears.

The efforts put forth by Court and ETFC Community Detention Staff are illustrated through the data that follows. The chart on the following page illustrates the number of active referrals received in each level of Community Detention between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2001. Youth who are transferred between the various levels of the program are counted as a referral in each level.

The goal of Community Detention is to maintain a daily population, in the Detention Center, of 55.

ACTIVE REFERRALS: REFERRALS MADE BETWEEN 01/01/01 AND 12/31/01			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
LEVEL 2 (58% of all CD referrals)			
# of youth	412 (79%)	109 (21%)	521
# of days in program	6,613	1,562	8,175
Average length of stay (days)	16	14	60%
LEVEL 3 (34% of all CD referrals)			
# of youth	253 (82%)	56 (18%)	309
# of days in program	4,069	890	4,959
Average length of stay (days)	16	16	
LEVEL 4 (8% of all CD referrals)			
# of youth	62 (83%)	13 (17%)	75
# of days in program	1,375	139	1,514
Average length of stay (days)	22	11	
TOTAL			
# of youth	727 (80%)	178 (20%)	905
# of days in program	12,057	2,591	14,648

COMMUNITY DETENTION

It cost on average approximately \$30.00 to serve each youth per day in Community Detention. A total of 905 youth were served at a total cost of \$444,865.92. The 905 youth spent 14,648 days in the program.

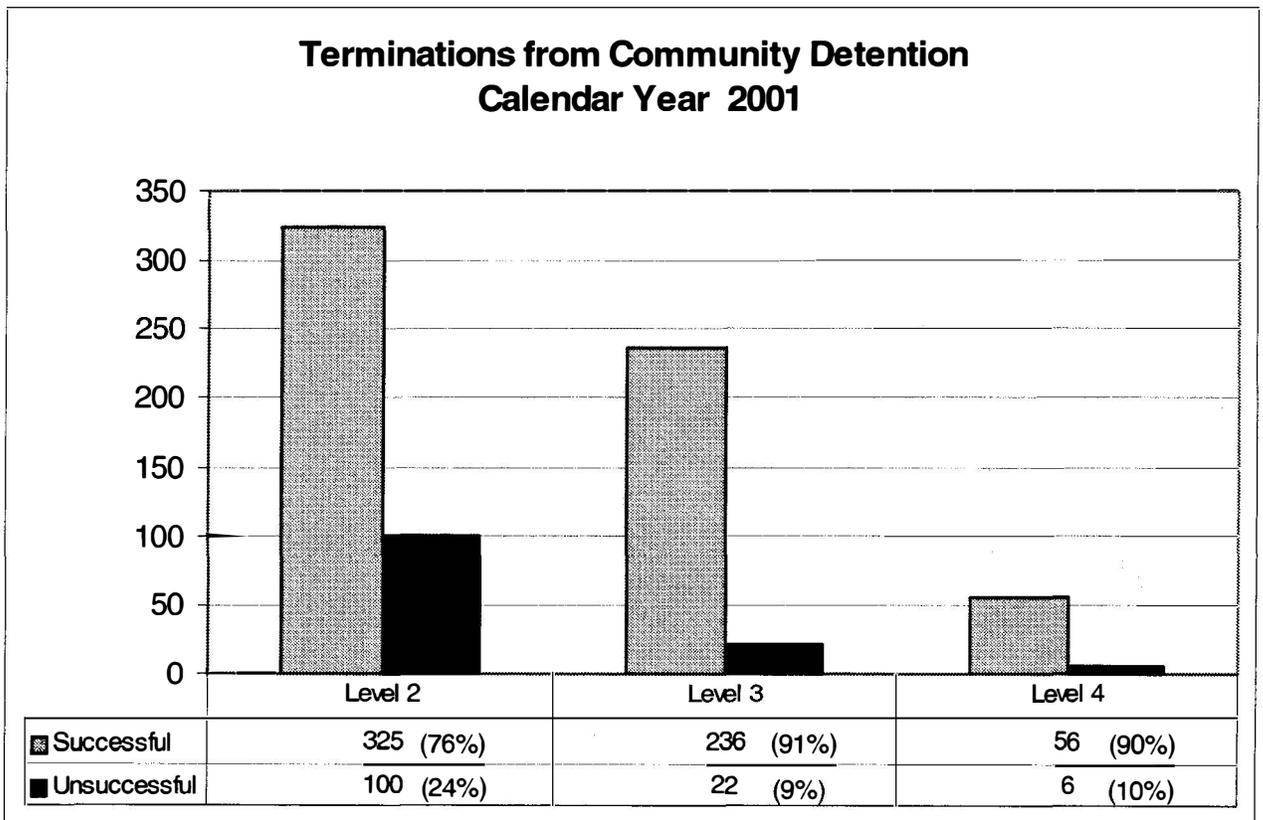
To serve that same number of youth for the same number of days in secure detention would cost approximately \$1,464,800.00 (at an approximate cost of \$100.00 per day).

TERMINATED REFERRALS: Referrals terminated between 1/1/01 and 12/31/01

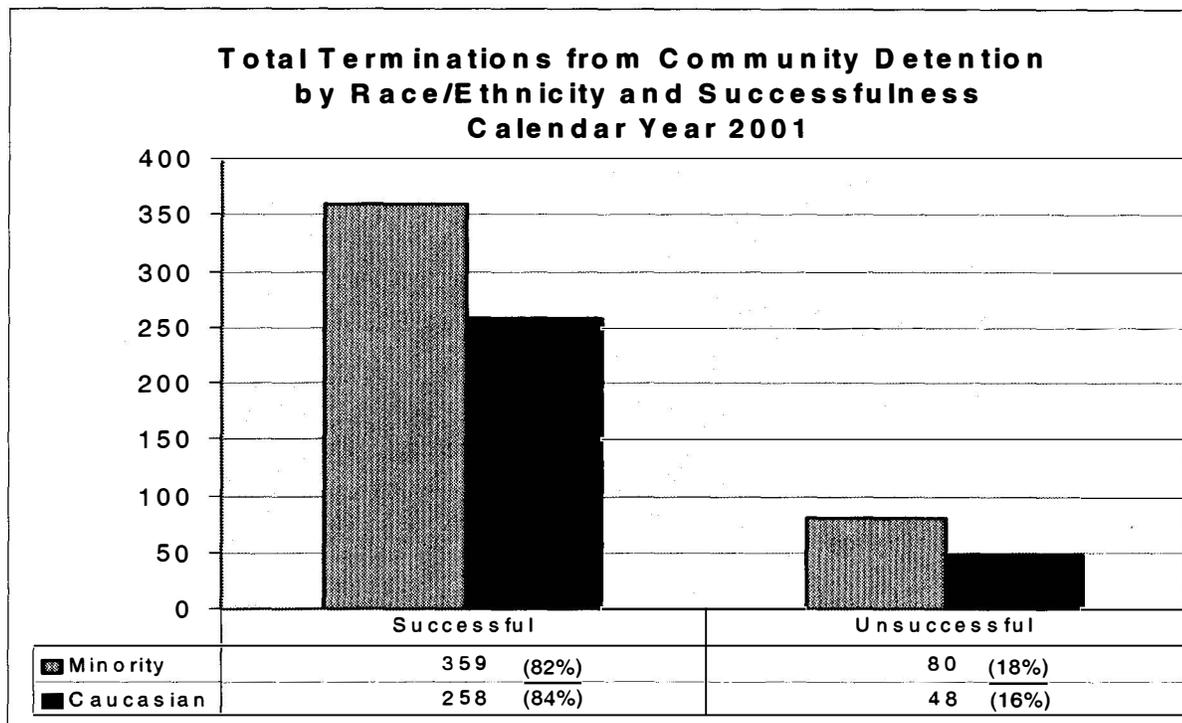
There were a total of 745 referrals terminated from all levels of Community Detention during Calendar Year 2001. (Note, this number of terminations includes

some cases originally referred prior to 1/1/01). Six hundred and seventeen (83%) referrals successfully completed all requirements of Community Detention. In order to successfully complete the program, participants attended court hearings as scheduled, did not recidivate and were not placed back into Secure Detention. One hundred and twenty six (17%) referrals either had a warrant filed for their arrest and/or were placed back into Secure Detention; thus, they were terminated from Community Detention unsuccessfully.

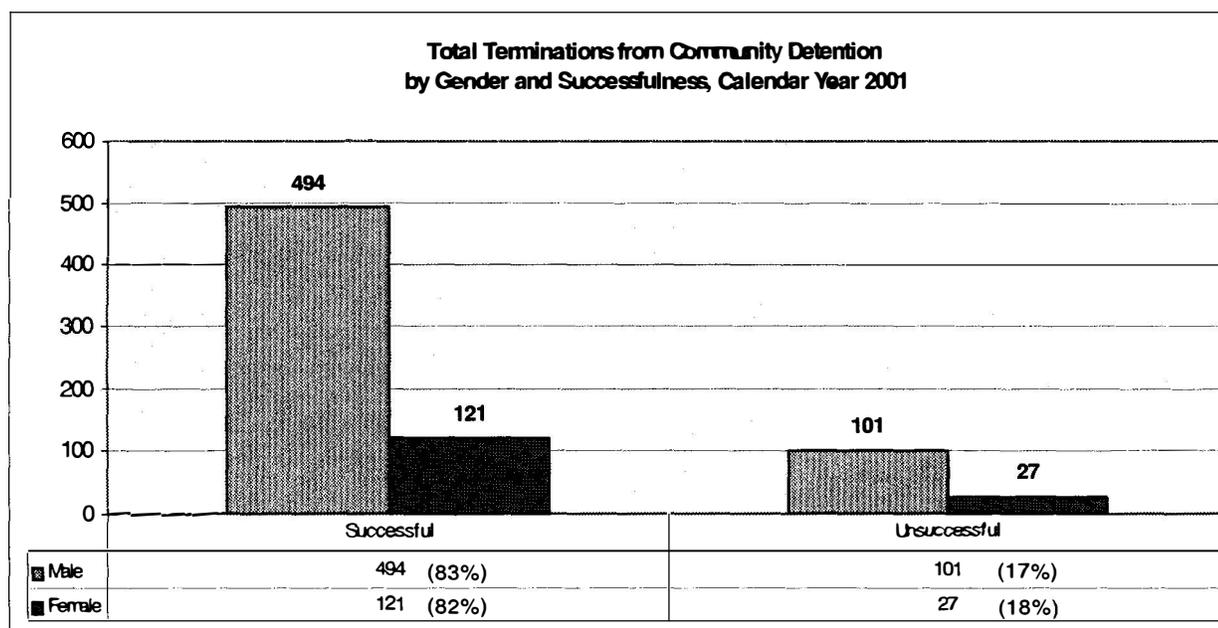
The chart below provides details on the success rates of the different levels of Community Detention from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.



