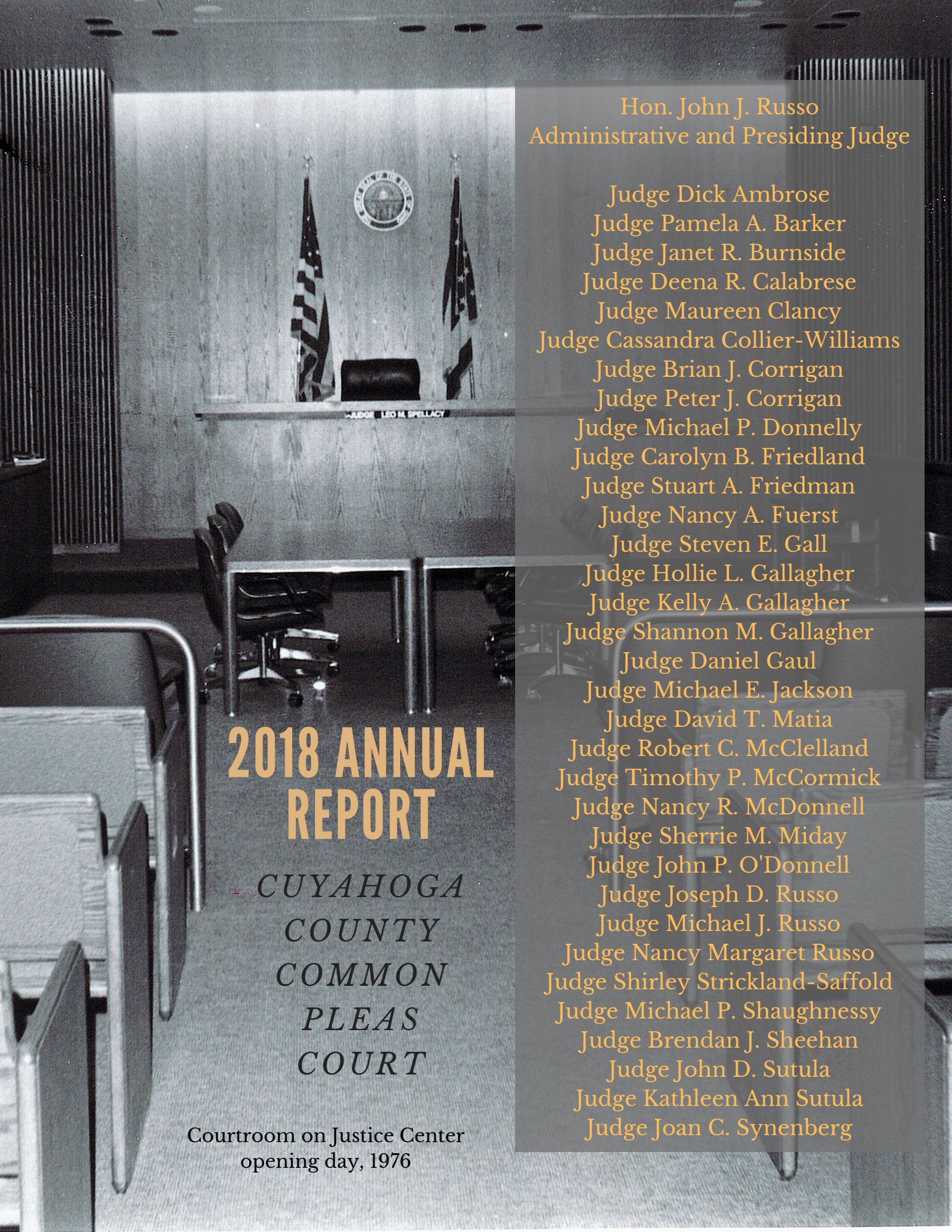




2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court





Hon. John J. Russo
Administrative and Presiding Judge

Judge Dick Ambrose
Judge Pamela A. Barker
Judge Janet R. Burnside
Judge Deena R. Calabrese
Judge Maureen Clancy
Judge Cassandra Collier-Williams
Judge Brian J. Corrigan
Judge Peter J. Corrigan
Judge Michael P. Donnelly
Judge Carolyn B. Friedland
Judge Stuart A. Friedman
Judge Nancy A. Fuerst
Judge Steven E. Gall
Judge Hollie L. Gallagher
Judge Kelly A. Gallagher
Judge Shannon M. Gallagher
Judge Daniel Gaul
Judge Michael E. Jackson
Judge David T. Matia
Judge Robert C. McClelland
Judge Timothy P. McCormick
Judge Nancy R. McDonnell
Judge Sherrie M. Miday
Judge John P. O'Donnell
Judge Joseph D. Russo
Judge Michael J. Russo
Judge Nancy Margaret Russo
Judge Shirley Strickland-Saffold
Judge Michael P. Shaughnessy
Judge Brendan J. Sheehan
Judge John D. Sutula
Judge Kathleen Ann Sutula
Judge Joan C. Synenberg

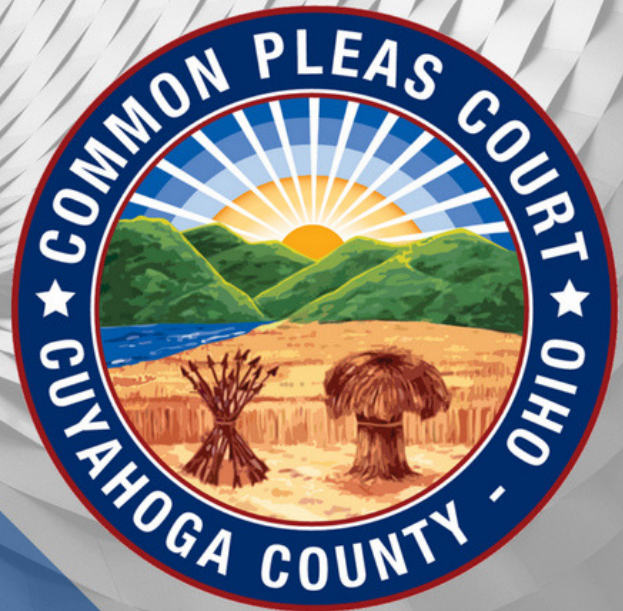
2018 ANNUAL REPORT

CUYAHOGA
COUNTY
COMMON
PLEAS
COURT

Courtroom on Justice Center
opening day, 1976

MISSION STATEMENT

**THE MISSION OF
THE COURT IS TO
PROVIDE A FORUM FOR
THE FAIR, IMPARTIAL
AND TIMELY
RESOLUTION OF CIVIL
AND CRIMINAL CASES.**




As Administrative and Presiding Judge of the Cuyahoga County Court of Common Pleas for the past five years, I have been privileged to work with an exceptional group of people. Whenever you have an organization of our size (more than 500 employees), turnover is a common occurrence. And while I have had a hand in hiring nearly a quarter of our current staff, we also have people who have worked for the Court for decades. I truly enjoy watching our newer employees bring ideas to the table while learning from those with years of experience.

The reason our 2018 Annual Report is so extensive is that there are so many departments in the Court, each having a crucial role in our success. I have tried to make every single person feel that their contribution is equal to the work of every other employee. No single role is greater, or less, than another. This greater cohesiveness has allowed for a sharing of diverse thoughts and ideas that has been no less than inspiring.

I present the Court's 2018 Annual Report and I thank the more than 500 employees who made the year such a success. We tried to have some fun by using some historical pictures throughout the report this year.

Hon. John J. Russo
Administrative and Presiding Judge





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Justice Center
Construction,
1975

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Court Administrator
Gregory M. Popovich

**Deputy Court
Administrator/Director of Court
Operations**
Andrea R. Kinast

**Deputy Court
Administrator/Director of
Human Resources**
Christopher J. Russ

Director of Fiscal Operations

**Director of Training and
Development**

**Community Outreach
Coordinator**

**Administrative Assistant/Payroll
Officer**

Administrative Assistants (2)

Administrative Aide



The Judges and more than 500 staff of the Common Pleas Court are dedicated to providing fair, accessible, and efficient justice for all persons. Cuyahoga County is unique in that it adopts a biennial budget. In 2018, similar to 2017, to assist the County with its budgetary issues, the Court experienced a reduction in its General Fund budget of about \$1.64 million that represented about 3.1% of its total General Fund budget. Through the efforts of the dedicated Judges and staff, the Court finished the year with a very small surplus, while continuing to provide needed services to the citizens of Cuyahoga County and to litigants. Despite the budget reductions, the Court continued to add and maintain programs in 2018 that will benefit the community and assist with reducing costs to the General Fund for years to come.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN 2018

The Court worked on a number of different projects this past year. Some of the significant events from 2018:

After years of having staff from the Probation Department, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), the Specialized Dockets, the Corrections Planning Board and the Court's Drug Testing Laboratory housed in the Marion Building, plans were implemented to move them to the Cleveland Police Headquarters Building (now known as Court Tower II), in the Justice Center and Courthouse Square. This massive project was initiated due to the sale of the Marion Building several years ago and required the movement of 150 people and the functions of several departments critical to the Court and the community. The project entailed the demolition and restoration of several floors of the Police HQ that now house employee offices, areas where probationers will report and the Court's Drug Testing Laboratory.

The project included the purchase of new office furniture that replaced decades old items. All staff in the renovated space also received new computers and monitors. Additionally, state of the art technology equipment and modern furniture were installed in the training and conference rooms.

The Court refreshed its desktop computers, printers and software for all Judges and employees in 2018. With more than 500 staff, this was a significant project to fund, plan for, and implement. The refresh also included the replacement of monitors and printers.

The Court finished a redesign of its web page in 2018. The new and modern design allows the Court to better communicate with the public and the people who conduct business with the Court. Work on the redesign of the Court's Intranet web page will continue in 2019 and will include a number of human resource related matters and a Learning Management System that will offer various opportunities for staff to obtain education on various subjects.

Of special note and importance, these three projects were all purchased and implemented without the assistance of Cuyahoga County taxpayer dollars and without a negative impact on the General Fund.

The opiate epidemic continues to substantially impact the residents of Cuyahoga County, the Judges and the operations of our Court. Courts throughout the State continue to experience an alarming number of deaths caused by opiate overdoses. In fact, Ohio is only second to West Virginia nationally in the number of per capita deaths caused by opiate overdoses. Specifically, Cuyahoga County is one of the hardest hit areas in the State with 471 (the County Coroner estimate at time of this publication) deaths in 2018 attributed to opiate and/or fentanyl overdoses. In response, the Court continues to commit significant resources to treat the growing number of people addicted to opiates in our community. To meet this need, the Court continued to receive and successfully obtained state and federal grants and started new treatment programs and drug testing procedures. The Court and the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County once again collaborated on a number of different projects to expand services and treatment options. The Court thanks the ADAMHS Board and the County for their financial assistance with expanding treatment options for people addicted to drugs or alcohol and/or with a mental health developmental disability.

The Court, with the leadership of Administrative Judge John J. Russo, assisted with the planning and implementation that led to the publication of the Bail Task Force Report in 2018. Committees were created that included members of the community, representatives from courts, various justice system stakeholders, the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association, and local universities. They came together to discuss and research important topics related to bail and bond reform. It is hoped that through education, additional resources, and collaboration, appropriate changes can be made to Cuyahoga County's justice system. Many thanks go out to all of the participants in this important process.

The Criminal Justice Council (CJC) was officially created in 2018. It replaced the Criminal Justice Reform group. CJC was a collaborative effort between the Court and the County Executive's Office. It is expected that, through collaboration with the various courts and criminal justice stakeholders in Cuyahoga County, important topics impacting the justice system could be discussed to resolve agreed upon issues in the County.

CASE MANAGEMENT

A Court, in part, measures productivity by comparing the total number of cases filed and/or reactivated with the number of cases disposed of during the calendar year. This case management tool is referred to as the "clearance rate." In 2018, 20,832 civil cases were filed / reactivated, an increase of over 1,000 cases. A total of 11,604 new criminal arraignments, about 200 cases less than 2017 (and 1,833 reactivations) were brought for a total of 34,269 new cases/reactivations. This was an increase of about 800 cases in comparison to 2017. Calendar year 2018 concluded with 14,634 cases pending.

Of the civil docket, 5,628 (new filings) cases were foreclosures, an increase of almost 500 cases from 2017. This was the first time in six years that the Court realized an increase in foreclosure cases. Civil case filings increased by 1,000 cases, or 1.9% in 2018. The Court realized a decrease of 276 criminal case filings in 2018 in comparison to 2017.

Additionally, legislation requires courts throughout the State to devote more time and resources to Community Control/Probation cases in order to divert more defendants from prison (i.e. Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (TCAP) became mandatory in 2018 and limits on probation violations were imposed). Courts must also handle more expungements and other miscellaneous matters than in the past. In addition, we employ specialized dockets that are needed to address drug addiction, mental health issues, human trafficking, the re-entry of defendants into the community from prison. The dockets also handle commercial matters. This all places additional responsibilities on Judges and staff and stress on limited resources.

Productivity and efficiency are only two means for measuring performance of the Court. While gauging productivity and efficiency through empirical measurement is significant, more importantly, the Court must strive for justice in the resolution of each case that affects the rights and obligations of each individual or entity.

THE TRIAL COURT

In 2018, The Court's 34 Judges conducted jury trials in 255 instances, including 199 criminal cases and 56 civil jury trials, an average of 7.5 per Judge. The Judges conducted 179 bench trials in 2018. Overall, jury and bench trials were slightly up in 2018 (434) in comparison to 2017 (425).

SPECIALIZED DOCKETS/PROGRAMS

The Court created the Foreclosure Mediation program in 2009 to respond to the foreclosure crisis in the County. The program became a model for other courts in the State and the nation. Recently, Cuyahoga County and courts throughout Ohio and the United States have seen continual decreases in the number of new foreclosure case filings over the past number of years. Referrals to the program decreased in 2018 as a result of the reduction in non-tax foreclosure filings. The Court also realized a reduction in the number of full Foreclosure Mediation hearings from 739 in 2017 to 516 in 2018. In 2018, litigants did not use the program, limited to non-taxable foreclosure filings, to the extent it was used in comparison to previous years, the Court continued to allocate resources to the Foreclosure Mediation Program to accommodate the needs of the citizens in Cuyahoga County who wish to make every effort to stay in their homes.

In 2018, Judge Hollie L. Gallagher was the Chair of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Court (MHDD Court). The Court welcomed two new Judges to the MHDD Court, Judge Shannon M. Gallagher and Judge Michael P. Shaughnessy. They succeeded Judge Cassandra Collier-Williams, who became one of the Court's Commercial Docket Judges and Judge Michael P. Donnelly, who was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court. The highlight for 2018 was the continuation of the Court's Stepping-Up Initiative. Thanks to the efforts of Judge Hollie L. Gallagher and staff, this Initiative continues to bring providers and government entities in Cuyahoga County together to discuss important topics affecting people with mental illnesses and to take significant steps in the criminal justice system to meet the needs of persons with a mental illness.

Drug Court continued under Judge David T. Matia. The number of persons entering Drug Court increased again in 2018 and several graduation ceremonies for successful candidates in Drug Court were held. The Court received continued funding from a federal grant in 2018 that expanded the services offered and the number of people treated. These services include Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT).

A second drug court, known as Recovery Court, was created in 2015 with the assistance of a federal grant. Recovery Court is presided over by Judge Joan C. Synenberg. Recovery Court was certified in record time by the Ohio Supreme Court and it focuses not only on alcohol and/or drug addiction, but also trauma related mental health issues. Recovery Court filled a critical hole in the justice system as it focused on serving the special needs of women. The number of people admitted into Recovery Court increased dramatically in 2018 as the project identified a larger population of people who required the special attention this specialized court docket provided. The Common Pleas Court applied for, and successfully obtained, a federal grant to offer expanded services and treatment to persons with addiction and mental health issues who have been identified as victims of human trafficking. This docket continued to treat persons with trauma related issues. The Court, thanks to the efforts of Judge Synenberg, applied for and received a grant from the NORD Foundation to coordinate and expand pro bono services to all persons on specialized dockets. It is believed that this project is the first of its kind in Ohio and possibly the United States. This unique service is important because it is known that various legal issues add additional stress that increases the risks of addiction and mental health issues for people. It is hoped that providing these pro bono services will assist in the treatment and recovery of persons on the Court's various specialized dockets.

Re-Entry Court continued to accept new people in 2018 under the leadership of Judge Nancy Margaret Russo. Re-Entry Court is recognized as an exceptional program because of its high success rate. The Court is unique in Ohio because candidates are granted Judicial Release to participate. Upon exiting prison, participants are provided various resource opportunities to help them return to society as productive members. One of the major accomplishments for Re-Entry Court in 2018 was the continued collaboration with the community to offer a Business Summit. The Summit began in 2016 and provides local area businesses and employers information and training to encourage them to offer jobs to people with criminal records.

Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) was created in 2015 and Judge Michael E. Jackson was appointed to preside over it. This specialized docket integrates the principles of Drug Court and the MHDD Court to serve military veterans and active duty personnel. The Common Pleas Court obtained a federal grant that provides funding for the Veterans Treatment Court. In 2018, the Court expanded services to a growing number of veterans. It also said goodbye to Judge Michael E. Jackson due to retirement. With his dedication, the Veterans Treatment Court became a reality and a successful treatment option for veterans in Cuyahoga County. The VTC welcomed Administrative Judge John J. Russo who will preside over the docket in 2019.

THE McDONNELL CENTER (FORMERLY THE JUDGE NANCY R. McDONNELL COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY)

Construction of the 200 bed Judge Nancy R. McDonnell Community-Based Correctional Facility (CBCF) for Cuyahoga County began in 2009 and the facility opened in 2011. In 2018, the facility was re-named to The McDonnell Center. The project is supervised by a Facility Governing Board consisting of representatives appointed by the Court and County government. The CBCF provides a sentencing alternative to State prison. These programs provide stable housing, work release, substance abuse and mental health treatment for participants. The average length of stay is 90 days.

Throughout 2018, Judges of the Common Pleas Court referred numerous offenders to the facility. It is expected that sentencing offenders to the facility will reduce recidivism while decreasing the population of persons being sent to State prisons. It is also expected that the facility will assist with decreasing the number of offenders held in County Jail; this will positively impact the General Fund in the future.

In 2018, in cooperation with the ADAMHS and the CBCF operator, the Court once again committed resources that provided the opportunity for it to refer people with a mental health diagnosis to the CBCF. By continuing to provide psychiatrists and the ability for them to provide medication, people referred to the CBCF will be diverted from County Jail and the prison system. It is expected that this environment is much better suited for treating offenders with mental health illnesses while saving taxpayer dollars. Cuyahoga County does not have a CBCF for women. In 2018, the Court continued to commit resources so that females can be sent to Summit County's CBCF and receive needed treatment for addiction and mental health disabilities.

ENHANCEMENTS TO THE JURY ROOM

The Judges and staff appreciate the sacrifices and dedication of all citizens who serve as jurors in the Common Pleas Court. On behalf of the Court of Common Pleas, thank you to all jurors who served in 2018.

The Court continues to review processes and look for ways to make jury service more convenient. In 2018, dedicated Jury Room staff reduced the time jurors served on jury duty by continuing to monitor activity in the courtrooms. In a number of instances, jurors were released after three days of jury service. Through the efforts of staff, the Court realized increased juror satisfaction and cost savings to the General Fund.

The Court recognizes and appreciates the enormous sacrifices jurors make when serving. For a number of jurors getting to and from the courthouse can be challenging. In 2018, to assist with making jury duty more convenient for our Grand Jurors who must travel to Court twice a week for four months, the Court began to offer free bus and rapid transportation without the need to request an increase in appropriation from the County. The Court expects to expand this benefit to all jurors in 2019 and into the future, budget permitting.

In 2018, the Court continued to provide counseling services to Grand Jurors and jurors in serious or high profile criminal cases who experienced/viewed disturbing pictures or events. These counseling services are completely anonymous and jurors can contact a counselor at any time after their jury service ends.

A new program for jurors was created in 2014, called “Justice Fur All” which provides them an opportunity to visit with animals from the local animal shelter during the warmer months. The program’s goals are to entertain jurors as they wait to be called to a courtroom and to give animals in the shelter a chance to be adopted. This program is a highlight for jurors and continued to expand in 2018.

UPDATING CourTools PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The General Division of the Common Pleas Court has been committed to providing transparency into the performance of its operations for a number of years. The Common Pleas Court was the first in the State of Ohio to publish statistics for individual Judges, Magistrates, and for court system processes.

In 2013, in an effort to further expand transparency into its operations, the Court began implementation of a set of nationally recognized performance measures, called CourTools.

