



Lucas County Juvenile Court

Care | Guidance | Treatment | Protection

2020 ANNUAL REPORT



**LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
JUVENILE DIVISION**

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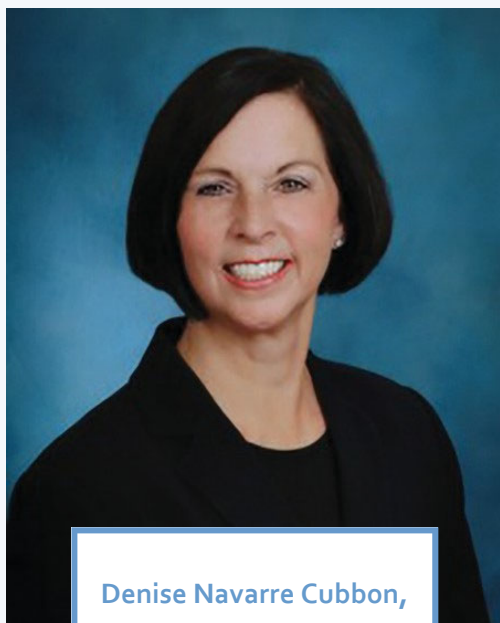
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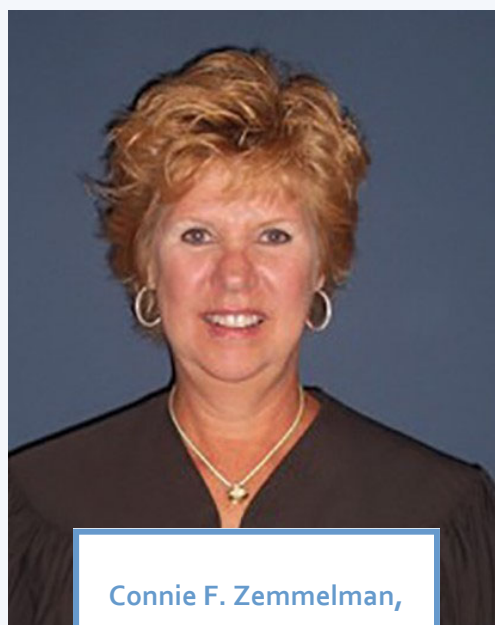
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(FORM D)

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Denise Navarre Cubbon,
Administrative Judge



Connie F. Zimmelman,
Judge

Special Report: 2020 Courthouse COVID-19 Operations and Virtual Hearing Access.

On or around March 1, 2020, news of a cluster of confirmed novel coronavirus (COVID-19) cases in the state of Washington sent shockwaves of concern regarding a public health crisis throughout the United States. The first confirmed death in the United States as a result of the novel coronavirus occurred February 28, 2020 in King County, Washington and deaths globally at the time numbered around 3,000. Little did we know, that shortly thereafter, our lives in Lucas County, Ohio and around the globe would change forever. The long established, stable world that we lived in with the traditional structure of in-person public access to courts and how courts operated was gone in an instant.

On March 9th, 2020, Ohio Governor Mike DeWine issued an executive order declaring a state of emergency in Ohio in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. On March 13, 2020, President Trump declared the COVID-19 Pandemic a national emergency. For Lucas County Juvenile Court located in Toledo, Ohio, court business as we knew it came to a screeching halt on March 17, 2020. That day, temporary emergency orders in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency were issued by Administrative Judge Denise Navarre Cubbon. Those orders temporarily suspended all but our most necessary in-person court hearings and programming and instituted flexible alternative means to continue serving youth and families while conducting court business as best and as safely as possible. Most in-person youth and family programming, parenting classes, and contacts between court staff and youth and families were suspended. To protect the health of youth in our Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Treatment Center (our local community correctional facility), all in-person visitations by and between youth and their family members, their attorneys, and other youth service professionals were switched to telephonic visits only. We immediately enacted emergency contagious disease prevention protocols for those same facilities to safeguard youth. All court cases were continued until June 2020, except for emergency dependency, neglect and abuse cases; delinquency detention hearings and arraignments; domestic violence hearings; and community detention hearings. Furthermore, public access to the courthouse was strictly limited to only those individuals who had to appear in the above-mentioned emergency in-person court hearings (or those that could appear telephonically) and to those individuals filing pleadings with our Clerk's Office.

When it comes to better providing youth and family services, support, and programming, Lucas County Juvenile Court is long accustomed to facing and overcoming challenges through innovation. But like every other court at the time, we faced a new and unforeseen challenge: How to ensure access to justice by innovating how youth and families could physically and virtually access the courthouse and services? Courts were instantly required to modernize and provide virtual access to court hearings while maintaining the safety of staff and the youth and families served.

As a Court Administrator, in March of 2020, I had three immediate concerns: one, how to keep youth, families, and staff safe inside the courthouse and the detention facilities; two, how to technologically build the necessary infrastructure to enable a safe and easy-to-use virtual court hearing access option for the court; and three, how to fund these costly endeavors.

Regarding virtual hearings, from a technology standpoint, we chose Zoom to power our virtual court hearings. We felt its features worked best for our Court. The reasons were simple. We had to make sure that any video solution was easy to use, incredibly intuitive, had confidentiality measures (encryption, password codes, breakout rooms for private attorney client conversations, etc...), and that it had apps on a multitude of platforms (PC/Apple computers, Apple iPhones, Android Phones, etc...). It was also the key standout platform whereby a majority of users across the country were using it already due to its free service option (it is free to use for up to 40 minutes for a video call on a multitude of computer, phone, and mobile device platforms).

Said M. Orra, Esq.
COURT ADMINISTRATOR

From a funding standpoint, thankfully, the Ohio Supreme Court in March 2020 made available a Remote Technology Grant funding opportunity to all Ohio Courts. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Ohio courts were permitted to apply for funding for the purchase of video conferencing equipment necessary to enable remote access to court hearings. Lucas County Juvenile Court applied and was awarded funding in the amount of \$14,981.50 that allowed for an initial round of purchases of 14 computer laptops and 5 Zoom licenses. Soon thereafter, we were able to provide the following services to the public: Zoom conference call visits between detained youth and their families, attorneys, probation officers, and other juvenile justice service professionals; Zoom conference call visits between detained youth (from our on-site facility medical clinics) and their offsite medical and mental health service professionals; Zoom conference call virtual hearings with detained youth and their corresponding Judges and Magistrates; virtual youth domestic violence mediations, and equipment was also purchased to allow our Clerk's Office to oversee, manage, and process cases remotely. Additional separate grant funding further allowed the court to setup seven "Zoom Rooms" throughout the courthouse for public use. This provided a platform for youth and families to attend court hearings with all courtrooms at socially distanced and sanitized computer laptop stations at locations throughout the courthouse. In addition to selecting which software solution and initial computer hardware setup would power our virtual hearings, we also purchased webcams for judges, magistrates, and their bailiffs to host virtual hearings for our cases as needed.

We also received a funding allocation from the 2021 American Rescue Plan Act funds through our County Commissioners' Office in order to fund the necessary equipment purchase to virtualize court operations as best as possible. Our County Commissioners have been very supportive and helpful throughout the pandemic in providing the court with the funding it needed to purchase computers, equipment, and software needed to operate virtually and to continue operations as best as possible during the public health crisis. We truly appreciate their support.

The conversion of the courthouse to a hybrid (virtual/in person) environment whereby hearings could proceed in both formats as needed yielded many positive outcomes. According to Lucas County Juvenile Court Administrative Magistrate Pam Field, she observed many benefits to using the new technologies and the access. She saw increased participation and attendance by court parties in hearings and found it easier to schedule hearings with parents and attorneys (time, travel, parking, location, childcare, work/wage loss, and transportation barriers were almost eliminated). Courtroom bailiffs e-mailed notices and hearing zoom links to attorneys, parties, and witnesses. In person hearings were still held for dependency, neglect, and abuse adjudication/disposition hearings; emergency shelter care hearings, annual case reviews, and for private custody hearings. During the height of the pandemic, most all other preliminary and review matters were conducted by Zoom and that, too, increased hearing participation. While we thought perhaps people would have a difficult technological learning curve with the new platform, we in fact, saw that they did really well with the new technology. Actual internet connection issues by Zoom participants were the only thing that sometimes disrupted hearings, not lack of technological knowhow.

Lucas County Juvenile Court's monumental efforts to enable meaningful virtual courtroom hearing access was a necessary exercise in not only the continuation of critical courthouse business and public service to youth and families, but even more importantly, an exercise in preserving and reinventing access to justice in the virtual world. No one would ever wish to have a pandemic take place, but it presented like no other circumstance before in history, an urgent and unique opportunity and increased pressure to modernize courthouse access and operations and bring the courthouse to the public in the virtual realm.

Said M. Orra, Esq.
COURT ADMINISTRATOR

Regular Courthouse Operations Report

Throughout 2020, COVID-19 and ever-changing public health guidance threw the Juvenile Court into nonstop contingency planning and shifting of its courthouse operations. We were constantly planning how to best serve the public in light of shifting public emergency health conditions. Just as difficult, it also brought about a devastating budget cut for the court.

In May 2020, Juvenile Court experienced its largest budget cut in its history. With Lucas County facing a \$27 million dollar projected revenue shortfall due to the pandemic, Juvenile Court was asked to cut its budget by 20%. In total, the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Detention Center suffered a \$1.7 Million dollar budget cut. In order to make such a cut we had to undertake numerous measures. Regarding staffing cuts, with a starting staff of 218, total general fund cuts of 33 staff were made. That was a 15% reduction in our workforce. This was achieved through a combination of 26 layoffs (effective May 11, 2020), 3 open positions were left unfilled, 3 retirements, and 1 resignation. The cuts significantly negatively impacted our efficiency and capability to offer varied services to youth and families. We also achieved this cut by two further measures: one, we cut \$117,887.00 in non-personnel line item expenditures; and two, we required most remaining staff to take 160 hours of furloughs (80 hours scheduled before June 30, 2020, and another 80 hours by the end of December). Thankfully, through the support and tireless efforts of our Commissioner's Office throughout 2020, they were able to prevent us from having to fully effectuate all of those scheduled furlough hours and provided us with supplemental budget as needed in the fall of 2020.

In 2020, Juvenile Court was challenged in ways never before imagined or experienced. I am especially proud of our staff, their exceptional hard work, dedication, and their top notch quality of services rendered in such difficult times. Our staff are truly exemplary examples of public service at its finest.

The children and families of our community seek care, justice, understanding, compassion, guidance, and our expertise to assist them in their daily lives. It is a great honor and privilege for us to answer their call and to serve and safeguard our children, our families, and our community. We are proud to share this report of our hard work and dedication with you. Thank you.

Sincerely,
-Said

Said M. Orra, Esq.
Court Administrator

DESCRIPTION & 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 of 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 only 11 other courts in Ohio that has exclusive juvenile jurisdiction.

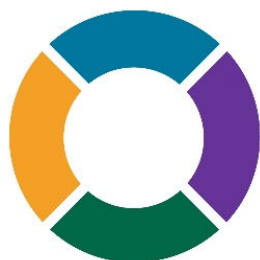
Juvenile divisions hear cases involving persons under 18 year of age, and cases dealing with unruly, abused, dependent and neglected children. They also have jurisdiction in adult cases involving paternity, child abuse, non-support of dependents, visitation, custody and contributing to the delinquency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

The sections in 2151 of the Ohio 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 Ohio Revised Code;
- B) To protect the public interest in removing the consequences of criminal behavior and the taint of criminality from children committing delinquent acts and to substitute therefore a program of supervision, care and rehabilitation;
- C) To achieve the foregoing purposes, whenever possible, in a family environment, separating the child from its parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interests of public safety;
- D) To provide judicial procedures through which Chapter 2151 of the Ohio 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.

The Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Division, is Mandated and Governed by Law. In fulfilling its Mandate, the Juvenile Court's Mission is to:

- Ensure fairness, equity, and access to justice to all children and families regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, sex, national origin, gender or sexual orientation.
- 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.



Lucas County Juvenile Court

Care | Guidance | Treatment | Protection

The goal of the Juvenile Court is to ensure that the children and people who come before it receive the kind of care, protection, guidance and treatment that will service the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child.

The Judges and staff have concern not only for resolving cases in Court, but also for improving family life, personal relationships, education, and treatment for children, youth and families within the community.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR PUBLIC SERVICE TO THE YOUTH
AND FAMILIES OF LUCAS COUNTY. YOU WILL BE MISSED!**

*Tara Hobbs, Youth Treatment Center Administrator ~
35 years of service*

*Beth Kurtz, Office Manager ~
34 years of service*

*Walter (Darrel) Smith, Quality Assurance Manager ~
31 years of service*

*Larry Twitchell, Misdemeanor Services Case Officer ~
30 years of service*

*Susan M. Cairl, Magistrate ~
28 years of service*

*Brenda S. Rutledge, Magistrate ~
20 years of service*

*Stuart Berry, Special Projects Director ~
12 years of service*

The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center (**JDC**) provides temporary, secure detention for delinquent youth until their case is disposed. As outlined in the Ohio Revised Code, JDC 1) provides temporary, secure detention for youth who present a danger to themselves or the community or who may abscond pending the disposition of cases and; 2) to coordinate social, psychological, or psychiatric evaluations to assist and advise the court in dispositional recommendations; ultimately finding the right service for the right youth at the right time.

Lucas County Juvenile Court and Detention Center continue to follow the principles outlined in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (**JDAI**) framework to ensure that youth are being served in the most appropriate yet least restrictive environment. The eight-core strategies in this framework include community collaboration, data-driven decision making, objective admissions into secure confinement, alternatives to detention, expedited case processing, serving the needs of special populations, addressing racial and ethnic disparities, and improving conditions of confinement. In concert with protecting the community, JDC residents learn a set of skills that help them identify thinking patterns that guide feelings and behaviors. Rational Behavioral Training (**RBT**) is the cognitive-based program utilized with staff facilitating three groups a day. Lucas County remains committed to continually assessing and improving juvenile justice services. Lucas County Juvenile Court offers four (4) levels of detention: 1) Level 1 Secure Detention, 2) Level 2 Community Detention Reporting Center, 3) Level 3 House Arrest, and 4) Level 4 Electronic Monitoring. Levels 2, 3, and 4 are monitored by the Community Detention program. For more information and data about the Community Detention program, please see the index.

It is essential to clarify how JDC defines admissions and bookings. A **booking** is when a youth enters secure detention intake, separate from the general population. At this time, JDC intake staff gather demographic information, complete the Risk Assessment Instrument (**RAI**), process the complaint, and set a later court date. An **admission** is when a youth gets booked in and is admitted, joining the detention population until

their court date.

As a result of JDAI and the court's efforts to develop safe alternatives, bookings and admissions into secure detention have continued to decrease since 2000. From 2000, detention bookings have reduced by 84% from 5,215 bookings to 809 in 2020, with 563 of those youth being admitted into secure detention. The makeup of the 563 youth was 413 males and 150 females. Out of the 563 residents admitted, 426 were minorities, 100 were Caucasian, and 37 residents had an unidentified (other) ethnicity. Although down from 2018, domestic violence was the leading charge for residents booked into detention, accounting for 16.81% of the bookings and 18.75% of the admissions. However, with the Assessment Center's onset and success, Safe School Ordinance filings (**SSO**) have dropped 99.5%, from 434 being booked in 2010 to 2 youth being booked in 2020. Likewise, the Average Daily Population (the average number of youth in JDC on a given day) decreased from 52 in 2010 to 28 in 2020, showing a decline of 46%. The average length of stay for the 563 residents admitted in detention is 19 days. For more information on the Lucas County Assessment Center, please see the index.

We view visitation as a critical component of our program to strengthen pro-social skills and enhance family support. To improve communication and expedite the scheduling process, JDC has select staff who facilitate individual, special visits five days a week. As a positive incentive, these special scheduled visits can include siblings, extended family, coaches, teachers, and mentors, with guardian permission. Also, JDC residents who have children are afforded opportunities for safe, meaningful visits while cultivating positive, pro-social parental connections. Throughout 2020, JDC conducted 106 special visits, with up to three visitors attending each session. Additional visitation hours were added to secure detention to accommodate and reinforce family engagement. Visitation continues to be offered seven days a week, including holidays.

The youth also participate in summer school for eight weeks. Individual GED and OGT preparation are also provided for youth through tutoring. An educational

specialist helps youth transition out of detention back into their home school environment, assisting with any needs throughout the process. With our lead teacher's assistance, out-of-district youth can stay on task with their course work by their educational materials being delivered to them to complete in detention. With the successful partnership of JDC and Toledo Public Schools, JDC offers a mix of online educational material to be completed at one's own pace, as well as traditional learning style classes. Youth receive over six hours of education every weekday, year-round. In 2020, JDC had one youth earn their final credits in detention, successfully graduating from Toledo Public Schools. JDC residents earned a total of 30 credits in 2020.

After school hours, youth participate in psycho-educational groups conducted by the Juvenile Detention Officers that use Rational Behavioral Training pro-social skills, effectively learning how to make healthy and safe decisions. RBT also provides the fundamental basis for the cognitive-based behavior management system utilized in JDC. This approach, which incorporates praise, logical consequences, and dis-involvement, dramatically reduces the need for seclusion. In 2020, JDC continued to revise the behavioral management system to include less restrictive consequences for identified behaviors. Every youth admitted into JDC receives a pamphlet on behavioral expectations, their rights, and what they can expect from staff.

Moreover, the pamphlet each youth receives clarifies what appropriate behavior is desired for each youth to earn positive incentives and what consequences are earned if inappropriate behavior is displayed. The youth in JDC spend their days learning in school, engaged in the common areas in the units, or participating in programming. To reinforce self-respect and positive incentives, youth who reach level 3 in the RBT program can earn a haircut by a certified barber at no cost to the youth. Youth are only confined to their rooms during sleeping hours or earned consequences consistent with the program.

JDC staff continued to work diligently in 2020 to comply with the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act

(**PREA**). Safety for both staff and youth in the facility is of the utmost importance. The Lucas Juvenile Court recognizes how imperative safety is by prioritizing equipment purchases and policy reviews, resulting in a safer, cleaner environment. JDC implemented a new systematic sign-in/out procedure for all assigned keys, court employees, and visitors entering detention. This protocol ensures the residents are safe and accounted for by the service providers visiting our youth. JDC continues to update the digital camera recording system. Coupled with additional mirrors throughout JDC to enhance eyes on supervision, the recording system offers a safer setting for staff and residents.

With safety remaining a priority, youth are taught multiple ways to report sexual abuse in the facility. Each youth entering the facility signs for and receives a PREA informational pamphlet with all pertinent material printed on it for their reading. The Juvenile Court website was also updated, per policy, for any interested party to file a concern about sexual abuse in a Lucas County Juvenile Court Facility: <https://www.co.lucas.oh.us/FormCenter/PREA-8/PREA-Sexual-Misconduct-Reporting-Form-43>. Rescue Mental Health staff are on-site to work with youth daily, referred by staff, or a youth request with resident safety being one of our utmost responsibilities and objectives. Our current assigned rescue licensed independent social worker is trauma trained and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Therapy (**EMDR**) trained. Although crisis intervention is a significant portion of her responsibility, she has accomplished a total of 1548 counseling sessions with 195 JDC residents served in 2020.