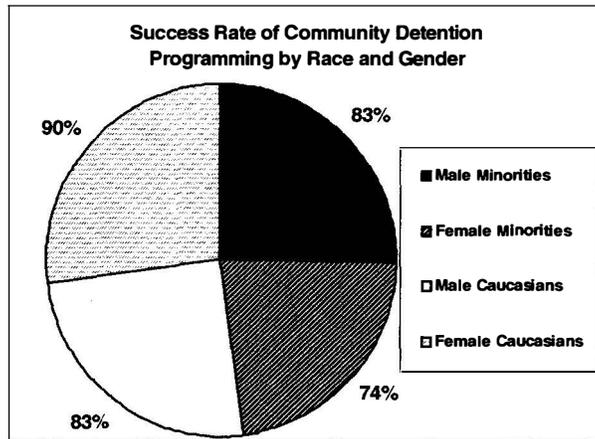
As displayed below, the success rate for minority referrals involved in Community Detention was 82%, whereas Caucasian referrals completed successfully 84% of the time.



Eighty-three percent (83%) of all male referrals involved in Community Detention completed successfully while 82% of all female referrals completed successfully. Note, the gender of two successful terminations is unknown.



Looking at success rates more closely it was found that: Female Minorities had the lowest success rate of 74% and Female Caucasians had the highest success rate of 90%. Both Minority and Caucasian Males had a success rate of 83%.



SUMMARY

As projected, Community Detention achieved the main goal for which it was designed. The nature of the program assisted Court staff in reducing and maintaining Secure Detention population in Secure Detention while ensuring the safety of the community. Lucas County’s judicial staff has become comfortable with placing non-violent youth in Community Detention levels, realizing that some youth could be better served by the programming offered through Community Detention.

The preliminary data gathered after the first 16 months of Community Detention can be summarized as follows:

- The average success rate for Community Detention was 83% in 2001. In the year 2000, Community Detention was implemented and only in operation for 4 months, the success rate for

those four months was 84%.

- The average cost per youth per day in the program in 2001 was approximately \$30.00 per day. It cost approximately \$27.00 per youth per day in 2000.
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of all Community Detention cases are served in Level 2, compared to fifty-seven percent (57%) during the four month period in 2000.
- In 2000, females (91%) had a higher success rate than males (82%) whereas in 2001 males had a slightly higher success rate (83%) than females (82%).
- Also, during 2000, Minorities (85%) had a slightly higher success rate than Caucasians (82%), however in 2001, Caucasians had a success rate of 84% while Minorities had a success rate of 82%. Female Minorities had the lowest success rate in 2001.

These conclusions must be kept in mind while planning programmatic changes for the future. It is important for all of the staff involved with Community Detention to strive to meet the needs of the diverse population served.

It is certain that Community Detention is more cost-effective than Secure Detention. Further, the wide variety of services available in the Community can meet the different needs of the youth served and teach the youth how to be successful in their own home environment.

The Community Detention staff looks forward to 2002 with hopes of building on the successes established in 2000 and 2001.

In the year 2001, the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA), Citizen Review Board (CRB), and Closure Board (CB) volunteer programs completed another year of exemplary service.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATES (CASA) are trained citizen volunteers who serve as Guardians ad Litem (GAL) in the Lucas County Juvenile Court system. They 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's progress toward a permanent home until s/he is no longer involved in the court system.

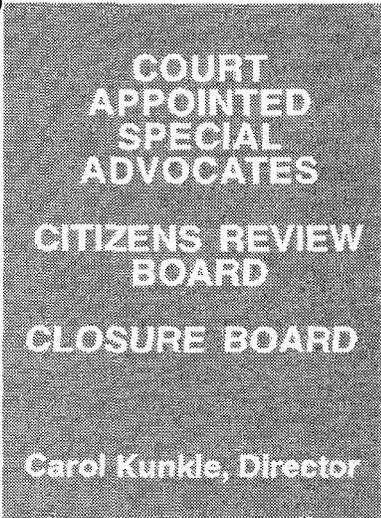
The goal of the CASA/GAL advocate is to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on in a sensitive and expedient manner. The CASA/GAL follows the case to its satisfactory conclusion with the child's best interest paramount at all times. By law, a qualified CASA/GAL must be appointed 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. An administrative staff including a director, staff attorney/case manager, a part time recruitment/training coordinator, and a two-person secretarial staff support the CASA volunteers.

2001 CASA/GAL ACTIVITY
 Total Cases Referred - 482
 CASA Volunteer Hours - 30,150
 Cases Assigned to CASA/GAL - 203 (42%)
 Cases Assigned to Atty/GAL - 279 (58%)

CITIZEN'S 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 child service agency is working toward achieving this plan. By statute, Citizen Review Board members are professionals experienced in working with children (one lay person is permitted per Board). Board members receive training with regard to state statutes

governing child welfare and CRB policies and review procedures. The three eight-member Boards each meet twice monthly.



2001 CRB REVIEW BOARDS ACTIVITY
 Total Reviews - 2145
 Hearings Held - 14
 Caseworker Appearances - 18
 CRB Volunteer Hours - 3450

Citizen Review Board established a specialized **Closure Board** in July, 1995. Its existence ensures that a thorough, final review of each Termination case is held before returning the child home. Documentation of the Closure Board's review findings is forwarded to the judge or magistrate prior to termination hearing. Closure Board reviewed 124 cases and logged 248 volunteer hours in 2001.

<p>2001 CLOSURE BOARD ACTIVITY</p> <p>Cases Reviewed - 124</p> <p>Cases Terminated With Protective Supervision - 43</p> <p>Cases Terminated Without Protective Supervision - 52</p> <p>Cases Terminating LCCS Protective Supervision - 54</p> <p>Motions Received Too Late To Review - 25</p> <p>Closure Board Volunteer Hours - 248</p>

Two CASA/GAL training classes were held during 2001 (March and October). The total number of CASA/GAL trained during 2001 was fifty-one (51). An additional six (6) attorney guardians ad litem completed the required CASA/GAL training, and one (1) reinstated CASA/GAL was accepted into the program for a total of 58 new CASA/GAL and attorney guardians ad litem added to the Lucas County CASA/GAL rosters in 2001.

As of December 31, 2001, there were 145 active CASA/GAL volunteers, 50 attorney/guardians ad litem, 31 Citizen Review Board members, and 9 Closure Board volunteers. In the year 2001, CASA, CRB, and Closure Board volunteers collectively donated over 33,800 hours to the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

TRAINING:

The Lucas County CASA/GAL program is a designated a Northwest Ohio CASA/GAL Training Center by the Ohio Department of Human Services and the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc.

CASA/GAL volunteers and prospective attorney guardians ad litem are required to complete 30 hours pre-service training. In addition, CASA/GAL volunteers are required to complete twelve hours annually of in-service training. Several innovative programs enhance the education and retention efforts of CASA/CRB including:

Volunteer Mentors- this intermediary level of volunteer supervision utilizes experienced CASA/GAL to mentor and supervise CASA/GAL volunteers. Each mentor is assigned two to four new volunteers per year. The mentors report to CASA/GAL administrative staff on their mentees and, in addition, discuss ideas, issues and concerns. Fifty-one Mentors served CASA volunteers in 2001.

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, on-going training.

Training Treks- find 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 2001.

The Judge's Series- commenced in the fall of 2000 at the request of Judge James Ray. It is designed to educate court staff, attorneys, mental health providers, hospital staff, CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers, child welfare workers and the public to the special needs of the children served by the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Approximately 300 people attended each of the three sessions offered September through December, 2001.

Board of Trustees Training- a grant-funded Board retreat was held in November. Training and strategic planning were emphasized.

CASA/GAL Class Reunions- a post-training reunion that allows CASA/GAL volunteers to gather to

discuss specific case issues and problem solve roadblocks to advocacy.

Citizens Review Board Training- is an annual training open to all CASA/GAL and Attorney/GAL to educate them on the purpose and role of the Citizen Review Board and Closure Board. A mock CRB hearing is presented.

Conferences- CASA/GAL and CRB volunteers are encouraged to attend state and national conferences. The CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. is committed to financially assisting volunteers who wish to attend these important training opportunities.

PRIVATE PAID CASA/GAL PROGRAM-

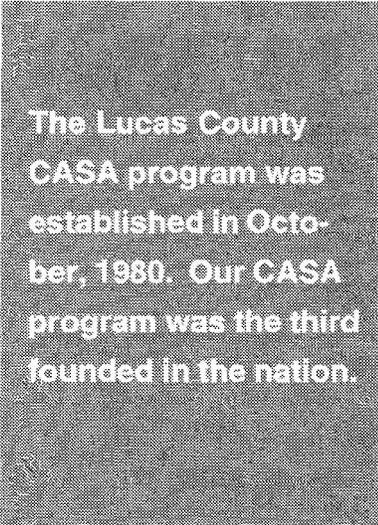
In private custody and/or visitation cases, a CASA/GAL volunteer can be appointed at the request of a magistrate or judge. Hours are billed at the rate of \$15/hour and proceeds are directed to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. (501 C3). During 2001, a total of twelve "paid private" CASA/GAL cases were assigned. All fees are collected by the Lucas County Juvenile Court Clerk's office and are paid to the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. Monies received from this program are used to fund training opportunities for CASA and CRB volunteers. In 2001, the Volunteer Association Board received \$6,700.00 remuneration from this program.

STANDARDS:

In 2000, the Ohio CASA/GAL Association, Inc. implemented a set of standards for CASA/GAL programs statewide. In order to qualify for trickle-down license plate dollars, annually each CASA/GAL program must meet increasingly stringent Ohio CASA standards. In 2001, the Lucas County CASA/GAL program was found to be in compliance with required state CASA/GAL standards. A check for \$5,300 was received from license plate funds.

AWARDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS- 2001:

- In 2001, the CASA/GAL and CRB programs significantly increased the number of children served. CASA/GAL volunteers served 82 more children in 2001, an increase of 32% over the year 2000.
- "Acts of Caring" Award from the National Association of Counties (NACO) presented to CASA/GAL Director, Carol Kunkle, April 26, 2001 in Washington, D.C.
 - Acts of Caring* commendation from the Ohio Senate (Linda J. Furney)
 - Acts of Caring* commendation from the Ohio House of Representatives (Teresa Fedor)
- Lucas County Commissioners' Proclamation declaring 4-26-01 as Lucas County CASA/GAL Volunteer Appreciation Day
- Ohio CASA/GAL Association program award and certification (8-08-2001) for providing excellence in CASA/GAL program and volunteer management.
- Revamped CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. Board of Trustees to recruit new board members, diversify its membership and restructure to be a working Board. This included a daylong Board retreat/training. Ten new Board members joined the Board in 2001.
- Revised the CASA/CRB Volunteer Association, Inc. Code of Regulations
- CASA/CRB sponsored a Spring training event that brought nationally recognized psychologist, Dr. Jolie Brams to Toledo for a two-part training on *Mental Health Diagnoses in Children*.
- CASA/CRB facilitated the sponsorship of the Fall Judge's Series in collaboration with the Toledo/Lucas County Public Library, the Toledo Bar Association, Lucas County Children Services and others. Nationally recognized experts spoke on



Permanency for the Abused and Neglected Child.
This series attracted nearly 1000 attendees.