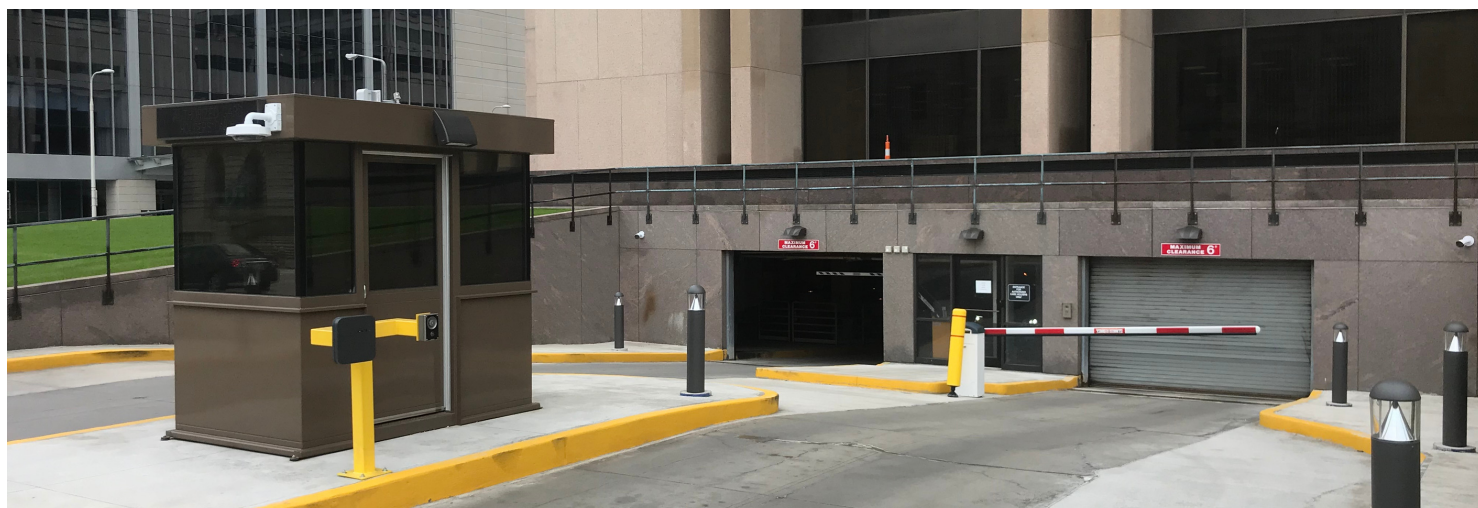
CourTools is a set of ten performance measures that were developed by the National Center for State Courts along with other court leaders and experts. These performance measures provide courts a method to collect and analyze relevant data to evaluate their own performance and compare themselves with other courts. This process provides a framework for the managing of limited resources in a way that monitors key areas of court operations to assist the Court to better serve the public.

Over the years, the Court has added to the performance measures. Throughout 2018, the Court continued to allocate resources to update CourTools performance measures.

As the Court has done in the past with other statistics, information about the ten measures and the relevant reports are posted on the Court’s web page. To our knowledge, this Court is the only one in the State and one of the few in the country to update these measures regularly and to also publish them for the public to review.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY RENOVATIONS

Security enhancements continued to be made to the Justice Center and Lakeside Courthouse in 2018. The security booths for the Justice Center garage and the delivery dock were installed in 2018. Security for the Justice Center garage entrance was also enhanced with a turnaround for persons inadvertently trying to enter the secured garage without appropriate security clearance. In the past, these individuals could only turnaround to exit the garage after entering the facility.



COMMUNITY OUTREACH and COLLABORATING WITH THE BAR ASSOCIATION

Community outreach has continued to be a focus for the Court in 2018. Court in the Classroom was first staged in 2014. Actual court cases (e.g. probation violations, plea changes, sentencings) are held in front of 8th grade students and then followed-up with explanations and a review of the Court. Students can then ask questions of the Judge, attorneys, bailiffs, and court reporters. In 2018 Court in the Classroom expanded to include more school districts throughout Cuyahoga County and it continues to generate interest from other districts as well.

In 2018, the Court continued projects under the Community Outreach umbrella including:

- A monthly internal newsletter titled From The Bench;
- Memorial Mondays during the summer in which food trucks visit at lunchtime;
- Justice Fur All in which the Cleveland Animal Protective League brings dogs and cats available for adoption;
- Increased communication with local media;
- News releases about Court happenings;
- Connecting with other Court public information officers around the nation.

Mental health training was once again offered in 2018 to local attorneys who represent persons with mental health or developmental disabilities.

Judges and staff volunteered to be presenters at a number of Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association (CMBA) and Ohio Judicial College courses in 2018. The Court also nominated two employees to participate in the CMBA Leadership Academy.

Court Administration assisted again with the Supreme Court's Attorney Mentoring program in 2018, Judge Brendan J. Sheehan is a member of the Supreme Court's Mentoring Committee and chairs the program in Cleveland. This program links experienced attorneys with new attorneys and the Court partners with the Bar Association to hold a reception for the mentors and young attorneys. Information is provided about the Court and a tour of Court facilities are also provided at the event.

One of the most important events that the Court collaborates with the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association is the Louis Stokes Scholars Program. The goal of the program is to encourage college students who are graduates of the Cleveland and East Cleveland school districts to consider a career in law by engaging them in paid summer legal internships at law firms, courts, and legal nonprofits. In addition to their work assignments, interns participated in field trips and programs to increase their understanding of the legal system, improve their writing skills and engage them in networking opportunities. In 2018, the Court once again provided interns with a mentor and designed a program internally to introduce the students to various aspects of the judiciary and the justice system. The program is named after Louis Stokes, who was a former Congressman, Cleveland Metropolitan School District graduate, civil rights advocate and distinguished attorney.

These are just a few of the various programs the Court and its Judges and staff participate in each year. Judges and staff commit hundreds of hours of their time presenting for the Ohio Supreme Court's Judicial College, the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association and a number of other organizations every year to educate lawyers and the public on legal topics and the judiciary.

2018 FISCAL REPORT

Director of Fiscal Operations Colleen Brown

The 2018 actual General Fund expenditures at \$51,571,567 represents funding for the Judicial Administration, Magistrates, Court Services, and Probation/Psychiatric Clinic Budgets. The General Fund for Cuyahoga County supports the majority of the Court's operations. The Court is constitutionally entitled to reasonable allocation for its operations. The 2018 General Fund expenditures listed by individual budget are as follows:

Judicial Administration Budget \$26,934,329 - This included funding for the following departments: Judicial, Administration, Bailiffs, Jury Bailiffs, Jury Commission, Judicial Staff Attorneys, and Judges' Secretaries.

Magistrates Budget \$1,631,960 - This included funding for the following departments: Dispute Resolution/Mediation, and Foreclosure.

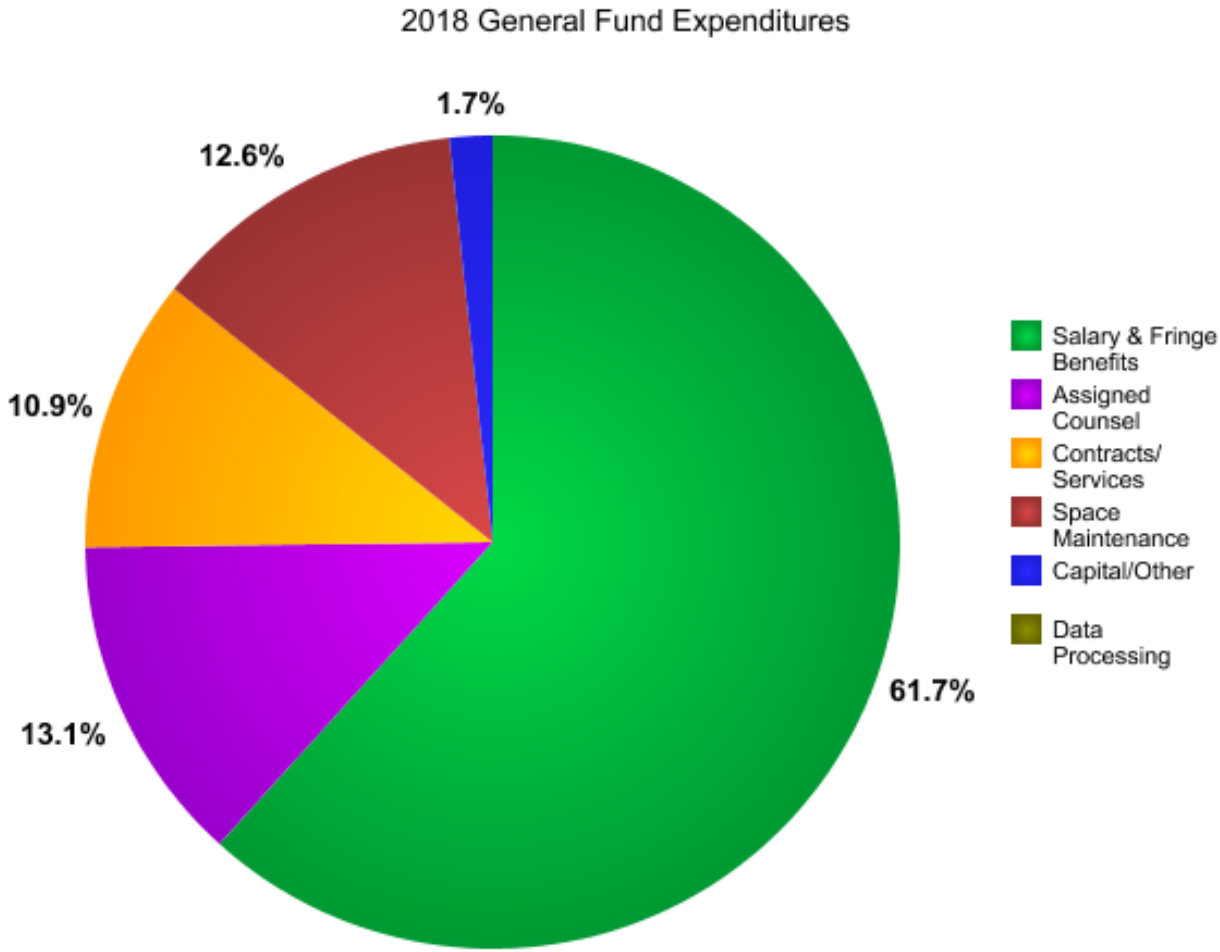
Court Services Budget \$8,003,469 - This includes funding for the following departments: Central Scheduling, Court Systems, Data Entry, Court Reporters, Criminal Records, and Information Systems.

Probation/Psychiatric Budget \$15,001,809 - This includes funding for the following departments: Probation and the Court Psychiatric Clinic.

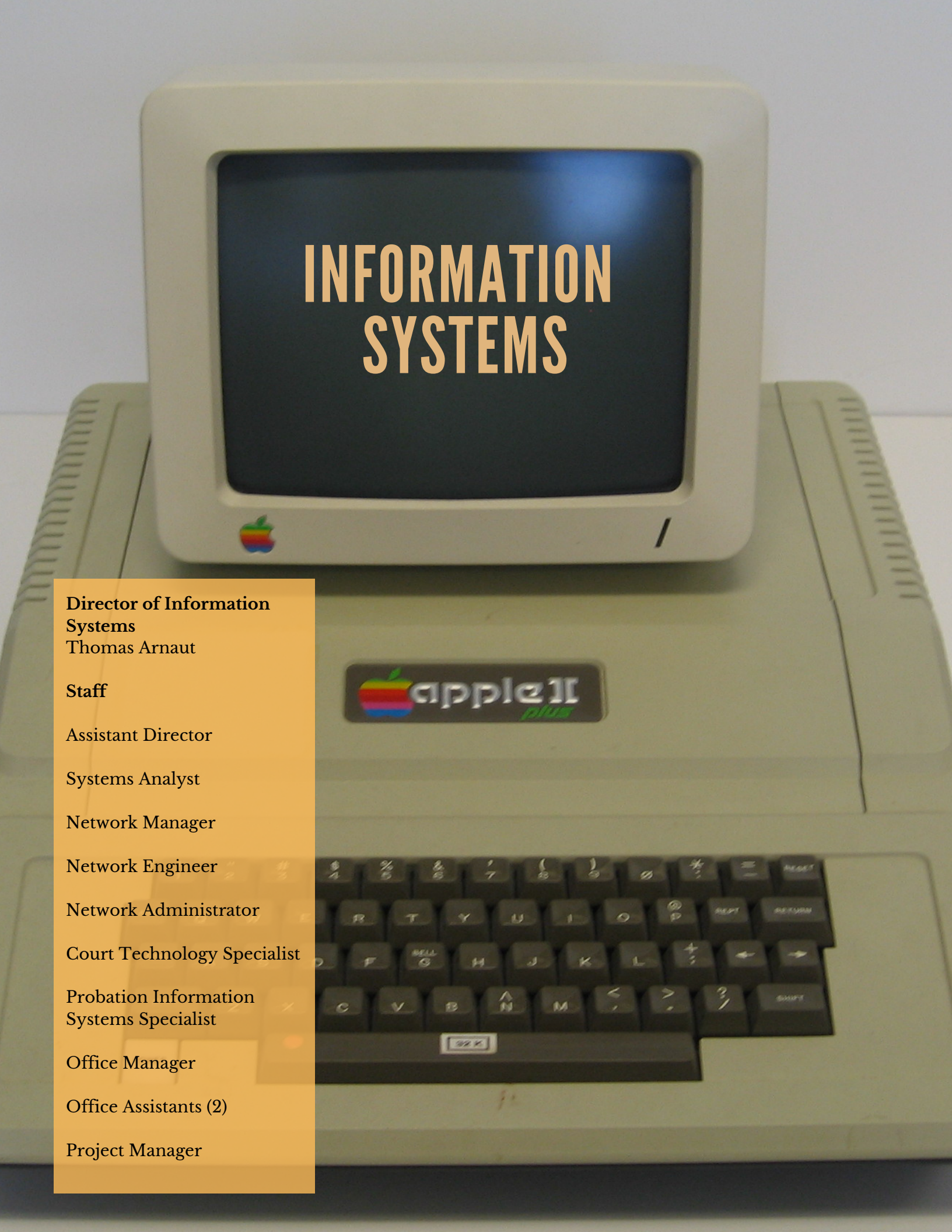


The pie chart summarizes the Court’s General Fund expenditures for 2018. This analysis is comprised of actual expenses from the Judicial Administration, Magistrates, Court Services, and Probation/Psychiatric Clinic budgets. Salary and Fringe Benefits is the largest expense category representing compensation to approximately 503 full and part-time staff, inclusive of 34 elected judges. The second largest category, Assigned Counsel, includes costs for this Court’s appointed legal representation for indigent defendants in criminal cases. In 2018, the total number of arraigned indigent defendants was 9,126; of that total, 3,325 were then assigned to the Public Defender’s Office at the time of Arraignment. The Assigned Counsel expense listed above is not adjusted for the reimbursement by the State to the General Fund for these costs, estimated at 45% for the first half of 2018.

A new rate of 42% became effective with the 2019 State fiscal year budget.



Salary & Fringe Benefits	31,818,481	62%
Assigned Counsel	6,780,289	13%
Contracts & Services	5,614,859	11%
Data Processing	1,650	0%
Space Maintenance	6,497,864	13%
Other & Capital	858,424	2%
TOTAL	\$51,571,567	100%



INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Director of Information Systems

Thomas Arnaut

Staff

Assistant Director

Systems Analyst

Network Manager

Network Engineer

Network Administrator

Court Technology Specialist

Probation Information
Systems Specialist

Office Manager

Office Assistants (2)

Project Manager

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Information Systems Department is responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining all of the network systems and software applications that are used throughout the Court. There are approximately 650 workstations, 31 network servers, 15 local area networks, all connected through the countywide area network. Applications range from the Court's primary case management system, web applications and web sites, and file and print services. The Information Systems Department also supports the interaction of the Court with other County and Municipal agencies where information sharing is required.

The Information Systems Department continued developing and implementing new features in the various systems used by the Court as well as adding features to the Court's primary case management system. The Information Systems Department continuously analyzes and evaluates opportunities to increase efficiencies through the use of technology. The Information Systems Department will continue to work diligently on upgrading and enhancing the systems used by the Court, the legal community, and the public so that they may have reliable, accurate access to the information that they require.

NETWORK AND COMPUTER SERVICES

A refresh of all desktop computers, printers and software throughout the Court was completed along with supporting the move from the Marion Building to the newly renovated Tower II of the Justice Center with over 120 new office installations. In the Tower II renovation each system included dual monitors, and stand-up desk integrations to help improve ergonomics, staff health, wellness and Court efficiencies.

Additional projects include developing and deploying a new backup/disaster recovery plan, providing additional technology in the courtrooms by making InFocus Mondo Pads available, and maintaining the Court's physical inventory system. The Court's virtual server environment was expanded by adding additional storage capacity which allows for the conversion of more physical servers to virtual servers.

Portable tablets and laptops were deployed for the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) staff enabling location work.

CLIENT SOLUTIONS PROJECTS

Additional interactive kiosks with fingerprint readers were deployed in the newly renovated Tower II in order to improve the check in process in the Adult Probation Department. Optical Marking Recognition (OMR) technologies were applied to survey juror and probationer experiences and integrated into the Court's case management system for state reporting and data comparisons. Probation surveys were expanded to include supervision and evaluation of all treatment programs.

New Common Pleas Court websites were launched with a more contemporary and responsive design and offer a better viewing experience on any device. These websites provide faster and timelier information updates, increase public and staff awareness about Court programs, services, and performance. They utilize enhanced web, video and new media communications abilities, and allow better user experiences on mobile devices.

Improvements in Court efficiency included software deployment of new Windows 10, Office 2016, and other software applications for better meeting and event management and planning.

Another focus of Information Systems has been to work with Court departments to improve their document accessibility and archival procedures. The Court creates and processes a large number of paper and electronic case files each year. Maintaining these files can be cumbersome without a proper and contemporary archival plan in place. Information Systems works with departments to implement proper archival methods through analyzing their processes, assisting with document scanning, providing proper network storage and micro-filming records when necessary. This year, more than 2.3 million documents have been scanned, and indexed, thereby improving document access, productivity, and archives while reducing paper file storage.

TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT AND TRAINING

Computer Help Desk supported over nine thousand computer and printer related requests by Court staff. Technology training and application troubleshooting was continuous, supporting the new computers, Court operations, new Judges and staff attorneys, case management system, Windows 10 and Office 2016 applications. Security screening systems located at entrances continue to provide security for Court proceedings and probation operations. Ongoing training with the security screening system is provided to Sheriff staff, as needed, to assist in their efforts in identifying possible contraband.

COURT SYSTEMS

The primary function of the Court Systems Department is to create criminal journal entries, review for accuracy, and prepare them for signature by the Judges. The Court Systems Department also provides training and assistance to judges and staff who choose to enter journal entries themselves. The Court Systems Department produced 16,368 journal entries in 2018.

The Court Systems Department is also responsible for facilitating internal and external training sessions and assisting with the use of technology at a variety of court meetings. Throughout 2018, the Court Systems Department helped to facilitate more than 437 events.





MARIA NEMEC
Chief Probation Officer

STEPHANIA PRYOR
Deputy Chief Probation
Officer

JAMES STARKS
Deputy Chief Probation
Officer

ADULT PROBATION

The Cuyahoga County Probation Department shall establish effective alternatives to incarceration. To encourage positive change in the lives of offenders, the Cuyahoga County Probation Department shall provide evidence based practices to the Court, community, victims, probationers and defendants.

Map of Cuyahoga
County, 1904

ADULT PROBATION STAFF

Supervisors (19)
Probation Officers (147)
Training Specialist
Clerical Supervisor
Fiscal Supervisor
Clerical & Support Staff (13)
Executive Secretary
Administrative Assistants (3)
Lab Manager
Senior Lab Technologist
Lab Technologist
Lab Assistants (6)
Lab Administrative Aide I
Cashier Bookkeepers (3)

The Cuyahoga County Probation Department, in providing community corrections services, assists the Court of Common Pleas in the protection of the community and the administration of justice. Toward this end, we:

- > Complete thorough and accurate investigations
- > Provide individualized direction, client centered goal coordination, the effective use of community-based resources and the swift and consistent administration of prescribed incentives and sanctions
- > Provide assistance to victims, including collection of restitution
- > Manage offender risk by enforcing court orders and affording opportunities for change
- > Maintain a trained staff who are knowledgeable regarding evidence-based practices
- > Communicate with law enforcement, correctional and other community agencies in Cuyahoga County

Core Values of the Probation Department

- > Promote Public Safety
- > Implement evidence-based practices
- > Belief that people in our charge can change for the better and that we can be instrumental in providing opportunities and resources to direct that change
- > Belief that everyone is entitled to be treated with dignity and respect

Investigation

Pre-Sentence Reports: 5,021 completed

- Thorough investigation of current offense
- Criminal history check
- Risk assessments using the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)
- Victim comments and restitution information
- Summary of defendants' pertinent history (e.g., social, educational, employment, health, etc.)
- Supervision placement recommendations based on assessed risk and special population considerations
- 28 days to complete a Bail PSI; 21 days to complete a Jail PSI

Post-Sentence Reports: 330 completed

- Thorough investigation of current offense
- Risk assessments using ORAS
- Victim comments and restitution information
- Summary of defendants' pertinent history (e.g., social, educational)

Expungements: 1,099 completed

- Criminal history check
- Current residency information
- Compliance with original conditions including financial obligations
- Termination dates of any supervision or confinement provided when available
- Summary report of eligibility information for sealing of criminal records is provided

Certificate of Qualification for Employment (CQE): 48 completed

- ORC 2953.25: for persons subject to collateral sanctions
- The CQE allows persons living in the community who have a previous felony or misdemeanor conviction to apply to the court to lift the collateral sanction that bars them from being considered for employment in a particular field
- Automatically upon conviction for a felony, misdemeanor or other offense, even if not included in the sentence
- Probation staff researches and delivers thorough investigation report to the court
- Report includes summary of Petitioner's rationale for requesting a CQE

Court Supervised Release (CSR)

Court Supervised Release (CSR) involves supervision of defendants charged with felonies who, prior to disposition, are released into the community under supervision with a personal or financial bond.

The following represents defendants released under Court Supervised Release as well as defendants receiving additional or specialized pretrial supervision services including: The Domestic Violence Program, Early Intervention Program, Greater Cleveland Drug Court candidates, as well as Mental Health/Developmental Disability offenders.