JDC residents also have access to medical care, with nurses available seven days a week and weekly physician/nurse practitioner visits. In 2020, our physician completed approximately 178 full health physicals for our residents. JDC also continued working with The University of Toledo College of Medicine. First-year, pre-med students come into JDC and run educated, interactive groups with our youth. The medical students cover various topics, such as how the human heart functions, the cardiovascular system, and mental health and wellbeing. For this one-hour group, youth have the opportunity to learn and ask any related medical

questions to our student medical guests. The youth completes post and pretest with their answers reviewed to ensure they are comprehending the subject matter. The pretest also allows them to provide their feedback related to the presentation and facilitators.

In 2020, JDC received 100% compliance rating with all applicable mandatory standards under the Ohio Administrative Code 5139-37. The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center also strived to meet the highest quality conditions of confinement. In 2018, JDC took on the task of conducting its second self-assessed conditions of confinement evaluation. This assessment included team members from the community and other agencies who dedicated time in detention and assessed all things from policies to practices. Some of the subjects evaluated were: classification, health and mental health; access; programming; environment; restraints, and safety. The administrative team developed a work plan and timeline from the findings, and JDC will continue to prioritize and refine confinement conditions in 2021.

JDC youth and staff significantly benefited from an extensive renovation project replacing and adding digital cameras for safety. Furthermore, in 2020 JDC continued to refine the access system, making JDC and the court more stable and secure for all. The Lucas County Juvenile Detention Center and the court look forward to building upon the successes of 2020 in 2021. JDC is committed to continuous quality improvement in its operations. JDC staff accept the immense responsibility of caring for and respecting residents while teaching those fundamentals that will give residents the tools they need to make healthier, more responsible decisions once transitioned back into the community.

Please note that the ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (**COVID-19**) caused significant JDC programming changes to combat the public health emergency of international concern. On March 13th, 2020, JDC canceled in-person visits to align and comply with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Along with visitation being suspended, all non-essential outside staff was not permitted into secure detention to reduce the spread of COVID-19, keeping staff and

resident health and safety a top priority. JDC immediately implemented an array of safety protocols within secure detention. Protocols such as mask-wearing, staff health screeners, daily temperature checks for staff, health questionnaires and temperature checks for youth being admitted, COVID-19 testing for staff and residents, no crossing of populations, vaccination opportunities for staff, environment alterations to allow for social distancing, virtual Zoom video conferencing visitations, virtual Zoom video conferencing visits with attorneys and probation officers, virtual Zoom video conferencing medical appointments, and programming set in place for youth and staff who had a positive exposure, symptoms, or positive test results. Although it will take years to rebuild the devastation that COVID-19 unleashed, JDC will continue caring for youth and displaying the endurance needed until the community and operations are back to normal. ■

Mary Niederhauser, PROGRAM MANAGER

Community Detention's (CD) primary purpose is to provide a safe alternative to secure detention for low to moderate risk youth awaiting trial, and/or disposition or a definable event. A successful termination from CD occurs when a youth does not commit a new charge while awaiting a hearing or a definable event.

Lucas County Juvenile Court offers four (4) levels of detention: 1) Level 1 Secure Detention, 2) Level 2 Community Detention Reporting Center, 3) Level 3 House Arrest, and 4) Level 4 Electronic Monitoring. Levels 2, 3, and 4 are monitored by the Community Detention program.

- Level 2 Community Detention Reporting Center services are provided to the Court through a services contract with the East Toledo Family Center (ETFC). When school is not in session youth attend programming from 12:00 pm – 8:00 pm. If youth are attending school they report to ETFC from 4:00 pm - 8:00 pm. Youth attend four hours of programming every Saturday. Coupled with ETFC services, youth are also on house arrest with daily surveillance checks. ETFC staff arrive at the court Monday through Friday at 12:00 pm and at 4:00 pm to transport youth back to ETFC programming. Youth engage in community service work, cognitive group discussions, and positive recreational activities. ETFC also recognizes the importance of positive social interaction collaborating with many agencies in the community. (Closed due to Covid)
- Level 3 is House Arrest in conjunction with daily surveillance checks.
- Level 4 is Electronic Monitoring.

In 2020, CD served 267 referrals to the program from a Magistrate or Judge. Of the 267 referrals, 243 were terminated and 24 carried over into 2021. The goal of CD is to have a 75% success rate. In 2020, CD exceeded their goal and successfully terminated 79% of

their Judge/Magistrate referrals.

The table below is a breakdown of CD events by levels. If an event had multiple levels of CD involvement, it is in the multi levels section shown below.

| CD LEVEL | SUCCESSFUL | UNSUCCESSFUL | TOTAL |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Level 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Level 3 | 71 | 15 | 86 |
| Level 4 | 95 | 22 | 117 |
| Multiple Levels | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 193 | 50 | 243 |

CD Level 2 staff at the beginning of 2020 collaborated with The Toledo Museum of Art and The Toledo Lucas County Public Library. They also ran the concession stand at the ETFC for basketball games until they closed due to COVID19 on March 13, 2020. Level 2 staff have continued to work with the court to support the court's surveillance staff and services during those times when Level 2 could not be safely implemented due to COVID19 risks and concerns.

GOALS FOR 2021

In 2021, CD staff's goal is to secure and re-open Community Detention level 2 when state COVID19 protocols allow youth to return to the ETFC. ■

Dan Jones, ADMINISTRATOR OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

The Lucas County Youth Treatment Center's (YTC) mission is to rehabilitate juvenile offenders and their families by developing pro-social attitudes, values, beliefs, and skills, increasing community safety, reducing victimization, and supporting youth reintegration with opportunities to demonstrate accountability and responsibility. YTC is American Correctional Association (ACA) accredited and 100% Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliant.

YTC uses a cognitive-behavioral and systems-based approach to corrections that believes, "*Everything together is treatment.*" Thoughts, feelings, behaviors, moral development, social skills, substance abuse, relationship issues, and traumatic histories are addressed in individualized treatment planning. Residents have staff assigned to their units that facilitate six groups per week; they are fortunate enough to be assigned primary therapists who facilitate counseling sessions and groups. The residential specialists facilitated 3151 total groups in 2020. The four primary therapists conducted 231 family sessions, 403 substance abuse groups, and 636 individual treatment sessions in 2020.

All residents work to identify and correct criminal thinking errors; they participate in individual and family therapy and attend school. The group counseling curricula used are: Thinking for a Change; Aggression Replacement Training's skill streaming, advance practice in skill streaming, anger control, and moral reasoning components; Voices for female residents; Gang Intervention; and Boosters skill streaming for residents as they reenter the community. The Girls Circle/Boys Council curriculum adds to gender responsivity for both boys and girls. Substance abuse is addressed through youth participation in the Seven Challenges curriculum. Residents also get to participate in group activities such as chess club, public service announcement film camp and festival, individual music lessons, the Ridge Project's TYRO character-building curriculum, and the Toledo Symphony's therapeutic drumming sessions. Public service and completing any court-ordered restitution help residents address the harm caused to their victims and the community. In 2020, YTC residents completed 70.75 hours of community service.

YTC served a total of 41 youth and families in 2020, with 27 admissions. The makeup of the 27 residents were 26 males and one female. Out of the 27 residents admitted, 22 were African American, three were Caucasian, and two self-identified as other/Bi-Racial. YTC had 27 total discharges as well. Out of the 27 discharges, 25 were successful, boasting a 92% success rate. The average length of stay for residents in 2020 was 226 days, with the average daily population being 16. Out of the 27 residents, 11 were admitted in YTC for a felony I (F-1), seven had an F-2, six had an F-3, two had an F-4, and one with an F-5.

Residents also participate in summer school for eight weeks. Individual GED and OGT preparation are also provided. An educational specialist helps youth transition out of YTC back into their home school environment, assisting with any needs throughout the process. With 4 Toledo Public School teachers, over 6 hours of daily education is offered for the residents. The Lead Teacher ensures all 504's are accommodated and all IEP's are valid and supported. Residents' at YTC earned a total of 101.25 credits. A great measuring tool to indicate how hard our residents and teachers work is that 74% of our residents improved their reading level from the pre-test to the post-test, 52% of our residents improved their math level from the pre-test to the post-test while here at YTC. Our Toledo Public School teachers have been a great addition to the YTC team.

Each resident is aware of what appropriate behavior is desired for each youth to earn positive incentives and what consequences are earned if inappropriate behavior is displayed. All residents receive a handbook that outlines expectations and procedures. They also receive a manual that details the behavior management system, including consequences and point earning. With appropriate behavior and goal achievements, residents earn commissary, meals with staff, haircuts by a licensed barber, extra phone calls, and extra visits at no cost to the resident. Lastly, residents are educated on the Federal PREA. Safety for both staff and residents in the facility is of the utmost importance. Lucas County Court and the Department of Youth Services recognize how imperative safety is by prioritizing equipment purchases and policy reviews, resulting in a safer, friendlier environment. In 2020, YTC continued to update the digital camera recording system. Coupled with the addition of mirrors throughout YTC to enhance eyes on supervision, the recording system offers a safer setting for staff and residents. With safety remaining a priority, residents are taught multiple, unimpeded ways to report sexual abuse in the facility. Each resident entering the facility signs for and receives a PREA informational pamphlet with all pertinent material printed on it for their reading. The Juvenile Court website was also updated, per policy, for any interested party to file a concern about sexual abuse in a Lucas County Juvenile Court Facility: <https://www.co.lucas.oh.us/FormCenter/PREA-8/PREA-Sexual-Misconduct-Reporting-Form-43>.

YTC residents also have access to medical care at the facility. The Medical Team consists of a registered nurse (RN), a nurse practitioner (NP), and a physician. In 2020, our RN conducted over 450 sick calls, prioritizing the health and safety of our residents. YTC also continued an initiative working with The University of Toledo College of Medicine. First-year pre-med students come into YTC and run educated, interactive groups with our youth. The medical students cover various topics, such as how the human heart functions, the

cardiovascular system, effects of drugs and alcohol, and mental health and wellbeing. For this one-hour group, youth have the opportunity to learn and ask any related medical questions to our student medical guests. The residents complete post and pre-test with their answers reviewed to ensure they are comprehending the subject matter. The pre-test also allows them to provide their feedback related to the presentation and facilitators.

Please note that the ongoing global pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused significant YTC programming changes to combat the public health emergency of international concern. On March 13th, 2019, YTC canceled all in-person visits to align and comply with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Along with visitation being suspended, all non-essential outside staff was not permitted into secure detention to reduce the spread of COVID-19, keeping staff and resident health and safety a top priority. YTC immediately implemented an array of safety protocols within secure detention. Protocols such as mask-wearing, staff health screeners, daily temperature checks for staff, health questionnaires and temperature checks for youth being admitted, COVID-19 testing for staff and residents, no crossing of populations, vaccination opportunities for staff, environment alterations to allow for social distancing, virtual visitations, virtual visits with attorneys and probation officers, virtual medical appointments, and programming set in place for youth and staff who had a positive exposure, symptoms, or positive test results. Although it will take years to rebuild the devastation that COVID-19 unleashed, YTC will continue to rehabilitate youth while displaying the endurance needed until the community and operations are back to normal. ■

Cheryl Bath, PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Reentry Support Services (RSS) began in May of 2011 as a result of an initiative by the Ohio Department Youth Services (**ODYS**) and the Lucas County Juvenile Court (**LCJC**) to implement evidence-based community programming for youth being released from the local Community Correctional Facility (**CCF**), the Youth Treatment Center (**YTC**). Through the use of ODYS Targeted RECLAIM funding, youth, between the ages of 12 and 18, transitioning back to the community will receive reentry services to support their transition. RSS has also served youth between the ages of 19 to 21. Based on the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (**JDAI**) strategy to engage local community supports, the Court contracted with the University of Cincinnati and The Youth Advocate Program (**YAP**) to provide a highly structured, nonresidential, community-based programming to support successful reentry which focuses on cognitive behavioral interventions, such as Pathways to Self-Discovery, Skill Streaming, and the Effective Practice in Community Supervision (**EPICS**) model of probation supervision.

Reentry Support Services are individualized and family-driven. Youth are assigned a Reentry Advocate through the Youth Advocate Program during the third phase of treatment at YTC. Advocates meet with each assigned youth an average of 10 hours per week upon the youths return the community. Services provided by the YAP Advocate are also individualized and driven by the youth's case plan. Upon the youths return home, family team meetings are held to address and support youth and family's work on the case plan. Traditionally, family meetings are either conducted in the home or at a designated place within the community of the family's choice. However, due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the RSS program made changes to the way contacts with youth and families were made. In accordance to the State of Ohio and CDC guideline necessary precautionary measures were put in place and enforced in an effort to prevent the spread of the COVID 19 virus. Staff practiced social distancing and wore facial masks when meeting with clients. Meetings were primarily held in an open space such as outside within the community or on the youth's porch. Zoom meetings were also utilized for family meetings and court review hearings.

Like most programs, 2020, as a result of the pandemic, presented unique challenges for the RSS program. As such, the third phase process at YTC changed and youth were unable to

transition out of the program as originally designed. Therefore, as youth completed their treatment work and were ready to return home, instead of transitioning right into RSS, they were released on GPS monitoring in an effort to provide intensive supervision through this uniquely designed transition. This form of supervision continued at a minimum of four weeks. Reentry supervision focused on assisting the youth in their transition back to the community. The focus of reentry is centered on the reconnection with their family and implementing the reentry case plan. The reentry case plan is designed in accordance with the Balance and Restorative Justice model which focuses on accountability, competency development, community safety, and victim reparation. RSS youth are held accountable through the court's Graduated Responses process, which includes but is not limited to family responsibility, increased services with the YAP Advocate, review hearings, community detention (house arrest) and detention. Youth also have an opportunity to earn incentives and rewards for positive behaviors, accomplishments, and treatment milestones.

Accomplishments for 2020

- Reentry Support Services was able to provide services to high risk youth in the community during a period of extreme challenges due the COVID 19 pandemic.
- RSS continued on-going coaching by the use of video and zoom from the University of Cincinnati to maintain fidelity to cognitive-behavioral interventions.

Goals for 2021

- Re-implement the original third phase protocols for step-down from YTC.
- Work to develop improved mental health services for youth and families. Explore the possibility of providing a dedicated therapist for program participants.
- Develop alternatives to improve the educational outcomes for RSS youth.

Number of Youth and Families served in 2020:

35

OYAS Risk Level at the time of admission into RSS:

High - 6 / Moderate - 26 / Low - 3

Gender:

Male - 33

Female - 2

Cheryl Bath,
PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Race/Ethnicity:

African-American - 32

Caucasian - 3

Total Number of Terminations: 28

Successful - 9

Unsuccessful – 11

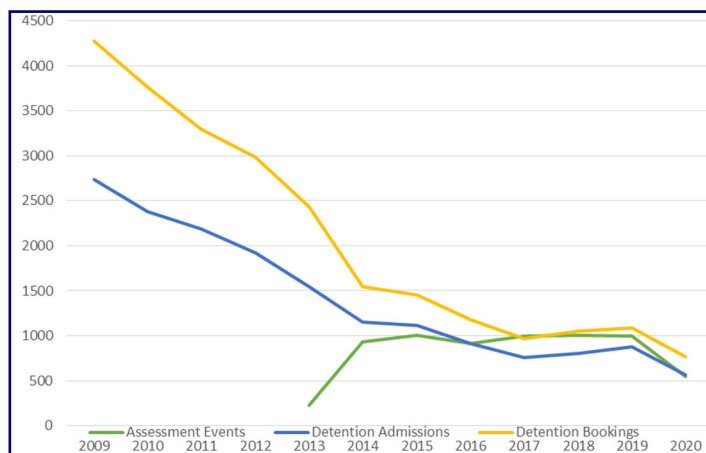
- Noncompliance: 4
- New Felony adjudication resulting in placement to YTC: 2
- New Felony adjudication resulting in commitment to DYS: 2
- Certification – 1
- Adult Felony Charges - 2 ■

Jim Sworden, LSW, LCDC-III ASSESSMENT CENTER DIRECTOR

The Lucas County Juvenile Assessment Center (AC) was developed to divert low risk offenders from further penetrating the juvenile justice system. The Assessment Center's main goal is to ensure that the right youth receive the right services at the right time and place. The AC and Court are committed to keeping the community safe through evidenced-based screenings, assessments, and meaningful interventions for each child and family. Research demonstrates that more harm can result when a youth is exposed to detention and high risk offenders, thus, resulting in raising the risk level of the offender. The AC seeks to reduce or eliminate that potential harm through its referral and case oversight services.

The Assessment Center is a non-secure diversion alternative to detention for low risk offenders. Youth charged with offenses such as: status offenses (unruly), alcohol, and other drug related misdemeanors, minor domestic violence/family conflict, simple assaults, property offenses, criminal trespass, and safe school ordinance violations (SSOs), are transported by police officers to the AC for processing. Each youth is screened by trained staff utilizing evidence-based and evidence-informed tools. Youth and families are linked to community-based services that meet. If the youth successfully engages in the required services, these cases can be diverted from official court proceedings.

In 2020, the Juvenile Assessment Center screened **550** arrested youth. This significant drop is attributed to the COVID 19 pandemic. During the pandemic, the Assessment Center remained opened and followed the recommended health and safety protocols. The AC's primary mission is to keep the community safe and to address the needs of youth. The AC is able to divert a majority of youth from detention while ensuring that appropriate interventions and responses are put in place for youth. The AC strives to provide youth with a continuum of responses and opportunities that will minimize their involvement with the juvenile justice system.



The Assessment Center continues to use the following screening tools to guide its recommendations for youth:

- Ohio Youth Assessment System – (**OYAS- Diversion tool**)
- Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screener (**GAIN-SS**)
- Global Appraisal of Individual Needs – Strength Based Screener (**GAIN-SBS**)
- The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths tool (**CANS**) The Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment (**SBIRT**)
 - This screening process has been implemented for youth that have been officially adjudicated and referred by a Magistrate to Assessment Services
- The Lucas County Juvenile Court Public Health Screener
 - This tool is used to assist with identifying youths immediate needs, in relationship to the social determinates of health, that have a direct impact on increasing one's risk of juvenile justice involvement
- The Human Trafficking Risk Interview Screener
 - This tool indicates youth's risk of being or becoming a victim of human. Additional training regarding case management of those youth whom score high on the Human Trafficking screener took place in October of 2020.
 - The AC staff began using this tool in 2020

GOALS FOR 2021

Our 2021 Goals for the Assessment Center include continuing to build upon our relationships with our numerous community partners: Toledo Police Department, Lucas County Sherriff's Department, Lucas County Children Services, Safety Net Runaway Shelter, Lucas County Jobs and Family Services, Spring Green Diversion, Sylvania Family Services Diversion, Toledo Public Schools, and other community based organizations. The AC will continue to partner with families and support systems, engage with the community, and promote staff development through trainings. ■

Heather Fournier, Esq. CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK / ADMINISTRATOR

A Greek philosopher once said “Change is the only constant in life”; that was certainly true of 2020.

January and February ramped up with a high number of pleadings filed, yet in March, as the COVID-19 pandemic began, filing numbers plummeted. The pandemic ushered in constant change. Previous practices implemented in 2019 to improve clerk customer service were revised. Most hearings from March 16th through May 29th were rescheduled to June 1st or thereafter. The Clerk Team was split into three groups and the clerks rotated duties up until June. The filing process was changed to allow a physical drop-off basket at the courthouse front entrance door. Many customers’ questions were handled via telephone. We physically separated and distanced employees to prevent virus spread and encouraged frequent hand washing. Additionally, personal protective equipment such as gloves and masks, were procured and worn in office.