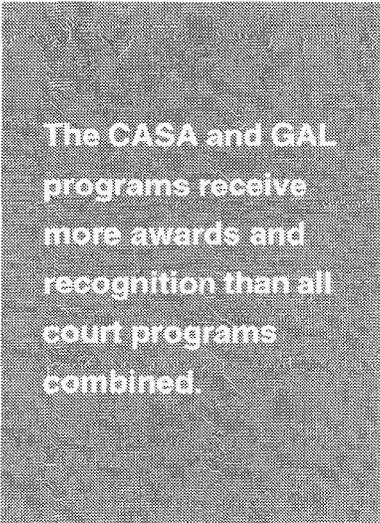
- Applied for and won a Rotary Grant for \$8000 to purchase PowerPoint equipment. Equipment was purchased and used in 2001.
- Secured two training grants: one to train Board members and a second to plan a support system for CASA/CRB work including establishment of an Auxiliary. Both grants were utilized in 2001.

- CASA/GAL participated in the planning and execution of the Cousino Navy Bistro Golf Classic outing/fundraiser. The result was receipt of a \$6,500.00 donation.

- The CASA/CRB staff and volunteers' Speaker's Bureau spoke to over 25 groups. Each Board member is required to

provide at least one public speaking engagement opportunity to the administrative staff.

- The CASA/GAL Program made application to and was selected by the Junior League of Toledo as a three-year project. The League will conduct a needs assessment, implement and fund projects.
- The CASA/GAL program established a Public Service Externship Clinic with the University Toledo College of Law in January 2001. Four law students participated in this program in 2001. In addition, three students from the Law School volunteered their services for a semester, and we recruited a Whittier College of Law (California) student for a summer internship via a Public Interest Law Fellowship (PILF).
- Internships were also awarded to students from Bowling Green State University, Owens Community College, and the University of Toledo.



The CASA and GAL programs receive more awards and recognition than all court programs combined.

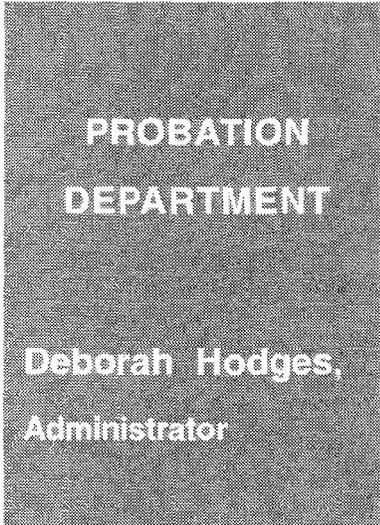
The Probation Department is committed to the balanced approach framework which emphasizes a commitment to competency development, accountability, and community protection. As such, the department strives to hold juvenile offenders accountable for delinquent activity, while providing referral to resources 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.

In 2001, 910 youth were referred to Probation. A

comprehensive social history was completed on each youth prior to assignment to a Probation Officer. The average number of youth on probation throughout the year was 635. These youth and families received case management services, in addition to a wide array of services both internally and externally in the community. Services range from interventions geared for low risk offenders to intensive supervision for high risk felony offenders. Probation Officers develop treatment plans for each offender and link youth and families to services in the community. In addition, Probation staff provide a wide array of services which include family counseling, substance abuse screening and assessment, sex offender screening and linkage to education and treatment, restitution and community service programs, and placement services. Should community protection become an issue, the probation staff may utilize secure detention, community detention, electronic monitoring and drug testing of youth to ensure compliance to court orders and reduce the risk to the community.

The department strives to closely collaborate with community agencies to enhance service delivery to youth and families, and to increase the opportunities for success for each youth on probation. Probation staff contribute through participation in many committees and work groups, and attend staffings for youth and families, in various agencies throughout the county. Agencies such as the Lucas County Cluster, Lucas County Children Services Board, Lucas County Mental Health Board, Lucas County Family Council, and the Lucas County Department of Job and Family Services are just a few of the agencies with which the department collaborates on a regular basis. Probation Officers also work closely with area schools in the county by conducting school visits and attending



educational staffings when necessary.

Ultimately, the Probation department works to fulfill the court's mission to a) ensure public safety, b) work with the community to develop and enforce standards of responsible behavior for adults and children, c) to ensure the balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions. To this end, we focus our energies.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

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

2001 PROBATION SERVICES ACTIVITY	
-INTAKE UNIT-	
Assessment Reports	716
Social History Investigations	174
Certification Reports	8
Out-of-Town Investigations (O.T.I.)	12
Total 2001 Reports	910
Total 2000 Reports	952
-CASE ASSIGNMENTS-	
High Risk	329
Regular Risk	260
Low Risk	121
Divert	0
Total 2001 Assigned	710
Total 2000 Assigned	808
-CASES TERMINATED-	
Total 2001 Prob. Cases Terminated	686
Total 2000 Prob. Cases Terminated	717

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. Surveillance officers are utilized to provide 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.

2001 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION UNIT ACTIVITY	
Number of Youth Referred	95
Number of Youth Accepted	53
Number of Youth Terminated	95
Successful Termination	17
Unsuccessful	31
Other	47

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 at 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 **\$2,455,933.53**.

2001 RESTITUTION ACTIVITY	
Referrals	1,056
Cases Terminated	896
Successfully Terminated	888
Amount Restitution Recovered	\$156,619.40
Total Hours Worked	18,106

PLACEMENT SERVICES

Placement Services provides out-of-home placements for the purpose of treatment to prevent further delinquent behavior. The Court requires that recommendations to remove a youth from home be made only after all efforts to work with the youth/parents within the home setting have been exhausted. Once a decision is made to remove a youth from the home, the least restrictive alternate placement will be considered. When possible, the department strives to utilize community-based treatment as opposed to removing youth from their homes. All residential placements are initially screened for approval by the Placement/Administrative Review Committee. All cases are reviewed by the committee every 90 days to assure that treatment goals are met and that reunification of the family is achieved in a timely manner. In most cases the out-of-home placement is a temporary episode that ceases once the treatment goals and objectives for the youth and family have been met.

2001 PLACEMENT ACTIVITY	
Youth Referred	29
Youth Placed in 2001	14
Total Youth in Placement	37
Cases Terminated	38
Successful Terminations	11
Unsuccessful Terminations	6
Other Terminations	21
*Total Placement Costs	\$920,762.63

*Total includes the Court's contribution of \$94,240.00 to the Lucas County Children's Cluster.

FAMILY COUNSELING

The Family Counseling Program uses 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.

2001 FAMILY COUNSELING ACTIVITY	
Number of Families Referred	78
Number of Families Assigned	39
Number of Families Terminated	72
Number of Sessions Held	612

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (S.A.S.)

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

counseling, day treatment, in-patient treatment, and residential placement if necessary.

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 related topics.

The Probation Department is committed to ideals of the balanced approach framework: competency development, accountability, community protection.

2001 SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES ACTIVITY	
Referrals	829
Successful Terminations	610
Unsuccessful Terminations	87
Other	120
S.A.S. Terminations	320
Referrals to C.A.P.	137
C.A.P. Successful Completions	121
C.A.P. Unsuccessful Completions	5
Other	10

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. 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.

2001 SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT (S.O.T.) ACTIVITY	
Number of Referrals	55
Number of Assessments Completed and Staffed	68
Number of S.O.T. Group Sessions	58
Number of Individuals in S.O.T. Group	16
Number of Individual Sessions	731
Number of Parent Support Group Sessions	36
Cases Terminated Successfully	31
Cases Terminated Unsuccessfully	3
Cases Terminated - Other	3

departments were moved beginning Friday, February 9, 2001. Over the next two weeks, all Juvenile Court Departments and employees were relocated to the new facility.

The planning and preparation to move to the new Juvenile Justice Center provided many opportunities for the Juvenile Division employees and other stakeholders in the project, to work together. The relocation plan included establishing staff work teams, enhancing and promoting staff comradeship and teamwork. Employee work teams, Juvenile Restitution Program youth work crews, Lucas County Facilities, Data Processing and Tele-communications Departmental staff, construction project contractors and numerous private vendors, all worked together, throughout planning and plan implementation.

As 2001 began, the new Juvenile Justice Center was nearing completion, the project plan to relocate the Juvenile Court and Child Study Institute from The Family Court Center to the new facility was completed and the preparation to relocate was well underway. Prior to the new year, six thousand moving and file storage boxes had been assembled and distributed to Juvenile Division Departments so they could begin the daunting task of packing.

The relocation was organized into phases, which kept the daily and weekly tasks to accomplish more manageable. During each phase, various work teams had specific daily responsibilities to complete, so that essential Court functions could continue to operate. The Juvenile Division continued to operate "Court" during this time period, and did not close for public business, at any time.

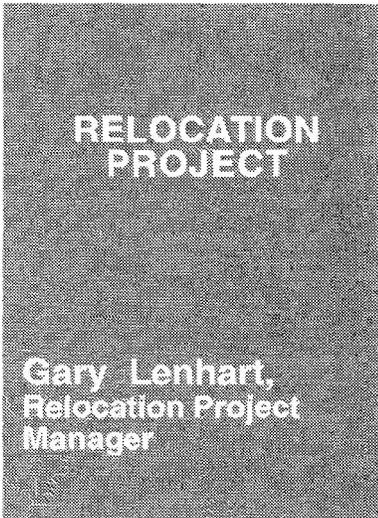
The first phase of the relocation project started in early January and involved boxing and moving all case records of the Court, so that the file system could be dismantled and re-assembled at the new facility. Once the file room storage system was in place and the case file records of the Court were moved, the first

The first Court Hearing at the new Juvenile Justice Center was conducted on Tuesday, February 20, 2001. The Grand Opening Ceremony of the new Juvenile Justice Center was held in the first floor lobby on Wednesday, February 21, 2001, and was followed by the State of Lucas County Address, that evening.

The Child Study Institute continued to operate at the Family Court Center until April of 2001. All detainees and operations were moved to the new Detention Center, at the Juvenile Justice Center on Wednesday, April 11, 2001.

During the relocation process, the Juvenile Restitution Program staff and youth work crews played a key role, as they moved thousands of boxes from the Family Court Center to the new Juvenile Justice Center, distributed the boxes to the proper locations, and removed the empty boxes that were accumulating daily, as staff unpacked and organized their new offices and work areas. Overall, the Juvenile Restitution Program staff and youth job crew workers, provided more than 3,700 hours of laborious hard work.

During the months of March, April, May and June of 2001, the Relocation Project Manager continued to assist department heads in getting their new areas up and running smoothly and worked with numerous individuals to resolve daily issues that arose, as we learned to live and work in our new facility and environment.



In July of 2001, work began on the development of a Juvenile Division Training Program that would provide both orientation and core training needed for all

positions within the organization, and provide ongoing training for staff, specific to their role and position responsibilities.

One of the first steps undertaken was to meet with Department Heads to obtain their input and vision regarding new employee orientation, core training topics for employees, establishing standards for the number of training hours needed by employees in various positions, communication and distribution of training opportuni-

ties and information, tracking and documentation of completed and needed training, identification of potential trainers, as well as, discussing other ideas and possibilities.