Court Supervised Release	2017	2018	Percent Change
Individuals released from jail under CSR as a condition of bond	2002	2657	32%
Individuals under CSR as of December 31	574	511	-11%

Diversion Programs

PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office began the Pretrial Diversion Program in conjunction with the Court of Common Pleas in March 1993. The program was established pursuant to Revised Code 2935.36. It is designed for persons charged with non-violent and non-drug related crimes who have no previous felony convictions or patterns of adult or juvenile criminal behavior. Successful applicants must enter into a plea agreement which is held in abeyance pending successful completion of the program. The maximum allowable restitution amount is \$7,500. The Pretrial Unit provides services to the County Prosecutor's Pretrial Diversion Program. Services currently consist of:

1. Completing extensive criminal record checks on both welfare and non-welfare felony diversion candidates
2. Conducting investigations (including interviews), and determining restitution amounts and evaluations of eligibility
3. Supervision of all diversion cases (supervision activities include urinalysis, community work service, restitution, court costs, supervision fees, etc.)

In 2018, 490 defendants were placed into Diversion, with a daily average of 509 active defendants.

EARLY INTERVENTION PROGRAM (EIP)

The goal of the EIP is to identify and intervene early in the criminal justice process for those offenders who are in need of substance abuse and/or mental health services. The program targets first time offenders with a pending felony drug charge and provides them with appropriate drug treatment services within 45 days of arrest. Offenders are placed on CSR as a condition of bond and are screened for substance abuse issues. At arraignment, CSR makes a recommendation to the Court for continued CSR/EIP participation for offenders in compliance with program conditions, and requests that the Judge allow the offender to participate in the program. Offenders must enter a guilty/no contest plea with the Court in order to participate.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) provides substance use assessments for all defendants participating in EIP. Participants may also be referred for drug and alcohol treatment and case management services. To complete the program successfully, offenders must complete at least six months of project supervision, be drug free for at least 90 days, and satisfy other Court ordered requirements.

In 2018, 46 defendants were placed into EIP. Approximately 37 defendants are active in the program on any given day.

INTERVENTION IN LIEU OF CONVICTION (ILC)

The Intervention in Lieu of Conviction (ILC) is designed to meet the unique needs of low-level, non-violent probationers with minimal prior criminal histories, who also have a significant substance abuse and/or mental health problem that contributed to the underlying offense for which they are charged. The primary focus of the ILC program is to help probationers engage in substance abuse or mental health counseling to potentially deter any further recidivism. The unit is comprised of five officers and a supervisor.

At the close of 2018, there were 499 active ILC cases.

Supervision

Probation supervision is risk based. Offenders receive a supervision response that is appropriate for their risk level, targeting higher risk offenders for programming. Evidence-based practices are utilized to change offender behavior. A Behavioral Response System (BRS) matrix is used to respond to both pro-social and non-compliant behavior.

OHIO RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (ORAS)

The Probation Department utilizes the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS). ORAS was developed as a statewide system to assess the risk and needs of Ohio offenders that was predictive of recidivism at multiple points in the criminal justice system. All cases referred for Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) had an ORAS assessment completed. 82% (5,519) of the 6,705 defendants on probation as of December 31, 2018, had an ORAS Risk Score.

Extreme High	High	Moderate	Low Moderate	Low	Total
89	1,413	2,400	389	1,228	5,519
2%	26%	43%	7%	22%	100%

End of the Year Statistics

Defendants on probation as of December 31, 2018	6,705
Defendants on probation as of December 31, 2017	6,696
Highest level conviction is a felony	5,833 (87%)
Highest level conviction is a misdemeanor	872 (13%)



DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO PROBATION/COMMUNITY CONTROL BY SUPERVISION GROUP

Bottle	Total	Percent
Moderate Risk - Evidence Based	963	14.4%
Moderate Risk - Regular Probation	844	12.6%
High Risk (GRPD)	690	10.3%
Intervention in Lieu of Conviction	499	7.4%
Domestic Violence Unit	497	7.4%
Low Risk	404	6.0%
Mental Health Unit	354	5.3%
Low / Low Mod - Traditional Probation - Westside	316	4.7%
CBCF	309	4.6%
Criminal Non Support	249	3.7%
Low Moderate Risk	239	3.6%
Electronic Monitoring GPS	204	3.0%
Developmental Disabilities Unit	194	2.9%
Sex Offender Unit	192	2.9%
Moderate Risk - Intensive Supervision	138	2.1%
Other / Capias	88	1.3%
Drug Court Track 1 (Diversion)	93	1.4%
Veterans Court	85	1.3%
Interstate Compact – Courtesy Supervision	41	<1%
Extreme High Risk	36	<1%
Day Programming	35	<1%
Employment	33	<1%
Intensive Supervision for Misdemeanor	32	<1%
Re-Entry Court	25	<1%
Criminal Non Support – Intensive Supervision (FCNS)	18	<1%
Drug Court Track 2 (Non Diversion)	15	<1%
Gun Violence Intervention	11	<1%
Recovery Court <u>trk</u> 1 div	49	<1%
Recovery Court <u>trk</u> 2 non-div	15	<1%
Drug Court mat <u>trk</u> 1 div	20	<1%
Drug Court mat <u>trk</u> 2 non-div	15	<1%
Work Release	2	<1%
GRAND TOTAL	6,705	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SUPERVISION CASES

Defendant Age	Total	Percent
Between 18 and 22	718	10.71%
Between 23 and 27	1323	19.73%
Between 28 and 32	1238	18.46%
Between 33 and 37	1041	15.53%
Between 38 and 42	738	11.01%
Between 43 and 46	434	6.47%
Between 47 and 51	479	7.14%
Between 52 and 56	336	5.01%
Between 57 and older	395	5.89%
Under 18	3	0.04%
Total:	6705	

Race	Female	Male	Total
Asian	2	9	11
Black	804	3445	4249
Hispanic	32	135	167
Other	14	92	106
White	648	1524	2172
	1500	5205	6705

Twenty-two percent (22%) of the probation population is female.

In 2018, there were 194 active defendants with military experience. 49 of the defendants are currently participating in Veterans Treatment Court. The average age is 47 and seven of the 194 veterans are women.

Military Branch	
Air Force	21
Army	93
Coast Guard	1
Marines	34
National Guard	8
Navy	37
TOTAL	194

LOW RISK SUPERVISION

Low Risk (Group A) currently has one officer supervising approximately 300 defendants. Defendants in this group report every six months for one year. Research on the Risk Principle dictates that it is best to provide minimal, if any, supervision for the offenders who assessed as Low Risk to recidivate. The research has found that intensive treatment and intervention for Low Risk Offenders can actually increase their risk of recidivism.

At the close of 2018, the Low Risk Unit was supervising 404 offenders.

LOW-MODERATE RISK SUPERVISION

Low-Moderate Risk (Group B) currently has two officers supervising approximately 300 defendants. Defendants in this group report every three months for one year. Individuals in the Low-Moderate Risk category are supervised at a non-intensive level.

At the close of 2018, the Low Moderate Risk Unit was supervising 239 offenders.

MODERATE RISK SUPERVISION

Moderate Risk (Group C) is comprised of 12 officers and 2 supervisors. Defendants in this group report once a month or as specified via court order for eighteen months. Officers are expected to be competent in utilizing and administering an ORAS assessment, and must be familiar with defendant criminogenic needs and corresponding evidence-based programming. In addition, officers are trained in Supervision Planning, Motivational Interviewing and the Stages of Change.

In 2013, the Department implemented Moderate Risk ISP officers, currently comprised of two officers. This position allows for an intensive supervision response for Moderate Risk defendants who, because of their risk level, are not appropriate for intensive supervision of a High Risk Unit. This officer meets with defendants more frequently and creates a more comprehensive Supervision Plan with the defendant that includes more programming dosage to attend to the defendant's increased level of needs.

At the close of 2018, the Moderate Risk Units were supervising 1,945 offenders.

HIGH RISK SUPERVISION

The High Risk Probation program's purpose is to divert eligible felony offenders from incarceration in Ohio's prisons by providing a more intense, or heightened degree, of supervision within the community. High Risk is designed as a two-year program with frequent offender contact, intense case planning, close attention to offender criminogenic needs and appropriate program referrals, and varying urinalysis schedules, designed for the most effective habilitation of the offender.

At the close of 2018, there were 722 (32 ISP misdemeanor) offenders supervised in the High Risk Unit.

EXTREMELY HIGH RISK SUPERVISION

Extremely High Risk (Group E) Offenders in this group report for up to five years. The goal of supervising the Extremely High Risk Offender is to promote public safety. Intensive supervision, surveillance, and drug and alcohol testing are a necessity while programming is contraindicated. Supervision consists of:

- Weekly office contacts
- Weekly urinalysis testing
- Weekly field visits with instant drug and/or alcohol testing
- Twice weekly collateral contacts

The officer in this position works closely with the County Sheriff's Department and county provider agencies in the close monitoring of offenders. They employ non-traditional surveillance hours, including working evenings and weekends for the most effective supervision.

At the close of 2018, the Extremely High Risk Officer was supervising 36 defendants.

TRADITIONAL SUPERVISION

Offenders sentenced to a higher level of supervision than their risk score warrants are supervised by the Traditional Supervision unit. The low to low-moderate risk level offenders are supervised according to the frequency that the journal entry dictates.

At the close of 2018, there were 316 offenders supervised at the Traditional Supervision level.



Other Supervision Options

MISDEMEANOR ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING JAIL REDUCTION PROGRAM (MASP)

MASP provides a community-based alternative to incarceration. The program began as an informal agreement with Garfield Heights Municipal Court in 1997 to identify, recommend, and provide limited community-based sanctions (e.g., electronic monitoring), supervision, and substance abuse and mental health treatment to eligible misdemeanor offenders sentenced by a suburban municipal court to the County Jail for more than 30 days. In 2000, the program became available to all 12 suburban municipal courts in Cuyahoga County with the assistance of Ohio Community Corrections Act (CCA) funding.

The MASP Investigation Officer conducts daily screening of misdemeanants sentenced to the County Jail. Investigation includes a comprehensive criminal history, offender interview, social situation verification, assessment of supervision needs, ORAS-CSR risk assessment and written recommendation to the municipal court-referring judge. The MASP Investigation Officer coordinates with local service providers for assessment and treatment referral for substance abuse and mental health needs. Upon completion of treatment, the MASP Supervision Officer in the Common Pleas Court's Pretrial Services Unit provides supervision and urinalysis testing in the community.

Misdemeanor Alternative Sentencing Program	2017	2018
Total defendants released from County Jail	185	151
Defendants admitted to treatment and supervised by MASP Officer	150	113
Released but did not show up for treatment and/or supervision	19%	25%
Jail days saved	34,591	39,292
Average jail days saved per defendant	187	260
Financial savings (based on rate of \$88.00/day)	\$3,044,008	\$3,457,696

MENTAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY (MHDD) PROGRAM

The MHDD Unit assists persons clinically diagnosed with severe mental illnesses with a psychotic component or those with developmental disabilities whose conditions may be aided by medications, case management, and supervision in the community. The program provides Judges with an alternative to prison commitment. The MHDD Unit assists severely mentally ill and/or developmentally disabled offenders to receive behavioral health services for their disability, address criminogenic risks, reintegrate into the community and successfully complete probation. Probation staff are trained in assisting MHDD offenders to face their most common barriers in the community, provide supervision and enforcement of the conditions of community control sanctions while supporting compliance with psychiatric treatment recommendations. The incorporation of judicial and clinical staffing has also aided in facilitating cooperation among the offenders within the MHDD Unit. The MHDD Unit is currently staffed by 14 specially trained officers, a Crisis Intervention Behavioral Health Specialist and two supervisors.

The MHDD Unit allocates nine officers to supervise clients with severe mental illness, four officers to supervise clients with developmental disabilities, and one officer to supervise pretrial clients who meet MHDD eligibility.

The MHDD Unit's one pretrial services probation officer currently maintains a caseload of 36 offenders. The average caseload of the thirteen post-conviction officers is 47 offenders with a recommended duration of two years of community control sanctions.

The MHDD Staff completed 40 hours of Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) at the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board over the course of five weeks in October and November 2018. Crisis Intervention training is a law enforcement mental health collaboration program. The training is to assist police and law enforcement officers to improve the way they interact and respond to people experiencing mental health crisis. Throughout the 40 hours, the officers heard experiences of individuals with mental illness and their families, role-played scenarios of how to de-escalate when an individual is in crisis, visited sites such as St. Vincent Psychiatric Emergency Department, and heard from local experts in the areas of mental illness, developmental disabilities, and law enforcement.

Additionally, in 2016, the Cuyahoga County Probation Department applied for and received a three-year grant from the United States Department of Justice to fund a position known as Crisis Intervention/Behavioral Health Specialist (CIBHS). A goal of this full-time position is to increase the Department's consideration of non-jail/community based responses for crisis and mental health stabilization and to reduce utilization of and dependence on the County Jail for such situations when appropriate. Hired in the 2017, the CIBHS, resides in the MHDD Unit, but assists officers throughout the Probation Department with crisis de-escalation, risk screening, community linkages and case consultations. The CIBHS has developed and delivered trainings on Mental Health Awareness, Suicide Awareness, and De-escalation Techniques within the Probation Department and throughout the Court.

The MHDD Unit continued its collaboration of clinical staffing with officers and community behavioral health agencies to ensure therapeutic approaches to the offenders' community control experience. Officers work closely with several community agency providers through bi-weekly or monthly clinical staff meetings with forensic case managers, licensed social workers, and licensed counselors from Recovery Resources, Murtis H. Taylor, FrontLine Service, Signature Health, Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD), and Matt Talbot Inn residential treatment center. Contracted service providers include the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (approximately 36% of offenders supervised in the MHDD program are assessed with developmental disabilities) and Recovery Resources, selected in cooperation with the ADAMHS Board, which co-funds the program, to provide mental health counseling, psychiatric services, medication management, and support services.

Officers continued to have working relationship with St. Vincent Charity Hospital, Cleveland Clinic-Lutheran Hospital, The MetroHealth System, The United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Cleveland Police CIT officers, Mobile Crisis, Oriana House, Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, Empowering Integrated Care Solutions and other treatment providers and community support networks.

At the close of 2018, there were approximately 548 offenders under active post-conviction supervision by the MHDD Unit. This includes those whose highest level of conviction was a felony (85%) as well as those who plead down from a felony charge at indictment to a misdemeanor conviction.

SEX OFFENDER UNIT

The Adult Sex Offender Program is designed to provide assessment, intensive probation supervision and treatment to sex offenders who have been convicted of a sex offense or an offense whose elements include a sex offending behavior. The program is comprised of three specially trained probation officers and a treatment component. An average sex offender caseload size is 66 offenders per officer. Psych & Psych provides group and individual counseling for sex offenders, including the developmentally disabled population. Court general funds and CCA grant dollars provided for 63 sex offender assessments and for 85 offenders to receive treatment services in 2018. An integral part of the program is polygraph testing, used for verification of client progress and compliance.

In 2018, 25 offenders submitted to a polygraph examination.

At the close of 2018, there were 181 offenders with felony and/or misdemeanor conviction on supervision in the Sex Offender Unit.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

The Domestic Violence Unit is comprised of nine specially trained officers and a supervisor. The unit provides intensive supervision for offenders convicted of a domestic violence offense or an offense whose elements included domestic violence behavior. Length of supervision is generally two years. The two-year supervision term allows time for DV officers to establish and maintain contact with the victim, enforce any no contact orders, and refer and follow-up on the defendant's DV programming. Officers engage in comprehensive case planning, refer defendants to programs and treatment as indicated in their ORAS assessments, and based on their criminogenic needs.

The majority of the defendants in the DV Unit attend the Domestic Intervention and Education Treatment (DIET) program offered by Cleveland Municipal Court. The DV officers and DIET staff regularly communicate and collaborate on defendant treatment progress and needs. Several officers in the DV Unit also participate on various DV committees to maintain a presence in the community. The DV Unit is a partner in the Cuyahoga County Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Team. Two officers from the DV Unit attend team meetings twice a month to staff high risk cases. Team members come from various agencies throughout the county, and cases focus on Districts 1 and 5 from the Cleveland Police.

At the close of 2018, there were 497 defendants were supervised by the Domestic Violence Unit. This number includes those with a felony conviction as well as those who plead down from a felony charge at indictment to a misdemeanor conviction (generally an M1). Average caseload size, including felony and misdemeanor cases, is approximately 58 defendants per officer.



NON-SUPPORT SPECIALIZED CASELOAD

The Non-Support Specialized Caseload provides an additional option in the continuum of sanctions for offenders under supervision for Felony Non-Support. The Non-Support Specialized Caseload is intended to reduce the need for incarceration in state prisons or the local jail by providing an effective sentencing alternative, recognizing the importance of expanding the continuum of sanctions for individuals with non-support offenses to decrease prison commitments for technical violations and avoid interruption in offender employment and subsequent ability to pay child support.

Cuyahoga County clients represent 16% of Ohio's child support system. The Non-Support Specialized Program seeks to empower parents so they can successfully remove barriers to the payment of child support and promote ways to rehabilitate non-support offenders without the cost of incarceration. The program works to provide the appropriate external controls along with the Non-Support Education programming, supervision approaches, and interventions necessary to instill the internal motivation and skills necessary for offenders to become productive, law-abiding citizens, thereby reducing recidivism and decreasing the incidence of incarceration.

The program collaborates with various community social support agencies that focus on barriers to success, and ensure offenders pay child support, receive services to address their specific needs, and to encourage responsible parenthood, all while promoting public safety.

The offender population served includes individuals with criminal non-support charges under the supervision of the Adult Probation Department. A portion of this offender population may also include individuals required to pay child support whose cases have not been referred for prosecution but who may benefit from the education component to strengthen their understanding of their responsibilities and increase the likelihood of compliance with child support orders. Risk level is generally between moderate to high risk. For offenders who do not generally require intensive supervision and programming, there is also a Basic Non-Support caseload. However, moderate or high risk offenders supervised on the Basic Non-Support caseload may be referred for NS programming if needed.

At the close of 2018, there were 249 offenders under supervision on the Specialized Non-Support caseload and 18 offenders the regular Non-Support caseload.

WORK RELEASE

Individuals in the Work Release Program are granted release from facilities only for verified purposes (e.g., work, education, vocational training, and substance abuse treatment). Individuals can be placed in the Work Release Program at the time of sentencing or at the time of a Probation Violation/Community Control Violation Hearing. CCA funding provides the WR/EM Unit with three full-time supervision officers including a lead officer who assists with administrative oversight of the program. Offenders sentenced to Work Release are placed in state-funded beds at the Salvation Army's Harbor Light Complex.

In 2018, approximately 45 offenders were supervised in the Work Release Program.

ELECTRONIC HOME DETENTION – GPS / ALCOHOL MONITORING

In 2018, approximately 976 offenders were subject to GPS Monitoring. Of the 976 offenders monitored, approximately 59% (578) were Court Supervised Release and approximately 41% (398) were a condition of Community Control Sanctions (CCS). It should be noted that of the 398 offenders that were monitored as a condition of CCS, approximately 57% (228) were ordered as an original condition of CCS and 43% (170) were ordered as a result of non-compliance of the original conditions of CCS.

Of the total amount of offenders monitored in 2018, 81% (787) successfully completed and/or continued to be monitored, while 19% (189) were unsuccessfully terminated due to non-compliance of the program.

Alcohol Monitoring is a program where offenders are prohibited from consuming alcohol. **In 2018, approximately 254 offenders were on Alcohol Monitoring. Of the 254 offenders monitored, approximately 10% (24) were Court Supervised Release and approximately 90% (230) were a condition of CCS.**

The Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department provides the GPS monitoring equipment and monitoring surveillance in collaboration with Cuyahoga County Adult Probation Department. The Cuyahoga County Adult Probation Department provides the alcohol monitoring equipment as well as monitoring services. To defray the cost for indigent offenders and for other program costs, offenders are charged \$8 per day for GPS monitoring and \$10 per day for alcohol monitoring.

In 2018, a total of \$98,405.02 was collected from electronic monitoring participants. It should be noted that of the fees collected, \$86,849.02 was collected for GPS Monitoring and \$11,556.00 was collected for Alcohol Monitoring.

COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR INTERVENTION EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (CBI-EMP)

Developed in March 2018, the CBI-EMP program assists in obtaining and maintaining long-term meaningful employment for Moderate or High Risk offenders. It is paired with a Workforce Development class that assists clients in searching for and securing employment by offering resume writing, mock interviews, job search techniques, etc.

CBI-EMP uses the University of Cincinnati Correction Institute's Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Offenders. The curricula is "Seeking Employment" (31 sessions over four weeks) with an emphasis on skill building activities to assist with cognitive, social, emotional and coping skills. It teaches strategies for identifying and managing high risk situations related to obtaining and maintaining employment. Participation is mandatory, and failure to participate can result in a probation violation hearing. Passages is the current contracted vendor implementing the program.

At the end of 2018, there were 33 offenders enrolled in the CBI-EMP program.

VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAM

The Violence Intervention Program (VIP) is a pilot initiative implemented in August 2018. Utilizing the Drug Court Model, and presided over by Judge Brendan Sheehan, the program aims to reduce the incidence of violence and the potential of death by firearm by targeting felony offenders arrested in possession of a gun. It will do so by increasing the vocational and employment opportunities for VIP offenders through customized interventions that utilize neighborhood outreach experts coupled with wraparound services including substance counseling, mental health, education, and employment. The strategy is to engage VIP offenders in alternative types of intervention programming and expose them to opportunities and the potential for a lifestyle they did not think was possible.

The Violence Intervention Program is a voluntary, court-supervised, and comprehensive collaborative effort. A panel of the partners screens applicants for eligibility.

Offenders are required to participate in the VIP for a minimum of 12 months, submit to individualized, frequent, random and observed drug testing protocols as directed by the VIP Court Judge. A VIP Treatment Team, which includes service providers, attorneys, and the Probation Department, provide ongoing, timely and accurate information and feedback addressing a VIP client's overall performance. The VIP Judge, in consultation with the VIP Treatment Team, ultimately determines a VIP client's advancement during, and graduation from, the VIP.