The pandemic presented continued challenges. Because of decreased budget, staffing was reduced, furlough days were implemented, and workload increased for remaining employees.

By summer of 2020, we had continued to brainstorm numerous ways to minimize COVID risk in our practices. We talked with partners like Lucas County Children Services and Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency to discuss filing and returning pleadings electronically. An email address was set up to allow customers to e-file. We examined in-person classes such as CARTEENS and Safety Council to consider options for the best way to proceed. Our website was upgraded to allow filing fees to be paid online. Forms were constantly revised to support self-service. We stepped away from block scheduling and moved toward time-certain scheduling for hearings. We began collecting e-mail addresses for customers. Zoom hearings were discussed.

Near the end of 2020, partners such as Lucas County Children Services and Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency set up electronic alternate filing and return mail pathways. We found ways to schedule all the cases that were reset between March and June on the dockets. We created ways to capture emails and to send out Zoom hearing links to customers. Certain case types were regularly scheduled for Zoom hearings. We set out ways to socially distance customers so that the flow of traffic was managed to

minimize risk of COVID19 spread. We continued to serve the public in the midst of the pandemic.

The old adage notes: “that which does not destroy you makes you stronger” - Nietzsche. Amidst constant change, 9,520 cases were processed in 2020. The Clerk’s Office never closed. We learned to serve customers virtually, how to navigate Zoom and how to support one another and to grow as a team. In the end, we are stronger now and we look forward to a healthier 2021. ■

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| DELINQUENCY | 2456 | 2734 | 2722 | 2280 |
| TRAFFIC | 1222 | 1432 | 1215 | 1126 |
| DEPENDENCY, NEGLECT OR ABUSE | 624 | 566 | 549 | 572 |
| UNRULY | 533 | 553 | 495 | 343 |
| ADULT CASES | 754 | 238 | 263 | 169 |
| PERMANENT CUSTODY MOTIONS | 166 | 161 | 158 | 176 |
| CHANGE OF CUSTODY, VISITATION | 2221 | 2135 | 2186 | 1850 |
| SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT OR MODIFICATION | 2968 | 2876 | 2948 | 2255 |
| PARENTAGE | 863 | 770 | 705 | 583 |
| U.I.F.S.A. | 185 | 202 | 125 | 124 |
| OTHERS | 61 | 68 | 78 | 42 |

Heather Fournier, Esq.
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK / ADMINISTRATOR

Mediation is a voluntary conflict resolution process where a trained, neutral person facilitates communication, connection, and compassion between parties to reach a mutually acceptable resolution. Our mediation department has multiple mediation types including Civil, Access to Visitation, Toledo Public Schools (“TPS”) Truancy Prevention, Child Protection, Permanent Custody, Victim-Offender, Family Conflict, Truancy, and Contributing.

2020 forced the Mediation Department to modify practices significantly. January and February progressed in normal fashion, but the COVID-19 pandemic began in March and forced us to contemplate how to serve customers in new and innovative ways. The biggest hurdle was social distancing. Mediations traditionally take place in one room with multiple people. In-person mediations were a concern because we did not want to potentially risk COVID19 infection and spread to those in attendance. As we brainstormed solutions, the Mediation Department was shut down from mid-March through May. After May, we did a few mediations in office where people were spaced out to allow for social distance. By mid year, the Court invested in technology and purchased Zoom video conferencing licenses for many departments including the Mediation Department. The Mediation Department began using Zoom for mediations. By December, almost all mediations took place via Zoom. Parties were able to mediate from the convenience of their own home. In Zoom mediations, parties were able to meet “face-to-face” in a safe, virtual setting. If tensions got high, the parties could talk with the mediator in break-out sessions. As mediators created agreements, they shared their screen and showed parties the very agreement they jointly forged. While the COVID-19 pandemic was not welcome, the resulting innovation was embraced and has indelibly modified the offices’ practices and service capabilities.

CIVIL MEDIATION

This is a unique tool that allows never married co-parents to create a parenting plan and address legal issues. Parenting plans are jointly crafted by co-parents to address distinct family needs such as custody, decision making, living arrangements, holidays, vacations, transportation, clothing, school, financial support, medical and dental care, insurance, tax exemptions, child support,

moving, respect, religion and time spent with extended families. Parenting plans tailored to a family’s unique needs provide guidelines that support responsible co-parenting. There were 256 Civil Mediations performed in 2020 with 172 agreements reached. This resulted in a 67% success rate.

ACCESS TO VISITATION MEDIATIONS

These are funded by a grant from the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services and historically were conducted at the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency (“LCCSEA”) facility. The LCCSEA office was closed for a good portion of 2020 due to COVID-19. Because this grant connects non-custodial parents to children to preserve the family relationship and supports child support, it was very important for the mediation department to think about new ways to make these mediations possible. After examining the process, the mediation department recognized an opportunity to do mediations via Zoom. Mediators and mediation staff connected with LCCSEA staff via email or telephone to schedule mediations. Innovation persevered and there were 44 Access to Visitation Mediations performed in 2020 which resulted in 30 full agreements. This resulted in a 68% success rate.

TPS TRUANCY PREVENTION MEDIATIONS

These are funded through an ODJFS and Title I grant with a goal to improve students’ on-time, daily attendance. January through mid-March was a normal school year for TPS, but COVID-19 caused schools to close and TPS switched to virtual classes. The school year started back-up virtually in September. In the fall, classes went to a hybrid model where some days were in person and others were virtual. Mediations resumed in November so that schools and families could problem solve the myriad COVID-19 dilemmas such as internet, work, daycare, sickness, and other challenges. By December, TPS returned to all virtual attendance because of a surge in COVID-19 cases. The mediation program remained fluid to meet the needs of TPS and families. November mediations took place in person at schools but then in December switched to telephonic mediations. By the end of 2020, 474 families mediated and this resulted in

465 full agreements and a 98.1% success rate.

FAMILY CONFLICT MEDIATIONS

These are designed to help children and parents create a plan that allows for all parties to remain safe while the case proceeds through the court. Agreements often include expectations and responsibilities required by each party allowing the child to return home or remain at home such as: plans to remain in school, chore schedules, treatment plans, and a safety plan which details how each party is going to react when a difficult situation arises. Much like other case types, these mediations went virtual near the end of 2020 to allow for social distancing. In 2020 the court mediated 62 family conflict cases scheduled for mediation and full agreement was reached on 51 of them. This resulted in an 82% success rate.

IN-COURT BASED CONTRIBUTING AND TRUANCY MEDIATIONS

These are for families with habitual truancy issues, or parents struggling to get children to school, talk with school officials, educational specialists, and parents to identify attendance barriers and identify community resources that can bolster the family and support every day, on-time attendance. Reclaim funds a portion of our in court truancy mediations. These mediations ensure balance between consequences and rehabilitation while holding offenders accountable for their actions. Because the 2020 school year was so irregular, many contributing mediations did not go forward. In 2020 there were 14 contributing cases scheduled for mediation. Parties failed to show for 12 cases, 1 petition was dismissed, and 1 resulted in a full agreement. 66 Truancy mediations were scheduled, parties appeared for 19 and 18 resulted in a mediation agreement. ■

Demecia Wilson, MOI CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER / ADMINISTRATOR

The Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC) Probation Department strives to ensure that youth under its supervision receive services that are strength-based, individualized, and fair using the Balance And Restorative Justice (BARJ) approach; taking into account that probation service should be rendered to **the right youth at the right time**. In doing so, we continue to build upon our core principles while developing new goals and objectives to promote equity, inclusion, respect, collaboration, public safety, support, and success. In an effort to serve youth within the community the Lucas County Juvenile Probation Department works diligently to partner with community stakeholders to provide quality services to youth and families while maintaining our position of applying best practices and evidence-based programming to reduce delinquency, improve outcomes, and enhance community safety.

In 2020 regular probation practices shifted due to the COVID 19 pandemic. As a result, proactive measures were put in place to decrease the risk of exposure to the corona virus. Following the recommendations of Governor Mike DeWine and the Ohio Department of Health office visits, home visits, and face-to-face contact with clients was temporarily suspended. Staff switched to remote work and were on-call during business hours. Although our priority is to encourage and promote direct contact with clients as often as possible, it was more important to assure that staff and families were healthy and safe, and that social distancing was practiced. Therefore, the department followed the CDC guidelines and limited the amount of face-to-face contact that probation staff had with youth and families. Staff were able to speak with clients via phone and virtually. Staff conducted virtual and phone intake screenings, assessments, and case plans. Court hearings were also held virtually.

The pandemic created budget and staffing challenges as well. The department faced lay-offs, position eliminations, modified work schedules, and/or furloughs. As such, restructuring within the department occurred. Ongoing examination of cost-effective ways to effectively execute our work with lower staffing numbers continues to be at the forefront. Along with this shift, referrals and linkage to services and programs were temporarily suspended until agencies were able to move to a virtual platform.

Amidst the global pandemic, the Probation Department remained devoted to the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) principles:

- Safely reducing youth incarceration and out-of-home placements
- Changing probation practice
- Eliminating racial and ethnic disparities
- Promoting community partnerships
- Building restorative justice practices
- Engaging youth and families and encouraging parental involvement
- Supporting families navigating the juvenile justice system.

A publication released by the Annie E. Casey Foundation states that “probation plays an outsized role in the juvenile justice system and exerts a potentially pivotal impact in the lives of court-involved youth. It is the disposition most often imposed on young people who enter our nation’s juvenile justice system.” The Lucas County Probation Department is committed to using probation only as a purposeful intervention to support growth, behavior change and long-term success for youth with serious and repeat offenses.

As we move forward, and work through the pandemic, we will hold ourselves accountable for setting goals that are: (1) achievable, and (2) that will create measurable outcomes. Our targeted areas of focus include:

- Positive Youth Development continues to be a core element to probation practice. **“Attaching and Belonging, and Learning While Doing”** is at the center of our work. Probation Officers incorporate Positive Youth Development strategies into each youth’s case plan.
- Taking a closer look at the Structured Decision Making Matrix (SDM) in an attempt to determine if the tool is effective. This process focuses on how decisions are made, at the point of disposition, regarding who should receive probation services. Quality Assurance measures were put in place to provide instruction, guidance, and oversight.

Demecia Wilson, MOI CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER / ADMINISTRATOR

- Sharpening the intake case flow process in an effort to provide a more structured approach to how decisions are being made once a case is referred to Probation. Probation Officers continue to provide services to youth and families from the beginning of probation until the end of services. Probation Officers complete their own intake reports which includes: case plans, OYAS assessments, GAIN screeners, Public Health Screeners, and SOGIE screeners, as well as refer youth to appropriate services. This provides an opportunity for the child and family to work with one person from the beginning of the court process until final completion of services. Continuity of care is the primary goal.
- Providing ongoing analysis of racial and ethnic disparities at every point in the system. As such, data is reviewed regularly in an effort to create alternatives to reduce disparities. The probation department receives technical support and guidance from the Annie E. Casey Foundation as we aim to provide innovative, effective best practices to youth and families.
- Ensuring that low-risk and low-level offenses are being diverted from probation, and that youth adjudicated on misdemeanor charges are referred to Misdemeanor Services instead of formal probation.
- Incorporating policies, protocols, and practices to monitor quality assurance of our work.
- In an effort to assist with meeting the educational needs of court-involved youth, staff may request assistance from the Educational Specialist. The Educational Specialist provides support and services to students (and families) who are involved in the judicial system; specifically youth that are on formal probation, and youth reentering their community. The Educational Specialist acts as a liaison between Lucas County Juvenile Court, local school districts and other health and human services agencies to improve the educational outcomes for youth involved in the Lucas County Juvenile Court. The Educational Specialist also provides consultation with school staff regarding individualized educational and behavior management plans.
- The Workforce Development Program (**WFD**) was established to provide job readiness skills, education, and support to youth that are pursuing employment opportunities. In previous years youth were referred to the Community Integration Training and Education Program (**CITE**). WFD helps to link youth to resources within the community that will promote their growth and development, and foster prosocial relationship in an attempt to aid in their success. Youth have been linked to:
 - The Sophia Quintera Agricultural Center
 - Lucas County Facilities
 - Lucas County Seed Swap
 - Toledo GROWS
- In 2020 an agreement between the Ohio Department of Transportation (**ODOT**) and the Lucas County Juvenile Court's WFD program was developed to provide youth with real life work experience. Youth involved with ODOT receive on-the-job training and learn soft transferable skills such as teamwork, time management, and problem solving. Under the supervision of Court staff youth work on a team/crew to perform the duties of the agreement.
- The Lucas County Juvenile Court was awarded the Second Chance Act Grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (**OJJDP**) in the amount of \$775,775 for continued improvement of the Community Treatment Center Program (**CTC**). CTC is a cognitive behavioral treatment program designed for felony adjudicated youth who present a high risk to public safety, and demonstrate a high need of interventions that target pro-criminal attitudes, values, and beliefs. CTC offers a comprehensive and structured setting that strikes a balance between traditional probation responses and incarceration. The Court contracts with The Youth Advocate Program (**YAP**) to provide highly structured and nonresidential programming that focuses on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (**CBI**) such as skill streaming and Effective Practice

Demecia Wilson, MOI CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER / ADMINISTRATOR

in Community Supervision (**EPICS**) Model of probation supervision. The three year award will allow for additional programming and supports for high-risk youth.

- Through funding provided by the Department of Youth Services Competitive Reclaim Award the probation department continues to pilot Opportunity Based Probation (**OBP**). OBP is based on the science of adolescent development. It recognizes that adolescent brains are more responsive to rewards than the threat of punishment; that adolescence is a time of intense identity development, and that family systems play an important role in shaping and supporting positive adolescent behavior. Positive recognition and rewards help youth develop an identity tied to achievement and potential. Rewards work best when they are frequent and administered immediately following desired behavior.
- The goal of OBP is to develop a model of probation practices that are practical, strength based, and will move away from compliance and consequence avoidance to reward attainment for young people. As a model, OBP will incorporate PYJ, limit the use of sanctions, and instead structure the use of rewards and incentives to create consistent, effective, and strength based probation practices.

In keeping with the mission of the Court, we remain committed to accomplishing the following:

- Hiring New Staff
- Staff Development Training
- Focus on the Purpose of Probation
- Motivational Interviewing Training
- Effective Practices In Community Supervision Training
- Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative & Probation Transformation
- Building community partnerships & resources such as:
 - ✓ Multi-Systemic Therapy (**MST**):
 - An intensive family and community based treatment program that focuses on addressing all environmental systems that

impact chronic and violent juvenile offenders -- their homes and families, schools and teachers, neighborhoods and friends. The Resource Specialist provides oversight for MST programming.

- ✓ Restorative Justice and Positive Youth Development partnerships with:
 - The Junction Coalition
 - The Toledo Art Museum
 - The Toledo Arts Commission
 - Toledo Bikes

| Total Number of Youth Referred by Gender | |
|--|------------|
| Males | 105 |
| Females | 12 |
| Total | 117 |

| Total Number of Probation Referrals by Race/Ethnicity | |
|---|------------|
| Asian | 1 |
| Black | 91 |
| Latino | 7 |
| Other | 6 |
| White | 12 |
| Total | 117 |

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Demecia Wilson, MOI
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER / ADMINISTRATOR

| Age at the Time of Referral | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| 12 years old | 3 |
| 13 years old | 9 |
| 14 years old | 11 |
| 15 years old | 21 |
| 16 years old | 29 |
| 17 years old | 32 |
| 16 years old | 11 |
| 17 years old | 1 |
| Total | 117 |

| Top Referring Offenses |
|--|
| AGGRAVATED ROBBERY |
| BURGLARY |
| CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON |
| GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION |
| IMPROPER HANDLING OF A WEAPON IN A MOTOR VEHICLE |
| RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY |
| ROBBERY |

Cheryl Bath, PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Community Treatment Center (CTC) Program is a cognitive behavioral treatment program designed for felony adjudicated males, between the ages of 15 to 17, which present a high risk to public safety, and demonstrate a high need of interventions that target pro-criminal attitudes, values, and beliefs. CTC offers a comprehensive and structured setting that strikes a balance between traditional probation responses and incarceration. Youth report to community-based programming five days a week, and receive cognitive behavioral interventions and services designed to target their criminogenic needs. Parents/guardians are involved in their child's treatment and are educated on the skills that their child is learning. Parents are also given an opportunity to address any issues or concerns they may have.

CTC programming officially began in October of 2013 and was originally implemented by Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC) and the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS) Targeted RECLAIM Initiative. At the time, there were two primary goals for the program: 1) to intervene in youth's delinquent behavior without removing them from their home; and 2) to build up community interventions while safely and significantly reducing out of home placement. The Court contracted with The Youth Advocate Program (YAP) to provide structured and nonresidential programming that focused on Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI), and Family Engagement. The Court recognized the need for change within the program, and pursued other options to add to the already existing continuum.

In October of 2019, the CTC program was awarded the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Second Chance Act Reentry grant in the amount of \$775,775.00. The purpose of the grant is to provide programming for youth who pose a serious and significant threat to public safety, but are amenable to treatment in a structured community setting. This form of intervention would have a heavy emphasis on services and supports within the community. The Second Chance Act Reentry grant funding not only allowed the Lucas County Juvenile Court (LCJC) to develop a robust continuum of services for youth entering the CTC, but it also afforded LCJC the ability to structure and build programming and services around the youth and family's need in the areas of community safety, accountability, competency development, education, mental health, and substance usage.

The CTC program strives to assure that youth will develop the necessary skills through implementation of a comprehensive reentry plan that promotes a positive and successful transition as they return to the community following their release from JDC. CTC's objectives include:

- Increase public safety and reduce recidivism among moderate- to high-risk youth before and following release from the Juvenile Detention Center.
- Develop information-sharing processes to carry out comprehensive case management plans that directly address the criminogenic risks and needs of young offenders as identified by the OYAS.
- Expand coordinated supervision and comprehensive services following release from confinement.
- Integrate family strengthening practices that encourage returning youth to develop safe, health and responsible family relationships.
- Improve transition planning procedures to ensure linkages

Keeping public safety at the forefront, youth are screened and assessed for appropriateness of services. A comprehensive case plan is developed for each youth prior to their release from secured detention. The case plan not only address youth's criminogenic needs to prevent re-incarceration, but it also looks at the youth in a holistic manner while focusing on all of the youth's identified needs: mental health, substance abuse, educational goals, family engagement, and employment.

During the first quarter of 2020, and after approximately four months of planning, the CTC program began its newly designed program called CTC Reimagined. The implementation team met weekly to restructure the program design, hire and train new staff, and establish new partnerships with community providers. In the midst of planning and restructuring, the COVID 19 pandemic hit. As such, the CTC youth and staff complied with the Governor's orders and put preventative measures in place. To assure compliance of the Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines and the recommendations made by the State of Ohio Governor, the State of Ohio Health Director and all relevant local authorities, the following precautionary measures were applied: the use of medical screeners, taking of temperature, social distancing, wearing of face masks, regular and frequent hand washing and sanitizing to reduce the spread of COVID-19. In-person

Cheryl Bath, PROGRAM COORDINATOR

programming was temporarily suspended and was replaced with individual contact via phone. The CTC Probation Officer made contact twice a day with youth and parent, while the CTC Specialist (YAP) made contact with youth and parent three times per day in the afternoon and evenings. CTC youth were on home restriction. CTC work was completed via telephone or zoom meetings.