During this same time period, the Lucas County Training and Organizational Development Division began establishing and implementing a variety of management related training programs, with additional programs for county employees being developed for 2002.

A review of State and National Training Standards for detention and residential center employees, probation officers, and other positions was conducted and resulted in recommendations to establish a Court Training Standard for each position within the Organization. Recommended training content from the various standards reviewed, guided the decision making concerning what topics should be core for all

staff and what training should be specific, to job position or role.

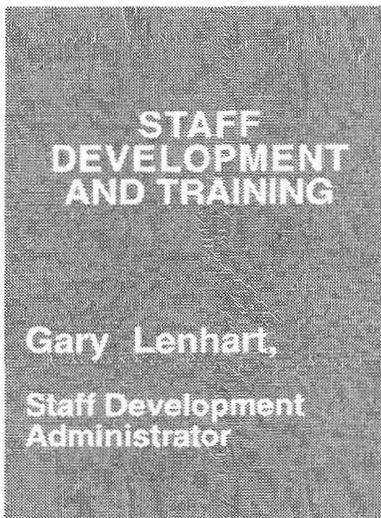
Processes for coordinating the orientation of new employees were developed (and continue to be developed) with Department Heads and the Human Resources Department, and orientation manuals for new Juvenile Court and Juvenile Detention Center employees were developed.

A contact person for each Juvenile Division Department was established so that training announcements, registration forms, and other information could be distributed timely and efficiently within the organization. A central posting area was established in the Training Area within the Juvenile Justice Center, as well as, each department establishing posting areas for training announcements and information for their staff.

Monthly packets containing training announcements/opportunities and a monthly schedule of local training being conducted started being distributed to all department heads.

A plan for training record retention and recording was also being developed by year end. This included outlining the informational needs of a training data base and identifying what reports would need to be generated out of the training data-base once it was implemented. The data-base design considerations also included making sure the reporting functions could be flexible in so far as time frame reporting by calendar year or state and federal fiscal years and include exclusion reporting, to find out who has not had specified training.

The first training program developed and implemented focused on employee safety and security. All Juvenile Justice Center employees, including support agency staff from other county departments, received Security/Fire Prevention and Emergency Action Plan training during the month of December 2001.



The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center, formally known as Child Study Institute has been in operation at its new cite, 1801 Spielbusch Avenue, since April, 2001. Our new facility bed capacity is at one hundred and twenty-five. However, the facility is operating at the same staffing level as it did in recent years at the old cite.

Numerous features have been added to detention programming in an effort to enhance security as well as reduce detainee population. First, a strong community detention component has been added as a tool to help reduce youth who are placed in secure detention. Secondly, the administrative department has made a real concerted and collaborative effort to weed out youth whose needs may be detention oriented but may not need to be in secure detention. As aids to security in detention, we are pleased and proud to have the additions of cameras and radios available for staff. These two components alone have really enhanced the time line in which detention staff can address, as well as prevent, security issues before they arise.

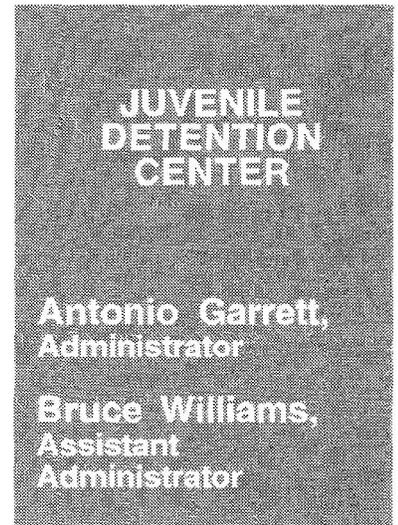
In an effort to educate detainees about what is expected of them during their stay at the Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center, detainees are now provided with a detainee handbook that is made available to them upon request. There is also a benefit to staff as well in having the detainee hand book. We find this book to be a very good resource for staff as a reference point and guideline in staff daily planning. Naturally, a policy and procedural manual has been established for our new facility also.

One of the most promising additions to the facility is the Orientation unit. Basically, the goals of the orientation unit are to create more awareness for our

detainees in terms of what is expected of them while in detention. Regardless of a detainee's history, they are all required to be admitted initially into the Orientation unit. Detainees usually remain in the Orientation unit up to a maximum of three days. Activities in this particular unit usually involve both male and females. Males and females bathroom and sleeping requirements are met in their respective male and female units.

Other features that have been added since moving into the new facility are co-leaders in each unit and the new position of Distribution Manager.

In an effort to continue our growth, we are exploring the idea of bringing in an expert in the field to look at our efforts thus far.



The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center (Y.T.C.) is a secure 44 bed residential correctional facility for adjudicated juvenile felony offenders who would

otherwise be committed to a state institution. A total of 261 youth, 222 males and 39 females, have been placed at Y.T.C. since it opened in June, 1995. The systems-based program involves treatment planning that includes the youth's thinking, emotions,

residents changing the way of thinking that they use to excuse their illegal acts.

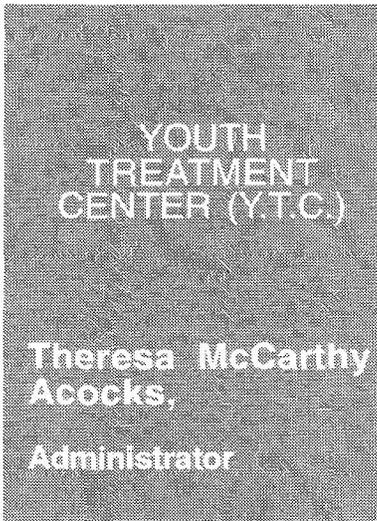
Residents' many successes in school are important in developing their sense of competency and increasing their employability. More than 95% of the residents who have taken the GED have successfully passed. Toledo Public School teachers are treatment team members who also cooperate with the activity specialist to develop community based projects such as: teaching the RainForest curriculum and other science projects to various elementary schools through the Tapestry Program; serving lunch at the Cherry Street Mission; going on the annual trip to Stone Lab; planning and implementing the annual summer school joint curriculum and end of summer program/cookout; taking field trips to COSI and the Toledo Museum of Art.

In 2001, Title 1 school funding supported Y.T.C. residents and staff participation in an artist-in-residence week for the first time. Michael Lippert worked with the entire facility to develop the play, "True Colors!", that reflected the "Six Pillars of Character Counts", a Toledo Public Schools Values education program. Residents and staff worked together to develop the script, the sets and all supporting artwork, the music, the publicity, and to videotape the performance viewed by families and guests. This was an exciting and demanding process in which goal-driven cooperation and self-discipline were important. The resulting sense of accomplishment was powerful. The effort and creativity used throughout the week served as a springboard to identifying ways that Y.T.C. residents and staff could continue that type of process to address the facility's goal of decreasing residents' length of stay while maintaining effective programming.

This goal will be continued in 2002.

and history as well as interactions with: family, school, community, religious and public agency involvement. Everything together is treatment.

In addition to participating in family, group and individual counseling, all residents work to complete any ordered restitution. They also learn to correct the thinking errors that support criminal behavior. This cognitive-behavioral work is an important part of



<p>2001 Youth Treatment Center Activity</p> <p>Referrals - 98</p> <p>Youth Deferred to a less restricted setting - 4</p> <p>Youth accepted for placement - 37</p> <p>Males Placed - 32</p> <p>Females Placed - 5</p> <p>Total Terminations - 38</p> <p>Successful Terminations - 32 (84%)</p> <p>Unsuccessful Terminations - 6 (16%)</p>

Comparing 2000 to 2001, in 2001:

- The overall average length of stay decreased by 1.5 months from 13.8 to 12.3
- The average length of stay for a Successful complete decreased by 2.7 months, from 15.9 to 13.2.
- The average length of stay for an Unsuccessful complete decreased by 1.4 months from 8.7 to 7.3

Nicole Brandstrup became Y.T.C.'s activity specialist in 2001. In addition to the planning and organizing of activities such as spiritual enrichment, Toledo Grows! gardening at Ten Eyck Towers, cleaning the Mud Hens stadium, sports intramurals, and numerous field trips, she provides art therapy and a general art session with all residents. This is a helpful addition to programming and reflects the success of concrete, non-verbal experiences in treatment. She also coordinated the first public performances of Y.T.C.'s choir. The choir is led by a Symphony member, who is one of the many performers providing music instruction to voluntary Y.T.C. residents. Pet therapy also was initiated during 2001, with dogs brought in by their people twice a month to interact with voluntary residents.

The Aftercare program continues to collaborate with the families, residents, and Y.T.C. staff while the youth are in Y.T.C., preparing for the challenging transition back to full-time community living in fourth phase. Aftercare is designed to decrease recidivism and to promote the youth and family's positive participation in the community. The program offers counseling, 24 hour access for crisis intervention, referrals to community services, case-management, and Juvenile Court accountability. Eight months is the average length of aftercare. Common issues arising in aftercare include thinking error relapses, the youth's interactions with former peer groups, resurfacing of former unhelpful family patterns, substance abuse relapse, and failure to make use of mental health services and psychiatric medications when needed. Typically three

out of four youth successfully complete aftercare without any new offenses.

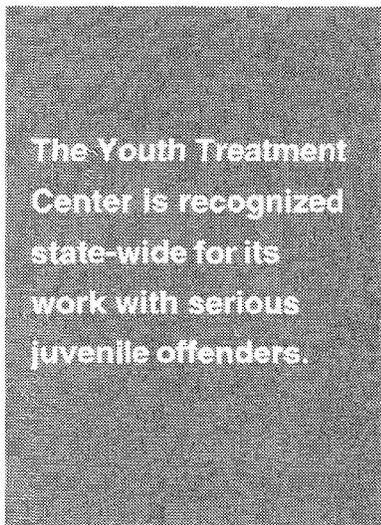
The C.I.T.E. (Community Integration for Training and Employment) program began in 2001. Charlie Johnson, a former Y.T.C. primary counselor, pursued Byrne Memorial Grant funding to begin providing job skills training and assessment, job referrals, structured leisure activities and opportunities for community service. Charlie and Gretchen Squires, a part-time contractual staff, work closely with the youth, Aftercare, and Y.T.C. to provide consistency and a joint approach in the work undertaken by youth and families.

Most Y.T.C. residents return to the homes of their parents or guardians upon successfully completing the program. A small number no longer need a secure setting for community safety, but are not yet able to return to their family home. In 2000, the Court began providing limited placement funding for post Y.T.C. youth. Two placements have had shared funding with Lucas County Children Services because of the youths' dependent status.

Through 2001:

- Seven youth had been placed in treatment foster care
- Two successfully completed placement
- One returned to family, one moved to independent living
- One unsuccessfully completed by leaving without permission to return to his family and later had new felony property offenses. He was originally a property offender
- Four remained in placement

Five of the seven had committed sexual offenses



YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

interact against family members. Additional time for family and individual treatment were needed for a safe, successful return home or a move to completely independent living.