Mentors from Peacemakers of Cleveland work with VIP offenders as "violence interrupters" and outreach specialists. They provide crisis intervention, diffuse incidents of possible retaliation, and provide alternative lifestyles and programming designed to expose them to pro-social activities, job and vocational skill building life skills, and relationship building.

OhioMeansJobs/Cleveland-Cuyahoga County will provide resources and information that assist VIP clients in moving toward financial independence through employment. Its programs and services include education, job training, and job search assistance.

At the end of 2018, 11 offenders were supervised in the Violence Intervention Program.

COGNITIVE SKILLS PROGRAMMING

SCOPE is a cognitive skills development program utilizing the "Thinking for a Change" (T4C) curriculum. The program integrates cognitive restructuring, social skills, and problem solving, teaching offenders an introspective process for examining their ways of thinking and their feelings, beliefs, and attitudes. Social skills training is provided as an alternative to antisocial behaviors. Problem solving becomes the central approach.

Offenders learn how to work through difficult situations without engaging in criminal behavior. In early June 2013, a female SCOPE group began which allowed the program to address the unique needs, issues and learning styles of women.

In 2018, 406 offenders received SCOPE programming.

DOMESTIC INTERVENTION, EDUCATION, and TRAINING (DIET)

The Cleveland Municipal Court provides domestic violence education for offenders charged with misdemeanor and felony domestic violence offenses in Cleveland Municipal Court, Common Pleas Court and/or the suburban municipal courts. The program is 16 weeks long and is held at three different locations, Downtown, the Cleveland Probation Department's East Side Office, and at the Cleveland Probation Department's West Office. The DIET program is funded with Community Corrections Act dollars through a yearly contract with the Cuyahoga County Corrections Planning Board.

The DIET Program offers a Support Group, comprised of successful graduates that meet on the third Monday of each month. A facilitator monitors the group, but primary direction of the meeting comes from the graduates. Issues discussed include successful implementation of safety plans and establishing healthy relationships. Group members receive incentives such as note pads or coffee mugs to encourage participation.

In 2018, there were 641 referrals to the DIET Program and 74 participants in the Support Group.

THE MCDONNELL CENTER COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (CBCF)

The McDonnell Center CBCF provides comprehensive programming to address offender criminogenic needs such as chemical dependency, education, employment, cognitive behavior therapy, and family relationships. The program progressively integrates higher-risk offenders back into the community, while reducing prison overcrowding and recidivism. Eligibility requirements were revised in 2015 to allow moderate risk offenders.

In 2018, the McDonnell Center CBCF admitted 520 male offenders and the Cliff Skeen CBCF in Summit County admitted 121 female defendants. On any given day, there are approximately 151 males and 16 females serving a CBCF sentence.

One of two CBCF supervision officers, or officers from specialized probation units, concurrently supervise most offenders sentenced to the CBCF. The CBCF supervision officers are stationed at the facility. Officers work closely with the CBCF caseworkers to assist offenders in reaching their programming goals. This partnership is pivotal in making sure offenders remain compliant with their discharge plan and community control expectations once released back into the community. The assigned supervision officer engages the offender during the final stage of the CBCF Program in an effort to assist in the transition to community control supervision. Upon successful completion of the CBCF program, either a CBCF supervision officer or officer from a specialized unit maintains supervision to address further probation conditions, and/or offense-specific (e.g., domestic violence) or behavioral health needs (e.g., mental health). In addition to these designated positions, the Probation Department and CBCF staff engage in many collaborative efforts, including cross-trainings and joint Probation and Judicial Orientations for newly admitted residents.

At the end of 2018, the CBCF Unit supervised 309 offenders.

APPREHENSION UNIT

The Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department Warrant Unit arrests individuals with outstanding warrants in Cuyahoga County. Personnel assigned to the Warrant Unit execute and service felony and civil arrest warrants, bench warrants, temporary protection orders, out of state prisoner extraditions, and the apprehension of wanted fugitives throughout the jurisdiction of the Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Department. In addition, the Warrant Unit assists the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and Cuyahoga County Adult Probation Department in the service of warrants issued for individuals under jurisdiction of programs within the Probation Department.

In 2018, the Cuyahoga County Adult Probation Department submitted the names of 272 offenders for apprehension (down from 349 in 2017). Programs funded by the Community Corrections Act (CCA) submitted 235 requests for arrest and regular supervision programs submitted 37 requests. The total number of arrests for CCA generated Capias and Probation Warrants was 225, representing a 95.7% arrest rate. The total number of arrests for regular supervision Capias and Probation Warrants was 31, representing an 83.7% arrest rate.

Warrant Unit Deputies are routinely dispatched to treatment facilities to apprehend noncompliant probationers. Of the 272 names submitted by Cuyahoga County Probation Staff to the Sheriff's Department Warrant Unit for apprehension, 87 were for apprehension at The McDonnell Center Community Based Correctional Facility and 66 were for apprehension at Community Assessment Treatment Services (CATS).

RESTITUTION

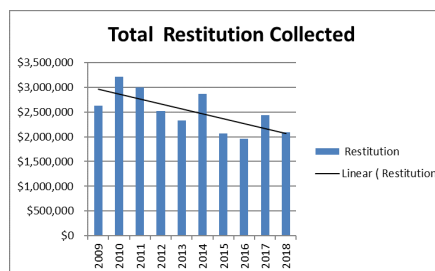
The Restitution Unit of the Adult Probation Department had a very successful year in 2018. Some of the accomplishments were posting the Unclaimed Funds Report in early January 2018 for crime victims to review for potential payments, the passing of the 2017 State Financial Audit with no audit findings or items discussed in an Audit Management letter, and the creation of several new reports in Proware to use for better fiscal management.

TOTAL 2018 FINANCIAL COLLECTIONS

	FY 2017	FY 2018	\$ Increase or Decrease	% Increase or Decrease
Restitution Payments	\$2,434,962.53	\$2,089,651.56	(\$345,310.97)	-14.2%
Home Detention Fees	112,796.61	98,285.02	(14,511.59)	-12.9%
Probation Supervision Fees	501,870.00	492,398.72	(9,471.28)	-1.9%
Court Cost	2,611.05	1,630.80	(980.25)	-37.5%
Total	\$3,052,240.19	\$2,681,966.10	(\$370,274.09)	

The spike in restitution in 2017 can be attributed to payments made for three cases that were for a total of \$604,000.00. While there are normal fluctuations for restitution payments each year, the overall trend is a decline from 2010. The 12.9% decrease in Home Detention Fees is due to the fluctuation of payments made from probationers and the increase of waived fees.

In 2018, the Restitution Unit received payments by credit cards of \$412,541.52, an increase of 10.2% over the 2017 credit card payments of \$374,322.01



STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

CCA funding reimburses salary and a portion of fringe benefit costs for the Probation Department's Training Specialist. The Staff Training and Development Program's most important objective is to provide training and enhance professional standards for probation staff in Ohio CCA funded programs, striving to meet all CCA program standards regarding training. Additionally, it provides this service for non-CCA funded staff to insure compliance with the mandated training requirements of H.B. 86. Staff consistently meets grant and legislative requirements for training hours with innovative training events, utilizing in-house facilities, and offering a variety of pertinent topics.

The Training Specialist has created an EBP curriculum for staff skill development, a comprehensive Safety Training Program that began in 2014, and a Technology Training curriculum. A significant number of line staff and supervisors volunteer to implement many of the components of the Training Program.

The line staff and supervisors provided approximately 83% of the training hours in 2018. All Probation Officers and Supervisors met the State HB 86 training standard of 20 hours per year. All CCA Probation Officers and Supervisors met the State CCA training standard of 24 hours per year related to evidence-based practices and service delivery.

Staff received a total of 10,032.70 hours of training in 2018. The cost for training in 2018 was \$32,383.00.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT ANNUAL TRAINING REPORT STAFF TRAINING HOURS - 2018

Evidence-Based Practices	2018 Training Hours
Risk Assessment	282.75
Needs Assessment	343.25
Case Planning	841.35
Stages of Change	195.5
Motivational Interviewing	378.25
Responsivity Issues	599.65
Supervision Strategies & Programming	494.75
Professional Alliance	170
Criminal Thinking Process	1.35
Fidelity	13
Relapse Prevention Strategies	44
Principles	36
Advocacy / Community Resources	3
Programming	58.5
Thinking Scales	642.25
General EBP	258.85
Subtotal	4,362.45

Correctional Practices	2018 Training Hours
Ethics	10
CCH Training	54
Diversity	627.5
Legal Updates	93.25
Recordkeeping/Documentation	148
Management/Supervisor	253.75
New Hire Orientation	482
Safety	1978.75
Cross Training	0
Meetings	1496.25
Outside Conferences	487
Webinar Training	39.75
Subtotal	5,670.25
TOTAL	10,032.70

COMMON PLEAS COURT - PROBATION DEPARTMENT LABORATORY 2018

The Probation Department Laboratory performs drug abuse testing on urine specimens using enzyme immunoassay (EIA) and cloned enzyme donor immunoassay (CEDIA) manufactured by Microgenics Inc. The Laboratory has a contract with Thermo-Fisher Scientific to provide reagents, instrumentation, a water system, and the computer interface system. LabDaq software is used to produce test reports, bar code labels, statistical reports, and export results into the justice system database.

A combination of funding from Community Corrections Act grants, the Court of Common Pleas, and user fees paid by other agencies using the laboratory sustain the Adult Probation Laboratory. Outside agencies contracting for laboratory services include CATS (Community Assessment Treatment Services), Cleveland Municipal Court, Euclid Municipal Court, and Garfield Heights Municipal Court Probation Departments, Early Intervention Program, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) and the Domestic Relations Division of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Laboratory currently has 10 employees and is open from 7:30 a.m. - 6:15 p.m. Monday through Thursday and 7:30 a.m. – 3:15 p.m. on Friday.

LABORATORY STATISTICS

NUMBER OF URINE SPECIMENS AND TESTS PERFORMED 2007 – 2018

Year	Total Specimens	Change	Drug Tests	Change
2018	101,805	(3.4%)	844,012	2.4%
2017	105,471	8.7%	820,351	7.4%
2016	92,813	1.5%	610,993	4.4%
2015	89,237	1.5%	570,113 ³	(10.3%)
2014	87,898	(2.2%)	635,346 ²	38.2%
2013	89,947	(3.0%)	459,530 ¹	17.2%
2012	92,730	2.3%	392,139	(7.1%)
2011	90,612	(9.3%)	422,219	(1.3%)
2010	99,877	5.9%	427,943	21.9%
2009	94,289	(8.6%)	351,168	(10.0%)
2008	103,133	(16.0%)	390,929	(6.9%)
2007	123,338	1.0%	419,792	1.1%

- 1. Increase in 2013 due to addition of 6-acetylmorphine test added to all specimens with opiate requested.*
- 2. Increase in 2014 due to addition of oxycodone test added to all specimens with opiate requested.*
- 3. Decrease in number of 2015 tests due to change in testing protocol. Positive tests no longer repeated on all positive specimens in order to improve efficiency and lower test cost. This change is in accord with current laboratory practices.*

The Probation Department Laboratory subscribed to proficiency testing from the American Association of Bioanalysts and scored 100% in testing accuracy in 2018. The Laboratory is not eligible to participate in any other inspection or certification programs because confirmation testing by gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) is not performed in-house. Since the Laboratory only performs testing for forensic purposes, it is exempt from CLIA regulations.

URINE DRUG SCREENS

Urine Drug Screens	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Subjects	26,768	23,845	17,514	16,893	15,980	15,236
Total Specimens	89,947	87,898	89,237	92,813	105,471	101,805
Specimens Positive for One or More Drugs	16,340	15,844	16,847	18,262	21,828	19,320
% Specimens Positive for One or More Drugs	17.5%	18.0%	18.9%	19%	20.6%	18.9%

Percent Positive by Drug	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Cocaine	3.7%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.9%	3.2%
Marijuana	12.7%	10.8%	10.6%	1.0%	11.6%	10.6%
Opiates	4.5%	3.8%	3.5%	2.0%	1.6%	0.9%
Phencyclidine (PCP)	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	2.5%	1.1%	0.8%
Amphetamines	1.3%	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%
6-Acetylmorphine (heroin)	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Oxycodone		1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
ETG - alcohol				8.3%	7.5%	7.7%
Fentanyl				1.0%	1.3%	0.9%

Specimens are tested for 2 to 9 drugs and may be positive for more than one drug. In addition, validity testing is performed on each specimen by measuring the creatinine level. The laboratory added fentanyl to its testing menu July 1, 2016.

HAIR TESTING

Hair specimens are sent to Omega Laboratories Inc., an accredited reference laboratory (CAP - College of America Pathologists Laboratory Accreditation Program). The majority of these tests are for Domestic Relations Court where hair generally provides a longer detection window of use over urine tests. Some specimens may be positive for more than one drug.

Hair Testing	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Specimens	155	118	124	121	117	131
Negative	128	94	98	93	80	94
Quantity Not Sufficient	0	0	2	6	1	5
Positive	27	24	31	22	36	32
Cocaine	11	11	12	24	51	25
Marijuana	11	9	15	10	18	15
Amphetamines	0	0	2	3	9	12
MDMA (Ecstasy)	1	0	0	0	1	0
Methamphetamine	0	0	2	0	3	2
Morphine	1	2	0	1	2	1
Codeine	2	2	0	1	0	0
6-AM*	1	0	0	1	2	1
Phencyclidine	0	0	0	0	0	0

* 6-acetylmorphine (6-AM) Heroin metabolite

ORAL FLUID TESTING

Oral fluids are routinely tested in the laboratory from individuals who are unable to produce urine specimens due to medical conditions (i.e. renal dialysis) and those who continue to submit dilute urine specimens. Approximately 3% of all urine specimens are considered dilute and unacceptable due to a low creatinine concentration of less than 20 mg/dl. The procedure currently being used is an on-site immunoassay device from Redwood Toxicology Laboratory, Inc. The following drugs are reported: cocaine, opiates, marijuana and phencyclidine (PCP). Confirmation testing is not performed on oral fluid specimens.

ORAL FLUID TESTING	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Specimens	800	598	541	707	837	632
Positive Specimens	57	26	23	39	67	35
% Positive Specimens	7.1%	4.3%	4.3%	5.5%	8.0%	5.6%
**Tests (4/specimen)	4,800	2392	2164	2828	3348	2528

** 2012 to present: Changed from 6 tests to 4 tests per specimen. No tests were sent for GC/MS confirmation.

URINE DIP TESTING

The laboratory utilizes Reditest, an on-site device for preliminary screens to be used when routine instrument testing is unavailable. Tests reported are: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP and amphetamines. Dilute specimens cannot be identified with this device as it does not test for creatinine.

REFERENCE LABORATORY TESTING

The Probation Laboratory utilizes Redwood Toxicology Laboratories and Metro Health Toxicology Laboratory for confirmatory and dilute urine testing.

Total tests: Some of the tests performed by Metro Health consist of several drugs or metabolites (analytes). Specimens tested for opiates include codeine, morphine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, 6-AM and oxycodone; amphetamine is tested for amphetamine, methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA and, MDEA. Each component is a separate test.

	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018
	METRO	REDWOOD	METRO	REDWOOD	METRO	REDWOOD
Total Tests	7,174	962	8188	2336	8181	1044
Positive Tests	832	252	1323	351	1441	365
% Positive Tests	11.6%	26.1%	16.2%	15.0%	17.6%	34.9%



RESOLUTION.

It appearing to the Judges of this Court that the sections of the statute heretofore existing with reference to the administration of probation in this Court have been repealed, effective July 20th, 1925, and are superseded by the enactment of Supplementary Sections 1554-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, and amending Sections 1663-1, 1871-1, and -2, and amending Sections 13696, 13706, 13709, 13710, 13711, 13714, and repealing Sections 2210, 2211, 2213, 2214, and 13715; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Judges of this Court establish a County Department of Probation to become effective from and after July 20th, 1925:

<u>James G. Powell</u>	<u>George B. Barr</u>
<u>Samuel</u>	<u>Samuel Whitehead</u>
<u>Walter McCallahan</u>	<u>Carl W. Eggen</u>
<u>A. B. ...</u>	
<u>James B. Ruhl</u>	
<u>Samuel ...</u>	

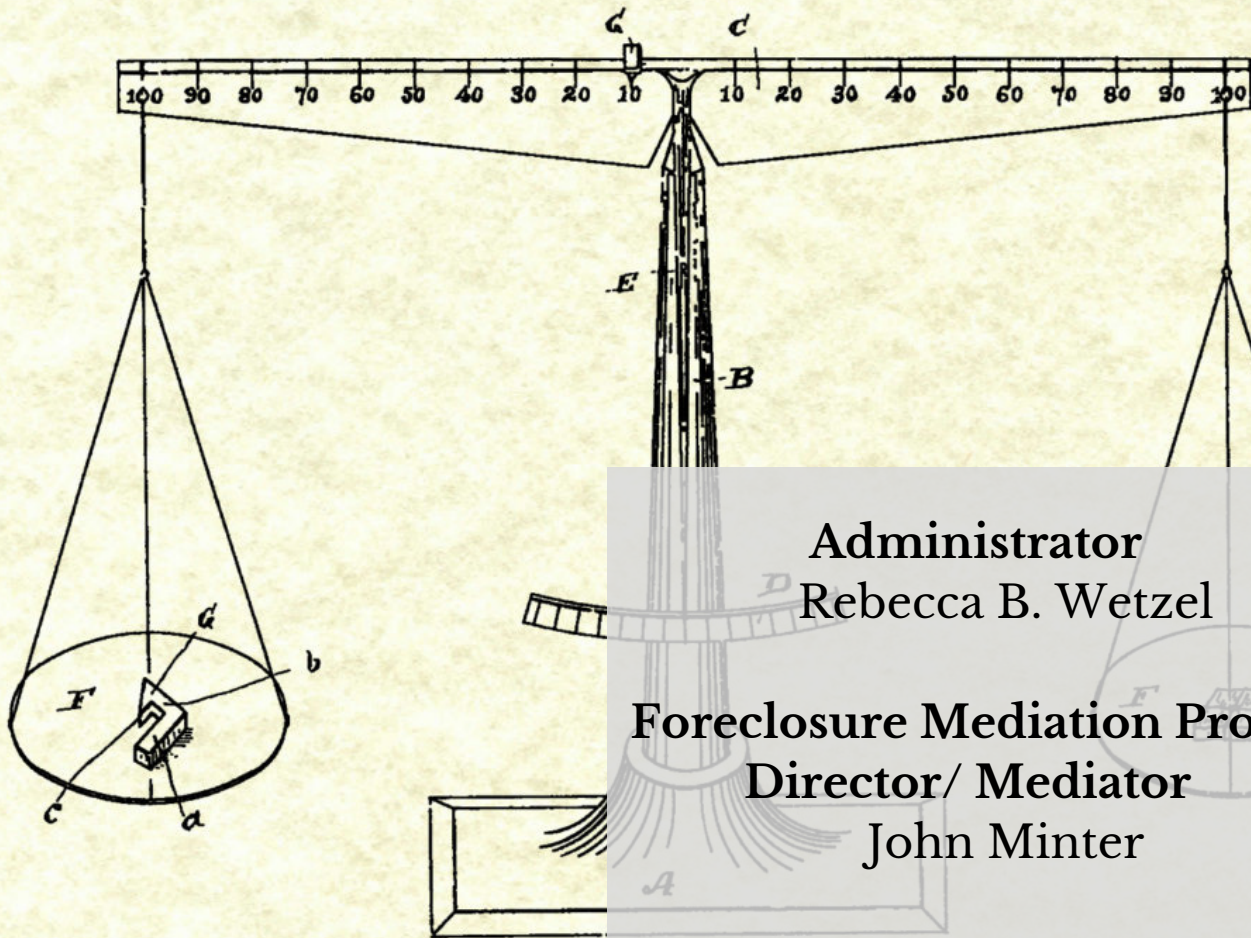
1925 resolution creating the County Probation Department

W. B. GUILD.
BALANCE WEIGHING SCALE.

No. 326,975.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION



Administrator
Rebecca B. Wetzel

Foreclosure Mediation Program
Director/ Mediator
John Minter

Mediators (2)

Administrative Assistants (3)

WITNESSES

E. J. Bell
Oscar Stauch

INVENTOR

Walter B. Guild.

By *Paint & Ladd* Attorneys

The Dispute Resolution Department provides multiple methods of dispute resolution for the Court: civil mediation, arbitration, business mediation, and foreclosure mediation. 2018 was an eventful year. In June, the department changed its name to Dispute Resolution (from Alternative Dispute Resolution) and moved from the 4th floor of the Justice Center to the 10th floor. The mediators were guest speakers at Case Western Reserve University School of Law and the Cleveland-Marshall College of Law, presenters at the Ohio Magistrate's Spring Conference and CLE conferences, and authors of articles published in the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Journal magazine. In addition, the department started the Northeast Ohio Mediators Forum and hosted the first meeting at the Justice Center in June. Finally, the total number of referrals to the department's programs increased to 2,952. The department also utilizes an additional foreclosure mediator and three administrative assistants.

MEDIATION

Mediation is the most widely used method of dispute resolution in the Court. It is a non-binding process in which a mediator assists the parties in negotiating their case's contested issues with the goal of helping them reach an agreement. As an impartial participant, the mediator does not advocate for a particular outcome. The mediator does challenge the parties to view the issues from different perspectives and focus on their interests, instead of their initial positions. In 2018, the court utilized an on-line survey in which attorney participants in mediation to measure their understanding and satisfaction with the process. Participants were asked questions ranging from satisfaction with the mediator, to issue discussion, to satisfaction with the outcome of their mediation. Responses were received from 75% of those surveyed and the responses indicated participants were highly satisfied with all aspects of the program, regardless of the outcome of their particular case.