In-person programming resumed in June, including cognitive behavior groups, with specific precautionary measures in place. In an effort to decrease the possibility of exposure to COVID, youth attend CTC three days per week: Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Parents attended parent meetings twice a month virtually. Substance usage disorder groups, provided by a local mental health agency, were conducted in-person twice a week using the Seven Challenges model. The standard program schedule is Tuesday through Friday 8:00 a.m. until 10:00 p.m., and Saturday 11:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. Youth will have a minimum of 200 cognitive behavior dosage hours upon completion of the program. Through appropriate screening and assessment, felony adjudicated youth can be diverted from further out of home placement and placed into effective community-based alternatives.

In the fall of 2020, staff were trained by the University of Cincinnati (UC) in Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Youth (CBI-Y). Through ongoing consultation, the University of Cincinnati monitors CBI-Y program effectiveness in addressing criminogenic needs as it was designed by the model and providing ongoing oversight of groups and coaching of CTC staff. CBI-Y coaching sessions will continue with UC and CTC staff. CBI-Y is a significant part of the program, and is directly connected to youth's ability to successfully progress through the phases. Other interventions used are Thinking Errors, Skill Streaming, Goal Setting, Skill Cards, and Effective Practices In Community Supervision (EPICS).

LCJC has maintained a long-standing partnership with the Youth Advocate Program (YAP). YAP provides daily programming for CTC youth including cognitive behavior groups, individual and family support, and social skills development. Partnerships with Toledo Public Schools (TPS), The Toledo Arts Commission, and The Toledo Symphony have also been established for CTC involved youth. Youth attending CTC are now afforded the opportunity to receive virtual

educational instruction and tutoring. They can learn drumming and acquire creative art skills while at the day reporting center. Regularly scheduled meetings are held with TPS and the Arts Commission. CTC will continue to provide programming for youth who pose a risk to public safety, but are amenable to treatment in a structured community setting. This form of programming will have a heavy emphasis on services and supports within the community. ■

Amanda O'Neill,
PROGRAM COORDINATOR

The Lucas County Juvenile Court's Workforce Development Program (**WFD**) provides court involved youth with job readiness skills and linkage to employment through collaboration with area businesses, local organizations, the faith-based community, and the public sector. WFD seeks to prepare youth for career and occupational opportunities by teaching soft skills needed to gain successful employment which will allow them to become productive members of their communities. In addition, the program strives to help youth build skillsets that will lead to future economic growth and development. Although the goal of WFD is to teach transferrable skills that are necessary for successful employment, such as effective communication, critical thinking, and teamwork, this goal was met with unique challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In an effort to continue services amidst a global pandemic, WFD switched to virtual programming which allowed youth to continue to engage in job readiness skills while maintaining employment. This included the 7 A's for successful employment curriculum, on-line budgeting and financing learning, and interviewing and application practice and role play. Staff focused on building the youth's skillset, boosting self-esteem, and keeping the youth motivated during this difficult time. WFD staff also worked with youth, in a virtual setting, to build specific attributes such as adaptability, resilience, resourcefulness, and creativity in an effort to increase their employability.

The Court maintains its partnerships with the following organizations and businesses to provide employment experiences for youth:

- The Sophia Quintera Agricultural Center
- Lucas County Facilities
- Lucas County Seed Swap/ Botanical Gardens/ Toledo Grows

This year the WFD was fortunate to start a partnership with Goodwill Industries and their employment program entitled "Bring Your 'A' Game". This curriculum illustrates 7 different words, beginning

with the letter "A", considered to be fundamental soft skills needed in the workforce. The 7 "A" words are: Attitude, Attendance, Appearance, Ambition, Acceptance, Appreciation, and Accountability. These soft skills are essential for today's employer and will hopefully have a lasting impact on the youth. Upon completion of the four-week program, youth are presented with a certificate of completion.

During the first quarter of 2020, prior to the pandemic, youth were referred to Harbor's YES Program, local McDonald's, Nuestra Gente with Linda Parra, The Fredrick Douglas Center, and East Toledo Family Center for work experiences. Employers work with the WFD Coordinator and Job Coach to learn the unique needs of our youth and to help support them during their development. Employers are informed of the courts efforts to promote positive youth development by helping kids to attach, belong, and invest in their own communities.

Youth referred to WFD complete an intake screener to determine strengths, skill set, and interest. Upon completion, the Coordinator and Job Coach identifies potential job placements and determine the best fit for each youth. Furthermore, the Coordinator and Job Coach teach skills, model expected behaviors, and assist youth with obtaining success.

Youth participate in an orientation process, regular job readiness classes, and employment goals that each youth maintains and updates in a portfolio to keep. The topics covered in the classes include: Communication, Active Listening, Speaking So Others Can Understand, Resolving Conflict, Negotiating, Problem Solving, Teamwork, Decision Making, and Taking Responsibility. Topics are identified based on Dr. Arnold Goldstein's Skill-Streaming Model. In addition, youth work on how to construct a resume, cover letter, fill out applications, and open a bank account, all included in their portfolio.

Amanda O'Neill,
PROGRAM COORDINATOR

WFD serves both males and females between the ages of 15 – 19 that fit into one of three categories: a) juvenile justice involved youth between the ages of 15 - 19 that are receiving court services, b) youth between the age 16 – 19 that have been released from a secured facility such as The Youth Treatment Center or The Department of Youth Services and are re-entering the community, or c) youth referred by the Assessment Center, Misdemeanor Services, Family Violence Intervention Program, Probation, or a Judge/Magistrate due to delinquent behaviors at school, home or in the community, or has identified employment as an interest.

Youth are monitored monthly to evaluate progress. Regular contact with employers is made to support youths progress, problem solve any challenges, and help you be successful. The Program Coordinator, Job Coach, youth and parent will determine how long the youth will remain in the WFD program. Upon completion of the program goals as well as the youth's individual goals the primary outcome will be long term employment.

In 2020, 164 youth were referred to the WFD program. Of this, 49 successfully completed the program and were involved in in some form of workforce education or experience at time of termination. There are currently 32 youth that are still active in the program. The remaining youth were referred to some form of community employment program.

The court is looking forward to continuing the current partnerships but also expanding the WFD this coming year for even more exciting opportunities for our youth to grow and succeed. The WFD program welcomes new job sites and contracts. ■

Lisa Demko, LSW,
LCCS LIAISON / RESOURCE STAFFING MANAGER

In an effort to address the special circumstances and needs of youth dually involved with both systems, the Lucas Juvenile Court (**LCJC**) in partnership with Lucas County Children Services (**LCCS**) implemented Georgetown University's Crossover Youth Practice Model. This collaborative effort is used to: a) promote a formalized procedure to increase communication between agencies, b) work together to identify available resources, c) ensure the application of strength based treatment, and most importantly, d) include youth voice and input in the process and decision making.

Overall, the desired outcomes of the Crossover Youth Practice model include:

- Reduction in the number of out of home placements
- Reduction in the disproportionate representation of children of color
- Reduction in the number of youth being dually adjudicated
- Reduction in placement changes
- Improvement in intra-agency communication and information sharing
- An increase in youth and family participation
- An increase in access to resources
- An increase in joint case management
- An increase in Youth and Parent satisfaction with the Court Process
- An increase in staff satisfaction regarding the Practice Model

The Lucas County Crossover Youth Practice model include:

- An early identification (computerized) of youth who are between the ages of 10-17 years old that are dually involved with Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children Services,
- Crossover Youth Conferences for joint case planning purposes
- Joint visits in the home or community with the youth, family and other service providers involved
- Joint participation and recommendations to the Court
- Identification of appropriate services or programs

- Coordinator from both Lucas County Juvenile Court and Lucas County Children Services to ensure timely communication, facilitate continuity of care and problem solving.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic presented unique challenges and barriers to the traditional "crossover" process and procedure. The pandemic changed the way youth were served. In lieu of in-person meetings and case processing, virtual meetings along with other electronic processing mechanisms, became the norm. Although navigating through this new way of case management presented its unique challenges, the focus of Crossover and its overall model remained the same. Over 34 youth were identified as "Crossover" candidates. As a result, 10 Probation Officers, 6 Probation Managers, 18 LCCS Caseworkers, 10 LCCS Supervisors, and 6 LCCS placement staff work collaboratively to ensure proper placement of youth, to identify appropriate resources, and to promote family engagement. Communication between both agencies remained consistent. Youth case plan and treatment goals were adjusted during the pandemic, but continued to meet their needs.

The key to successful Crossover Youth Practice Model is communication. Both agencies have seen successful outcomes due to effective communication and mutual respect towards one another in regards to court hearings, case information and treatment planning. The team has worked together to ensure that the youth's voice is being heard to garner the best possible outcome of the case. ■

Denise Navarre Cubbon,
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

Tasha Lothery, LSW, MSW,
PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Healthy Baby Court (**HBC**) is a parent child reunification permanency program that the court hosts in collaboration with Lucas County Children Services (**LCSS**). HBC is modeled after a national program, Zero to Three; Safe Babies Court Teams. Safe Babies Court Teams (**SBCT**) is an approach that focuses on parental supports, permanency, and developmental milestones of the child throughout the reunification journey. We took these philosophies and adapted them to what best fit Lucas County and its demographics. October 2020 began our fourth year of the program, third year being funded by Lucas County Job and Family Services (**JFS**) under TANF dollars, and we were the recipients of a one year ZeroToThree grant in conjunction with HRSA. This grant allowed us to obtain a data specialist that will work with both agencies. The specialist will help us organize our data in a way that tells a story of creative and innovative strategies and how they have worked to benefit children age 0-3.

A component of Safe Babies Court Teams (**SBCT**) is their commitment to social action issues that affect families of the 0-3 age infants they serve. In following that standard, we have a stakeholder committee comprised of about 40 community agencies and entities that have contact with the 0-3 infant population or provide assistance to families that have children with the demographics we serve. We meet on a monthly basis and work towards improving the lives of infants and their families. Some of our community partners are: Lucas County Hospital Council- Path Way Hubs Program, Getting To I, Lucas County Health Department, Lucas County Library, Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority (**LMHA**), Lucas County Job and Family Services (**LCJFS**), Wayman Palmer YMCA, United Way, Buckeye Health, United Health Care, Early Intervention, Unison Behavioral Health, and Planned Parenthood. These entities work together in a collaborative manner to find solutions to community problems and concerns in addition to bringing creative services to our clients.

A highlight for the stakeholder committee over the last year even with the COVID-19 pandemic was our Hi-Heels and Health Women's Event. We were able to host it virtually, instead of canceling all together. It was nice because it was able to be seen by all the other Safe Baby Court Team Sites across the country. We had three medical professionals that spoke about mammograms and women's reproductive health. There was live testimony from a parent who had to strongly advocate for her child's medical rights during an emergency medical situation. We look forward to bringing the community other events like this in the coming year.

Over the past year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, most of our families were not able to graduate from HBC. For some, the pandemic provided a very necessary cushion for them to be able to have more time to complete case services.

For other families, it was a stopping point to great progress they had made over the past year. All in all, HBC was not able to graduate any families during the last year, but expect to do so in the near future. The last quarter of the year families were able to start level 3 visits, observations for parenting, and begin substance use classes in an effort towards reunification.

One of the Healthy Baby Court's missions is to protect the children of the community. HBC achieves this by providing our HBC families with supports that are specific to them and their unique situation. With the help of their team and community resources, families have been able to improve their parenting abilities, learn how their previous trauma effects them today, and understand that reaching out to ask for help is seen as a strength and not a weakness. All these tools working together help us to help our families keep children safe.

HBC was unable to participate in as many community events as we have previously due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We have however, been able to provide our families with hot spots. These hot spots have allowed parents to visit with their children virtually, attend medical appointments for themselves and their children, and attend much needed mental health appointments. During this pandemic, mental health has been of great concern for us as providers. Not being able to have face-to-face contact or enter the homes of our families has been difficult. With that being said; we increased our phone conversations with individuals, included zoom meetings bi-weekly to check on resource needs, and had more open conversations about depression, domestic violence, and mental health stability while families had to remain in their homes for extended periods of time. HBC was not able to host any trainings outside of the Hi-Heels and Health event that was held via zoom at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic shut down. Families were not able to take advantage of the newly acquired Imagination Station membership this year. We did attend The Cross Sites and Coordinators Training hosted by Zero-to-Three via zoom. This was different and posed some challenges, but half of our core team was able to attend. HBC started to plan for how to provide future trainings if we are still in shut down mode for the upcoming year. Our partners have done an awesome job of bringing services to families during this time. We have learned how to be safe during the COVID-19 pandemic when we had to have face to face contact at court hearings. In the upcoming year, HBC plans on improving enrollment, providing more community engagement opportunities for our families, providing a community training on Co-Parenting, and staying connected to the community in as many ways possible. ■

Deborah Lipson, J.D.,
FAMILY PRESERVATION DIRECTOR

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Family Violence Intervention Program (**FVIP**) provides support, intervention, and education to families, youth, and the community. Services are aimed at preventing family violence and intimate partner violence.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Unlike in adult court, where Domestic Violence (**DV**) charges usually involve intimate partner violence, DV cases in Juvenile Court usually involve a youth who is charged for violence or threats against a family member, usually a parent or guardian. FVIP provides support and interventions to every family after a youth has been charged with DV. FVIP also receives referrals from the Assessment Center, Misdemeanor Services and Probation when a youth is exhibiting abusive behaviors in the home, but has not yet been charged with DV. FVIP is committed to decreasing the incidence of family violence by developing family-specific interventions that promote community and family safety, victim restoration and healthy relationships through education, skill building, family support and conflict resolution.

The underlying issues leading to an incidence of family violence may include the following: refusal to follow house rules, disrespectfulness, ineffective communication, financial strain, untreated mental health, refusal to comply with mental health treatment and medication, unresolved trauma, intimate partner domestic violence between other family members, post-adoption issues, substance abuse, ineffective discipline, current or former Children Services involvement and many other family dynamics which are unique to each family.

These cases are unique from other delinquency matters which occur outside of the home because in these cases, the victim and perpetrator not only live together, but the victim (parent/guardian) is legally responsible to care for the perpetrator. As a result, it is important to provide interventions for the whole family, not just the youth. In addition, because these youth rarely pose a risk to the community at large, these cases are also well-suited for diversion, detention alternatives, and community based interventions.

Youth perpetrated DV is still among the top delinquency charges filed against youth in Lucas County. Even with the shutdown and stay-at-home measures, DV charges remained high in 2020. Lucas County saw a reduction by 39% of all delinquency charges filed in 2020, but DV charges only went down by 10%. There were 260 DV charges filed on 204 different youth in 2020, as compared to 287 DV charges filed in 2019. Some of the measures required to protect the community from COVID increased the level of stress in the home. In 2020 parents and teens were forced to spend many

more hours together as in-person schooling, extracurricular activities, sport practices, and events were cancelled. Although it is developmentally appropriate for teens to spend much of their free time with peers, this outlet was severely limited this year. Finally, all in-home counseling, case management, mentoring, and other community services were temporarily suspended and/or reduced to more limited on-line contacts. The Family Violence Program was able to make some changes to accommodate COVID restrictions and still provide support to these families.

The Court has been utilizing the Step-Up Curriculum for the last fifteen years. It is a nationally recognized program designed specifically to address adolescent domestic violence against family members. It is a strength-based educational program, used to create and reinforce individualized safety plans and offered to families in individual sessions by Family Violence Counselor, Hans Giller. The curriculum teaches skills to build healthy and respectful family relationships using restorative justice strategies.

The FVIP Team and Assessment Center staff provides the following crisis management, support and service referrals to the youth, parents and family members (**COVID-19 related changes displayed in bold**):

- Contact the parent to obtain background information on all underlying issues which may have led to the youth's violent and/or aggressive behaviors.
- Meet with youth to establish trusting relationship and completes the following screening tools (**Many youth completed the screening tools and safety plans over the phone or through Zoom**)
 - Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (**GAIN**): an evidenced-based screener to determine mental health and substance abuse needs of youth
 - OYAS Diversion tool to determine the youth's risk to the community
 - Public health screening instrument to determine if the family is lacking basic needs (ie. food, housing or medical)
 - Shows Family Safety Video (a whiteboard animation video that was created by the Team in collaboration with The Draw Store in 2016) and based on Step-up program tool. (**Families watched the video from home**)
 - Completes Individualized Safety Plan based on the tool taught in the Family Safety Video which is signed by the parent and youth. (**Most of the safety plans were completed on the phone or through Zoom and were signed by staff upon agreement of parties**)
 - Screens the parent and youth for participation in a

Family Conflict Mediation. This is an opportunity for the youth and parent to sit down together, with a neutral third party, and safely discuss the underlying issues which led to the youth's aggression, review the individualized safety plan and develop a plan of action to improve safety in the home. **(The Mediation Department set up computer stations for youth and parties to participate in mediation through Zoom)**

- Accompanies families and youth to every court hearing and administers a safety screening tool at each hearing screening to assess safety concerns and monitor the youth's behaviors. **(Many of the hearings were held through Zoom)**
- Makes recommendations to the Magistrate or Judge regarding detention, compliance with the safety plan and services.
- Offers families the opportunity to participate in Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST), an in-home, evidence based program offered by the Zepf Center.
- Offers families a detention alternative for 3-5 days at Safety Net Shelter, a local runaway shelter which provides strength based services in a safe and caring environment. Court staff transports youth to and from Court for all FVIP activities and participates in family team meetings. The purpose of this respite period is to give parents and teens a chance to cool off and link to services, if needed.
- Collaborates with families involved in the Crossover program, Wraparound Services and with outside agencies, such as Lucas County Children Services, Safety Net Shelter, local mental health agencies and Pathways and Advocating Opportunity-interventions for youth involved in or at high risk for human trafficking, by attending staffings, team meetings and otherwise communicating regularly with all providers working with families.
- Promotes and refers youth to prosocial activities, such as classes at the Toledo Art Museum, sports activities, voice lessons, yoga, and music programs, as well as court opportunities, such as workforce development, bike program, and basketball clinics. **(Many of these activities were canceled or held through Zoom. Fortunately, the Court's Bike Program and Workforce Development Program resumed in person sessions during the summer of 2020.)**
- threatening towards family members)
- Showed Family Safety video to 260 youth and their parents and helped them to create individualized Family Safety Plans and/or update previous Safety Plans.
- Attended **(many through Zoom)** every Court hearing—to provide support to parents, evaluate safety in the home, assess the youth's progress and needs, request Court orders and make referrals for the Step-Up Program, MST, and other community services.
- Contacted and/or met with parents or guardians of the 260 youth charged with Domestic Violence to evaluate safety in the home, screen for family conflict mediation and create a plan of action to improve safety in the home.
- Family Counselor, Hans Giller, facilitated 154 individual Step-Up sessions with 47 (almost 20% of youth charged with DV) different families. During the sessions, families were taught healthy communication skills aimed at developing respectful interactions in the home. **(Step-Up individual sessions increased in 2020 as families struggled to handle the additional strain and isolation caused by the pandemic. In 2020, twenty additional families worked with family counselor, Hans Giller, than in 2019, despite the reduction in DV charges)**
- Of the 260 DV charges filed in 2020, 66 families (over 25% of youth charged with DV) participated in Family Conflict Mediation and 65 families successfully reached an agreement with steps on how the family will work together to reduce aggression in the home. **(This number was lower in 2020 as fewer youth were placed in the detention center after a DV. When FVIP staff contacted the family and teen on the next business day, fewer families required a family conflict mediation)**
- Thirteen families were referred and became active with Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) through the Zepf Center. MST is an intensive family and community based treatment program that addresses all systems that impact juvenile offenders—their homes, families, schools and friends.
- FVIP continued to collaborate with the Sophia Center, a local mental health center, located in Sylvania, Ohio. They received a grant to provide services aimed at reducing family violence and have started their own Step up groups, after consultation and training with Family counselor, Hans Giller and the creators of the program out of Seattle Washington. FVIP staff refer families from the Sylvania area to the Sophia center for community based family violence services.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2020 (COVID-19 related changes displayed in bold)

- The Team worked with 204 families (260 DV charges filed against the 204 youth) with youth who were violent or

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

A small number of domestic violence cases are filed

each year in Lucas County against teens who have been violent or threatening towards a boyfriend or girlfriend. Although the number of teen dating violence cases filed in the U.S. are very low, nearly 1.5 million high school students experience abuse from a dating partner every year. These cases are more similar to the traditional domestic violence cases in the adult system because they often involve power and control, not usually seen in family violence cases. The victims are referred to the Juvenile Court's Victim Advocate, who supports the victim through the court process, provides notification of all court hearings, and assists the victim with filing for a protection order, if warranted. The FVIP team's work on this issue is twofold: 1) provide education and safety planning to the alleged perpetrator, and 2) increase community awareness on healthy dating relationships.