The mission of the Lucas County Youth Treatment Center is to use individual, family, and community systems strengths to provide effective residential correction to Lucas County Juvenile Court-committed

youth. One important measure of correctional effectiveness is the reduction of recidivism. Y.T.C. keeps recidivism data for a two year post-release period. In fiscal year 2001, two year data showed that 77% of successfully completing youth had not committed a new felony or been incarcerated for a new offense. Increased community safety and decreased numbers of victims is the achieved outcome.

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER DATA				
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Referrals	93	100	118	98
Admissions	42	33	35	42
Terminations	40	36	37	23
Successful	33 (75%)	27 (75%)	26 (70%)	20 (87%)
Unsuccessful	7 (25%)	9 (25%)	11 (30%)	3 (13%)

each hearing date, rather than individually selecting forms to print for each case. This has allowed us to redirect hours each day to online case processing, improving the timeliness of data availability.

In 2001 the Court continued to take advantage of technology to improve efficiency, quality, and accuracy throughout all of our systems. Information Systems began the year with assisting the Court Reporters in the selection and implementation of a digital recording system. FTR Gold was the selected product and has been installed in twelve courtrooms. This involved installation of the FTR software as well as installation of new computers in all of the courtrooms. Hearings held without a court reporter present are digitally recorded to the personal computer in the courtroom. This recording is simultaneously written to a network server, and then archived to CD for long term storage. This has eliminated the need for tape recorders in the courtroom and long term storage of cassette tapes. This has drastically reduced storage space required, increased the useable life of the media, and greatly improved the speed of retrieval of recorded hearings.

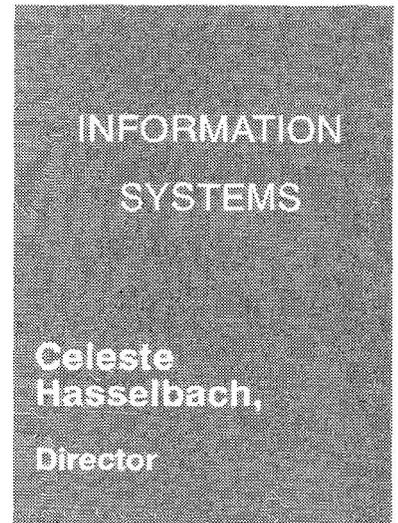
As the detention staff moved into the new Detention Center the Intake Staff was trained to maintain the data in the Detention Information System on a real time basis. Staff began processing online bookings of youth as they are presented to detention by law enforcement. Demographic, family, offense, medical, and detention assessment information are all collected from the youth and recorded online prior to placing the youth in holding. This provides fingertip access to all information regarding our current population at any time of the day.

Improvements in efficiency in the Clerks Office were evidenced by the automation of the case preparation process for hearings. All documents required for the hearing are now produced by running a batch job for

Changes in postal regulations required the Clerks Office to modify the certified mail forms that were in use. Information Systems worked with the United States Postal Service to obtain approval for printing of bar coded certified mail envelopes that meet the new regulations. This required improvements in our printer and our software to accommodate the new specifications. Generating our own bar coded forms has saved in forms costs and redundant entry of bar coded data into our case management system.

Juvenile Court has continued to cooperate with outside agencies to provide appropriate access to our data. Online inquiry across the wide area network was provided to the Lucas County Children Services Board staff, for access to our child protection case data. Information Systems has also cooperated with Toledo Public Schools to provide them with a weekly data transfer of all youth booked into the Detention Center. The Lucas County Community Prevention Partnership was also given dial up inquiry access to the Detention Information System and specialty reports written for their use.

As the Court moved forward in the implementation of a Family Drug Court, Information Systems assisted with investigating available database applications. The 'Drug Court Management System' developed by The University of New Mexico, Institute for Social Research and The Second Judicial District Drug Court, Albuquerque, New Mexico was selected and Information Systems customized the Microsoft Access data base to meet our needs. The database is primarily



used as a program evaluation tool, while our case management is integrated into our Juvenile Information System.

With last year's addition of a Court Software Support Specialist, Information Systems was able to design specialty stand alone databases using Microsoft Access. This began with the development of a youth data base for the Youth Treatment Center. This has improved data gathering capability and has allowed the Youth Treatment Center to easily comply with some of the state required reporting. Microsoft Access was also used to develop several research databases for analyzing outcomes and evaluate effectiveness of programs and services provided to youth and families. Managing the scheduling of staff for a 24 hour, seven day per week, Detention Center was becoming a very

time consuming task. Accomplishing this while maintaining adequate coverage without unnecessary overtime was a complex chore. Information Systems assisted Human Resources in selecting the software package ScheduleSoft. Information Systems has since implemented the application and now produces staff schedules with minimal maintenance and effort required.

Fifty five new computers were installed in our Probation department, replacing the computers that were purchased five years ago. Corel Office 2000, featuring WordPerfect 10 was rolled out for use by our Probation staff as the new computers were placed. Twelve personal laser printer/copiers were installed in the courtrooms, and one small group laser printer was installed in the Clerks Office.

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources acts as a conduit 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 and fulfill goals of the Court.

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 supervisors' efforts to achieve Court goals through effective management of employees.
- Contribute to organizational development and strategic planning through development of Human Resources practices that enhance overall efficiency and competency of Court staff.

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 in selecting better employees. Careful selection at all levels reduces turnover, increases productivity, and contributes to Court effectiveness. Human Resources also manages hiring practices that comply with all

requirements of federal, state and local Equal Employment Opportunity laws.

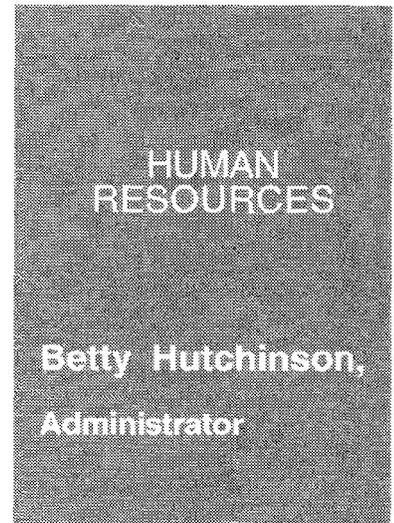
Placement – to help line managers match employee skills to job requirements which may involve rewriting job descriptions, identification of training needs, and reorganization of job tasks and/or positions within the Court.

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. The success of Human Resources 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.

4. Conducted administrative/management forums regarding disciplinary procedures and employment termination practices.
5. Training area broken out from Human Resources into separate department allowing for more concentrated emphasis on development and implementation of the Court Training Academy.
6. Standardization of Family and Medical Leave application and response processes.
7. Completed revision and issuance of job position descriptions for all positions within the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Treatment Center.
8. Monitoring of individual employee attendance delegated to departmental supervision for ongoing review.
9. Clarified roles, responsibilities and expectations of Human Resources department for administrative staff.
10. Began working with Lucas County representatives for research, identification, and development of a County wide software system for integration of Human Resources and Payroll functions.

Major accomplishments for Human Resources during 2001 are as follows:

1. Revision of screening and hiring practices to improve departmental efficiency throughout the hiring process.
2. Revitalization of recruitment practices to address department specific needs.
3. Identification and purchase of a performance evaluation system software for implementation during 2002.

nance of all financial contracts, reports, and records; the collection, bookkeeping, and disbursement of all fines, court costs, fees and other revenue received; purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment; and liaisonship with the County Facilities Department to coordinate building maintenance and custodial services.

The Fiscal Department is responsible for: the preparation of all division budgets; the payroll and employee fringe benefit management; development and maintenance

JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION		
LINE ITEM ACCOUNT	JUVENILE	DETENTION
Salaries (Elected Officials)	\$27,920.30	\$ -
Salaries (Employees)	\$5,014,840.94	\$1,993,094.25
TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT	\$5,042,761.24	\$1,993,094.25
Supplies	\$133,448.23	\$276,650.10
Supplies - Postage	\$80,279.81	\$ -
Drug Testing	\$24,453.26	\$ -
Equipment	\$192,324.23	\$28,148.65
Motor Vehicles	\$4,316.00	\$ -
Contract Repairs	\$46,743.76	\$8,498.87
Contract Services	\$169,375.02	\$314,751.71
Travel Training	\$58,895.30	\$12,965.66
Expenses Foreign Judges	\$ -	\$ -
Per Diem Foreign Judges	\$1,400.00	\$ -
Advertising & Printing	\$6,007.80	\$ -
Witness Fees	\$7,011.50	\$ -
Transcripts	\$16,274.10	\$ -
Child Placement	\$70,851.16	\$ -
Medical/Supplies/Fees	\$ -	\$8,190.03
Other Expenses	\$50,341.74	\$2,134.20
Telephones	\$103,029.95	\$16,531.95
FICA	\$47,722.94	\$19,335.22
Workers Compensation	\$5,920.31	\$2,344.11
PERS	\$623,660.05	\$236,356.11
Insurance Benefits	\$851,715.51	\$313,627.67
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	\$2,493,770.67	\$1,239,534.28
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES	\$7,536,531.91	\$3,232,628.53
2000 BUDGETED EXPENSES	\$6,777,285.23	\$2,986,276.37
CHANGE FROM 2000	\$759,246.68	\$246,352.16
PERCENT CHANGE	11.20%	8.25%

FISCAL AND BUSINESS

**Ralph Sochacki,
Finance Director**

**Lenora Pettaway,
Business Office
Manager**

Description of Court Costs, Fines and Fees Collected	
Fines and Court Costs	\$323,559.50
State Reparation Paid	\$78,598.99
Ohio State Highway Patrol	\$66,451.09
Traffic Law Library	\$35,428.35
Traffic City Highway	\$3,392.50
Sheriff Fees	\$7,739.11
Restitution Cash Payments	\$66,648.97
Legal Research Fees	\$14,726.00
Computer Automation Fees	\$49,023.18
Blood Testing Fees	\$5,031.50
Custody Investigations	\$15,000.00
Child Placement Support Payments	\$2,281.84
Reimbursement for Court Appointed Attorneys	\$505.72
Publication Fees & Miscellaneous Revenue	\$2,338.74
Township Fees	\$10,689.80
Juvenile Court - Microfilming Fees	\$7,790.00
Juvenile Court - Postage Fees	\$3,895.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees	\$24,610.00
Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees	\$42,546.65
Subtotal Juvenile Court Fines/ Costs/Fees	\$760,256.94
Prior Year Receipts	\$789,708.49
	-3.73%

DESCRIPTION OF GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED	
Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio Funds	\$429,580.76
Department of Youth Services Base Funding	\$735,103.26
Department of Youth Services 502 Detention Subsidy	\$156,928.00
Department of Youth Services 403 Rehab Funds	\$1,995,550.79
JAIBG	\$282,561.86
CASA	\$22,152.00
Americorp	\$7,879.58
Adoptions Opportunity	\$32,387.07
Drug Court	\$275,176.10
Subtotal Grant & Subsidy Funds Received	\$3,837,319.42
Prior Year Receipts	\$4,742,652.69
	-16.98%

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE	
Juvenile Assistance Trust & Interest Deposits	\$3,295.85
State of Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment	\$450.00
Total Other Revenue	\$3,745.85
Prior Year Receipts	\$3,067.40
	22.12%

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS	
Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement	\$276,698.76
Title IV-E Placement Reimbursement	\$165,618.54
Juvenile Justice Center (State Reimbursement)	\$2,319,892.90
USDA School Breakfast/Lunch Program	\$112,073.70
Keep Toledo/Lucas County Beautiful Program	\$4,200.00
SUBTOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT	\$2,878,483.90
PRIOR YEAR RECEIPTS (-23.62%)	\$3,768,785.73

**2001
STATISTICS**

1. OFFENSES DISPOSED

VOLUME OF OFFENSES

Juvenile offenses disposed during 2001 totaled 10,342, an increase of 279, or 3%, from 2000. Of this a total of 6,944, or 67%, of the offenses were disposed by formal court proceedings and 3,398, or 33%, of the offenses were handled unofficially. This compares to 67% of the offenses being handled formally during 2000.