CIVIL MEDIATION

Civil mediation cases are referred directly by the judges. In 2018, the department hosted its annual settlement week in October to coincide with the American Bar Association Settlement Week. The department held specialized settlement days during the week: one dedicated to workers' compensation cases, one for civil cases, and a bank servicer day for foreclosure mediation. The largest event was on Tuesday, October 16th, when 15 volunteer mediators mediated 48 cases and achieved a 50% settlement ratio. Also in 2018, civil mediation saw an increase in referrals for the fourth year in a row.

Statistics & Analysis for 2018

Total Cases Referred to Court Mediation	1,841
Total Cases Mediated	1,012
Total Cases Settled by Mediation	526
Percentage of Settlements	52%

BUSINESS MEDIATION

Business mediations are conducted pursuant to Local Rule 21.2. Judges may refer any business case to the department for mediation. The department notifies the parties of the referral and provides them with three names of mediators from the list of eligible mediators. The parties rank their choice and return the ranking sheet to the department. The Dispute Resolution Administrator then designates the mediator and notifies the parties. The business mediator must conduct the mediation within 30 days of being designated and file a report within ten days of the hearing.

Statistics & Analysis for 2018

Total Cases Referred to Business Mediation	25
Total Completed Mediations	19
Total Settlements	14
Percentage of Settlements	74%

ARBITRATION

The original method of dispute resolution is arbitration. Cases involving claims that are \$50,000 or less per claimant are amenable to arbitration. Judges refer cases to the department where a panel of three arbitrators is assigned. The chairperson of the panel notifies all concerned of the hearing date, which is to take place within 90 days of the date of referral. The department receives and files the Report and Awards from the arbitrators and if no appeal is taken from the award within 30 days, the department prepares a final judgment entry reflecting the arbitration award.

MANDATORY ARBITRATION STATISTICS FOR 2018

	2018	Since Inception (May 1970)
Total Cases Referred	112	79,927
Arbitration Referral Vacated	4	3,594
Net Total Arbitration Referrals	108	75,693
Report & Awards Filed	79	53,258
Total Appeal de Novo Filed	33	15,337

FINAL ENTRIES

	2018	Since Inception (May 1970)
Arbitration Cases Settled (no fees paid)	29	2,349
Awards Reduced to Judgment	39	N/A
Bankruptcy	0	N/A
TOTAL FINAL ENTRIES	68	

PERCENTAGES 2018 (Based on 159 net referrals)

Arbitration Cases Settled before Hearing	26%
Arbitration Cases Appealed	17%
Arbitration Awards Appealed	30%
Arbitration Awards Reduced to Judgment	50%
Arbitration Appeals Resolved via Settlement	78%
Arbitration Appeals Resolved via Jury Trial	15%

FORECLOSURE MEDIATION

The Foreclosure Mediation Program began in June 2008, and continues to provide services to Cuyahoga County. Any party to a foreclosure action may request mediation and any foreclosure magistrate may directly refer a foreclosure case to the program. A referral to mediation stays all discovery and motion practice until the mediation is concluded. The mediators screen the request forms, notify the parties when a case has been accepted and schedule both a pre-mediation conference and a full mediation hearing. After the pre-mediation conference, the parties typically have 14 days to submit the documentation necessary to carry out the foreclosure mediation process. If the parties don't submit the necessary documents, sanctions may be imposed including returning the file to the active foreclosure docket or dismissing the foreclosure action without prejudice. All parties and their counsel are required to appear at the face-to-face mediation hearing. This includes a representative from the servicer. Because of the loss mitigation guidelines followed by many investors/servicers and the need for significant financial information from the property owners, multiple mediation contacts are typically required to thoroughly review all loss mitigation options. These follow-up contacts also are face-to-face and by telephone.

Statistics & Analysis for 2018	
Total Cases Referred	978
Total Hearings Held	2540
Pre-mediations hearings held	773
Full mediation hearings held	516
Telephone Mediation conferences	1251
Cases Settled	454
Settlement Ratio	97%

The total number of cases referred to the program decreased in 2018. The average age of a foreclosure mediation case in 2018 was 119 days, which is a significant decrease from 2017. The settlement rate for foreclosure cases was 97%, though, this number includes multiple types of resolutions, including cases where the homeowner was unable to keep the home.

Also during 2018, the program continued its "Servicer Day" program. The servicer day format has mediation hearings involving the same servicer scheduled on the same day. Servicer days were scheduled every two to three months throughout the year and were held for Wells Fargo, US Bank, Seterus, Ocwen, DiTech, Mr. Cooper (fka as Nationstar), Citi and PNC.

SUMMARY

The dispute resolution processes remain an effective and efficient way to resolve legal disputes. This conclusion is supported by the department's referral and settlement rates. Cuyahoga County residents are fortunate to have multiple dispute resolution options, which provide them an opportunity to take control of their cases' outcomes and promotes fuller and longer lasting resolutions.

CENTRAL SCHEDULING/ JUDICIAL SECRETARIES

Supervisor
Mary Kay Ellis

<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
					Eight Secretaries	
			Two Receptionists			
		13 Courtroom Assistants			Re-Entry Program Office Assistant	
	Visiting Judge Bailiff					

The Central Scheduling Office is located on the 11th floor of the Justice Center Tower. This department of 19 employees assists Judges in docket management, record keeping, scheduling of cases and preparation of criminal and civil journal entries.

COURTROOM ASSISTANTS

Courtroom Assistants are responsible for scheduling criminal and civil hearings, distributing various court pleadings and forms to the appropriate departments, and helping their judges prepare their annual inventory of pending civil and criminal cases. Courtroom Assistants are able to create criminal as well as civil journal entries for their judges, bailiffs and staff attorneys, they continue to be an integral part of the courtroom team while helping to relieve the load from other staff.

They are an essential part of each courtroom team as they are often called upon to substitute in the absence of the court bailiff. In these instances, the Courtroom Assistant is required to fulfill all the duties of the regular court bailiff, as well as keep abreast of their own duties until the return of the bailiffs. Also, because a Courtroom Assistant may be asked to assist in a courtroom to which they are not regularly assigned, they must be well versed in all facets of courtroom operation in order to adequately assist the Judge or bailiff to whom they have been temporarily assigned.

RECEPTIONISTS

Our receptionists are multi-functional employees. In addition to assisting the general public and attorneys with specific questions relating to criminal and civil cases in person and via telephone, they also assist in the preparation of assigned counsel fee bills.

ASSIGNED COUNSEL VOUCHERS

Our supervisor is responsible for preparing assigned counsel vouchers for fee bills. These vouchers are forwarded to the Fiscal Office for payment to the attorneys who were assigned by the Court to represent indigent defendants. In 2018, 9,417 vouchers were prepared, examined for errors and submitted for distribution of funds. This figure represents a slight decrease from previous years.

VISITING JUDGE PROGRAM

The Visiting Judge Program is managed by the Supervisor of Central Scheduling and consists of five retired Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges and six retired out-of-county Judges called in for special cases. The Supervisor of Central Scheduling maintains records and prepares monthly and annual reports on this program for submission to the Administrative Judge and Court Administrator.

In 2018, in addition to the specialized Asbestos/Workers' Compensation and Asbestos dockets, the Visiting Judge Program disposed of 35 civil cases. Of those, 14 cases were disposed of by settlement, which resulted in a 40% settlement rate for the year. In addition, out-of-town judges were also appointed by the Ohio Supreme Court to handle a few criminal cases. In 2018, eight criminal cases were disposed.

Collectively, the Judges were in trial a total of 97 days.

JUDGE	CIVIL CASES DISPOSED	CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED
Corrigan, Michael	4	1
Cosgrove, Patricia	0	5
Fuhry, David	1	0
Gibson, Joseph	4	1
Handwork, Peter	3	0
Hanna, Harry	7	0
McGinty, Timothy	4	0
McMonagle, R.J.	11	0
Reinbold, Richard	2	1
Yarbrough, Steve	2	0

We welcomed several new, out-of-county retired Judges assigned to special cases this year. Their service was most appreciated and we look forward to their continuing presence.

The specialized Asbestos docket and Workers' Compensation Asbestos docket are presided over by Visiting Judge Harry A. Hanna. At the beginning of 2018 the pending case load was 834, the total pending cases at the end of 2018 was 495. Judge Hanna disposed of 340 cases in 2018. Since January 2014, the Asbestos Docket has been reduced by 4,670 cases.

JUDICIAL SECRETARIES

The Secretarial Department of the Court serves the 34 sitting Judges, as well as the Visiting Judges, judicial staff attorneys and other Court personnel. Their responsibilities include the following: transcribing from Dictaphone, typing various documents including criminal and civil jury instructions, verdict forms, jury interrogatories, journal entries, opinions, various reports, speeches, letters and any other documents required by the judges.

This Department consists of eight secretaries; each secretary is assigned to four Judges, with the exception of two secretaries assigned to five Judges. The Department works as a unit, filling in for each other during absences, as well as helping each other with heavy workloads.

The secretaries also attend periodic training classes to upgrade their skills in the use of new software to continue with the installation of new programs.

CRIMINAL RECORDS

BOND COMMISSIONER
Gwendolyn Bennett

**ASST. BOND
COMMISSIONER**
Greg Burger

STAFF

Office Manager

Office Assistants (4)

Bail Investigators (6)

The Criminal Records Department, located on the 12th floor of the Justice Center, is primarily responsible for bond investigations, Arraignment Room proceedings and defendant criminal history maintenance.

BOND INVESTIGATION

The bond investigators monitor the Sheriff Department's daily booking list for incoming inmates who have not yet been indicted and/or arraigned and need to have their bond continued, set or lowered. The investigators interview the defendants, verify accuracy of information obtained from the interview, run an extensive criminal background check and review the felony charges filed against the defendant. A risk assessment is then completed and then a recommendation for a reasonable bond is presented to the Arraignment Judge. Bond investigators will also provide information to the courtrooms where there has been a motion for bond reduction.

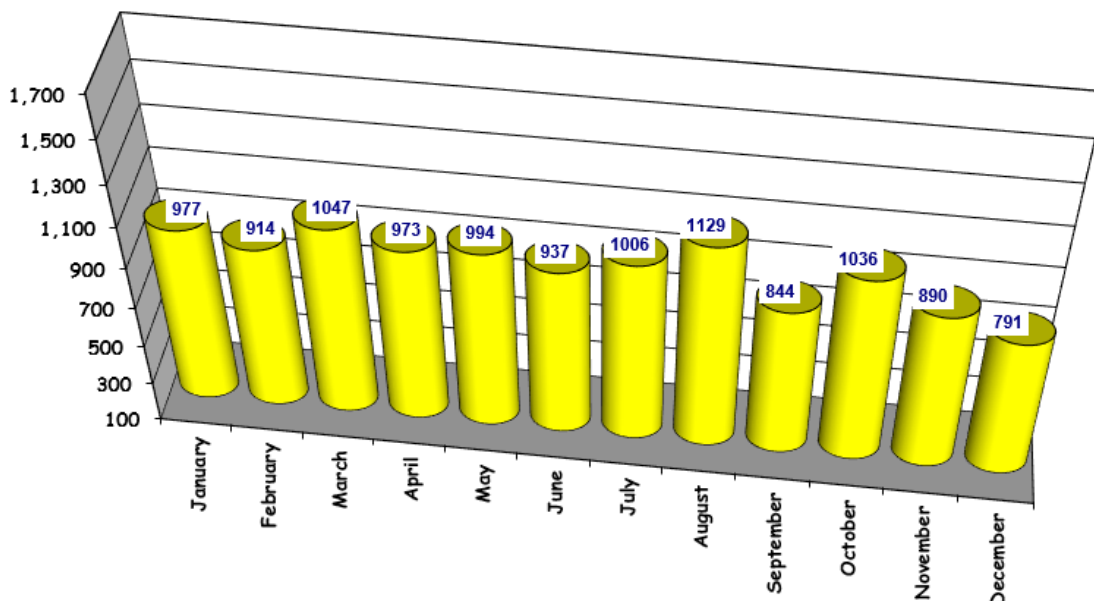
The department's bond investigators conducted 6,840 bail investigations during 2018.

ARRAIGNMENTS

The arraignment clerks assemble and summarize the criminal history of each defendant scheduled for arraignment, along with determining if the case needs to be assigned randomly or to a specific trial Judge based on local rules. During the arraignment hearing the Bond Commissioner presents these materials, along with a bond recommendation to the Arraignment Room Judge, so that a defendant may be properly arraigned. The Judge proceeds with the Arraignment, which includes the setting of the bond, instructions on any conditions of a bond, assignment of the trial judge and appointment of an attorney, if the defendant needs one to be appointed. The Arraignment Judge may also issue *capias* for defendants who fail to appear at the scheduled arraignment.

At the conclusion of the arraignments, the staff updates the case files and forwards the files to the trial judge assigned. E-mails are automatically sent to the attorneys appointed to represent indigent defendants. **During 2018 there were 16,444 scheduled arraignments.** The staff maintains detailed statistics on the defendants who are scheduled for and appear at arraignment, *capiases* issued and assignments to private counsel and the Public Defender.

Common Pleas Court Monthly Felony Arraignments 2018



FIRST APPEARANCE DOCKET (FAD)

In 2018 all defendants bound over to Common Pleas Court from Municipal Courts were referred for a First Appearance in Common Pleas Court. The main purpose of the First Appearance is to assign indigent defendants with defense counsel at the early stage of the felony process. At this appearance a bond is set and the case is referred for a Case Management Conference or presentation to the Grand Jury.

4,042 First Appearances were held in 2018.

The department supports these court appearances through bond investigation, preparation of defendant criminal history, coordination of scheduling with the Clerk of Courts and Sheriff Department, assistance in the court proceedings, and notification of appointed attorneys.

The staff of the Criminal Records Department works closely with other departments, but most specifically with the Sheriff's, Clerk's and Prosecutor's Offices to assure correct identification of defendants, timely scheduling of arraignments and accurate indictment information for the arraignment process. The Bond Commissioner and staff are often assigned special projects at the request of various Judicial Committees.

ARRAIGNMENT STATS YTD													
ARRAIGNMENT DATA 2018													
2018	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	YTD TOTAL
Female Jails	60	48	63	33	63	71	57	71	52	60	45	54	677
Male Jails	484	483	520	466	480	491	506	593	400	570	432	374	5799
Total Scheduled Jails	544	531	583	499	543	562	563	664	452	630	477	428	6476
Total Scheduled Bails	836	805	893	876	853	740	813	984	733	903	853	679	9968
Total Scheduled	1380	1336	1476	1375	1396	1302	1376	1648	1185	1533	1330	1107	16444
Jails Arraigned	491	472	529	465	512	524	516	607	425	559	451	401	5952
Bails Arraigned	486	442	518	508	482	413	490	522	419	477	439	390	5586
Total Arraigned	977	914	1047	973	994	937	1006	1129	844	1036	890	791	11538
Total Cont.	113	104	116	115	107	108	85	135	100	138	91	95	1307
													As % of total capias
CAPIAS SUBURBS/OTHER													
Straight Capias	105	119	100	84	104	96	99	134	78	132	141	76	1268
OCR	38	51	69	51	37	23	41	46	20	56	56	36	524
BFC C/S/P	27	29	23	28	40	20	25	37	33	25	25	18	330
TOTAL OTHER	170	199	192	163	181	139	165	217	131	213	222	130	2122
													As % of total capias
CAPIAS CLEVELAND													
Straight Capias	77	93	66	90	81	84	70	123	73	89	89	66	1001
OCR	29	18	37	21	28	26	31	30	24	34	27	15	320
BFC C/S/P	14	8	18	13	5	8	19	14	13	23	11	10	156
TOTAL CLEVELAND	120	119	121	124	114	118	120	167	110	146	127	91	1477
													As % of total capias
													1477
CAPIAS TOTAL	290	318	313	287	295	257	285	384	241	359	349	221	3599
Total Cap													
TOTAL SCHEDULED	1380	1336	1476	1375	1396	1302	1376	1648	1185	1533	1330	1107	16444



MAGISTRATES DEPARTMENT

**Foreclosure
Quiet Title**

**Partition
CSPO**

**Chief Magistrate
Stephen M. Bucha III**

**Asst. Chief Magistrate
Kevin C. Augustyn**

Magistrates (9)

Office Manager

Foreclosure Schedulers (6)

All cases concerning foreclosure, quiet title and partition are adjudicated by the Court's eleven Magistrates. Some Judges refer other types of civil matters, such as preliminary injunction hearings or administrative appeals, to the Magistrates. In 2019, the Magistrates took over the role of primary backup to the Judges and Administrative Judge in Civil Stalking Protection Order cases.

The Magistrates' involvement begins upon referral of a case, shortly after filing, and continues through trial or other disposition. The Magistrates are also responsible for post-judgment proceedings in the cases assigned to them. Unlike most civil cases, foreclosures involve complicated post-judgment matters such as sheriff's sale confirmations, distribution of sheriff's sale proceeds, supplemental judgments, approval of appraisers' fees and other matters.

The Judges referred 5,754 cases to the Magistrates' Department in 2018, an increase of 10.45% over 2017. These referrals represent over 32% of the Court's 17,943 civil cases.

The department serves the people of Cuyahoga County by taking part in educational forums around the county and by fielding thousands of phone calls and in-person visits by self-represented litigants. The department continually educates and informs academics, municipalities, the bar, and the general public, including those facing foreclosure, about real estate law and procedure. In 2018, the department continued to work with the Court's Mediation Department to ensure that homeowners have an opportunity to explore ways to save their home or to make a smooth transition to other living arrangements. Magistrates' Department personnel serve on the Court's Access to Justice Committee, which seeks to improve access to the court for non-represented litigants, and the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association's Foreclosure Subcommittee, which looks to improve foreclosure procedure.

The department serves the legal community by periodically preparing and circulating a case update newsletter to lawyers and magistrates throughout the state. A member of the department serves on the Board of the Ohio Association of Magistrates. Others serve on the Ohio Supreme Court Judicial College planning committee and have appeared as speakers in numerous Judicial College seminars and other continuing legal education courses. The department assists a committee that is redrafting and improving the court's local rules. The Magistrates make themselves available on a rotating basis to answer lawyers' general questions concerning foreclosure law and procedure.

The department serves the Judges by adjudicating most of the Court's often complicated and emotionally fraught foreclosure, partition and quiet title cases. The Magistrates disposed of 5,962 cases in 2018, issuing 3,613 decrees of foreclosure, and have made 28,482 recommended rulings on motions for summary judgment, procedural motions, motions to distribute funds, and confirmations of sheriff's sales. A significant number of these proposed rulings require extensive research and detailed written opinions. The Magistrates are available to the judges for consultations on matters related to foreclosure and real estate law in general.

This impressive record of service shows that the Magistrates have done their part to achieve the Court's mission.

On a sad note, in late July, Magistrate Tom Vozar suddenly and unexpectedly passed away. He was an experienced lawyer of sound judgment and good cheer. The department feels his loss greatly. From its peak staffing levels in 2010, the department has been reduced in size by 31%. Despite the decrease in staff, increase in case filings, additional types of cases referred, and increase in the labor intensive contested cases, the magistrates were productive in 2018, with dispositions keeping pace with referrals. The department uses the resources allotted to it very efficiently.

For the most recent year that statistics are available (2017), the magistrates disposed of over 33% of the court's civil dispositions while being allocated less than 2.82% of the court's overall budget. In order to place these statistics in proper context, below is a twenty-eight year summary of the Magistrates' Department's statistics.