The FVIP Team worked with former Court psychologist, Dr. Liza Halloran, to create a one-time education program which includes a discussion about healthy dating relationships and the development of an individualized healthy relationship safety plan. The safety plan contains specific parameters for safely and productively interacting with an intimate partner. In addition, FVIP staff have identified a local counselor, who leads DV batterers groups for adult men. This counselor is available to work individually with teenage batterers and FVIP has made several of these referrals in 2020.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS EVENTS

Each year FVIP participates in the national domestic violence and teen dating violence, and sexual violence awareness campaigns by providing the public with informative, interactive displays recognizing domestic, family and teen dating and sexual violence. The displays not only raise awareness of these issues, but also provide a forum for those directly impacted to share a personal experience and express what each of us could do to help collectively work to end violence. Campaign materials are distributed to staff, community, local domestic violence shelter residents and the general public and provide potentially life-saving information on how to respond and seek assistance. In addition to the awareness campaigns, FVIP collaborates with the Health Department and Teen Pep program to provide educational programs to youth at the Youth Treatment Center, the Juvenile Detention Center and in the Community Detention program. It is the goal of the FVIP program to teach high risk youth not only how to identify signs of abuse, but also how to build healthy intimate relationships. Furthermore, FVIP staff attend and participate in the Lucas County Domestic Violence Task Force, Best Practices Subcommittee, and HEART Coalition (Healthy Relationships for Teens) meetings.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (Family Resource Services)

With 2019 Violence Against Women Act (**VAWA**) funds, FVIP has been able to establish a new Program called Family Resource Services to serve victims of adult intimate partner violence, reaching individuals who are involved with the Juvenile Court due to civil custody cases. The new Program not only identifies victims of domestic violence and facilitates need-based service referrals, the screening tools utilized by the Family Resource Specialist enable broad outreach to individuals involved with the civil side of the Court, furthering the ultimate goal of reducing/eliminating family violence.

This new Program reaches individuals who are in need of services, but who have never been provided an opportunity to receive such. Through the screening process, a significant number of parents have reported being past/present victims of intimate partner violence. In many cases, the children in the home were witness to the violence. These identified victims are able to receive informed and individualized referrals to community-based victim services. In addition to these services, families are screened for economic justice needs such as housing, food scarcity, education/workforce development, utility assistance and transportation. The Family Resource Specialist also makes referrals for parenting support, along with mental health/substance abuse needs.

The primary source for referrals made under the Program are through Family Resource Screenings provided to parties whose cases are scheduled for civil mediation in the Court. A secondary referral source comes from Court personnel, including FVIP and Magistrate referrals. As the Program develops, expansion of the referral sources will be utilized to include more direct referrals from Court Judges and Magistrates, who may recognize a need for assessment among the parties in the courtroom. Additionally, to address areas of remaining need, self-referral and direct referral from the Clerk of Court could enable the Family Resource Specialist to access and offer services to those who could truly benefit from specifically identified community-based resource assistance.

The Program, which began in September 2019, served fifty-nine (59) maternal victims/survivors of domestic violence in 2020, despite a three (3) month Court shut-down due to COVID-19. These individuals were provided with specific referrals for domestic violence services. Additionally, fifty-seven (57) secondary victims, constituting children who witnessed instances of domestic violence in their homes, were identified through the Family Resource Screening, and the parent was provided with a service referral specifically tailored to address the needs of the child. Along with referrals for domestic violence services, identified individuals received service referrals

for assistance with child care, housing, food scarcity, utility assistance, holiday gift programs and mental health support.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person trainings attended in the past were eliminated and replaced by virtual trainings. Grant funds previously dedicated to education were able to be utilized to purchase a variety of stress-reducing manipulatives, along with supplies for art therapy purposes. These items benefitted the families served by the Court, especially in light of the heightened stress seen during the pandemic.

Additionally, in 2020, the Court received an opportunity to pursue a new collaboration with Legal Aid of Western Ohio through a grant application offered by the Office on Violence Against Women (**OVW**). The grant supports a coordinated community approach in effort to improve all aspects of service and response to domestic violence victims and their families. Working with local community partners will permit the Family Resource Program to meet and offer increased support for a vast range of victim needs. If these funds are awarded, this innovative and collaborative program would begin in October 2021. ■

William Weis,
JBST PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

For over thirty years, the Juvenile Sex Offender Treatment Program has served the youth and families of Lucas County in a variety of different treatment approaches. Since 2007, this program has been a leader in the field of juvenile and emerging adult problematic sexual behavior treatment, partnering with Harbor Behavioral Healthcare to provide a wide range of treatment interventions.

Reflecting the move to a treatment philosophy which emphasizes a holistic approach combined with developing and strengthening the individual's protective factors, the Court has decided to adopt a different and more inclusive name for our program. Reflecting the move to a treatment philosophy which emphasizes a holistic approach combined with developing and strengthening the individual's protective factors. Our new name, the Juvenile Sexual Behavior Treatment (**JSBT**) program reflects the comprehensive approach to working with and helping juveniles who experience difficulties with problematic sexual behaviors.

The Lucas County Juvenile Court JSBT Program is committed to reducing the incidence of sexual abuse by developing community partnerships which promote community safety, victim restoration and public education by: enhancing healthy relationships, holding youth and parents accountable, and ensuring an effective continuum of care for both survivors and youth who sexually offend. The Lucas County approach stresses collaboration, community education, valid and reliable assessment, effective treatment, competency development, supervision/management and transition to different levels of care.

The program emphasizes community-based supervision and a cognitive-behavioral treatment model and features:

- 1) Specialized Probation Officers to provide increased supervision and support;
- 2) Family involvement including parental engagement and accountability;
- 3) Frequent juvenile court review hearings in a specialized juvenile sex offender docket;
- 4) Enhanced service collaboration among community agencies including law enforcement, schools, mental health, board of Developmental

Disabilities, and juvenile court; and

- 5) Involving participants in a variety of positive youth development opportunities in an effort to build well-rounded individuals while introducing pro-social activities.

Together with Harbor Behavioral Healthcare, the Lucas County Juvenile Court has developed a comprehensive JSBT Program that addresses the key components of an effective community-based treatment program. Using this model, therapists and probation staff are able to address and treat a wide range of populations including adolescent males, females, pre-adolescent offenders and lower functioning offenders by using individual, group and family therapy.

In 2020, 18 youth were referred for specialized juvenile sexual behavior treatment assessments. All assessments were completed successfully and follow-up referrals for treatment were made usually to intensive group therapy or community-based out-patient treatment. During 2020, due to COVID-19 restrictions, all youth were active in community-based treatment, with counseling conducted via Zoom or over the phone. In this year, 7 youth were terminated from the group treatment program with a 100% successful completion rate. Youth who were involved in community-based treatment programs were terminated successful at a rate of 100% (2 out of 2 clients). For the year 2020, the JSBT team worked with 5 youth in group homes and 2 youth who resided in residential placements. The Court was financially responsible for only 3 of these placements. The JSBT program continue to be strong proponents of Positive Youth Development (**PYD**), and actively search within the community to involve youth in school sports, extra-curricular events, employment, or Court sponsored activities such as glass-blowing, resin painting, glass mosaic, boat building, bike building, trips to the zoo and Toledo Mud Hens baseball, metal working or jewelry making at the Toledo Museum of Art. Once again, COVID-19 restrictions have impacted this process, however the JSBT teams looks forward to resuming these and more activities in an more healthy, safe 2021.

The Lucas County Juvenile Sexual Behavior Treatment Program will continue to emphasize three key priorities:

- 1) assure community safety;

JUVENILE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR TREATMENT PROGRAM

William Weis,
JBST PROGRAM SUPERVISOR

- 2) continue to develop a comprehensive approach to providing community-based treatment to moderate/higher risk juvenile sex offenders that is designed to increase positive outcomes; and
- 3) increase cost-effectiveness by collaborating with stakeholders to deliver effective and intensive community-based services to youth and families. ■

Connie F. Zimmelman, JUDGE

Kristen Blake, SPECIALTY DOCKETS MANAGER

According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, between 60% and 80% of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases involve substance abuse by a custodial parent or guardian. A family dependency treatment court is a juvenile or family court docket of which selected abuse, neglect, and dependency cases are identified where parental substance abuse is a primary factor. Judges, attorneys, child protection services, and treatment personnel unite with the goal of providing safe, nurturing, and permanent homes for children while simultaneously providing parents the necessary support and services to become drug and alcohol abstinent.

The Lucas County Family Drug Court program is a family dependency treatment court that began in March of 2000 and was granted final certification by the Specialized Docket Section of the Supreme Court of Ohio effective August 13, 2014 and received re-certification on December 22, 2016 and September 17, 2019. The mission of the program is to strengthen, support and encourage families by providing coordinated family-centered services that promote a lifestyle of recovery and wellness resulting in keeping families together.

The vision of the Lucas County Family Drug Court program began in 1998, when the Juvenile Court received a planning grant from the Ohio Department of Drug Addiction Services to start a Drug Court in our community. The initial implementation advisory committee was led by Family Drug Court Judge James A. Ray and Chief Magistrate Donna P. Mitchell. The current and longest presiding Judge, Judge Connie F. Zimmelman, has presided over the program since 2007. Throughout the program's history, the Lucas County Family Drug Court served as a host site for the Family Drug Court Planning Initiative (**DCPI**), as well as the Supreme Court of Ohio's Specialized Dockets. As a host site, the Lucas County Family Drug Court assisted with numerous visits from courts across the United States who were in the process of planning a dependency treatment court.

In 2014, Judge Connie Zimmelman and Kristen Blake were chosen as members of the Joint Subcommittee of the Ohio Supreme Court which is responsible for the oversight and implementation of the Statewide System Reform Program (**SSRP**). The SSRP is an initiative funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and

Delinquency to support Ohio's efforts to increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders. In addition to serving on the Joint Subcommittee, in October 2015, Lucas County Family Drug Court was chosen as a Phase One Demonstration Site for the Statewide System Reform Project. As a demonstration site, Lucas County's Family Drug Court receives training and technical assistance on evidence-based practices to improve family outcomes; county-wide data analysis of current practices; and the collection of administrative data for program monitoring, toward the end goal of imparting effective family treatment court practices established at the individual local level and institutionalize them in the larger state-level child welfare, substance abuse treatment and court systems. In 2016, Lucas County Family Drug Court received a grant through the SSRP initiative to improve in the area of substance abuse and mental health screening by implementing a universal screening tool for behavioral health disorders for all parents with an open case in Lucas County Children Services Assessment Department. The identified screening tool that was implemented in 2017 was the Global Appraisal of Individual Needs-Short Screener (**GAIN-SS**). It should be noted that Lucas County Children Services has transitioned to using the Used, Neglected, Cut Back, Objections, Preoccupied, Emotional Discomfort (**UNCOPE**) screener as part of the screening process for the Ohio START Program.

2020 was a challenging year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Family Drug Court status hearings were placed on hold for a short time period until the court was able to arrange for Zoom treatment team meetings and status hearings. The Lucas County Family Drug Court also ceased taking referrals to the program from March-September. Therefore, referrals were significantly lower than previous years. However, the program still served 44 parents and 88 children who were either in the protective supervision or temporary custody of Lucas County Children Services due to their parent's substance abuse issues. The drug of choice for clients in Family Drug Court was both alcohol and heroin and other opiates which each equally represented 38% of all referrals to the program in 2020. Alcohol as a primary drug of choice has increased significantly during COVID-19 and is reflected in this statistic.

FAMILY DRUG COURT ACHIEVEMENTS OF 2020

- The Lucas County Family Drug Court successfully graduated 11 parents in 2020.
- Of the 11 parents who successfully graduated from the program in 2020, 11 children were re-unified with their parents and 6 children remained at home with their parents under protective supervision during the family dependency case.
- Two drug-free babies were born in 2020 to a mother in the Family Drug Court program, and 68 drug-free babies were born to mothers in Family Drug Court since the inception of the program.
- Although the federal grant through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency which funded the Statewide System Improvement Project ended in October 2019, the Lucas County Family Drug Court continued to participate and support Ohio's efforts to increase the scale and scope of existing family dependency treatment courts, and to infuse common family drug court practices into all child welfare cases affected by parents with substance use disorders. The Lucas County Family Drug Court also continued to provide data uploads for the Statewide System Improvement Project Evaluation being conducted by the Government Resource Center.
- Lucas County Family Drug Court began a partnership in 2019 with Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities to expand access to employment through vocational rehabilitation services and to increase employment outcomes that promote recovery and rehabilitation opportunities for family drug court clients.

FAMILY DRUG COURT GOALS IN 2021

- Improve the integration of parenting and therapeutic interventions within Family Drug Court while transitioning from parent-focused to a family-centered approach.
 - Increase and create earlier access to evidence-based parenting programs for all families in Family Drug Court.
 - Form a Collaborative Community Team to implement strategies to improve outcomes for children and families affected by parental substance-use disorders and prenatal exposure through appropriate implementation of CARA including plans of safe care.
-



Court Appointed Special Advocates (**CASA**) are citizen volunteers and attorneys who are trained to serve in the role of Guardian ad Litem (**GAL**) and advocate in the best interests of abused, neglected, and dependent children involved in the juvenile justice system. Upon appointment, each CASA/GAL conducts an independent and thorough investigation of the circumstances of the child, including the reasons the child was brought to the attention of the Court, the child's social and emotional background, and any other relevant information. The CASA/GAL then submits a written report to the Court that encapsulates the investigation and includes recommendations made in the best interests of the child. Foremost of these recommendations is that of custody of the child, followed by recommendations for placement and visitation, as well as for services to family members to help remedy the risks that originally brought the family to the Court's attention. The CASA/GAL thereafter monitors the child and continues to advocate for the child's best interests in both courtroom proceedings and in the child welfare and social service systems until that child is no longer involved in the Court process.

Since 1980, Lucas County CASA has remained focused and dedicated to the recruitment and training of well-qualified CASA volunteers to advocate for abused and neglected children involved in the Lucas County Juvenile Court. In 2020, a total of 1,689 abused, neglected, and/or dependent children entered the Lucas County Juvenile Court. CASA volunteers advocated for 697 (41%) of these children and donated over 25,013 hours. The remaining 59% were served by paid attorney/guardians ad litem.

EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Lucas County CASA is extremely proud that

throughout the COVID-19 global pandemic, the CASA Department continued to operate fully and Lucas County CASA volunteers continued to take new cases and advocated for our community's abused and neglected children as safely as possible. Procedures fluidly changed and were communicated to the CASA/GAL as new pandemic information was learned. The majority of CASA staff began working remotely from home and CASA/GAL were asked not to attend hearings in person unless their testimony was needed. At least one CASA Staff Attorney remained working in the CASA Office at all times throughout the pandemic, and the CASA Staff Attorneys remained in close contact with the CASA volunteers so that the CASA Staff Attorneys could attend the hearings and accurately advocate each CASA volunteer's recommendations to the Court. Whenever possible, the CASA volunteers attended their hearings via Zoom, Skype, or via telephone. The CASA Staff Attorneys carefully monitored whether or not the parties to the case were in agreement, and when the parties were not in agreement, notified the CASA volunteers when their testimony would be required.

Similarly, whenever possible CASA/GAL conducted their home visits virtually and sometimes received a tour of the home using a laptop computer or telephone. Despite the visitation limitations due to stay-at-home orders, the Court reports of the CASA/GAL continued to include valuable information relevant to the safety and welfare of the children our guardians serve.

Ten weeks after the global pandemic brought life as we knew it to an abrupt halt and radically altered the way we live, work and interact, the CASA Department took stock of the child abuse, neglect, and dependency cases filed at the Court. During this difficult time filled with uncertainty and fear, our CASA volunteers'

continued commitment to the best interests of our community's most vulnerable citizens was unflinching and was in fact awe-inspiring! During the stay-at-home orders, the CASA staff gratefully observed our CASA/GAL continue to strongly advocate and serve their guardian children, as well as accept new cases. Of the 42 cases with 64 children that came to Court during this initial ten week period of the pandemic, CASA volunteers accepted 30 of those cases with 37 children, and attorney guardians accepted 12 of those cases with 27 children. These numbers are truly remarkable and illustrative of the profound commitment Lucas County CASA/GAL have to their guardian work.

22% MORE CHILDREN SERVED IN 2020 DESPITE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic made 2020 a difficult year for all of American society as the rhythms of daily life were altered by the stay at home orders, resulting in the loss of jobs, closure of businesses, changes or loss of income, online or hybrid education, and a lack of normalcy for our citizens. This has been an especially difficult and dangerous time for families and members of society who were already vulnerable and under stress due to poverty, mental health issues, substance abuse, and domestic violence. With schools ordered closed in March 2020 further stress was put on families with limited resources who counted on schools for breakfast, lunch and daily supervision, and children lost contact with teachers, service providers, and other individuals who might otherwise have identified concerns of abuse and neglect. The impact of these forces can be seen in the 22% increase in child abuse, neglect, and dependency cases brought to Court in 2020 as compared to 2019. The Lucas County CASA/GAL Department served 307 more children in 2020 than were served in 2019.

BUDGET CUTS AND GRANTS

In 2020, Lucas County CASA endured substantial budget cuts from Lucas County funds and from federal VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) funds resulting in the loss of five staff members: The full-time CASA Training and Recruitment Coordinator, a full-time CASA Clerk, and three part-time CASA Volunteer Specialists. Two grants from the Greater Toledo Community Foundation totaling

\$32,000 enabled the Lucas County CASA Department to rehire the same CASA Clerk who had been recently laid off due to the budget cuts. The CASA office has successfully dealt with the additional layoffs by finding efficiencies, eliminating services, and reassigning duties.