DELINQUENT VS. STATUS OFFENSE

Of the 6,944 formal offenses, 6,613, or 95%, were delinquency and 331, or 5%, were status offenses. This compares to 94% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2000. Of the 3,398 unofficial offenses, 1,797, or 53%, were delinquent offenses and 1,601, or 47%, were status offenses. This compares to 57% delinquent cases during 2000.

SEX OF OFFENDER FOR OFFENSE

Of the 10,342 offenses 7,042 (or 68%) included boys and 3,176 (or 31%) included girls, while the sex was undetermined in 124, or 1%, of the offenses. This compares with 69% for boys and 30% for girls during 2000.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	5030 76%	1560 24%	23 >1%	6613
Status Offenses	167 50%	163 49%	1 >1%	331
Unofficial	1845 54%	1453 43%	100 3%	3398
Totals	7042 68%	3176 31%	124 1%	10,342

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	3272 49%	265 4%	2955 45%	46 1%	75 1%	6613
Status Offenses	158 48%	24 7%	146 44%	1 >1%	2 >1%	331
Unofficial	1587 47%	137 4%	1456 43%	20 1%	198 6%	3398
Totals	5017 49%	426 4%	4557 44%	67 1%	275 3%	10,342

JUVENILE OFFENSES FOR 2001

TABLE 3: ROBBERY/THEFT OFFENSES				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Breaking and Entering	51	1	0	52
Attempted Breaking and Entering	10	0	0	10
Complicity to Breaking and Entering	4	0	0	4
Burglary	65	8	0	73
Attempted Burglary	29	4	0	33
Complicity to Burglary	7	0	0	7
Complicity to Attempted Burglary	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Extortion	1	0	0	1
Forgery	1	3	0	4
Attempted Forgery	2	1	0	3
Complicity to Forgery	1	0	0	1
Grand Theft	11	3	0	14
Attempted Grand Theft	4	0	0	4
Complicity to Grand Theft	2	0	0	2
Grand Theft Auto	43	3	0	46
Attempted Grand Theft Auto	10	1	0	11
Complicity to Grand Theft Auto	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Attempted Grand Theft Auto	2	0	0	2
Misuse Credit Card	1	0	0	1
Petty Theft	138	76	0	214
Attempted Petty Theft	7	2	0	9
Complicity to Petty Theft	9	0	0	9
Property List	1	0	0	1
Receiving Stolen Property	130	16	0	146
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property	10	2	0	12
Complicity to Receiving Stolen Property	2	0	1	3
Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	25	4	0	29
Attempted Receiving Stolen Property (motor vehicle)	14	1	0	15
Robbery	22	1	0	23
Aggravated Robbery	13	3	0	16
Attempted Robbery	8	1	0	9
Complicity to Robbery	3	0	0	3
Complicity to Aggravated Robbery	3	0	0	3
Complicity to Attempted Robbery	2	0	0	2
Theft	66	36	0	102
Attempted Theft	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Theft	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	98	34	0	132
Attempted Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	2	0	0	2
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle/Vehicle Trespassing	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Use of Property	28	15	0	43
Complicity to Unlawful Use of Property	2	0	0	2
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	836	215	1	1052
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	700	172	0	872
2001 Dismissals	332	116	4	452
2000 Dismissals	381	116	0	497

TABLE 4: SEX OFFENSES				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Display Materials Harmful to Juveniles	1	0	0	1
Gross Sexual Imposition	15	0	0	15
Attempted Gross Sexual Imposition	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Gross Sexual Imposition	2	0	0	2
Gross Sexual Imposition - Force	1	1	0	2
Public Indecency	2	1	0	3
Rape	16	0	0	16
Attempted Rape	2	0	0	2
Complicity to Rape	1	0	0	1
Sexual Battery	3	0	0	3
Sexual Imposition	9	1	0	10
Soliciting	0	1	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	53	4	0	57
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	57	4	0	61
2001 Dismissals	33	2	0	35
2000 Dismissals	52	1	0	53

TABLE 5: INJURY TO PERSON OFFENSES				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	124	76	0	200
Aggravated Assault	6	2	0	8
Attempted Assault	4	2	0	6
Attempted Aggravated Assault	2	1	0	3
Complicity to Aggravated Assault	2	0	0	2
Assault - Negligent	1	0	0	1
Assault - Police	0	1	0	1
Domestic Violence	152	68	0	220
Attempted Domestic Violence	1	0	0	1
Felonious Assault	16	2	0	18
Attempted Felonious Assault	4	1	0	5
Complicity to Felonious Assault	4	0	0	4
Kidnaping	1	0	0	1
Murder	1	0	0	1
Attempted Murder	0	12	0	12
Vehicular Homicide	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide	1	0	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	320	165	0	485
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	271	135	1	407
2001 Dismissals	350	181	1	532
2000 Dismissals	362	182	0	544

TABLE 6: WEAPON OFFENSES				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Carrying Concealed Weapon	36	3	0	39
Attempted Concealed Weapon	5	0	0	5
Conveyance Det (???)	2	0	0	2
Discharge Firearms	1	0	0	1
Firearm in Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Illegal Conveyance Weapon	1	0	0	1
Possession of Weapon in Public	2	1	0	3
Possession of Dangerous Weapon Ordinance	1	0	0	1
Sell Weapon at School	2	0	0	2
Weapon Un Disabil (???)	1	0	0	1
Weapon at School	2	0	0	2
Attempted Weapon at School	1	0	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	55	4	0	59
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	48	9	0	57
2001 Dismissals	34	4	0	38
2000 Dismissals	52	4	0	56

TABLE 7: DRUG OFFENSES				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Counterfeit Substance	10	0	0	10
Drug Abuse	151	31	1	183
Attempted Drug Abuse	5	3	0	8
Complicity to Drug Abuse	1	0	0	1
Drug Paraphernalia	72	9	1	82
Attempted Drug Paraphernalia	0	1	0	1
Attempted Possession of Drugs	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Possession of Drugs	1	0	0	1
Prepare Drugs	2	0	0	2
Attempted Prepare Drugs	3	0	0	3
Aggravated Trafficking Drugs	6	0	0	6
Attempted Trafficking Drugs	1	0	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	253	44	2	299
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	321	30	1	352
2001 Dismissals	197	25	4	226
2000 Dismissals	180	43	1	224

TABLE 8: ALCOHOL OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Consume in Motor Vehicle	1	0	0	1
Consume Underage	8	7	0	15
Consume Alcohol	30	3	0	33
Contributing to a Minor	0	1	0	1
Minor Purchasing	2	0	0	2
Misrepresentation Alcohol	2	0	0	2
Open Container	0	1	0	1
Prohibition of Minors	88	27	1	116
Prohibition	1	0	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	132	39	1	172
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	151	41	0	192
2001 Dismissals	70	45	3	118
2000 Dismissals	93	33	0	126

TABLE 9: PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Arson	7	0	0	7
Aggravated Arson	1	2	0	3
Complicity to Arson	1	0	0	1
Criminal Damage	78	16	0	94
Complicity to Criminal Damage	6	0	0	6
Vandalism	12	0	0	12
Attempted Vandalism	7	1	0	8
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	112	19	0	131
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	103	9	0	112
2001 Dismissals	135	27	4	166
2000 Dismissals	171	31	0	202

TABLE 10: STATUS OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Unruly	63	22	0	85
Unruly/Curfew	4	0	0	4
Unruly/Runaway	1	2	0	3
Unruly/Tuancy	2	4	0	6
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	70	28	0	98
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	60	36	0	96
2001 Dismissals	160	155	1	316
2000 Dismissals	163	208	0	371

TABLE 11: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Anti-Noise Law	1	0	0	1
Criminal Mischief	18	6	0	24
Criminal Trespassing	63	15	0	78
Aggravated Criminal Trespassing	0	1	0	1
Complicity to Criminal Trespassing	1	0	0	1
Cruelty to Animals	2	0	0	2
Attempted Cruelty to Animals	1	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	237	87	0	324
Dogfighting	4	0	0	4
Drivers License Misrepresentation	0	2	0	2
Escape	1	2	0	3
Failure to Comply with Police	14	2	0	16
Attempted Failure to Comply with Police	0	1	0	1
False Alarm	3	0	0	3
Falsification	38	14	0	52
Furnish False Info	16	8	0	24
Harassment By Inmate	1	0	0	1
Improper Conduct	1	0	0	1
Inducing Panic	4	0	0	4
Intimidating Victim/Witness	0	1	0	1
Killing Animals	1	0	0	1
Litering	13	2	0	15
Loud Sound Amplifier	1	0	0	1
Menacing	36	13	0	49
Aggravated Menacing	23	2	0	25
Obstruction of Justice	3	2	0	5
Obstruction of Official Business	96	16	0	112
Attempted Obstruction of Official Business	2	1	0	3
Attempted Pandering Obscenity	1	0	0	1
Pass Bad Checks	1	0	0	1
Play in Street	1	0	0	1
Possession of Cigarettes	0	1	0	1
Possession of Criminal Tools	20	1	0	21
Possession of Fireworks	2	0	0	2
Resist Arrest	55	20	0	75
Complicity to Resist Arrest	1	0	0	1
Riot	5	1	1	7
Aggravated Riot	8	0	0	8
Attempted Riot	1	0	0	1
Attempted Aggravated Riot	11	0	0	11
Safe School Ordinance	330	129	0	459
Attempted Safe School Ordinance	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Safe School Ordinance	11	5	0	16
Smoking Minor	10	2	0	12
Tampering with Evidence	1	0	0	1
Telephone Harassment	1	0	0	1
Complicity to Telephone Harassment	1	0	0	1

TABLE 11: MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES (CONTINUED)

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Aggravated Trespassing	1	0	0	1
Witness Dogfight	1	0	0	1
2001 Adjudicated Offense Totals	1043	334	1	1378
2000 Adjudicated Offense Totals	904	295	0	1199
2001 Dismissals	1012	316	2	1330
2000 Dismissals	993	299	1	1293