Year	Referrals ¹	% Change from Previous Year	Reinstates ²	% Change from Previous Year	Referrals & Reinstates Combined	% Change From Previous Year	Supplement als ³	% Change From Previous Year	Decrees ⁴	% Change from Previous Year	Disposition ⁵	% Change from Previous Year	Net Case Gain/Loss ⁶
1990	4796	n/a	45	n/a	4841	n/a	1564	n/a	2854	n/a	4512	n/a	329
1991	4247	-11.4%	66	46.7%	4133	-14.6%	1320	-15.6%	3678	28.9%	4535	0.5%	-402
1992	3895	-8.2%	60	-9.1%	3955	-4.3%	1430	8.3%	3060	-16.8%	3933	-13.3%	22
1993	3564	-8.4%	39	-35.0%	3603	-8.9%	1821	27.3%	2875	-6.0%	3656	-7.0%	-53
1994	3366	-5.6%	77	97.4%	3443	-4.4%	2569	41.1%	2463	-14.3%	4271	16.8%	-828
1995	2582	-23.3%	230	198.7%	2812	-18.3%	4611	79.4%	2199	-10.7%	3974	-7.0%	-1162
1996	4065	57.4%	245	6.5%	4310	53.3%	4364	-5.3%	2174	-1.1%	3960	-0.3%	350
1997	3867	-4.9%	411	67.8%	4278	-0.7%	5121	17.3%	2608	20.0%	4597	16.0%	-319
1998	5133	32.7%	538	30.9%	5671	32.6%	6431	25.6%	3043	16.7%	5583	21.4%	88
1999	5446	6.1%	628	16.7%	6074	7.1%	7097	10.4%	2823	-7.2%	5795	3.7%	279
2000	5915	8.6%	835	32.9%	6750	11.1%	10083	42.1%	3073	8.8%	6265	8.1%	485
2001	7161	21.1%	928	11.1%	8089	19.8%	17438	72.9%	3048	-0.8%	6843	9.2%	1246
2002	9609	34.2%	1101	18.6%	10710	32.4%	19753	13.3%	3261	7.0%	7315	6.5%	3395
2003	8724	-9.2%	1421	29.1%	10145	-5.3%	26591	34.6%	3510	7.6%	8544	16.8%	1601
2004	9739	11.6%	1470	3.4%	11209	10.4%	29539	11.1%	4988	42.1%	10394	21.6%	815
2005	11075	13.7%	1634	11.2%	12709	13.4%	33100	12.1%	5515	10.6%	11852	14.0%	857
2006	13276	19.9%	1584	-3.1%	14872	17.0%	67972	105.4%	10412	88.8%	16351	38.0%	-1479
2007	13968	5.2%	1356	-14.4%	15324	3.0%	77592	14.2%	11378	9.3%	18041	10.3%	-2717
2008	13742	-1.6%	1241	-8.5%	14983	-2.2%	64506	-16.8%	9698	-14.8%	15650	-11.6%	-2208
2009	13417	-2.3%	936	-24.6%	14353	-4.2%	57016	-11.6%	6908	-28.8%	13210	-17.2%	1143
2010	12050	-10.2%	849	-9.3%	12899	-10.1%	66644	16.8%	7781	12.6%	14219	7.6%	-1320
2011	10434	-13.4%	752	-11.4%	11186	-13.3%	60771	-8.8%	5707	-26.7%	12996	-8.6%	-1810
2012	10280	-1.5%	744	-1.1%	11024	-1.5%	62311	-8.8%	6260	9.7%	11168	-14.1%	-144
2013	8941	-13.0%	607	-18.4%	9548	-13.4%	58720	-5.8%	6149	-1.7%	11144	-0.2%	-1596
2014	7076	-20.1%	515	-15.2%	7591	-20.5%	46367	-21.0%	5653	-8.1%	9428	-15.4%	-1837
2015	6529	-7.7%	348	-32.4%	6877	-9.4%	38734	-16.5%	4664	-17.5%	7386	-21.7%	-509
2016	6166	-5.6%	315	-9.5%	6481	-5.8%	37811	-2.4%	4387	-5.9%	6933	-6.1%	-452
2017	5211	-15.5%	301	-4.5%	5512	-15.0%	31426	-16.9%	3947	-10.9%	6316	-8.9%	-804
2018	5754	10.4%	245	-18.6%	5999	8.9%	28482	-9.4%	3613	-8.5%	5926	-16.3%	173

(1) This column represents all cases referred to the Magistrates which includes all of the Court's Foreclosure, Quiet Title and Partition cases. Foreclosures represent 95%+ of all cases referred to the Magistrates' Department.

(2) This column represents all cases reinstated after a final judgment has been entered or from bankruptcy stays, contract stays, and the Court of Appeals.

(3) In the years 1990 through 1992, this column represents all proposed rulings by the Magistrates' Department on motions to distribute funds generated by sheriff's sales. After 1992, this column represents all proposed rulings by the Magistrates' Department on miscellaneous motions and all magistrates orders.

(4) This column represents all decrees of foreclosure, decrees for quiet title, and decrees of partition entered by the Magistrates.

(5) This column represents all cases disposed by the Magistrates Department including disposition by decree, dismissal, vacated reference, real estate tax contract stays and bankruptcy stays.

(6) This column is the difference between Referrals and Reinstates Combined and Dispositions.



JUDICIAL STAFF ATTORNEYS/ COURT REPORTERS/ JURY

Chief Court Reporter
Bruce Bishilany

Asst. Chief Court Reporters
Robert P. Lloyd
Nancy A. Nunes

Jury Bailiff Co-Directors
Veronica Adams
Patricia I. Bittner

Staff Attorneys

The Judicial Staff Attorney Department consists of 36 employees.

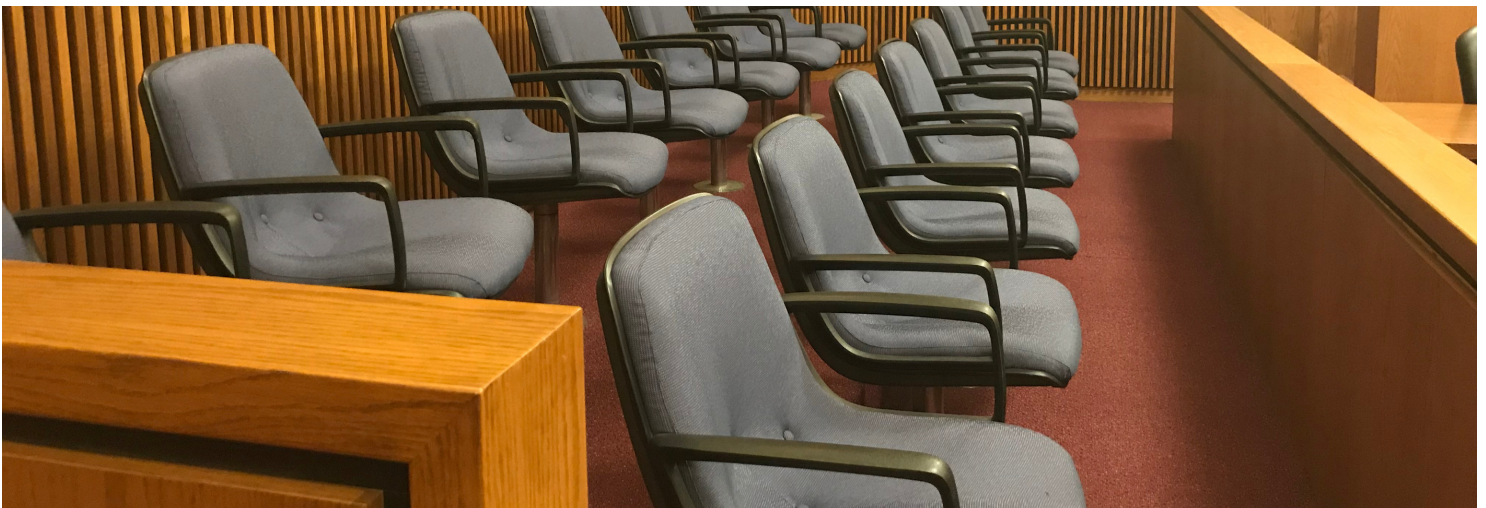
During the past calendar year, six new staff attorneys were hired. Each brings varying degrees of experience. Some staff attorneys arrive at the Court shortly after passing the Ohio Bar Examination. Others offer deeper legal experience, having served previously at various government offices such as the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Ohio Court of Claims, the Attorney General of Ohio, the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office, various state Courts of Appeals, and Federal District Courts. Many have private sector experience, having worked in law offices and firms ranging in size from that of a sole practitioner to international law firms.

For some, being a staff attorney is a second career. From employment, personal injury, breach of contract, medical and professional malpractice, criminal, workers' compensation and administrative appeals, they have to be familiar with many different areas of the law. Depending on the judge they serve, the staff attorney can assist the Court by conducting case management conferences, pretrial conferences, settlement conferences and final pretrial conferences, always at the direction of the judge. In addition, staff attorneys review and research legal issues, formulate recommendations on the disposition of motions, assist in drafting opinions and orders and offer assistance with civil protection petitions and temporary restraining orders that have to be addressed promptly. On a daily basis, they answer many inquiries from attorneys, their staff and self-represented litigants. Staff attorneys can help set the stage for the litigation and can be crucial in setting the Court's expectations for professionalism and civility.

As sworn officers of the Court, staff attorneys uniquely share in the Court's goal of providing a forum for the fair and impartial administration of justice in which all of its participants and the public can have trust and confidence.

Additionally, members of the department remain committed to outreach programs such as participating in the Cleveland Metropolitan Bar Association's 3Rs program, volunteering with the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland, serving as speakers at continuing legal education seminars and taking on leadership roles in their communities.

Whether they are fulfilling the Court's mission or serving the community, judicial staff attorneys are faithful public servants.



Court Reporters

Along with the Chief Court Reporter and two Assistant Chiefs, there are 40 Court Reporters and an Administrative Assistant.

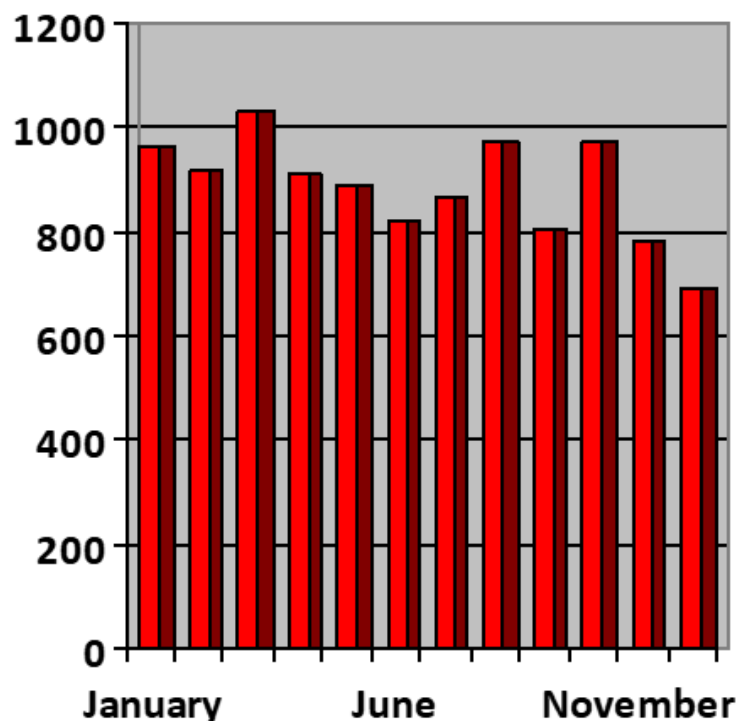
In 2018, 29,996 job cards were filed representing court reporter attendance at trials, pleas, sentencings, motions, hearings and other related matters in both civil and criminal cases. In addition, the Court Reporters Department reported over 11,500 arraignments and diversions, and a similar number of cases in Grand Jury. On average each member of the Department stenographically reported over 1,327 cases.

Court Reporters serve the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the Justice Center, Visiting Judges sitting by assignment in the Lakeside Courthouse, the Arraignment Room, and all Grand Jury Proceedings. As guardians of the record, the members of the Court Reporters Department make a verbatim record of the proceedings for later use by the Judges, attorneys, litigants, Court of Appeals, or any interested party. All assignments are coordinated through the Chief Court Reporter.

Realtime reporting, the instantaneous translation from the Court Reporter's steno machine to a viewing device, should be coordinated with the Chief Court Reporter. The Court Reporters Department regularly provides realtime reporting throughout the year for hearing impaired jurors as well as hearing impaired attorneys so that they are able to participate fully in the judicial process and in order for the County to be in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The Court Reporters Department has now upgraded their personal computer software, stenographic writers and computers in order to provide realtime to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas on all trials.

Average Calls per Month



Jury Bailiff/Jury Commission

Along with the two Co-Directors, the Jury Commission has two Jury Commissioners, three Assistant Jury Bailiffs, and one Grand Jury Clerk.

The Jury Commission's goal is to reduce the cost of jurors and gain more effective utilization of jurors. In comparison to 2017 there was a slight increase in the number of jurors who were called in, and a slight decrease in the number of juror days. The number of jurors who spent more than the five day minimum increased dramatically. Our goal this year is to try and utilize the Monday/Wednesday jurors in a way that, if possible, we can get them out at their five day term or less so we can stay within our budget.

In January, May and September, prospective jurors' names are drawn for service on a Grand Jury. There are three Grand Juries per term and each Grand Juror serves two days a week for four months. The Grand Jury Bailiff is the liaison between the Prosecutor, the Grand Jurors and Grand Jury witnesses.

JUROR UTILIZATION - CRIMINAL 2018

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Panels	26	28	37	36	28	21	26	25	18	39	16	17	317
Trials	19	16	25	22	11	9	20	17	12	18	5	7	181

JUROR UTILIZATION - CIVIL 2018

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Panels	9	11	12	8	4	4	5	5	2	11	6	4	81
Trials	7	9	12	7	2	3	4	5	2	9	2	3	65

JURY COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT 2018

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Drawn	3675	2775	2950	3700	2575	2575	2400	3950	2550	3300	2550	1750	34750
Report	1408	1070	1125	1372	1212	1234	1195	1181	1121	1443	1074	843	14278

PETIT JURORS DRAWN	34750
GRAND JURORS DRAWN	1575
SPECIAL JURORS DRAWN	0
TOTAL	36325

In 2013, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court was given the responsibility of overseeing and managing the Cleveland Municipal Court Jurors.

JUROR UTILIZATION - CITY 2018

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Panels	9	3	6	5	3	5	1	4	2	8	1	4	51
Trials	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	9

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Drawn	2500	2000	2000	2500	2000	2000	2500	2000	2000	2500	1850	1400	25250
Report	90	35	53	52	38	47	0	46	26	106	15	21	529

Total Jury Fees(Cleveland): \$15,444.00

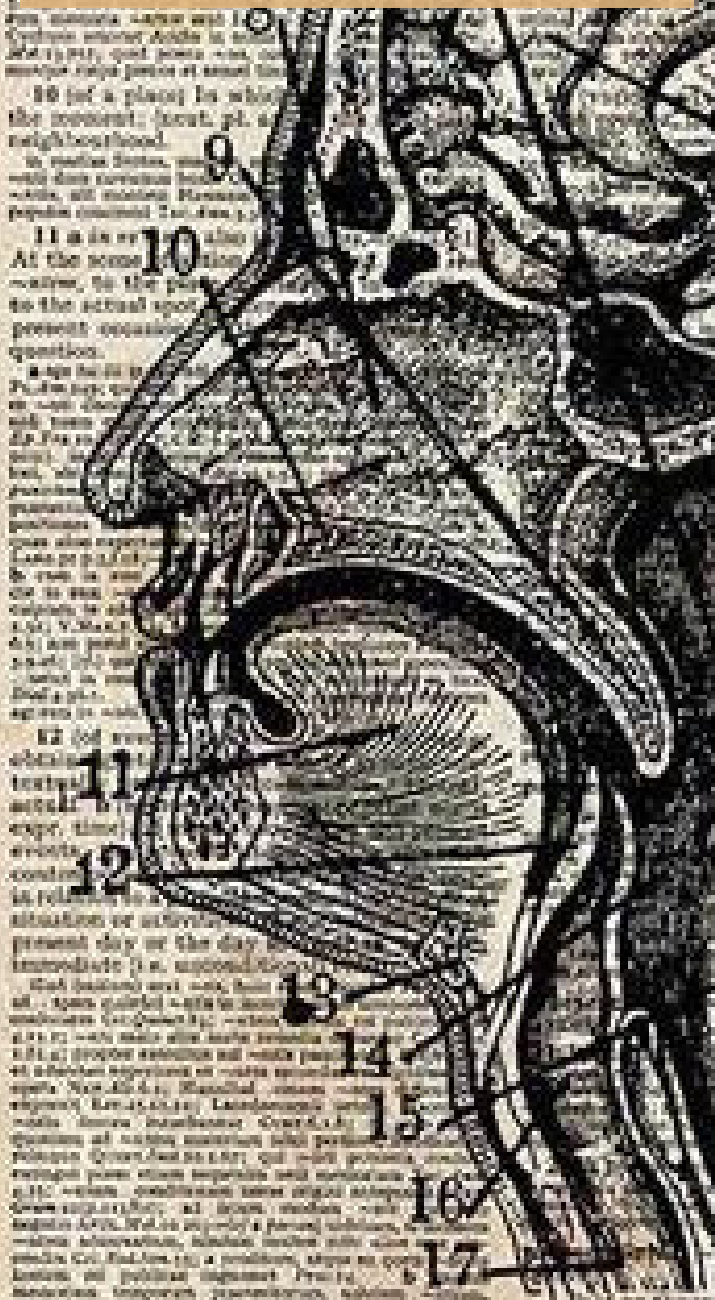


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The fact of being in the same place (as some other person or thing indicated in the context), presence. B (fig.) presence, availability (in court or sale-room); in neg. sense, to be present or available, if (w. additional temporal force); in neg. sense, to exist here (or in the place indicated by the context) and now.

COURT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC



Interim Director
Julian J. Dooley, Ph.D.

Chief of Psychology
Michael H. Aronoff, Psy. D.

Chief of Social Work
Michael Caso, LISW-S,
LICDC-CS

Staff

- Full-time Social Workers (2)
- Transcriptionists (3)
- Part-time Psychiatrists (10)
- Part-time Psychologist
- Part-time Neuropsychologist
- Full-time Psychologists (3)
- Office Manager
- Assistant Office Manager
- Office Assistant

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COURT CLINIC REFERRALS

During calendar year 2018, the Court Psychiatric Clinic received 2,610 referrals. This number represents a 12% decrease in referrals over the 2,971 received in 2017.

CLINICAL STAFF COMPOSITION

Dr. Julian Dooley continued serving as Interim Director of the Court Psychiatric Clinic in 2018, a position he accepted in July, 2017.

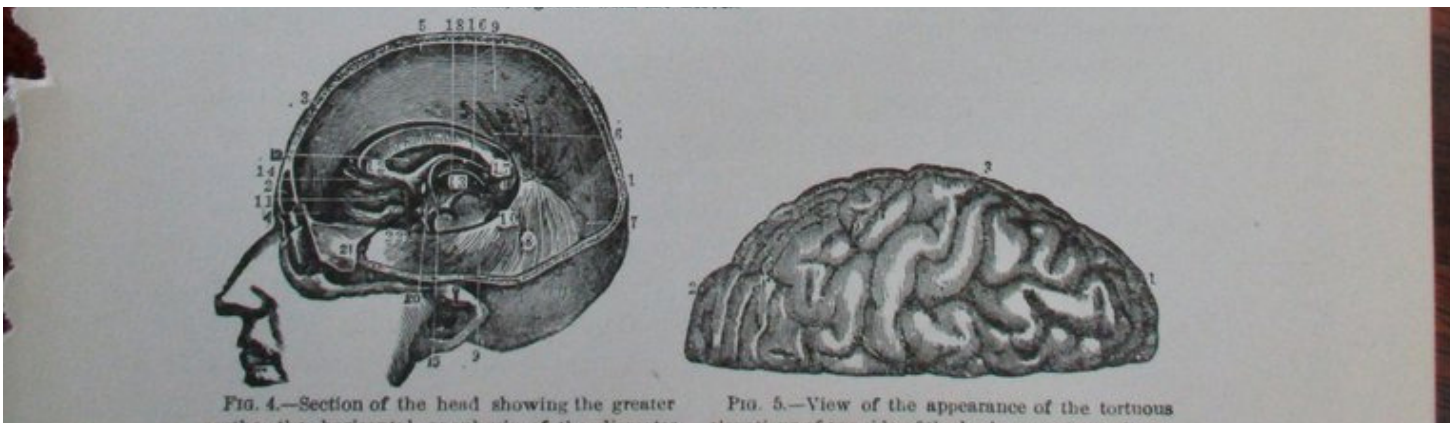
Two employees of the Court Psychiatric Clinic retired in 2018. Dr. Phillip Resnick retired after 43 years of service as Director and Chief of Psychiatry and Social Worker Cynthia Walker retired after 27 years of service. Psychologist Amy Ginsberg, Psychiatrist Sherif Soliman, and Office Assistant Carla Billadeau resigned from their respective positions in 2018.

All clinical staff (psychiatrist/psychologist/neuropsychologist/social worker) provide direct evaluation services.

SECRETARIAL STAFF

The secretarial staff worked diligently in 2018 to prepare clinical reports in a timely manner. Three transcriptionists continued to work from home. We also continued our relationship with a third-party typing service, Premier Office Technology. They were used on an as-needed basis to prepare overflow and "rush" reports that could not be completed by the three transcriptionists, due to scheduled leave/sick leave, etc. The Office Manager, Assistant Office Manager, and Office Assistant demonstrated continued excellence in their office reception, answering telephone calls, processing referrals, sending out requests for and distributing medical records, preparing dictations for transcription, and compiling case-specific information from the Prosecutor's File for examiners' perusal.

The Court Psychiatric Clinic continues to process referrals and schedule appointments using an electronic calendar, developed by the Information Services Department (ISD). This has proved to be a significant time-saver and helped streamline the overall referral and scheduling process. Office Manager, Molly Kelly, worked closely with ISD to enhance and improve the system to ensure more complete case management with respect to monitoring and assigning transcription services, completion of reports by clinical staff, and delivery of reports to the courts. This has been a significant improvement and has facilitated reports being completed and delivered in a timely manner. Finally, Clinic staff worked with ISD to further refine the process of entering data for statistical forms mandated by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. The Clinic was fortunate to have two summer student interns assist with entering this data.



SENATE BILL 285/122 "SECOND OPINION" EVALUATIONS

For the 22nd year, the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services funded the Court Psychiatric Clinic to perform Senate Bill 285/122 "Second Opinion" evaluations. Clinical staff traveled to Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare (Northfield, Ohio) or the Warrensville Developmental Center (Highland Hills, Ohio) to examine forensic patients who have been adjudicated Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity or Incompetent to Stand Trial-Unrestorable and have been recommended by their Treatment Team for "Movement to Non-Secured Status." The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services funds the Court Psychiatric Clinic in the amount of \$122,000/year to perform these evaluations. The funds are administered through the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board of Cuyahoga County. In 2018, Court Psychiatric Clinic staff completed 35 Senate Bill 285/122 "Second Opinion" evaluations, an increase of 84% from the previous year.

COMPETENCY AND SANITY EVALUATIONS

In 2018, competency and sanity evaluations constituted 30% of the total referrals to the Court Psychiatric Clinic. Competency evaluation referrals totaled 537 for the year, representing a decrease of 5% from 2017. Sanity evaluation referrals for 2018 totaled 236. This represents a decrease of 20% from 2017. The decrease in sanity evaluation referrals is attributed in part to a screening process implemented by Chief Social Worker Michael Caso. When a sanity evaluation referral is received, Mr. Caso contacts the defense attorney to ensure the request was intended. These efforts have reduced the number of inappropriate referrals, which allows clinical staff to spend more time on complex cases where the issue of Sanity at the Time of the Act is most relevant.