CASA/GAL TRAINING

Three 38-hour CASA pre-service training classes for new CASA volunteers were held during 2020. The first of these pre-service classes was a flex training in which about half of the training was held in-person and the other half was held online.

For the first time ever in June and July, 2020 and again in September through November, 2020, the CASA/GAL pre-service curriculum was presented 100% virtually using Google Classroom and Zoom. The revered interactive case studies and other interactive activities that are a cornerstone of the CASA training were preserved by using Zoom break out rooms. The members of the virtual training classes gave the trainings excellent evaluations and many compliments for rising to the challenge of training them 100% online and just weeks after losing the CASA Training Coordinator.

In 2020, the CASA department provided 22 hours of on-going CASA/GAL training on Court Report Writing, Testifying in Court, Best Practices for CASA/GAL, and Blurry Lines: CASA/GAL Boundaries. Each two hour training topic was offered throughout the year on different days of the week, including both evening and Saturday training opportunities. These well attended and well received training opportunities were offered in person prior to the pandemic and virtually beginning in April 2020. The CASA office additionally advertised a panoply of ongoing training sessions relevant to CASA work that was held by various community groups. In addition to the training opportunities offered locally by the Northwest Ohio Regional Training Center, the YWCA, and other local agencies, for the first time due to the proliferation of virtual training opportunities, Lucas County CASA additionally advertised training from other Ohio CASA programs, the Ohio and National CASA Associations, the National Children's Advocacy Center (NCAC), the Health Policy Institute of Ohio, the Human Rights Campaign Foundation, and others.

[illegible]

- During this difficult time filled with uncertainty and fear due to the global pandemic, Lucas County CASA remained flexible and continued to operate, and CASA volunteers continued to take new cases throughout the pandemic advocating for our community's abused and neglected children as safely as possible.
- Lucas County CASA volunteers advocated for 697 abused, neglected, and/or dependent children in 2020. In total, over 22% more abused, neglected, and /or dependent children were served in 2020 than in 2019 despite the pandemic, illustrating the profound commitment Lucas County CASA/GAL have to their guardian work.
- Lucas County CASA was awarded two grants in 2020 from the Greater Toledo Community Foundation totaling \$32,000 and enabling the Lucas County CASA Department to rehire the same CASA Clerk who had been recently laid off due to budget cuts.
- For the first time ever, the CASA pre-service curriculum was presented 100% virtually, including the revered interactive activities using break out rooms, and the training received rave reviews.

- In 2020, the CASA department presented 22 hours of on-going CASA/GAL training and advertised to all Lucas County CASA/GAL a panoply of CASA/GAL ongoing training sessions including virtual training by renowned state and national organizations.
- A total of 59 new CASA volunteers and Attorney/GALs were trained to become CASA/GAL in 2020.
- About two thirds of the new CASA/GAL recruited in 2020 were recruited after the pandemic hit, evidencing the tremendous success of the 100% virtual recruitment campaign.
- Lucas County CASA successfully passed a VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) audit in 2020.
- Each newly trained CASA volunteer in 2020 received a CASA Tool Kit filled with games, puzzles, playing cards, crafts and other activities that encourage play and conversation to aid in interviewing children.
- The Lucas County Staff Attorneys trained new Lucas County Children Services caseworkers on the role of the CASA/GAL and Lucas County CASA assisted in organizing the downtown graduation parade for graduating foster youth. ■

Citizen Review Board Disbanded

The Citizen Review Board (**CRB**) was disbanded in 2020. The CRB was comprised of volunteers who met twice a month to conduct a paper review of the status of abused, neglected, or dependent children in the care or custody of Lucas County Children Services. The CRB was created pursuant to Ohio law over forty years ago and before the use of computers. The pandemic helped to highlight that the important paper review work of child welfare cases done by the volunteer members of the CRB could instead efficiently be done by the Lucas County Juvenile Court Magistrates.

Amy Matuszewski,
FISCAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Lucas County Juvenile Court Fiscal Department's purpose is to oversee all fiscal transactions for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center, and the Youth Treatment Center.

The Fiscal Department is responsible for the following:

- the preparation of all division budgets;
- payroll management;
- disbursements of all collected fees and court costs;
- development and/or maintenance of all financial contracts, reports, and records;
- fiscal management of all state and federal grants;
- purchasing and procurement of supplies and equipment;

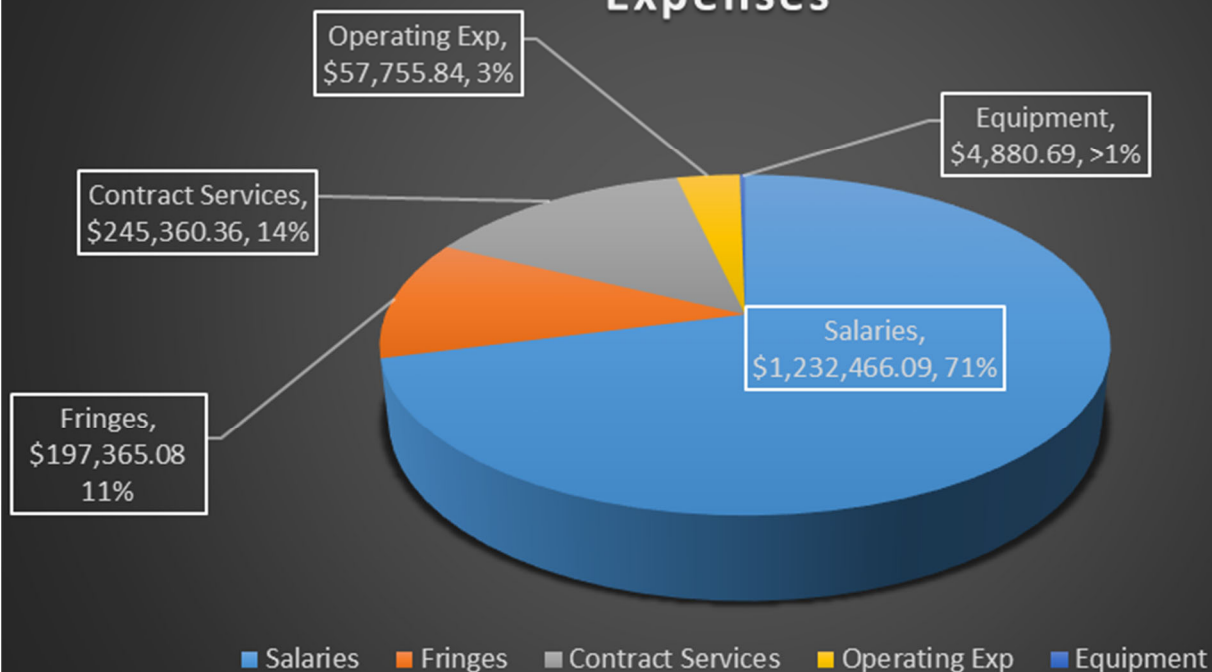
testing several financial reports in the Oracle Financial system.

- Collaborated with Lucas County Purchasing for additional payment methods for vendors and staff through utilization of a Procurement Card, Virtual Card Payment and Travel Card.
- Participated and assisted IJS in the development of the financial portion of the court's upcoming new case management system, JWorks.
- Assisted in the preparation and submission of several state and federal grant applications bringing additional funding to the court.
- Passed several Audits and Monitoring visits by local and state agencies from which the Juvenile Court receives funding. ■

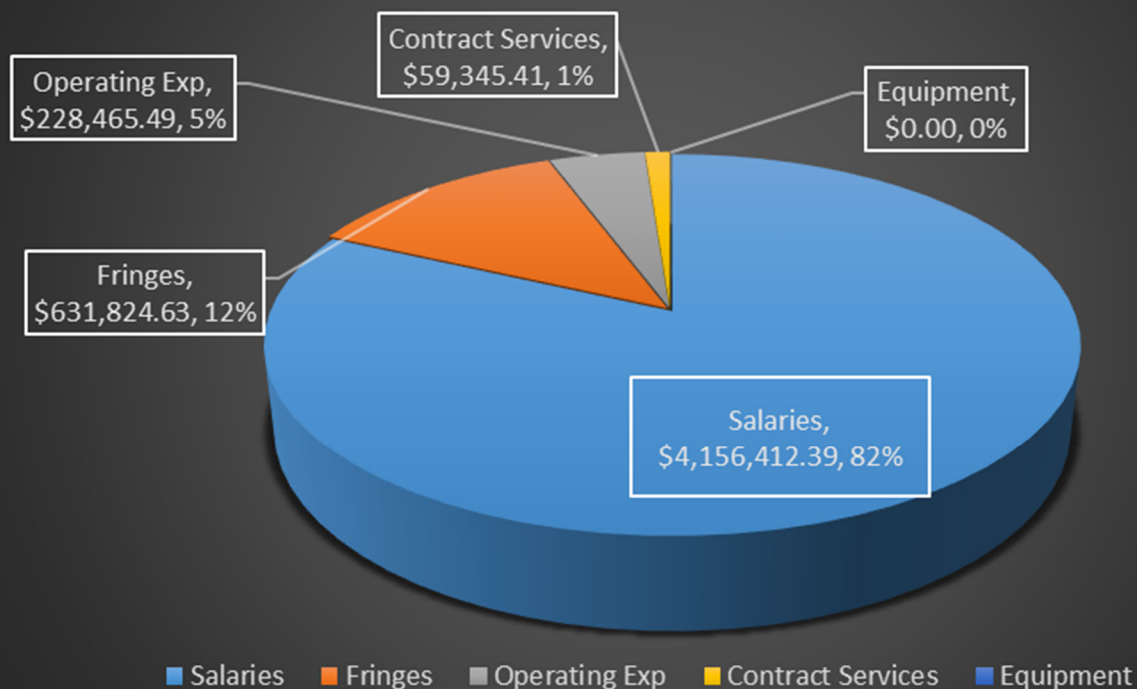
FISCAL – BUSINESS OFFICE 2020 ACHIEVEMENTS / ONGOING IMPROVEMENTS

- Managed just over \$14.5 million dollars in funding for the Juvenile Court, Juvenile Detention Center, and the Youth Treatment Center
- \$6.8 million in General Fund and Trust Account funds
- \$2 million in Youth Subsidy and Reclaim funds
- \$3 million in CCF funds (Community Corrections Facilities - Youth Treatment Center)
- \$700,000 in Title IV-E and Title IV-D funds
- \$1.75 million in Miscellaneous State and Federal Grants
- Worked with county administration in reducing our budgets due to reduced revenue caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Coordinated with Administration, Building Services, Facilities, and Integrated Justice Systems (IJS) in purchasing COVID-19 personal protection equipment, cleaning supplies, and technology necessary to keep employees and clients healthy and safe.
- Disbursement of the fine and court costs collected by the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office.
- Transitioned to Oracle, the county's new financial system that manages all financial activities of the county.
- Processed payments to our providers and vendors in a quick and efficient manner.
- Assisted Lucas County Information Systems (LCIS) in

Juvenile Detention 2020 General Fund Expenses



Juvenile Court 2020 General Fund Expenses



| JUVENILE COURT & DETENTION EXPENSES | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| LINE ITEM ACCOUNT | JUVENILE | DETENTION |
| Salaries (Elected Officials) | \$ 27,849.08 | \$ 0.00 |
| Salaries (Employees) | \$ 4,128,563.31 | \$ 1,232,466.09 |
| TOTAL SALARY ACCOUNT | \$ 4,156,412.39 | \$ 1,232,466.09 |
| OPERS | \$ 570,925.17 | \$ 179,872.25 |
| FICA | \$ 60,899.46 | \$ 17,492.83 |
| Contract Services | \$ 47,0985.82 | \$ 237,575.51 |
| Contract Repairs | \$ 12,259.59 | \$ 7,784.85 |
| Professional Services (Medical) | \$ 0.00 | \$ 8,350.22 |
| Visiting Judges Expenses | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Visiting Judges Per Diem | \$ 2,343.30 | \$ 0.00 |
| Transcripts | \$ 15,690.70 | \$ 0.00 |
| Witness Fees | \$ 273.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Gasoline | \$ 2,552.22 | \$ 0.00 |
| Supplies | \$ 43,437.32 | \$ 30,106.38 |
| Medical Supplies | \$ 0.00 | \$ 3,300.90 |
| Drug Testing | \$ 13,772.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Postage | \$ 65,302.06 | \$ 0.00 |
| Advertising / Printing | \$ 1,459.53 | \$ 0.00 |
| Motor Vehicles | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Copying | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Emergency Transportation | \$ 46.46 | \$ 0.00 |
| Telecommunications | \$ 65,979.89 | \$ 15,938.34 |
| Training | \$ 7,932.01 | \$ 60.00 |
| Membership Dues & Subscriptions | \$ 9,677.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Miscellaneous | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Equipment | \$ 0.00 | \$ 4,880.69 |
| TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES | \$ 919,635.53 | \$ 505,361.97 |
| TOTAL BUDGET EXPENSES | \$ 5,076,047.92 | \$ 1,737,828.06 |

| DESCRIPTION OF COURT COSTS, FINES AND FEES COLLECTED | |
|--|----------------------|
| Fines and Court Costs | \$ 54,579.44 |
| State Reparation Paid | \$ 24,632.20 |
| Traffic Law Library | \$ 1,238.25 |
| Traffic Cty. Highway | \$ 1,154.61 |
| Sheriff Fees | \$ 543.00 |
| Restitution Cash Payments | \$ 8,210.33 |
| Public Defender | \$ 814.00 |
| Children's Rights Collaborative | \$ 6,920.00 |
| Genetic Testing (Blood Testing Fees) | \$ 90.00 |
| Miscellaneous Revenue | \$ 811.00 |
| Township Fees | \$ 252.50 |
| Juvenile Court - Legal Research Fees | \$ 4,065.00 |
| Juvenile Court - Computer Automation Fees | \$ 14,856.90 |
| Juvenile Court - Postage Fees | \$ 4,507.00 |
| Juvenile Court - Mediation Services Fees | \$ 4,163.85 |
| Juvenile Court - Mediation Court Cost Fees | \$ 55,311.00 |
| Juvenile Court - Special Projects Fees | \$ 79,103.18 |
| Juvenile Court - Case Management | \$ 16,441.00 |
| Juvenile Court - Family Services | \$ 19,115.00 |
| TOTAL COURT COSTS/FINES/FEES | \$ 296,808.51 |

| DESCRIPTION OF OTHER REVENUE | |
|---|---------------------|
| Juvenile Assistance Trust Interest & Deposits | \$ 21,065.60 |
| Ohio Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment | \$ 62,681.04 |
| Indigent Driver Alcohol Drug Treatment | \$ 171.69 |
| TOTAL OTHER REVENUE | \$ 83,918.33 |

| DESCRIPTION OF GRANT AND SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED | |
|---|------------------------|
| Department of Youth Services Reclaim Ohio | \$ 0.00 |
| Department of Youth Services 510 Funds | \$ 595,710.00 |
| Department of Youth Services Targeted Reclaim | \$ 452,608.08 |
| Department of Youth Services 403 Funds (YTC) | \$ 2,918,037.45 |
| Greater Toledo Community Foundation (CASA) | \$ 32,020.00 |
| JAG - Community Detention / Electronic Monitoring | \$ 58,443.01 |
| JFS - Access & Visitation | \$ 19,036.83 |
| JFS - Truancy Mediation | \$ 2567.613.52 |
| JFS TANF - Case Management | \$ 823,441.02 |
| JFS TANF - Healthy Baby Court | \$ 56,770.71 |
| ODOT - Highway Crews | \$ 2,419.20 |
| OJJDP - Second Chance Act Re-Entry | \$ 81,397.59 |
| OMHAS - Family Drug Court | \$ 52,821.19 |
| OMHAS - Specialty Docket | \$ 50,000.00 |
| Supreme Court - CTC Security Technology | \$ 37,902.14 |
| Supreme Court - JDC/YTC Video Conferencing | \$ 14,981.50 |
| Title I - TPS Truancy Mediation | \$ 4,325.00 |
| Title II - Circles & Verses | \$ 20,000.00 |
| VAWA - Family Violence Intervention | \$ 18,978.19 |
| VOCA - CASA | \$ 204,376.38 |
| TOTAL GRANT & SUBSIDY FUNDS RECEIVED | \$ 5,709,881.81 |

| DESCRIPTION OF CONTRACT AND STATE REIMBURSEMENTS | |
|--|----------------------|
| Title IV-D Program Cost Center Reimbursement | \$ 378,294.06 |
| Title IV-E Foster Care Placement Reimbursement | \$ 96,492.20 |
| Title IV-E Administrative Reimbursement | \$ 126,172.74 |
| National School Lunch/Breakfast/Snack Program | \$ 116,001.66 |
| TOTAL CONTRACT & STATE REIMBURSEMENT | \$ 716,960.66 |

Diana Miller,
HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATOR

The Human Resources Department is committed to being a strategic, proactive partner of the Court. Human Resources (**HR**) acts as a liaison between employees and management, monitors compliance with employment laws and manages the Courts human resources to ensure Court goals and objectives are met. The primary mission of the Human Resources Department is to design and implement legally sound HR policies that will support Court goals and fulfill workforce needs as conditions change.

Core Human Resources Department responsibilities include:

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

2020 HIRING AND STAFFING RELATED STATISTICS

Statistics for hiring and staffing related concerns for the year 2020 are as follows:

- 12 Court staff were promoted or participated in a lateral move within the Court itself;
- 15 new hires from outside the Court;
- Turnover for the year 2020 totaled 51 positions with 16 resignations, 26 layoffs, 2 terminations, and 7 retirements.

The Human Resources Department received and processed over 475 employment applications

In 2021, Human Resources will continue to focus on the staffing and training needs of all departments within the Lucas County Juvenile Court.

Jennifer Burton, TRAINING COORDINATOR

OUR TRAINING POLICY AS STATED IN 3-6 OF THE EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK:

The Lucas County Juvenile Court recognizes that developing and maintaining job related knowledge and skill sets is essential to the efficiency of Court functions. In an effort to keep employees' skills current, and to the extent of available funding, the Court offers training to all eligible personnel. Training may include, but is not limited to, a combination of pre-service or orientation, on the job, in service, continuing education, seminars, and/or industry-related conferences.

Special training objectives may include improving each employee's job performance through training in all phases of Court processes and modern job related techniques. Individualized self-improvement programs may be offered to enhance career development of Court personnel.

All newly hired personnel will receive the minimum number of hours of new employee orientation and/or on-the-job training within their first year of employment with the Court. All personnel will also receive the minimum number of required in-service training hours per year following their first year of employment. Any training requests shall be pre-approved by the employee's immediate supervisor or Department Head. Each Juvenile Court employee will notify the Court Administrator or his/her designee, in writing, along with a Certificate of Completion/Attendance, of all training completed so that training hours may be properly documented. It is the responsibility of each individual employee to complete all required training within specified time frames.

LUCAS COUNTY JUVENILE COURT POSITION STATEMENT ON TRAINING:

The Lucas County Juvenile Court has a long and consistent history of providing our employees with a wide range of training opportunities. The purpose of training is to enhance and develop skills that are necessary to perform daily job responsibilities, as well as to support the philosophical framework inherent to the overarching goals and mission of the Court.