TABLE 12: 2001 OFFENSE SUMMARY

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
1.) 2001 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2804	824	5	3633
a.) 2000 Adjudicated Delinquency Offenses	2555	695	2	3252
2.) 2001 Dismissed Delinquent	2163	716	18	2897
b.) 2000 Dismissed Delinquent	2284	709	2	2995
3.) 2001 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines 1 & 2)	4967	1540	23	6530
c.) 2000 Total Delinquent Offenses (lines a & b)	4839	1404	4	6247
4.) 2001 Adjudicated Status Offenses	70	28	0	98
d.) 2000 Adjudicated Status Offenses	60	36	0	96
5.) 2001 Dismissed Status Offenses	160	155	1	316
e.) 2000 Dismissed Status Offenses	163	208	0	371
6.) 2001 Total Status Offenses (lines 4 & 5)	230	183	1	414
f.) 2000 Total Status Offenses (lines d & e)	223	244	0	467
7.) 2001 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines 1 & 4)	2874	852	5	3731
g.) 2000 Total Adjudicated Offenses (lines a & d)	2615	731	2	3348
8.) 2001 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines 2 & 5)	2323	871	19	3213
h.) 2000 Total Dismissed Offenses (lines b & e)	2447	917	2	3366
9.) 2001 Total Offenses Terminated (lines 7 & 8)	5197	1723	24	6944
i.) 2000 Total Offenses Terminated (lines g & h)	5062	1648	4	6714
10.) 2001 Unofficial Case Handling	1845	1453	100	3398
j.) 2000 Unofficial Case Handling	1870	1419	60	3349
11.) 2001 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines 9 & 10)	7042	3176	124	10,342
k.) 2000 Grand Total Disposed Cases (lines i & j)	6932	3067	64	10,063

TABLE 13: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL BY OFFENSE CATEGORY

	2001	2000
Robbery/Theft Offenses	22%	20%
Sexual Offenses	1%	2%
Injury to Person Offenses	15%	14%
Property Damage Offenses	4%	5%
Status Offenses	6%	7%
Drug Offenses	8%	9%
Alcohol Offenses	4%	5%
Weapon Offenses	1%	2%
Other Offenses	39%	37%

TABLE 14: PERCENT OF ANNUAL TOTAL FOR OFFENSE SUMMARY

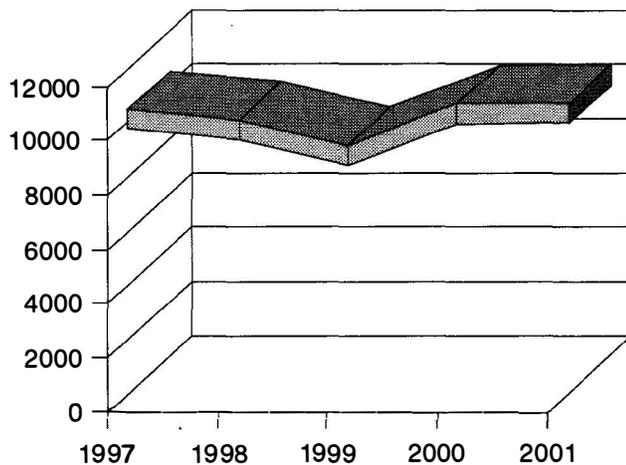
	2001	2000
Adjudicated Offenses	36%	33%
Dismissed Offenses	31%	33%
Unofficial Case Handling	33%	33%

FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR OFFENSES

TABLE 15: JUVENILE OFFENSE DISPOSED

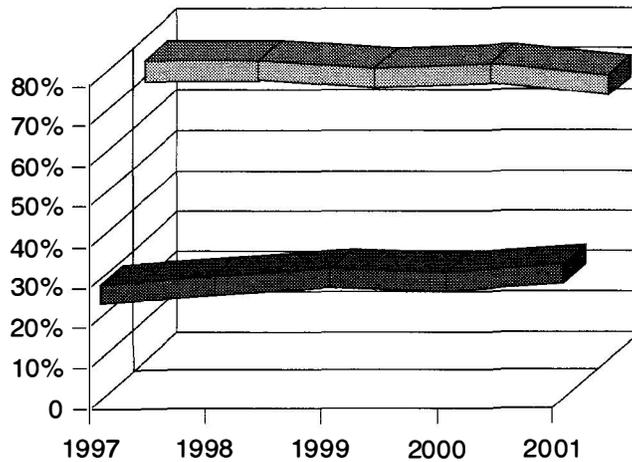
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number Offenses Disposed	10,109	9701	8752	10,063	10,342
Annual Difference	8%	-4%	-10%	15%	3%

Offenses Disposed



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boys	72%	72%	70%	69%	68%
Girls	25%	26%	28%	30%	31%

Sex by Percentage



	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delinquency	95%	95%	94%	94%	94%
Status	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%

TABLE 18: ADJUDICATED OFFENSES

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Robbery/Theft Offenses	1093	1003	840	872	1052
Percent of Annual Total	27%	26%	25%	26%	28%
Annual Offense Difference	-30	-90	-163	32	180
	-3%	-8%	-16%	4%	21%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Sex Offenses	83	50	68	61	57
Percent of Annual Total	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	27	-33	18	-7	-4
	48%	-40%	36%	-10%	-7%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Injury to Person Offenses	614	522	429	407	485
Percent of Annual Total	15%	14%	13%	12%	13%
Annual Offense Difference	-13	-92	-93	-22	78
	-12%	-15%	-18%	-5%	19%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Weapon Offenses	81	65	56	57	59
Percent of Annual Total	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Annual Offense Difference	-33	-16	-9	1	2
	-29%	-20%	-14%	2%	4%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Drug Offenses	273	297	284	352	299
Percent of Annual Total	7%	8%	8%	11%	8%
Annual Offense Difference	2	24	-13	68	-53
	1%	8%	-4%	24%	-15%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol Offenses	232	179	221	182	172
Percent of Annual Total	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%
Annual Offense Difference	14	-35	42	-29	-20
	6%	-15%	23%	13%	-10%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Property Damage Offenses	201	152	112	112	131
Percent of Annual Total	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%
Annual Offense Difference	-4	-49	-40	0	19
	-2%	-24%	-26%	0%	17%

STATISTICS

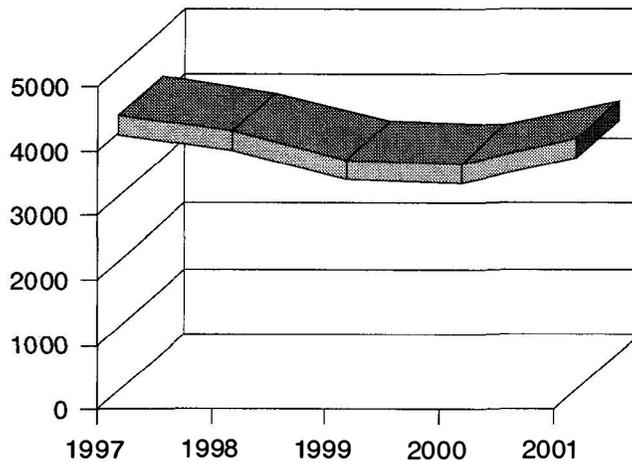
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Status Offenses	111	113	93	96	98
Percent of Annual Total	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Annual Offense Difference	-36	2	-20	3	2
	-24%	2%	-18%	3%	2%

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Other Delinquent Offenses	1417	1465	1310	1199	1378
Percent of Annual Total	35%	38%	38%	36%	37%
Annual Offense Difference	103	48	-155	-111	179
	8%	3%	-11%	-8%	15%

TABLE 19: ADJUDICATED OFFENSE TOTAL

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Adjudicated Offense Total	4105	3846	3413	3348	3731
Annual Offense Difference	-6	-259	-433	-65	383
	<1%	-6%	-11%	-2%	11%

Adjudicated Offenses



ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

TABLE 20: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED BOYS OFFENSES

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	72	38	33	35	35
Homicide Offenses	9	4	1	0	2
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	44	26	19	17	22
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	19	14	13	10	16
Totals	144	82	66	62	75
Annual Difference	-19%	-53%	-20%	-6%	21%

TABLE 21: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL BOYS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Adjudicated Offense-Boys	3283	3012	2656	2615	2874
Percent Of Violent	4.3%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%

TABLE 22: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED GIRLS OFFENSES

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	7	2	0	0	4
Homicide Offenses	0	3	2	1	0
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	13	19	5	6	4
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	20	24	8	7	8
Annual Difference	11%	20%	-67%	-13%	13%

TABLE 23: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL GIRLS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Adjudicated Offense-Girls	822	834	757	731	852
Percent Of Violent	2.4%	2%	1%	1%	1%

TABLE 24: VIOLENT CRIME INDEX ADJUDICATED OFFENSES TOTALS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	79	40	33	35	39
Homicide Offenses	9	7	3	1	2
Felonious & Aggravated Assault	57	39	24	23	26
Rape & Felonious Sexual Penetration	19	14	14	10	16
Totals	164	100	74	69	83
Trends	-16%	-39%	-26%	-7%	20%

Adjudicated Violent Offenses

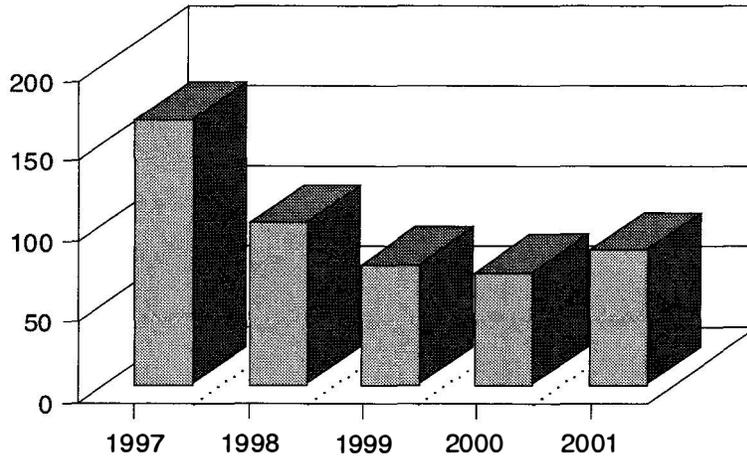


TABLE 25: ADJUDICATED VIOLENT CRIMES COMPARED TO ALL ADJUDICATIONS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Adjudicated Offenses	4105	3846	3413	3348	3731
Total	164	100	74	69	83
Percentage	-4%	2.6%	-2.1%	-1.9%	11.4%

2. CASES DISPOSED

VOLUME OF CASES

A total of 9,382 were disposed during 2001, an increase of 779, or 9%, from 2000. Of this, a total of 6,074, or 65%, of the cases were disposed by formal court action and 3308, or 35%, were handled unofficially.

This compares to 62% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2000.

DELINQUENT vs. STATUS UNOFFICIAL STATUS FOR OFFENSES

Of the 6,074 cases disposed by formal court action 5,736, or 94%, were delinquency and 388, or 6%, were status.

This compares to 92% of the formal offenses being delinquent during 2000.

Juvenile Cases By Sex

Of the 9,382 cases, 6,270, or 67%, were boys and 3,006, or 32%, were girls, while the sex was undetermined in 106, or 1%, of the cases. This compares to 67% boys and 32% girls during 2000.