INTERVENTION IN LIEU OF CONVICTION EVALUATIONS

Referrals for Intervention in Lieu of Conviction reports totaled 722, a 1% reduction from the 729 received in 2017. The Social Work staff completed the vast majority of these reports, which in addition to substance use, require that mental illness and/or intellectual disability be considered in the evaluation.

HOUSE BILL 180 (SEXUAL PREDATOR) AND SEXUAL OFFENDER EVALUATIONS

The Court Psychiatric Clinic received 31 referrals for House Bill 180-Sexual Predator Evaluations, a 9% decrease from 2017. Sexual offender evaluations often require administration of the Abel Assessment for Sexual Interest, scoring of the Static-99R (an actuarial risk instrument), in addition to a thorough clinical interview and occasional testimony at court hearings. Sexual offender evaluations continue to be the most labor-intensive examinations performed at the Court Psychiatric Clinic.

MITIGATION OF PENALTY AND PROBATION EVALUATIONS

The Court Psychiatric Clinic received 969 referrals for Mitigation of Penalty reports. This represents a 20% decrease from 2017.

We received 70 referrals for Probation reports, a decrease of 20% from 2017. This may be due to Court Psychiatric Clinic staff actively reviewing each Probation referral to determine whether a present diagnosis by a treatment provider is sufficient to answer the referral question. The Court Psychiatric Clinic has encouraged Probation Officers to obtain contemporary medical records from a probationer's mental health providers prior to referring them for an evaluation. If the records document the presence of a psychotic mental illness or an I.Q. below 75, this information is sufficient for transferring the individual to the Mental Health/Developmental Disability programs and eliminates duplication of services.

COURT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC TRAINING FUNCTIONS

The Court Psychiatric Clinic maintained its affiliation with the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. Two groups of Forensic Psychiatry Fellows (three Fellows each), pursuing fellowship training under the supervision of Phillip Resnick, M.D. and Stephen Noffsinger, M.D. rotated through the Court Psychiatric Clinic during the academic years of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

We maintained our association with the Mandel School of Applied Social Science (MSASS) at Case Western Reserve University and have had a 24 hour per week Social Work student placed at the Court Psychiatric Clinic during the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 academic years.

The Court Psychiatric Clinic continued its mission to provide education and training experiences to numerous undergraduate behavioral science students, law students, advanced medical students, psychiatry residents, and a number of mental health professionals.

The Court Psychiatric Clinic sponsored lunchtime seminars open to Clinic staff, Judges, Probation Officers, Mental Health Professionals, and Attorneys from the community. The seminars included topics such as: "Faux Honor and Glory: Dissecting the Pathological Hero Syndrome"; "Changing Perceptions of Emotional Harm: From Wrongful Death to Microaggressions"; "Setting the Tone for Forensic Evaluation: The Use of Informed Consent Dialogue and Appropriate Interview Questions as an Engagement Tool."

RESEARCH ENDEAVORS

Drs. Julian Dooley and Michael Aronoff have embarked on archival research projects involving sexual offenders. With the assistance of graduate student Megan Mancini from Cleveland State University, a poster summarizing some of the research was presented at the Association of Ohio Forensic Evaluation Center Directors' annual conference in April 2018. The poster was entitled, "Assessment of Risk in Sexual Offenders: Do Risk Assessments Vary as a Function of Relationship to Victims?" The poster was subsequently deemed the winner of the 2018 Makey-Sokolov Award.

THE ASSOCIATION OF OHIO FORENSIC EVALUATION CENTER DIRECTORS

In 2018, Interim Director Julian Dooley, Ph.D. was active in the Association of Ohio Forensic Evaluation Center Directors. He attended monthly meetings in Columbus, explored the possibility of developing collaborative research projects, and helped plan a successful two-day continuing education workshop in Columbus, attended by staff of community forensic psychiatric centers from throughout the state.

THE COURT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC REMAINS FOCUSED ON ITS CORE MISSION

During 2018, the Court Psychiatric Clinic continued to focus its resources on discharging its primary mission to prepare thorough, timely, and useful clinical assessments of defendants referred by the Common Pleas Court and Probation Department.

**COURT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC (01/01/18 – 12/31/18)
NUMBER OF REFERRALS**

Competence to Stand Trial-2945.371 (A)	537
Sanity at the Time of the Act-2945.371(A)	236
Mitigation of Penalty-2947.06 (B)	969
Civil Commitment-2945.40 & 5122.01	10
Movement to Non-Secured Status –S.B. 285	35
House Bill 180	31
Intervention in Lieu of Conviction-2945.041	722
Reports for Probation-2951.03	70
Miscellaneous	0
Total	2,610

**COURT PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REFERRALS
2017 & 2018**

	2017	2018	% Change, +/-
Competence to Stand Trial-2945.371 (A)	563	537	-4.6%
Sanity at the Time of the Act-2945.371 (A)	296	236	-20.3%
Mitigation of Penalty-2947.06 (B)	1215	969	-20.2%
Civil Commitment-2945.40 & 5122.01	10	10	0%
Movement to Non-Secured Status-S.B. 285	19	35	+84.2%
House Bill 180	34	31	-8.8%
Intervention in Lieu of Conviction-2945.041	729	722	-1.0%
Reports for Probation-2951.03	87	70	-19.5%
Miscellaneous	25	0	
Total	2,971	2,610	-12.2%

CORRECTIONS PLANNING BOARD

Chair

Hon. John J. Russo

Corrections Planning Board Administrator

Martin P. Murphy

407 Prison Diversion Program Director

Stephania Pryor

408 Jail Diversion Program Director

James Starks

Staff

Assistant Board Admin

Substance Abuse Case

Managers (2)

Research Planner

Record Check Specialist

Fiscal Officer

Office Assistants (3)



CORRECTIONS PLANNING BOARD ROSTER OF MEMBERS

Honorable John J. Russo, Chair

Presiding Judge, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court

January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

Hon. Dick Ambrose <i>Judge, Common Pleas Court</i>	Russell R. Brown III <i>Court Administrator Cleveland Municipal Court</i>	Dean Jenkins <i>Administrator of a CCA- funded program within Cuyahoga County</i>
Scott S. Osiecki <i>Chief Executive Officer, Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Board of Cuyahoga County</i>	Armond Budish <i>Cuyahoga County Executive</i>	Arthur B. Hill <i>Director, Salvation Army Harbor Light Complex</i>
Maria Nemec <i>Chief Probation Officer Cuyahoga County Adult Probation</i>	VACANT <i>Crime Victim Representative</i>	Kenneth Mills <i>Director, Cuyahoga County Corrections Center</i>
Hon. Michael C. O'Malley <i>Cuyahoga County Prosecutor</i>	Illya McGee <i>Vice President - Correctional Programs, Oriana House, Inc.</i>	Calvin D. Williams <i>Chief of Police, City of Cleveland</i>
Hon. K.J. Montgomery <i>Judge, Shaker Heights Municipal Court</i>	Gregory Popovich <i>Court Administrator, Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court</i>	Clifford Pinkney <i>Cuyahoga County Sheriff</i>
Kelly Petty <i>Superintendent and CEO, Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities</i>	Mark A. Stanton, Esq. <i>Cuyahoga County Chief Public Defender</i>	Christopher P. Viland <i>Representative of the Law Enforcement Community in Cuyahoga County</i>

MISSION STATEMENT

Cuyahoga County Corrections Planning Board exists to create an environment to improve the coordination of community corrections at all levels of the criminal justice system.

Toward this end, the Corrections Planning Board members and staff will work to:

- Provide effective alternatives to incarceration
- Enhance public safety and protection of victims
- Seek and secure funding and resources
- Develop and maintain partnerships with stakeholders

The Corrections Planning Board (CPB), comprised of 19 members, administers Community Corrections Act (CCA) grant funds from the State of Ohio's Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for community jail and prison diversion programs. The Chair of the Board is the Presiding Judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. Cuyahoga County established its Corrections Planning Board in 1984. Most of the Board's local community sanction programs are administered through the Court's Adult Probation Department.

Relocated July 2018 to 310 W. Lakeside Avenue in Courthouse Square - Suite 701, Cleveland, Ohio 44113

During 2018, the Board administered CCA grants of \$10,650,896 to fund and staff local community corrections programs. In addition to the annual base CCA funds, the State provided \$321,804.00 in Probation Improvement and Incentive funding and \$1,515,637 from the Justice Reinvestment and Incentive Program grant initiative for reduction in prison commitment for non-violent F4 and F5 offenders. When TCAP regulations became mandatory on July 1, 2018, the State provided funding in the amount of \$2,250,000 to support efforts to comply with the new regulation. The Corrections Planning Board also oversees a significant amount of funding from other sources including \$1,050,000 in federal grants from Health and Human Services - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and Department of Justice - Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), as well as \$399,000 in miscellaneous smaller awards.

The state funding supports programming designed to divert eligible criminal offenders from the Cuyahoga County Jail and/or the state prison system, while maintaining public safety. Compared to the rest of the State, Cuyahoga County has reduced the number of prison commitments from 20% of all ODRC commitments in FY 2010 to 13% in 2018.

Cuyahoga County contributes approximately 17% of the statewide total of prison diversions and 20% of the statewide total of jail diversions. In 2018, CCA programs diverted 5,996 criminal offenders into local community sanction alternatives.

The CCA programs and the CPB have been the recipients of numerous awards to recognize their contributions to community corrections. Most recently, in 2018 the Chief Probation Officer received the Correctional Leadership Award from Community Assessment and Treatment Services. The Probation Management Team and CPB Administrator actively participate in the CCA Directors Organization. In addition, the Chief Probation Officer serves on the Board of Trustees/Executive Board Members of the Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections (OJACC).

Several projects are funded jointly with other Cuyahoga County agencies such as the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board (ADAMHS) and the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities. This allows all concerned agencies to maximize the resources available to the community. In addition, the CPB participates in the planning and coordination of a number of collaborative projects (e.g., Mental Health Advisory Committee, Criminal Justice/Behavioral Health Leadership Committee, Office of Re-Entry Leadership Coalition, Community Based Correctional Facility, and the Cuyahoga County Drug Court).

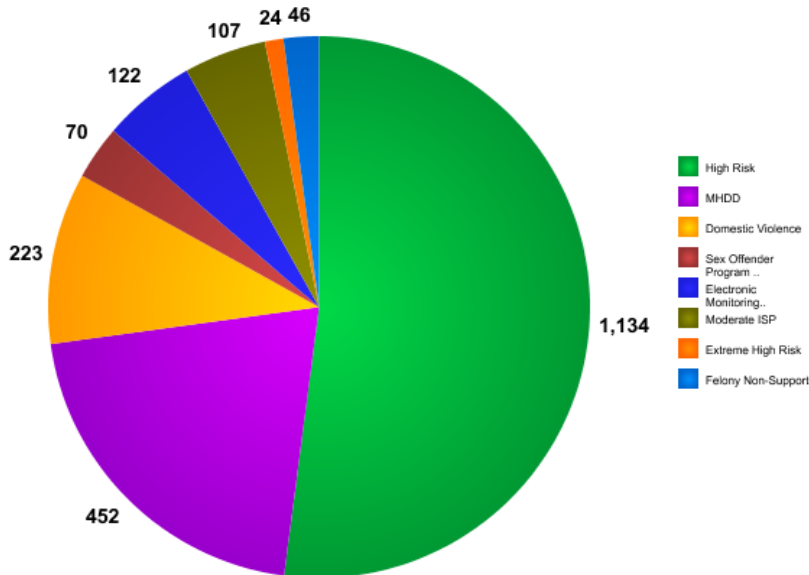


407 INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS

For program descriptions and 2018 figures, please see the Probation Department Report.

The 407 Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) strives to divert offenders from prison by providing intensive supervision in the community as an alternative to incarceration. ISP includes various high-risk units, specialized units, programming and services including cognitive skills development programming, Apprehension Unit services, the Staff Training and Development Project, Substance Abuse Case Management and drug testing.

FELONY DIVERSIONS ACHIEVED IN 2018



FELONY DIVERSIONS ACHIEVED IN 2018

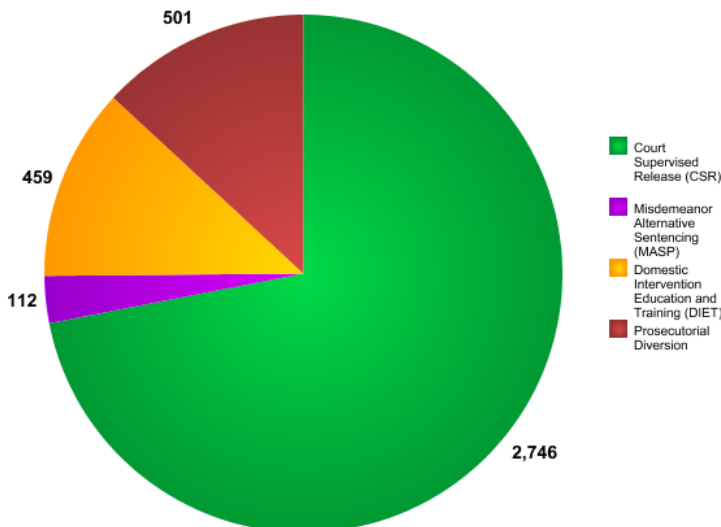
1,134 (52%)	ISP (High Risk and CBCF Supervision)
452 (21%)	Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD)
223 (10%)	Domestic Violence (DV) Unit
70 (3%)	Sex Offender Program (SOP)
122 (6%)	Electronic Monitoring/Work Release (EM/WR)
107 (5%)	Moderate ISP
24 (1%)	Extreme High Risk Supervision
46 (2%)	Felony Non-Support (FNS)

408 JAIL REDUCTION PROGRAMS

For program descriptions and 2018 figures, please see Probation Department Report.

The Jail Population Reduction Project began as a Community Corrections Act project in 1994. The project's overall goal is to reduce jail overcrowding by reducing unnecessary pretrial detention and case processing delays and better utilization of limited local jail space for appropriate offenders. The project gears its activities to developing and operating community control programs described below to reduce commitments and the average length of stay in local jails. The 408 grant provides staff and resources for several programs, as well as a treatment coordination specialist.

JAIL DIVERSIONS ACHIEVED IN 2018



JAIL DIVERSIONS ACHIEVED IN 2018

2,746 (71%)	Court Supervised Release (CSR)
112 (3%)	Misdemeanor Alternative Sentencing (MASP)
459 (12%)	Domestic Intervention Education and Training (DIET)
501 (14%)	Prosecutorial Diversion
3,818	Total Jail Diversions

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

CCA funding reimburses salary and a portion of the fringe benefit costs for the Probation Department Training Specialist. The Staff Development and Training Program's most important task is to provide training and enhance professional standards for probation staff in CCA grant programs. It strives to meet all CCA training standards. Staff regularly meets grant requirements for training hours with innovative training events utilizing in-house facilities and offering a variety of pertinent topics.

The Staff Training and Development Program developed an EBP curriculum for staff skill development, a comprehensive Safety Training Program that began in 2014, and a Technology Training curriculum among others. A significant number of line staff and supervisors volunteer to implement many of the components of the Training Program.

Staff received a total of 10,032.70 hours of training in 2018, a 1.15% decrease compared to total training hours in 2017. The cost for training in 2018 was \$32,383.

- Probation Department supervision fees, as well as CCA, SAMHSA and BJA grant funds training.
- All probation officers and supervisors met the State HB 86 training standard of 20 hours per year.
- All CCA probation officers and supervisors met the State CCA training standard of 24 hours per year for training related to evidence-based practices and service delivery.
- All support staff met the departmental standard of 10 hours of training per year.

For description of specific trainings offered in 2018, please see the Probation Department Report.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

The Substance Abuse program targets offenders with drug and alcohol problems. The 407 grant funds the Substance Abuse Placement Coordinator tasked with referring and managing offenders placed in various residential substance abuse treatment programs. The Case Manager coordinates all offender referrals for residential substance abuse assessment and treatment services. An Administrative Aide assists the Case Manager.

Referrals are based on evaluation of Bail Bond Investigation reports, Pre-sentence Investigation reports, Risk/Needs Assessment, and Alcohol and Drug Assessment. Referrals can also be a condition of probation. Drug dependent persons requesting Intervention in Lieu of Conviction under O.R.C. 2951.041 can also be referred for treatment.

The Corrections Planning Board also manages treatment contracts not funded by CCA dollars: Common Pleas Court treatment contract, the Halfway House Initiative and the Alcohol Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board Jail Reduction contracts. Due to the continuing opiate/heroin epidemic in the community, in 2018, length of time spent waiting for treatment placement ranged from the previous average of 14 days to as long as 30 days as demand for residential treatment increases.

The most difficult clients to place continue to be those dually diagnosed with a mental illness, which complicates treatment, or those with a prior sex offense or arson conviction. To assist with placement of these offenders, through collaboration with the ADAMHS Board, limited access to psychotropic medication is available from Central Pharmacy for offenders waiting in jail for treatment placement.

In 2018, 835 offenders were placed into residential drug/alcohol treatment programs through the Probation Department Centralized Case Management program as described below.

The Common Pleas Court continued to fund contracted treatment beds placing 261 offenders at the following agencies:

- Catholic Charities - Matt Talbot Inn & Matt Talbot for Women (218 offenders)
- Community Assessment and Treatment (CATS) (21 offenders)
- ORCA House (22 offenders)

Using ADAMHS Board-funded Indigent Beds, Smart Ohio funding, Medicaid, VA and other sources, an additional 15 offenders were placed in residential treatment at the following agencies:

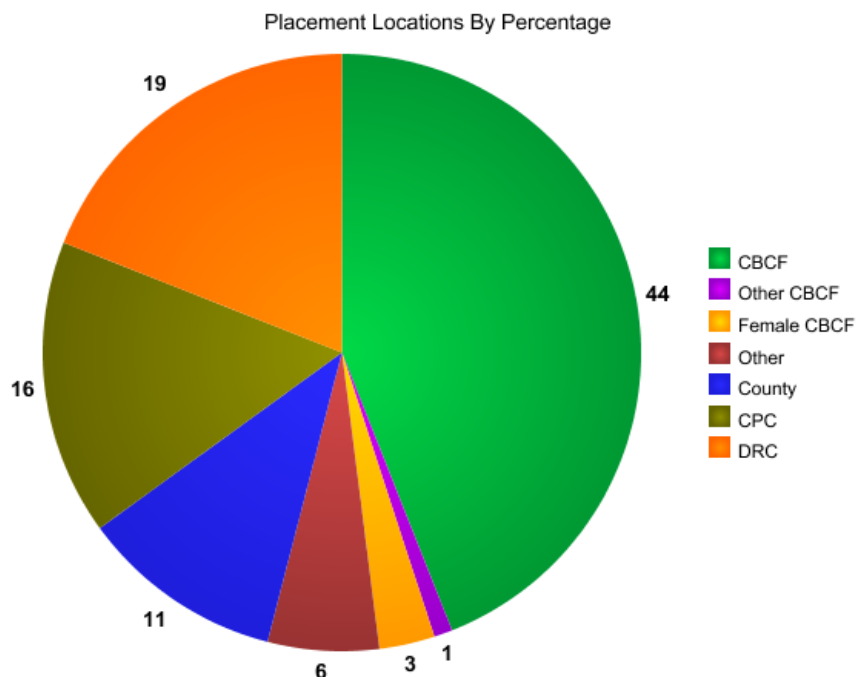
- Catholic Charities
- Community Assessment Treatment Services
- ORCA
- Hitchcock House
- HUMADAOP/CASA ALMA
- Y-Haven
- Stella Maris
- Veterans' Administration (VA)

In addition to the above funding streams, the Centralized Case Management Program utilized funding made available by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction - ODRC dollars funded 540 halfway house placements for offenders receiving inpatient substance abuse treatment services and 19 Community Based Correctional Facility placements at Northwest Community Corrections Center, Lorain/Medina.

On February 1, 2011, The McDonnell Center community based correctional facility (CBCF) opened in Cuyahoga County. In 2018, 534 male offenders were placed in the CBCF; a 7.6% decrease compared to 2017 figures. An additional 75 female defendants were placed in the Cliff Skeen CBCF in Summit County; a 61% increase compared to 2017 placements. On any given day, there are approximately 151 males and 16 females serving a CBCF sentence.

Centralized Case Management also coordinates court-ordered placements with non-contracted providers (e.g., Ed Keating Center, Jean Marie's House, Edna House, City Mission/Laura's Home, The Lantern, and Glenbeigh).

To comply with court orders, the Centralized Case Manager referred 2,823 offenders to Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) for assessments, case management and referral to treatment (includes re-referrals).



408 TREATMENT PLACEMENT COORDINATOR

The 408 Treatment Coordinator receives referrals for treatment for defendants identified and assessed during pretrial incarceration in the jail or during pretrial supervision and determined to have mental health and/or substance abuse issues by any of the Pretrial Services programs, including CSR, Bond Investigation, EIP, Diversion and the MASP. In 2018, the Treatment Coordinator used various funding sources to place 180 defendants into residential treatment, a 12% decrease over 2017 placement numbers of 204.

The 408 Treatment Coordinator also serves as the point person for identification, eligibility determination and placement for the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Court (MHDD) docket, and coordinates with the Forensic Mental Health Liaisons and the Jail Mental Health Intake Specialist to place defendants identified with substance abuse and/or mental health issues. The Coordinator works with Judges, attorneys, public defenders, defendant family members, municipal courts, community agencies and the Sheriff's Department in placing individuals in the appropriate substance abuse and mental health settings.

In addition, the Coordinator sets up weekly staffing with the Mental Health Judges, community agencies, MHDD supervision officers, forensic liaisons and attorneys. The coordinator also assisted in the development of a female CBCF pilot with the ADAMHS Board.