Furthermore, we are committed to provide opportunities for staff to share their training experiences with others as part of post-training integration at team meeting, case conferences, supervision meetings, as well as daily interaction with other colleagues.

Aligned with the mission, staff members are encouraged to identify training that will enhance their cultural competency skills. In addition, the Court is committed to training that will promote cultural diversity and sensitivity.

2020 TRAINING HIGHLIGHTS

2020 trainings started strong with a Civil Rights training for all staff and management here at Lucas County Juvenile Court. We completed a few other in person trainings before we were put on hold due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Over the 2020 Calendar Year, Lucas County Juvenile Court held All Staff Trainings on:

- Civil Rights and Harassment Training
- KRONOS Time System Training

We also held several additional Department Specific trainings including:

- Very Important Parent (**VIP**) groups / court ordered trainings for parents
- CASA trainings
- Ohio Youth Assessment System (**OYAS**) trainings
- Organizational Culture for all Administrators
- PREA

We look forward to 2021 and continuing on our course of providing tools and opportunities to help all employees and community members reach their highest potential. Our goals for 2021 include training on our core building blocks such as: Sexual Harassment, Civil Rights, Mutual Respect and Cultural Diversity, Ethics and LGBTIQ/SOGIE.. ■

Marcie Garlick, Esq., GENERAL COUNSEL
Joshua D. Draughon, Esq., STAFF ATTORNEY

Legal Department Achievements of 2020:

GENERAL COUNSEL

- Drafted and negotiated contracts, memoranda of understanding, and other agreements for services for youth/families, implementation of court programs, and funding requirements.
- Drafted over 192 judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges' rulings on objections and motions.
- Continual revision and simplification of procedures and forms for pro se litigants.
- Continual revision and simplification of judgment entry and decision language.
- Updated the Juvenile Court's records retention schedule for the Court and its departments.
- Ongoing regular meetings with Lucas County Children Services and the Lucas County Child Support Enforcement Agency regarding procedures and processing of cases.
- Review and revision of sealing and expungement procedures.
- Review and revision of public records requests procedures.
- Revisions of Local Rules 4 and 11, to update court costs, filing fees and mediation procedures and process.
- Draft and conducted staff training on overtime and remote work policies.
- Conduct confidential HR investigations.
- Posted for evidence, transcript and exhibit destruction.

ANNUALLY The Court's General Counsel drafts and negotiates contracts for services from community providers and placement agencies and also maintains knowledge of relevant rules, legislation, and case law to manage implementation of changes in the law.

Additional highlights include:

- responding to records requests from the public and the media for information and access to Court records,
- handling public complaints,
- working with Human Resources concerning employment law issues and investigations,
- advising Court administration and departments,
- coordinating with Magistrates on the resolution of matters before the Court, and
- providing research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

STAFF ATTORNEY

The Court's Staff Attorney primarily researches and drafts judgment entries for the Juvenile Court Judges. Additionally, the Staff Attorney provides assistance to the General Counsel with special projects and contract drafting and editing. The Staff Attorney also performs research and writing support for the Juvenile Court Judges.

MAGISTRATES

The Court's Magistrates are part of the Legal Department. In 2020, the Juvenile Court began the year with eight (8) Magistrates, however, after two retirements that occurred during the year, the Court ended the year by replacing one of the magistrates and with a vacancy for another. Magistrates are responsible for handling a wide range of both civil and delinquency court hearings. They have the authority to issue both decisions and orders. Decisions are recommendations that are submitted to the assigned Judge for final approval and in limited circumstances, they may issue an order that does not require formal approval, however, it may be subject to objection by any of the parties.

In 2020, 7,005 hearings were scheduled before the Magistrates of the Juvenile Court..

- **Implementation of Virtual Hearings – 2020** proved a challenging year as we had to determine how to best continue serving the public, while keeping our courtrooms accessible and ensuring everyone's safety. At the beginning of 2020, we lacked the technology to conduct virtual hearings, however, by the end of the year, we were successfully conducting multiple virtual hearings weekly.
- **Quality Hearing Project –** In 2020 we began regular meetings with Lucas County Children Services (LCCS) staff and local public defense attorneys to review ways in which the Court could improve parent participation in all aspects of the Dependency, Neglect and Abuse hearing process. A past study indicated a low parent participation in the Reasonable Efforts Hearing (REH) otherwise known as Annual Review, mostly due to the parent's ongoing participation in LCCS reunification services. In an effort to minimize conflict and maximize parent participation, we began collaborative discussions with LCCS to organize the REH to coincide or immediately follow the LCCS reunification and case plan review with the parent. Ultimately, we were unable to coordinate the two meetings, however, COVID-19 required us to rethink

the way we conduct hearings and as a result, many of our review type hearings were moved to a virtual format. REH were one of the first move to the virtual format, which allows the parents and their attorneys to appear via zoom, thereby, removing some of the barriers that parents would have had to having physically appear in the court. As a result, an increase in parent participation in the REH has been reported.

The past study, conducted by the Ohio Court Improvement Program (CIP), looked at fifteen (15) sites around the state and sampled eighteen (18) hearings from Lucas County. Of those sampled, nine (9) were Shelter Care hearings and nine (9) were Annual Review hearings. One measure of the hearing quality was the presence of key parties. In 2017, our parent participation at the Annual Review was 56% for mothers and 44% for fathers. When we met with LCCS staff and defense counsel, we were told that many parents are unable to participate in the Annual Review because of several barriers, such as; work, child care, case plan services/requirements, travel/time it takes to appear in court and the scheduled time of our hearings. After several discussions on ways we could collaborate to remove parental barriers, the end result was conducting the Annual Reviews via zoom. This would enable parents to attend with less of a time commitment, and from remote locations. A small sample of Annual Review hearings from March 2021, indicates that the remote hearings is helping to improve parental participation in the hearing process. Of the twenty-four (24) cases sampled; 71% of mothers either participated or were physically unable to participate due to being deceased or hospitalized, resulting in a 15% increase. Likewise, 71% of fathers either participated or were physically unable to participate due to deceased, incapacitated or unknown/unable to located, resulting in a 27% increase. Interestingly, we also found that only 25% of fathers willfully failed to participate, in contrast to 29% of mothers who willfully failed to participate in the zoom hearing.

benefit of families of the Juvenile Court.

Committees – Members of the Legal Department also perform in various leadership roles by serving on or chairing committees within the Court and providing training/education for Court staff and for judicial officers.

Transitioning to Remote Work – 2020 proved a challenging, yet rewarding year, as the Court had to quickly adjust to a remote work setting. At the beginning of 2020, very few of our staff had the capability, to work remotely, but by the end of 2020, nearly all staff were successfully working remotely. Through the use of grant funding, needed equipment and licensing were acquired to allow all of the Court's Legal Staff to work remotely, without sacrificing services to the public.

2020 MAGISTRATES

Brenda Rutledge - retired August 2020

Pam Field

Sue Cairl - retired November 2020

Linda Sorah

Laura Restivo

Robert Jones

Neda Adya

Carmile Akande

Matthew Mundrick – began September 2020 ■

| 2017 Annual Review Hearings Parties Present | |
|---|--------|
| Mother | Father |
| 56% | 44% |

| 2021 Annual Review Hearings Parties Present | |
|--|--------|
| Mother | Father |
| 71% | 71% |

Virtual hearings are a new way of conducting business, while we were unsure of them at first, we have navigated through most of our uneasiness and have been able to see the reward and benefit they have on our customers. We hope to continue improving upon our use of technology in 2021 and to continue its use for the

The **COURT STATISTICAL REPORT** consists of four sections:

- Section I is devoted to Traffic information.
- Section II is dedicated to Delinquency data.
- Section III contains Detention data.
- Section IV contains the 2020 Ohio Supreme Court Report categorized by Judge. (The Ohio Supreme Court Report is a standard report that is created monthly and sent to the Ohio Supreme Court to ensure proper case flow.)

In Section I, the data is based on the date the violation occurred. In Section II, the data presented is arrest data and it includes all cases that the court received in 2020. The received date is when the complaint is entered into the Juvenile Court's case management system. In Section III, the Juvenile Detention Center data is based on all bookings that occurred in 2020.

In an effort to maintain equity and transparency, most of the sections will contain cross tabulations of race, sex, geographic data and offense data. When possible, a five year trend of the data will be provided.

The data displayed is a sample of the available data. If a public data request is needed, please contact Lucas County Juvenile Court's General Counsel via phone at 419-213-6849, or via email at mcousi@co.lucas.oh.us. ■

TABLE A1:

2020 TRAFFIC CHARGES BROKEN DOWN BY RACE

| CHARGE | ASIAN |
|--------------|----------|
| Speeding | 100% |
| Total | 1 |

| CHARGE | BLACK |
|--------------------|------------|
| License Violation | 30% |
| Failure to Yield | 18% |
| Failure to Control | 18% |
| Safety | 8% |
| Lane Violation | 7% |
| Total | 328 |

| CHARGE | LATINOS |
|-------------------|-----------|
| License Violation | 42% |
| Safety | 13% |
| Failure to Yield | 8% |
| Speeding | 8% |
| Other | 8% |
| Total | 24 |

| CHARGE | WHITE |
|--------------------|------------|
| Failure to Control | 27% |
| Speeding | 27% |
| Failure to Yield | 18% |
| License Violation | 11% |
| Lane Violation | 5% |
| Total | 563 |

| CHARGE | UNKNOWN |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Failure to Control | 32% |
| Speeding | 26% |
| Failure to Yield | 16% |
| License Violation | 16% |
| Safety | 5% |
| Total | 19 |

| CHARGE | OTHER |
|--------------------|-----------|
| License Violation | 36% |
| Failure to Control | 27% |
| Speeding | 9% |
| Failure to Yield | 9% |
| Lane Violation | 9% |
| Total | 11 |

TABLE A2:

2020 TRAFFIC CHARGES - 5 YEAR TREND

| CATEGORY OF CHARGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 5 YEAR TOTAL |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Failure to Control | 23% | 23% | 23% | 25% | 23% | 23% |
| Speeding | 20% | 24% | 24% | 20% | 19% | 21% |
| License Violation | 16% | 13% | 14% | 17% | 19% | 16% |
| Failure to Yield | 14% | 14% | 14% | 14% | 18% | 15% |
| Safety | 10% | 10% | 7% | 7% | 5% | 8% |
| TOTAL | 1621 | 1262 | 1314 | 1180 | 946 | 6323 |

TABLE A3:

2020 INDIVIDUAL YOUTH - CASES AND CHARGES BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND RACE

| SEX / RACE | YOUTH | CASES FILED | CHARGES FILED |
|------------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| FEMALE - BLACK | 72 | 82 | 118 |
| FEMALE - WHITE | 185 | 199 | 232 |
| FEMALE - LATINA | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| FEMALE - ASIAN | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| FEMALE - OTHER | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| FEMALE - UNKNOWN | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| MALE - BLACK | 110 | 124 | 210 |
| MALE - WHITE | 261 | 271 | 329 |
| MALE - LATINO | 5 | 7 | 15 |
| MALE - ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MALE - OTHER | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| MALE - UNKNOWN | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| UNKNOWN - WHITE | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 663 | 717 | 946 |

TABLE A4:

2020 INDIVIDUAL YOUTH - CASES AND CHARGES - 5 YEAR TREND

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| YOUTHS | 1090 | 941 | 970 | 867 | 663 |
| CASES FILED | 1245 | 1050 | 1067 | 951 | 717 |
| CHARGES FILED | 1621 | 1262 | 1314 | 1180 | 946 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE B1:
2020 CASES RECEIVED BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND RACE

| SEX | RACE | UNOFFICIAL | OFFICIAL | ADJUDICATED | TOTAL |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| FEMALE | BLACK | 126 | 240 | 50 | 366 |
| FEMALE | WHITE | 51 | 103 | 19 | 154 |
| FEMALE | LATINA | 4 | 9 | 3 | 13 |
| FEMALE | ASIAN | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| FEMALE | OTHER | 17 | 26 | 4 | 43 |
| FEMALE | UNKNOWN | 24 | 13 | 0 | 37 |
| MALE | BLACK | 143 | 653 | 296 | 796 |
| MALE | WHITE | 90 | 190 | 54 | 280 |
| MALE | LATINO | 9 | 16 | 7 | 25 |
| MALE | ASIAN | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| MALE | OTHER | 16 | 31 | 10 | 47 |
| MALE | UNKNOWN | 45 | 18 | 0 | 63 |
| UNKNOWN | WHITE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | 13 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| TOTAL | | 542 | 1309 | 444 | 1851 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

Table B2:

2020 Cases Received Broken Down by Sex and Race - 5 Year Trend

| SEX | RACE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| FEMALE | BLACK | 674 | 599 | 606 | 718 | 366 |
| FEMALE | WHITE | 349 | 343 | 279 | 300 | 154 |
| FEMALE | LATINA | 28 | 25 | 33 | 37 | 13 |
| FEMALE | ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| FEMALE | OTHER | 33 | 36 | 34 | 122 | 43 |
| FEMALE | UNKNOWN | 56 | 35 | 56 | 7 | 37 |
| MALE | BLACK | 1240 | 1120 | 1146 | 1176 | 796 |
| MALE | WHITE | 727 | 680 | 617 | 546 | 280 |
| MALE | LATINO | 60 | 48 | 33 | 39 | 25 |
| MALE | ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| MALE | OTHER | 48 | 43 | 47 | 158 | 47 |
| MALE | UNKNOWN | 48 | 41 | 64 | 9 | 63 |
| UNKNOWN | BLACK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| UNKNOWN | WHITE | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | 16 | 12 | 33 | 0 | 16 |
| TOTAL | | 3280 | 2982 | 2949 | 3157 | 1851 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE B3:

2020 CASES RECEIVED BROKEN DOWN BY ZIP CODE

| ZIP CODE | FEMALE - BLACK | FEMALE - WHITE | FEMALE - LATINA | FEMALE - ASIAN | FEMALE - OTHER | FEMALE - UNKNOWN | MALE - BLACK | MALE - WHITE | MALE - LATINO | MALE - ASIAN | MALE - OTHER | MALE - UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN - WHITE | UNKNOWN - OTHER | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 43601 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 43602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 43604 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 103 |
| 43605 | 26 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 36 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 149 |
| 43606 | 32 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 42 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| 43607 | 46 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 95 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 175 |
| 43608 | 40 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 136 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 211 |
| 43609 | 30 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 78 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 157 |
| 43610 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 83 |
| 43611 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 75 |
| 43612 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 90 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 169 |
| 43613 | 21 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 31 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| 43614 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 56 |
| 43615 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 55 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 106 |
| 43616 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |
| 43617 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 43618 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43619 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 43620 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| 43623 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 43624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lucas | 12 | 32 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 86 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 183 |
| Out of Area | 10 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| TOTAL | 366 | 154 | 13 | 4 | 43 | 37 | 796 | 280 | 25 | 6 | 47 | 63 | 1 | 16 | 1851 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE B4:
2020 CASES RECEIVED BROKEN DOWN BY ZIP CODE - 5 YEAR TREND

| ZIP CODE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 43601 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| 43602 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 43604 | 177 | 150 | 147 | 150 | 103 |
| 43605 | 409 | 368 | 270 | 289 | 149 |
| 43606 | 138 | 177 | 144 | 135 | 100 |
| 43607 | 294 | 245 | 246 | 316 | 175 |
| 43608 | 249 | 200 | 243 | 210 | 211 |
| 43609 | 399 | 282 | 337 | 371 | 157 |
| 43610 | 97 | 106 | 110 | 87 | 83 |
| 43611 | 108 | 83 | 134 | 129 | 75 |
| 43612 | 230 | 244 | 256 | 302 | 169 |
| 43613 | 205 | 182 | 218 | 297 | 106 |
| 43614 | 77 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 56 |
| 43615 | 237 | 235 | 201 | 229 | 106 |
| 43616 | 81 | 89 | 62 | 71 | 39 |
| 43617 | 22 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| 43618 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 43619 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 43620 | 68 | 53 | 48 | 58 | 49 |
| 43623 | 42 | 70 | 73 | 49 | 11 |
| 43624 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Lucas | 316 | 311 | 258 | 269 | 183 |
| Out of Area | 113 | 73 | 66 | 76 | 55 |
| TOTAL | 3280 | 2982 | 2949 | 3075 | 1851 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE B5:

2020 CASES RECEIVED BROKEN DOWN BY AGE AT THE TIME OF FILING

| RACE/SEX | AGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|---|---|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|---------|-------|
| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | UNKNOWN | TOTAL |
| Black Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 49 | 73 | 71 | 75 | 71 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 366 |
| White Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 25 | 42 | 40 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 154 |
| Latina Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Asian Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Other Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| Unknown Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| Black Male | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 32 | 63 | 180 | 152 | 182 | 155 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 796 |
| White Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 34 | 41 | 50 | 59 | 81 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 |
| Latino Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Asian Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Other Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 |
| Unknown Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 63 |
| Unknown White | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Unknown Unknown | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 88 | 204 | 371 | 344 | 411 | 381 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1851 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE B6:

2020 CASES RECEIVED BROKEN DOWN BY AGE AT TIME OF FILING - 5 YEAR

| AGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 15 |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| 10 | 18 | 15 | 18 | 23 | 3 | 74 |
| 11 | 49 | 62 | 52 | 65 | 27 | 255 |
| 12 | 154 | 125 | 203 | 175 | 88 | 745 |
| 13 | 327 | 258 | 283 | 370 | 204 | 1442 |
| 14 | 434 | 418 | 439 | 483 | 372 | 2146 |
| 15 | 633 | 611 | 594 | 614 | 344 | 2796 |
| 16 | 860 | 770 | 723 | 685 | 411 | 3449 |
| 17 | 755 | 706 | 614 | 689 | 381 | 3145 |
| 18 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 23 | 15 | 86 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Unknown | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 3280 | 2982 | 6262 | 3157 | 1851 | 14216 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE CI:

2020 TRUANCY CHARGES BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND RACE

| SEX | RACE | ADJUDICATED | DISMISSED | UNOFFICIAL | PENDING | TOTAL |
|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|-------|
| FEMALE | BLACK | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| FEMALE | OTHER | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| FEMALE | UNKNOWN | 1 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 26 |
| FEMALE | WHITE | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| MALE | BLACK | 0 | 4 | 23 | 1 | 28 |
| MALE | LATINO | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MALE | OTHER | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| MALE | UNKNOWN | 0 | 2 | 25 | 10 | 37 |
| MALE | WHITE | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Total | | 1 | 8 | 94 | 25 | 128 |

2020

HABITUAL TRUANCY DATA OVERVIEW:

QUESTION: What number of children are placed in alternatives to an adjudication of truancy as per R.C. 2151.27(G)?

ANSWER: All truancy complaints are referred to mediation (and thus, offered an alternative to adjudication). Mediation is the court's official alternative to adjudication for truant children. Therefore, there were **128** children placed in mediation as an alternative to adjudication.

QUESTION: What are the number of children who successfully completed alternatives to adjudication?

ANSWER: Of the **128** cases in which children were placed in mediation as an alternative to adjudication, **94** of these cases successfully completed the alternative to adjudication.

QUESTION: What number of children failed to complete alternatives to adjudication and were adjudicated unruly.

ANSWER: A total of **8** truancy cases failed to complete mediation. Of those 8 truancy cases that failed to complete mediation, **1** case was adjudicated unruly.