TABLE 26: SEX OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Cases	4305	1423	8	5736
	75%	25%	<1%	61%
Status Cases	172	166	0	338
	51%	49%		4%
Unofficial Cases	1793	1417	98	3308
	54%	43%	3%	35%
Total Cases	6270	3006	106	9382
	67%	32%	1%	

TABLE 27: RACE OF OFFENDER FOR CASES

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	2783	262	2587	43	61	5736
	49%	5%	45%	1%	1%	
Status Offenses	163	23	150	0	2	338
	48%	7%	44%		1%	
Unofficial	1561	134	1399	19	195	3308
	47%	4%	42%	1%	6%	
Totals	4507	419	4136	62	258	9382
	48%	4%	44%	1%	3%	

TABLE 28: AGE RANGE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE												
AGE	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10
8	8	0	25	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	28
9	23	0	44	3	0	8	1	0	2	27	0	54
10	52	1	49	8	0	17	0	0	4	60	1	70
11	98	6	76	15	0	42	0	0	4	113	6	122
12	179	13	135	65	7	92	1	0	6	245	20	233
13	443	16	229	164	25	246	0	0	11	607	41	486
14	658	21	281	254	26	314	0	0	21	912	47	616
15	810	38	303	349	36	262	1	0	21	1159	74	586
16	944	42	337	284	44	232	1	0	12	1229	86	581
17	1022	31	297	271	28	194	2	0	15	1295	59	506
18	46	2	5	7	0	2	1	0	0	54	2	7
19+	18	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	21	2	3
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	5
Total	4305	172	1793	1423	166	1417	8	0	98	5736	338	3308

TABLE 29: FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY SEX		
	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Boys	29%	71%
Girls	39%	61%
Unknown	89%	11%

TABLE 30: FIRST TIME OFFENDERS VS REPEATERS BY RACE		
	First Time Offenders	Repeat Offenders
Caucasian		
African/American	38%	62%
Hispanic	26%	74%
Other	29%	71%
Unknown	33%	67%
	85%	15%

TABLE 31: ZIP CODE OF OFFENDER BY CASE TYPE

CITY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43602	107	8	40	23	3	49	0	0	3	130	11	92
43603	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43604	128	4	54	34	2	53	1	0	1	163	6	108
43605	493	18	175	169	11	166	0	0	10	662	29	351
43606	198	5	90	58	3	51	0	0	4	256	8	145
43607	448	14	233	139	22	184	0	0	9	587	36	426
43608	450	25	204	173	11	169	0	0	0	623	36	373
43609	391	13	208	128	15	157	0	0	15	519	28	380
43610	168	7	65	69	3	51	0	0	0	237	10	116
43611	173	4	78	84	7	68	0	0	3	257	11	149
43612	227	8	138	67	5	83	0	0	10	294	13	231
43613	183	4	97	65	8	72	0	0	1	248	12	170
43614	52	2	51	13	7	28	0	0	0	65	9	79
43615	195	5	76	63	8	64	0	0	4	258	13	144
43616	64	2	13	37	7	20	2	0	1	103	9	84
43617	26	3	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	34	3	4
43618	15	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	19	0	3
43619	4	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	5
43620	142	8	60	52	1	31	1	0	3	195	9	94
43621	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
43623	67	3	26	21	5	22	2	0	1	90	8	49
43624	41	10	2	12	22	7	0	0	0	53	32	9
43697	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Subtotal	3574	143	1614	1222	140	1284	6	0	65	4802	283	2963

COUNTY	BOYS			GIRLS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF	DEL	STATUS	UNOFF
43412	25	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	27	0	7
43434	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
43504	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
43522	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
43528	51	2	26	10	2	17	0	0	0	61	4	43
43537	55	3	24	25	2	19	0	0	2	80	5	45
43542	12	0	7	3	0	1	0	0	1	15	0	9
43547	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
43558	44	2	12	11	0	8	0	0	1	55	2	21
43560	65	11	10	27	3	12	0	0	2	92	14	24
43566	26	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	4	28	0	7
43571	30	0	4	11	0	2	1	0	0	42	0	6
Subtotal	316	18	93	95	7	64	2	0	11	413	25	168
Wood Co.	22	1	18	5	3	13	0	0	4	27	4	35
So. Mich.	19	1	24	15	1	31	0	0	0	34	2	55
Not Lucas Co.	42	3	15	14	2	15	0	0	1	56	5	31
Unknown	42	6	33	10	12	19	0	0	0	52	18	52
Grand Total	4015	172	1797	1361	165	1426	8	0	81	5384	337	3304

3. FILINGS

VOLUME OF NEW OFFENSES FILED

A total of 11,130 new offenses were filed during 2001, an increase of 1321, or 13%, from 2000.

Of these 11,130 new offense filings, a total of 7575, or 68%, were designated to be handled by formal court proceedings and 3555, or 32%, were designated to be handled unofficially. This compares to 65% of the cases being disposed by formal court action during 2000.

SEX OF OFFENDERS FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

Of the 11,130 new offenses filed - 7550, or 68%, involved boys - 3464, or 31%, involved girls - and 116, or 1%, were unknown. This compares to 68% involving boys and 31% girls during 2000.

	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Cases	5433 75%	1744 24%	28 <1%	7205
Status Cases	163 44%	204 55%	3 <1%	370
Unofficial Cases	1954 55%	1516 43%	85 2%	3555
Total Cases	7550 68%	3464 31%	116 1%	11,130

RACE OF OFFENDER FOR NEW OFFENSES FILED

During 2001, 53% of the new offenses filed involved nonwhite youth. This compares to 54% nonwhite filings during 2000.

	AFR/AMER	HISPANIC	WHITE	OTHER	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Delinquency Offenses	3510 49%	319 4%	3225 45%	45 1%	106 1%	7205
Status Offenses	176 48%	24 6%	163 44%	1 <1%	6 2%	370
Unofficial	1666 47%	147 4%	1517 43%	19 1%	206 6%	3555
Totals	5352 48%	490 4%	4905 44%	65 1%	318 3%	11,130

FIVE YEAR TREND OF OFFENSES FILED					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Delinquency	6042	7071	6263	6029	7205
Status	356	393	414	386	370
Unofficial*	2978	2597	2546	3394	3555
Total	9377	10,061	9223	9809	11,130

*includes delinquency and status

OFFENSE FILINGS OF 100 OR MORE				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Assault	332	173	2	507
Breaking and Entering	127	5	3	135
Burglary	158	20	2	180
Criminal Damage	213	46	4	263
Criminal Trespass	119	36	0	155
Disorderly Conduct	191	82	0	273
Domestic Violence	339	202	2	543
Drug Abuse	278	47	1	326
Drug Paraphernalia	155	23	1	179
Falsification	75	26	0	101
Grand Theft Auto	193	13	1	108
Menacing	88	45	0	133
Menacing Aggravated	85	21	0	106
Obstructing Official Business	189	34	1	224
Petty Theft	263	178	1	442
Prohibition Minors	160	82	1	243
Receiving Stolen Property	181	29	0	210
Resisting Arrest	138	63	0	201
Safe School Ordinance	777	291	1	1069
Theft	96	45	0	141
Unruly	118	81	0	199
Unruly-Runaway	60	129	0	189
a) Totals	4335	1671	20	5927
b) Total 2001 Filings	7550	3464	116	11,130
c) 'a' divided by 'b'	57%	46%	17%	53%

MOST COMMON REFERRED OFFENSES FOR 2001		
	Number of Offenses in 2001	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	1069	10%
Domestic Violence	543	5%
Assault	507	5%
Petty Theft	442	4%
Drug Abuse	326	3%
Disorderly Conduct	273	2%
% of Total Filings		29%

MOST COMMON REFERRED BOYS OFFENSES FOR 2001		
	Number of Offenses in 2001	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	777	10%
Assault	332	4%
Drug Abuse	278	4%
Petty Theft	263	3%
Criminal Damage	213	3%
Grand Theft Auto	193	3%
% of Total Filings		27%

MOST COMMON REFERRED GIRLS OFFENSES FOR 2001		
	Number of Offenses in 2001	% of Total Findings
Safe School Ordinance	291	8%
Domestic Violence	202	6%
Petty Theft	178	5%
Assault	173	5%
Unruly-Runaway	129	4%
Disorderly Conduct	82	2%
Prohibition Minors	82	2%
% of Total Filings		32%

VIOLENT OFFENSES FILINGS FOR 2001			
	Boys	Girls	Total
Aggravated & Felonious Assault	72	22	94
Aggravated Robbery & Robbery	94	16	110
Homicide Offense	1	0	1
Rape	42	1	43
Total	209	39	248
% of Total Filings	2%	<1%	2%

4. COMMITMENTS AND CERTIFICATIONS

TABLE 34: 2001 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed	63	8	71
Recommitted	16	0	16
Prior Commitments	9	0	9
Total	88	8	96
Parole Revocations	14	3	17
Judicial Release Violation	0	0	0
Grand Total	190	19	209

TABLE 35: 2001 COMMITMENTS CHARACTERISTICS

	Commitments	Revocations/Rel. Violations
FELONY LEVEL		
Murder (Aggravated)	0	0
Felony 1	13 (14%)	0
Felony 2	11 (11%)	2 (12%)
Felony 3	14 (15%)	4 (24%)
Felony 4	34 (35%)	5 (29%)
Felony 5	24 (25%)	6 (35%)
Total	96	17
RACE		
African-American	49 (51%)	11 (65%)
Caucasian	44 (46%)	6 (35%)
Hispanic	3 (3%)	0
Total	96	17

FIVE YEAR TRENDS FOR COMMITMENTS
to the Ohio Department of Youth Services (Excludes Revocations)

TABLE 36:

	COMMITMENTS				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boys	144	106	92	97	88
Girls	7	5	6	8	8
Total Commitments	151	111	98	105	96
Annual Difference	-22	-40	-13	7	-9
	-13%	-26%	-12%	8%	-9%

COMMITMENTS VS. RECOMMITMENTS					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Commitments	117	90	80	83	71
Percent of Total	77%	81%	82%	79%	74%
Recommitments	44	21	18	22	25
Percent of Total	23%	19%	18%	21%	26%

REVOCATIONS					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boys	20	21	25	25	14
Girls	0	4	2	4	3
Total Revocations	20	25	27	29	17

COMMITMENTS & REVOCATIONS					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Commitments	151	111	98	105	96
Total Revocations	20	21	25	29	17
Grand Total	171	132	123	134	113
Annual Difference	-30	-39	-9	11	-21
	-15%	-23%	-7%	9%	-16%

TABLE 37: CERTIFICATIONS	
Certification Offenses	
Aggravated Robbery	5
Felonious Assault	2
Burglary	1
Grand Theft Auto	1
Murder	1
Total	10
Sex	
Male	6
Female	0
Race	
Caucasian	1
African/American	5
Hispanic	0
Other	0

5. TRAFFIC STATS

TRAFFIC OFFENSES BY SEX & RACE				
	BOYS	GIRLS	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
African/American	809	232	0	1041
Hispanic	97	38	0	135
Caucasian	2190	1176	2	3368
Other	37	16	0	53
Unknown	42	21	2	65
Totals	3175	1483	4	4662

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