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE D1:

2020 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

| | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| NEW COMMITMENTS | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| RE-COMMITMENTS | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL COMMITMENTS | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| PAROLE REVOCATIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JUDICIAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 0 | 14 |

TABLE D2:

2020 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES BROKEN DOWN BY FELONY LEVEL

| | COMMITMENTS | REVOCATIONS / JUDICIAL RELEASE VIOLATIONS | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| MURDER | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FELONY 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| FELONY 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FELONY 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FELONY 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| FELONY 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 14 | 0 | 14 |

TABLE D3:

2020 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES BROKEN DOWN BY RACE

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| BLACK | 11 |
| WHITE | 2 |
| OTHER | 1 |
| TOTAL | 10 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE D4:

2020 COMMITMENTS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES - 5 YEAR TREND

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NEW COMMITMENTS | 12 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 13 |
| RE-COMMITMENTS | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| PAROLE REVOCATIONS | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 14 |

TABLE D5:

2020 COMMITMENTS AND REVOCATIONS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY RACE AND GENDER

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICAN AMERICAN | 12 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 11 |
| CAUCASIAN | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| HISPANIC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MALES | 16 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 14 |
| FEMALES | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 14 |

TABLE D6:

2020 REVOCATION OF COMMITMENTS THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY SEX

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| MALES | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEMALES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE D7:

2020 COMMITMENTS AND REVOCATIONS TO THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES - 5 YEAR TREND

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TOTAL COMMITMENTS | 16 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 14 |
| TOTAL REVOCATIONS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 16 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 14 |

TABLE E1:

2020 CERTIFICATION CHARGES (YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO BE TRIED AS AN ADULT)

| CHARGE | COUNTS |
|---------------------------|--------|
| RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY | 1 |
| AGGRAVATED ROBBERY | 1 |
| FELONIOUS ASSAULT | 1 |
| MURDER | 3 |

TABLE E2:

**2020 CERTIFICATION CHARGES (YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO BE TRIED AS AN ADULT)
BROKEN DOWN BY SEX**

| SEX | COUNTS |
|--------|--------|
| MALE | 5 |
| FEMALE | 1 |

TABLE E3:

**2020 CERTIFICATION CHARGES (YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO BE TRIED AS AN ADULT)
BROKEN DOWN BY RACE**

| RACE | COUNTS |
|--------|--------|
| WHITE | 0 |
| BLACK | 6 |
| LATINO | 0 |
| OTHER | 0 |

II. DELINQUENCY STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE E4:

**2020 CERTIFICATION CHARGES (YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO BE TRIED AS AN ADULT)
BROKEN DOWN BY AGE**

| AGE | COUNTS |
|-----|--------|
| 15 | 1 |
| 17 | 2 |
| 18 | 3 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F1:

2020 DETENTION BOOKINGS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND RACE

| SEX | RACE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| FEMALE | BLACK | 229 | 171 | 194 | 221 | 138 | 953 |
| FEMALE | WHITE | 84 | 86 | 84 | 73 | 61 | 388 |
| FEMALE | LATINO | 4 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 7 | 42 |
| FEMALE | OTHER | 9 | 12 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 70 |
| FEMALE | UNKNOWN | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| MALE | BLACK | 608 | 468 | 539 | 551 | 405 | 2571 |
| MALE | WHITE | 201 | 193 | 193 | 153 | 89 | 829 |
| MALE | LATINO | 16 | 18 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 66 |
| MALE | ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| MALE | OTHER | 31 | 14 | 13 | 38 | 22 | 118 |
| MALE | UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| UNKNOWN | UNKNOWN | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | | 1182 | 971 | 1051 | 1086 | 770 | 5060 |

TABLE F2:

2020 DETENTION BOOKINGS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY AGE

| AGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 16 |
| 12 | 58 | 30 | 63 | 56 | 32 | 239 |
| 13 | 117 | 88 | 86 | 115 | 64 | 470 |
| 14 | 156 | 137 | 155 | 186 | 146 | 780 |
| 15 | 255 | 191 | 195 | 198 | 156 | 995 |
| 16 | 286 | 266 | 273 | 245 | 188 | 1258 |
| 17 | 290 | 243 | 260 | 257 | 173 | 1222 |
| 18 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 19 | 5 | 66 |
| 19 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 1182 | 971 | 1051 | 1086 | 770 | 5060 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F3:

2020 DETENTION BOOKINGS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT TIME OF BOOKING

| CHARGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 174 | 178 | 170 | 140 | 131 | 793 |
| UNRULY | 90 | 79 | 93 | 111 | 95 | 468 |
| VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER | 54 | 53 | 64 | 65 | 41 | 277 |
| RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY | 49 | 23 | 49 | 26 | 37 | 184 |
| OBSTRUCTION OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS | 38 | 42 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 167 |
| THEFT | 39 | 39 | 46 | 26 | 28 | 178 |
| ASSAULT | 49 | 26 | 57 | 60 | 23 | 215 |
| UNRULY / CURFEW | 37 | 20 | 16 | 38 | 22 | 133 |
| ROBBERY | 29 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 87 |
| WARRANT - GREEN | 16 | 9 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 99 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F4:

2020 DETENTION BOOKINGS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY ZIP CODE

| ZIP CODE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 43601 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| 43602 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 43604 | 73 | 60 | 64 | 62 | 41 | 300 |
| 43605 | 128 | 116 | 110 | 101 | 62 | 517 |
| 43606 | 47 | 63 | 55 | 63 | 55 | 283 |
| 43607 | 148 | 93 | 113 | 156 | 81 | 591 |
| 43608 | 99 | 95 | 92 | 72 | 96 | 454 |
| 43609 | 164 | 109 | 123 | 123 | 73 | 592 |
| 43610 | 58 | 39 | 48 | 45 | 39 | 229 |
| 43611 | 39 | 11 | 47 | 51 | 32 | 180 |
| 43612 | 72 | 83 | 90 | 98 | 67 | 410 |
| 43613 | 67 | 50 | 60 | 67 | 32 | 276 |
| 43614 | 17 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 113 |
| 43615 | 105 | 76 | 54 | 69 | 41 | 345 |
| 43616 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 73 |
| 43617 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 20 |
| 43619 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| 43620 | 26 | 22 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 129 |
| 43623 | 6 | 14 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 55 |
| 43624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LUCAS COUNTY | 70 | 66 | 72 | 59 | 53 | 320 |
| OUT OF AREA | 36 | 25 | 25 | 39 | 27 | 152 |
| TOTAL | 1182 | 971 | 1051 | 1086 | 770 | 5060 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F5:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY SEX AND RACE

| SEX | RACE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|--------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| FEMALE | BLACK | 161 | 117 | 129 | 170 | 89 | 665 |
| FEMALE | WHITE | 63 | 64 | 63 | 54 | 41 | 288 |
| FEMALE | LATINA | 4 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 32 |
| FEMALE | ASIAN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| FEMALE | OTHER | 8 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 16 | 51 |
| FEMALE | UNKNOWN | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| MALE | BLACK | 480 | 389 | 433 | 467 | 328 | 2014 |
| MALE | WHITE | 157 | 149 | 150 | 124 | 62 | 645 |
| MALE | LATINO | 13 | 15 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 53 |
| MALE | ASIAN | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| MALE | OTHER | 26 | 13 | 9 | 25 | 17 | 82 |
| MALE | UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | | 912 | 762 | 806 | 880 | 569 | 3929 |

TABLE F6:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY AGE

| AGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 11 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| 12 | 44 | 23 | 44 | 38 | 18 | 149 |
| 13 | 81 | 64 | 60 | 83 | 42 | 288 |
| 14 | 128 | 101 | 112 | 156 | 109 | 497 |
| 15 | 204 | 148 | 148 | 166 | 112 | 666 |
| 16 | 216 | 216 | 211 | 198 | 141 | 841 |
| 17 | 221 | 195 | 213 | 214 | 137 | 843 |
| 18 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 55 |
| 19 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 912 | 762 | 806 | 880 | 569 | 3360 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F7:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY MOST SERIOUS CHARGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION

| CHARGE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| DOMESTIC VIOLENCE | 174 | 178 | 170 | 140 | 131 | 793 |
| UNRULY | 90 | 79 | 93 | 111 | 95 | 468 |
| VIOLATION OF COURT ORDER | 54 | 53 | 64 | 65 | 41 | 277 |
| RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY | 49 | 23 | 49 | 26 | 37 | 184 |
| OBSTRUCTION OF OFFICIAL BUSINESS | 38 | 42 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 167 |
| THEFT | 39 | 39 | 46 | 26 | 28 | 178 |
| ASSAULT | 49 | 26 | 57 | 60 | 23 | 215 |
| UNRULY / CURFEW | 37 | 20 | 16 | 38 | 22 | 133 |
| ROBBERY | 29 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 87 |
| WARRANT - GREEN | 16 | 9 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 99 |

TABLE F8:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION | 26.9 | 25.1 | 34.6 | 33.9 | 27.2 |

TABLE F9:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY AVERAGE LENGTH

| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | 9.4 | 10.6 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 18.7 |

III. DETENTION STATISTIC TABLES

TABLE F10:

2020 DETENTION ADMISSIONS - 5 YEAR TREND BROKEN DOWN BY ZIP CODE

| ZIP CODE | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | TOTAL |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 43601 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| 43602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 43604 | 57 | 51 | 46 | 51 | 37 | 242 |
| 43605 | 102 | 85 | 87 | 78 | 37 | 389 |
| 43606 | 37 | 54 | 35 | 46 | 42 | 214 |
| 43607 | 117 | 72 | 79 | 127 | 60 | 455 |
| 43608 | 78 | 74 | 73 | 60 | 71 | 356 |
| 43609 | 124 | 84 | 99 | 96 | 47 | 450 |
| 43610 | 44 | 28 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 172 |
| 43611 | 33 | 6 | 31 | 40 | 18 | 128 |
| 43612 | 53 | 69 | 74 | 84 | 53 | 333 |
| 43613 | 50 | 38 | 44 | 55 | 22 | 209 |
| 43614 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 12 | 86 |
| 43615 | 84 | 57 | 42 | 61 | 35 | 279 |
| 43616 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 57 |
| 43617 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| 43619 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| 43620 | 19 | 17 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 105 |
| 43623 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 38 |
| 43624 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LUCAS COUNTY | 57 | 57 | 59 | 53 | 40 | 266 |
| OUT OF AREA | 25 | 22 | 23 | 31 | 23 | 124 |
| TOTAL | 912 | 762 | 806 | 880 | 569 | 3929 |

**Denise Navarre Cubbon,
ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE**

FORM D

BETWEEN 1/2020 AND 12/2020

LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUVENILE DIVISION

DENISE NAVARRE CUBBON, ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE

[illegible]

FORM D

BETWEEN 1/2020 AND 12/2020

LUCAS COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUVENILE DIVISION

CONNIE F. ZEMMELMAN, JUDGE

[illegible]

JUDGES

Denise Navarre-Cubbon, Administrative Judge

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Maria Arriaga | Office Manager II |
| Brittany Meridieth | Bailiff |

Connie F. Zimmelman, Judge

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Kristen Blake | Specialty Dockets Manager |
| Lindsey Gillig | Bailiff |
| Keesha James | Office Manager II |
| Kathy Gonyea | Clerk IV |

ADMINISTRATION

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Said M. Orra | Court Administrator |
| Joshua Draughon | Staff Attorney |
| Marcie Garlick | General Counsel |
| Dawn Roberts | Administrative Assistant |

ASSESSMENT CENTER

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Jim Sworden | Assessment Center Director |
| Floyd Boatman | Surveillance Officer |
| Hans Giller | Family Violence Counselor |
| Modenia Guy | Assessment Center Case Officer |
| Jerricka Jagodzinski | Assessment Center Case Officer |
| Debbie Lipson | Misdemeanor Services & Family Preservation Director |
| Kristen McClain | Family Violence Intervention Coordinator |
| Mary Neiderhauser | Community Detention Manager |
| William Sweat | Assessment Center Case Officer |
| Pete Wilson | Community Detention Officer |
| Cate Watts | Misdemeanor Services |

BUILDING SERVICES

| | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| Bob Muir | Building Services Manager |
|----------|---------------------------|

BUSINESS OFFICE/FISCAL

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Amy Matuszewski | Finance Director |
| Laurie Bayles | Grants Manager |
| Julie Leichy | Administrative Assistant |
| Tonia Wilson | Bookkeeper |

CASA/CRB

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Judy Leb | Director |
| Rochelle Abou-Arraj | Staff Attorney |
| Mary Bohnett | Emancipation Specialist |
| Courtney Cecil | Secretary |
| Susan DeAngelis | CRB-Office Manager |
| Melody Piller | Recruitment/Retention Coordinator |
| Emily Richter | Staff Attorney |
| Karen Sawmiller | Secretary |

CLERK'S OFFICE

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Heather J. Fournier | Chief Deputy Clerk/Administrator |
| Stacey Bliss | Clerk Manager |
| Stacey Finley | Clerk Manager |
| Beth Gunn | Clerk Manager |
| Merissa Archambeau | Deputy Clerk |
| Heather Cairl | Deputy Clerk |
| Deidra Cattladge | Deputy Clerk |
| Cassandra Coley | Deputy Clerk |
| Andrea Davenport | Deputy Clerk |
| Kathleen Evans | Deputy Clerk |
| Dale Frantz | Deputy Clerk |
| Pamela Hairston | Deputy Clerk |
| Courtney Kujawa | Deputy Clerk |
| Norma Henning | Deputy Clerk |
| Susanna Hetrick | Deputy Clerk |
| Nora Ketchum | Deputy Clerk |
| Sandy Konwinski | Deputy Clerk |
| Ginger Morgan | Deputy Clerk |
| Patti Pitzen | Deputy Clerk |
| Karen Schimmel | Deputy Clerk |
| Elaine Segura | Bookkeeper |
| Deborah Stuart | Deputy Clerk |
| Faye Thompson | Deputy Clerk |
| Kelly Toska-Reyna | Deputy Clerk |
| Breanne Vincent | Deputy Clerk |
| Alan Washington | Deputy Clerk |

COURT REPORTER

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Gina Perales | Court Reporter |
|--------------|----------------|

DETENTION

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dan Jones | Administrator of Residential Services |
| Kasey VanWormer | Director of Juvenile Services |
| Cassie Alston | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Veronica Banks | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Felicia Beacham | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Sonya Bigsby | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Kim Blackmon | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Darryl Clayton | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Taylor Cunningham | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Joseph Davis | Detention Manager |
| Sean Delaney | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Charles Dixon | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Darius Dotson | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Ieasha Duffy | Detention Manager |
| Josephine Elston | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Carla Ford | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Valrie Gilliam | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Paul Hall | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Misti Horton | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Adrienne Jackson | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Tony Johnson | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Michele Kaminski | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Dustin Kilpatrick | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Christian Mauter | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Brandon McClinton | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| William Metzler | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Peatra Phelps | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Matthew Phillips | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Amber Piekos | Administrative Assistant |
| Jim Richardson | Detention & Intake Manager |
| Thomas Rowe | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Denise Simpson | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Delmon Smith | Detention Manager |
| Justin Smith | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Anthony Turner | Detention Manager |
| Bryan Twitchell | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Julia White | Juvenile Detention Officer |
| Stephen Wolfe | Detention Manager |
| Verna Woods | Juvenile Detention Officer |

HUMAN RESOURCES

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Diana Miller | Director |
| Jennifer Burton | Training Coordinator |
| Ryan Bolfa | Human Resources Coordinator |

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Eric Zatzko | Director of LC IJS |
| Malynda Densmore | Systems Analyst |
| Steve Snyder | Systems Analyst |
| Chris Veitch | LCIS Network Technician |

Chuck Vogelbacher

Systems Analyst/Programmer

MAGISTRATES

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Nedal Adya | Magistrate |
| Carmille Akande | Magistrate |
| Pamela Field | Magistrate |
| Robert Jones | Magistrate |
| Matthew Mundrick | Magistrate |
| Laura Restivo | Magistrate |
| Linda Sorah | Magistrate |

MEDIATION

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Shari Blackwood | Mediator/ Program Assistant |
| Margaret DiSalle | Project Specialist |
| Jamie Putman | Educational Specialist |
| Monica Rudman | Office Manager |

MEDICAL CLINIC

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Kari Hepfinger | Licensed Practical Nurse |
| Christy Pacer | Licensed Practical Nurse |
| Tracy Vassel | Licensed Practical Nurse |

PROBATION

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Demecia Wilson | Chief P.O. / Administrator |
| Kineka Wallace | Assistant Administrator |
| Cheryl Bath | Day Treatment Coordinator |
| Tim Bauerschmidt | Probation Officer (JSBT) |
| Gary Butler | Restorative Services Coordinator |
| Alicia Cathcart | Probation Officer |
| Lisa Demko | LCCS Liaison / RS Manager |
| Marcus Kelly | Probation Officer |
| LaTasha McIntosh | Probation Officer |
| Angela Morgan | Probation Officer (JSBT) |
| Samira Murphy | Resource Specialist |
| Ebony Porter | Educational Specialist |
| Elizabeth Sepeda | Initiatives & Reform Program Officer |
| Mamie Walker | Probation Officer |
| William Weis | JSBT Program Supervisor |
| Duane Welch | Probation Officer |
| Iris Wright | Probation Officer |

RESEARCH / DATA

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| John McManus | Research Analyst |
|--------------|------------------|

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Chalise Morris | Job Coach |
| Amanda O'Neill | Program Manager |

YOUTH TREATMENT CENTER

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Dan Jones | Administrator of Residential Services |
| Steven Fruchey | Senior Supervisor |
| Bryan Adams | Residential Specialist |
| Tiffany Brewster | Lead Primary Counselor |
| Cartlidge, Dayshah | Residential Specialist |
| Jon Coleman | Residential Specialist/Shift Leader |
| Gregory Copeland | Residential Specialist |
| Ricky Evans | Residential Specialist |
| Mark Ferrell | Residential Specialist |
| Andrea Fisher | Supervisor |
| Lori Gerity | Residential Specialist |
| Lonnie Ghee | Residential Specialist |
| Justine Gilmer | Residential Specialist |
| Darlene Harris | Control Booth Operator |
| Satonda Horton | Control Booth Operator |
| Courtney Jones | Residential Specialist/Shift Leader |
| Melinda Koczorowski | Residential Specialist |
| Brittany Kurtz | Residential Specialist |
| Brittany Martineau | Residential Specialist |
| Chris Martinez | Primary Counselor |
| Tammy McArthur | Control Booth Operator |
| Devon McCreary | Residential Specialist |
| Tommie McMullen | Residential Specialist |
| Tanya Meyers | Control Booth Operator |
| Crystal Monford | Primary Counselor |
| Diana Ottney | Primary Counselor |
| Dorcus Person | Auditor Assistant Specialist |
| Shayla Rice | Residential Specialist |
| Logan Rimmer | Residential Specialist |
| Traci Scott | Control Booth Operator |
| Isaiah Simerman | Residential Specialist |
| Sheirrod Singleton | Residential Specialist |
| Charlton Wallace | Primary Counselor |
| Stacey Williams | Control Booth Operator |
| Daryl Wilson | Residential Specialist |
| Clarence Winfield | Residential Specialist/Shift Leader |
| Alisha Yeager | Residential Specialist/Shift Leader |