OTHER TREATMENT RESOURCES

Grant awards from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funded 73 placements into residential treatment for participants in the Specialty dockets (Drug Court, Recovery Court and Veterans Court).

DRUG TESTING LABORATORY

To provide drug testing for CCA and other probation programs, the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court Drug Testing Laboratory operates under Court funding and approximately \$44,221 of funding from the CCA grants. A portion of Community Corrections funding is allotted for reagents and drug testing fees.



TASC (TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME)

TASC Manager
Ronda Blaney, MS, LSW,
ICDC-cs

Staff

Clinical Coordinators (4)

Fiscal Officer

Program Officers (2)

Assessment Specialists (23)

Office Assistants (2)

Public Square, 1907;
Detroit Publishing Co.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) is a nationally recognized program model designed to break the addiction-crime cycle of recidivism by supporting criminal justice involved individuals in their efforts to become healthy, sober, self-sufficient and law abiding citizens. TASC seeks to link drug-involved offenders to therapeutic interventions of drug treatment programs. Cases are managed by assisting the offender through the criminal justice process and into drug treatment, simultaneously providing monitoring services as an adjunct to criminal justice supervision. TASC's comprehensive case management services create a unique interface among the criminal justice system, the treatment service system, and the offender, thus allowing for effective and efficient outcomes. TASC programs also work to establish treatment accountability by ensuring that offenders receive the appropriate type and level of treatment, are attending treatment sessions regularly, are progressing in treatment, and that treatment agencies are providing effective treatment services.

The mission of Cuyahoga County TASC is to provide an objective and effective bridge between the treatment community and the criminal justice system. In working towards this mission, Cuyahoga County TASC participates in the justice system processing as early as possible, providing substance abusing criminal defendants the help and guidance they need to achieve abstinence, recovery, and a crime free life.

Cuyahoga County TASC is Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services certified to provide non-intensive outpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, and mental health services. Additionally, TASC acquired Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) accreditation in 2013, successfully renewed in 2016, and is currently preparing for a survey renewal visit in fall 2019.

TASC serves non-violent, substance abusing, adult offenders referred by the criminal justice system on both the misdemeanor and felony levels. Referrals are generated from Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and Cleveland Municipal Court. TASC provides assessment, case management, non-intensive outpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, coordination of referrals to community treatment providers, and drug testing. This year TASC received training from the Gorski Institute and launched an in-house Gorski Relapse Prevention Group. TASC Assessment Specialists are Master's Degree educated and licensed by the State of Ohio Counselor, Social Worker, Marriage and Family Therapist Board and/or the Ohio Chemical Dependency Board.

TASC Clinical staff have all been trained on ASAM Dimensions and the appropriate use of the criteria in clinical decision-making and treatment planning. TASC selected the NueMd Electronic Health Record and will go live with the new system on March 4, 2019, replacing historical paper record keeping.

ASSESSMENT

TASC assessments are conducted at the following stages in the criminal justice continuum: Diversion, Pre-Sentence, and Post Sentence. Assessors meet individually with clients in the TASC office or in the County jail to conduct the interviews. The assessor determines whether a substance use disorder exists using DSM 5 criteria and then recommends the appropriate treatment intervention based on ASAM Dimensional Criteria. The previous assessment tool, "Solutions for Ohio's Quality Improvement and Compliance –Cuyahoga County" (SOQIC-C) was replaced in summer 2018 with a new TASC MDA (multidimensional assessment). The computer generated program allows clinicians to expand narrative fields to include more detailed data on each individual. The tool also includes additional exploration of current and historical trauma.

CASE MANAGEMENT

Assessment Specialists develop individualized case plans to assist clients in meeting treatment recommendations as identified in the substance abuse assessment. The TASC Assessment Specialists link clients to treatment facilities and assists in removing any barriers that might interfere with the individual successfully completing treatment. TASC licensed staff provide crisis intervention and individual counseling when appropriate. TASC Assessment Specialists are also able to assist offenders with the Medicaid applications should the need arise.

NON-INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

TASC provides a Non-Intensive Outpatient Treatment program for males. The six session group meets weekly for two hours. Participants are required to attend 12-step meetings and submit to random urinalyses. Participants complete a URICA (University of Rhode Island Change Assessment Scale) at intake and then at successful completion to measure shifts in a client's stage of change. TASC also added the Gorski Relapse Prevention evidence based practice program.

INTENSIVE OUTPATIENT TREATMENT

TASC provides two Intensive Outpatient Treatment programs. Our MATRIX Model Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program is recognized by SAMHSA as a best practice model for intensive outpatient treatment.

This group consists of individual and group therapy with men and focuses on Early Recovery Skills, Relapse Prevention Skills, Family Education, and The Twelve Steps. The MATIX IOP Treatment group meets three days a week for three hours each day for eight weeks, which is then followed by four weeks of aftercare. Our second program, the Women's Trauma, Recovery and Empowerment Model, Intensive Outpatient Treatment Program, TREM, combines the TREM Model and a Trauma-Informed Addictions Treatment Model. Both models are recognized as being evidence-based and were developed by Dr. Maxine Harris and other clinicians at Community Connections in Washington, D.C.

The TREM is an evidence-based program designed to help members develop and strengthen the skills necessary to cope with the impact of traumatic experience. It utilizes psychoeducational and cognitive-behavioral techniques in an actively supportive group context.

The Trauma-Informed Alcohol and Drug Treatment Model are also focused on Early Recovery and Relapse Prevention Skills, as well as The Twelve Steps. However, it also builds on key principles of safety, trustworthiness, choice, collaboration, and empowerment, while at the same time taking care not to inadvertently re-traumatize the clients.

Eligible group members are court-referred female clients who have been assessed as having a substance use disorder, meet the placement criteria for Intensive Outpatient Treatment, and have experienced past or present trauma.

SPECIALIZED DOCKETS

TASC provides both assessment and case management services for four existing Specialty Dockets: Drug Court, Recovery Court, Veterans Treatment Court and the Greater Cleveland Drug Court.

In addition to staffing each Court with an Assessor and Case Manager, TASC assists in providing fiscal and grant oversight for the projects, tracking the various funding streams which support the staffing and treatment components of Drug Court in addition to the provision of offender incentives such as gift cards and bus tickets.

Referral Source	2016	2017	2018
	Referrals Received	Referrals Received	Referrals Received
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> PRETRIAL	209	167	140
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION	426	462	404
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> PROBATION	1,572	1,716	1,441
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> DRUG COURT	101	125	208
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> RECOVERY COURT	53	166	90
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> VETERAN'S COURT	33	35	57
<i>Common Pleas Court</i> INTERVENTION IN LIEU OF CONVICTION	340	293	315
<i>Subtotal</i>	2,734	2,964	2,655
<i>Cleveland Municipal Court</i> PROBATION	240	248	165
<i>Cleveland Municipal Court</i> DRUG COURT	42	19	0
<i>Subtotal</i>	282	267	165
TOTAL	3,016	3,231	2,820

A black and white photograph of a prison corridor. The corridor is long and narrow, with a series of barred doors on the left side. A metal grate is visible in the foreground on the right side. The text "RE-ENTRY COURT" is overlaid in the top left corner in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font.

RE-ENTRY COURT

Judge Nancy Margaret Russo

**Probation Officer
Chyvonne Kimbrough**

**Administrative Assistant
Brooke N. Hadjuk**

**Bailiff
Deena Lucci**

The Cuyahoga County Re-Entry Court (REEC) was implemented in January 2007, and is presided over by Judge Nancy Margaret Russo. The goal of REEC is to reduce recidivism and recommitments to ODRC through intensive, specialized supervision of persons accepted into the program and granted judicial release.

REEC participation has specific eligibility criteria and defendants are screened by the REEC team. The decision to accept or deny the defendant is made by the REEC Judge and the decision to permit the defendant to transfer into the REEC program for purposes of the Judicial Release Hearing and supervision, is made by the individual sentencing Judge.

All Judges of the Court of Common Pleas may opt in or opt out of participation in this specialized docket. At present, 32 of 34 of the Court of Common Pleas Judges participate in the REEC program.

The REEC keeps savings and demographic data for all defendants filing Motions for Judicial Release on the dockets of participating Judges, and for all those filing REEC applications.

REEC savings to taxpayers in calendar year 2018:	\$ 948,452.13
REEC savings to taxpayers from 2007 through 2018:	\$12,957,390.13

These savings are calculated conservatively, using only the established per diem rate for prison commitment, and does NOT include such things as medical costs, supervision costs or other ancillary commitment costs saved by ODRC, as the result of the defendants' participation in REEC. These savings also do not reflect the value gained by the employment of these individuals, their status as taxpayers and not as inmates, the value to their families and reduction on government assistance, nor can we quantify the value of a person not returning to prison for future crimes.

The REEC also partners with non-profit organizations and governmental agencies to seek solutions to the recidivism and re-entry issues facing Cuyahoga County. Some of those partners include EDWINS and ODRC.

Graduates are followed for a three year period to determine if they are arrested subsequent to their completion of REEC. This is an aggressive, self-imposed measure that REEC sets for itself and its graduates in order to determine the effectiveness of REEC.

REEC currently measures its success at 92%, with only an 8% recidivism rate, based on the most recent measures.

Recently, Judge Russo has received recognition from several groups including:

- NAACP/Coretta Scott King Award, presented by inmates at Grafton
- Outstanding Community Partner Award, ODRC
- Going Home to Stay Recognition Award/Grafton
- Prestige Award, Circle for Re-Entry Alumni Association

In addition, Judge Russo and staff attorney Lauren Bailey are teaching at NERC, the low-security women's prison and are set to teach at Grafton as well, beginning in fall 2019. The class is called RISE.

Judge Russo and REEC wish to express their gratitude to the participating Judges of the Common Pleas Court, our Community Partners in both the private and public sectors, and also to the residents of Cuyahoga County for their support of this important program.

COMMERCIAL DOCKET

Judge Nancy Fuerst

Judge Joseph D. Russo

Judge Cassandra Collier-Williams

Judge Maureen Clancy

Effective January 1, 2018, the Commercial Docket was re-established with broad support from the legal community under the newly enacted Superintendence Rule 49. Ohio courts with more than six judges may elect to establish such a docket and Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, General Division, is one of two jurisdictions in Ohio with this specialized docket.

Judges Nancy A. Fuerst, Joseph D. Russo, Cassandra Collier-Williams and Maureen Clancy currently serve staggered three year terms and preside over any civil cases which involve disputes among business entities, owners, shareholders, partners, sole proprietors or members.

The Commercial Docket Judges are required to complete 12 of their 40 required continuing education hours on commercial issues and report their case activity to the Ohio Supreme Court.

In 2018, 347 cases were assigned to the commercial docket.

Installation of Portal
sculpture
1976

DRUG COURT / RECOVERY COURT

Judge David T. Matia

Judge Joan C. Synenberg

Coordinator
Molly Leckler



DRUG COURT

Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court implemented its County Drug Court in May 2009 under the supervision of Judge David T. Matia. The mission of the County Drug Court Program is to reduce recidivism among drug-dependent offenders by providing enhanced treatment services. The majority of participants in the County's Drug Court Program are opiate dependent. Opiate dependency, largely due to the abuse of prescription drugs, currently is a major public health crisis in Ohio. Since that time, a second Drug Court docket has been added with Judge Matia presiding.

In January of 2015, Common Pleas Court expanded the existing Drug Court Program to add a second track that not only deals with alcohol and/or drug addiction, but trauma related mental health issues. The Honorable Joan Synenberg, who brings her expertise from five years as a Mental Health Court Judge, oversees Recovery Court.

In 2018, 315 defendants were screened for Drug Court and Recovery Court eligibility. Of those, 107 were formally placed into Drug Court and 65 in Recovery Court, totaling 172 participants. Recovery Court graduated 42 total clients in 2018, which is the largest yet. Drug Court and the newly expanded Drug Court Medication Assisted Treatment docket graduated 65 participants across both dockets.

HIGHLIGHTS

In June of 2018, the Drug Court Docket graduated its first four clients from the newly created Medication Assisted Treatment docket. This newly expanded Drug Court Docket graduated a total 23 participants for 2018. On September 22, 2018, Project 180 held its 2nd annual Recovery's Got Talent event. The talent show featured 12 participants that sang, danced and did stand-up comedy. On Friday, September 28, 2018, Project 180 held its 3rd annual Light up the Night event at the Lakewood Park Solstice Steps (photo left). This year, more than 650 people attended.

The Cuyahoga County Drug Court Program reached a milestone 400th graduate on October 18, 2018. Judge Joan Synenberg was inducted into the Cleveland Marshall College of Law Hall of Fame on October 26, 2018 (photo right).

In December of 2018, Judge David T. Matia was awarded the President's Award of Excellence by the Ohio Common Pleas Judges Association (OCPJA).



MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (MHDD) COURT

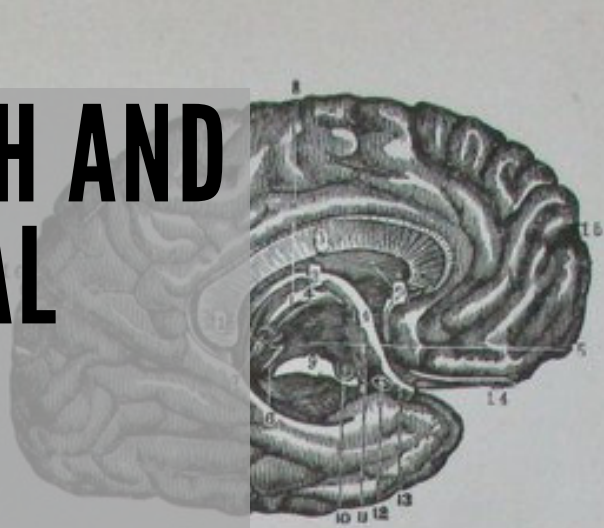


FIG. 2.—Middle vertical section of the corpus callosum. The inner left side of the brain is also seen.

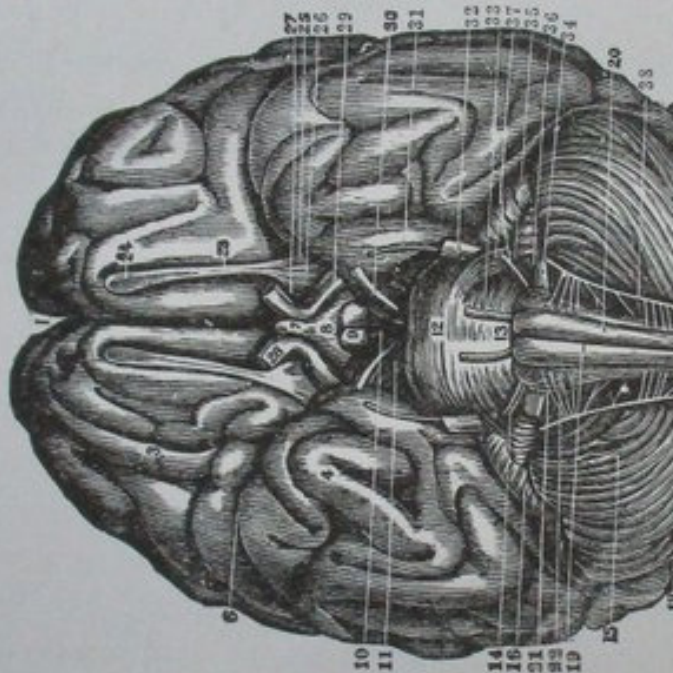


FIG. 3.—View of the base of the brain and cerebellum, together with the nerves.

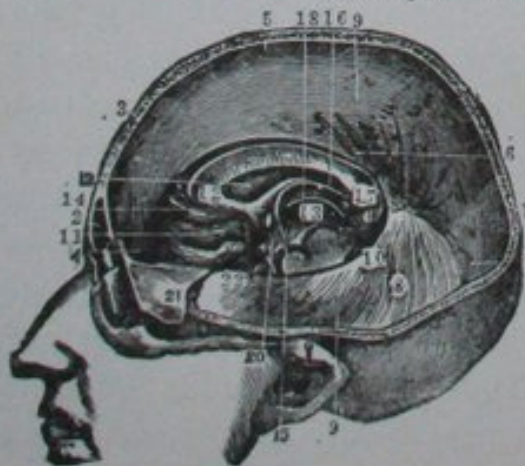


FIG. 4.—Section of the head showing the greater sphenoid, the horizontal apophysis of the diameter between the brain and the cerebellum and other parts found under the middle line of the head.



FIG. 5.—View of the appearance of the tortuous elevations of one side of the brain, seen from above.

Judge Hollie L
Gallagher, Chair

Judge Deena R.
Calabrese

Judge Shannon M.
Gallagher

Judge Robert C.
McClelland

Judge Michael
Shaughnessy

Coordinator
Meghan E. Patton

"The mission of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Court is to promote early identification of offenders with severe mental health and/or developmental disabilities in order to promote coordination and cooperation among law enforcement, jails, community treatment providers, attorneys and the courts for offenders during the legal process and achieve outcomes that both protect society, and support the mental health care and disability needs of the defendant."

The Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD) Court was established on June 9, 2003 as a response to the increasing number of offenders with serious mental illnesses and/or developmental disabilities entering the criminal justice system. The MHDD Court was created through amendments to Local Rules 30, 30.1, and 33. The Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges adopted revised amendments to Local Rule 30.1 allowing for eligible cases to have additional opportunity to transfer into the MHDD Court, including after sentencing an offender to community control sanctions (probation) in 2017. This amendment allowed for 270 pretrial or probation cases to be transferred during 2018. The amendments led to an increase of approximately 13% more cases being transferred throughout 2018 than 2017.

The Court was established with the intent to operate with a high level of collaboration among Court personnel, criminal justice entities, and behavioral health partners. From arrest to disposition and community control (probation), many dedicated services have been developed for offenders who suffer from severe mental illness and/or developmental disabilities.

Acceptance to the Cuyahoga County MHDD Court is diagnosis-driven. Therefore, eligible offenders enter the MHDD Court with all offense types and offense levels. This distinguishes our Court from virtually all other such specialty dockets in the State of Ohio.

Offenders qualify by meeting either of the following criteria per the clinical diagnosis of a mental health professional; a) schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, major depressive disorder with psychotic features, and bipolar disorder with psychotic features and/or b) suffer from an intellectual disability with an IQ of 75 or below, have adaptive skills deficit based on a diagnostic report, or may be eligible for services through the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (e.g., Autism Spectrum Disorder, Tic Disorder or Major/Mild Neurocognitive Disorder with onset prior to age 22). Cuyahoga County is one of the only felony level courts in the State of Ohio that includes developmental /intellectual disabilities as part of its criteria eligibility and not as a secondary diagnosis. This feature also distinguishes the Court on the national level.

The Jurists who served the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD) Court in 2018 were Judge Hollie L. Gallagher (chair), Judge Robert C. McClelland, Judge Deena R. Calabrese, Judge Michael P. Shaughnessy, and Judge Shannon M. Gallagher.

The five Judges oversee the MHDD Court on a voluntary basis while also carrying non-MHDD criminal and civil cases on their dockets. **In 2018, approximately 47% of the MHDD Judges' criminal dockets were identified as MHDD offenders.**

Judge Cassandra Collier-Williams stepped down from the MHDD Court docket at the end of 2017 after serving for almost two years as she prepared to take over one of the Commercial Dockets within the Court. Judge Shaughnessy was appointed by the Administrative Judge at the beginning of 2018 to serve as a MHDD Judge. Judge Michael P. Donnelly also stepped down from the MHDD docket at the end of 2017 after serving approximately seven years. Judge Donnelly continues to be a dedicated advocate for criminal justice fairness as he was elected to the Ohio Supreme Court at the end of 2018. Judge Shannon M. Gallagher was appointed as the fifth MHDD Court Judge starting in 2018. The MHDD Court appreciates the dedication and service of both Judge Donnelly and Judge Collier-Williams throughout their tenure.

The MHDD Court is funded by the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and supported by local, state, and federal funding entities. Contracted service providers include the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD) and Recovery Resources.

The CCBDD provides liaisons to assist in the management of offenders with developmental disabilities while they are in the pretrial process, whether bail or incarcerated, on community control sanctions (probation), or sentenced to prison. Recovery Resources, selected in cooperation with the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board, which co-funds the services, provides mental health counseling, psychiatric services, medication management, and support services to offenders on MHDD probation.

Furthermore, the ADAMHS Board also funds the behavioral health jail liaison program, which provides mental health linkage and reintegration planning efforts to those incarcerated in the county jail and severely mentally ill. Agencies receiving these funds during 2018 were Recovery Resources, Frontline Services, Murtis H. Taylor, and Signature Health.

MHDD COURT COORDINATOR

The MHDD Court Coordinator oversees the operations of the court under the direction of the MHDD judges and court administration. The MHDD Coordinator interacts with various personnel within the court system and also with external partners and providers on an ongoing sustained basis. Throughout the year, the MHDD judges and the coordinator continued to identify ongoing needs while incorporating innovative solutions and strategic planning to strengthen operations and ensure continued efforts towards the Court's common mission.

PRETRIAL TREATMENT/MHDD PROBATION COORDINATOR

The Pretrial Treatment/MHDD Probation Coordinator serves as the clinical point person for identification, eligibility determination and placement for MHDD Court dockets in 2018. This position plays a critical role in the management of the mental health "flagging" of offenders within the Court's information system. This allows for more expedient identification and linkage to services in the event an individual cycles through the system in subsequent cases. Approximately, 1,400 cases are reviewed annually. During 2018, 746 new individuals were identified in this manner. Since 2005, the cases of 6,841 individuals have been flagged as eligible for the MHDD Court.

PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

The Pretrial Services Unit of the Adult Probation Department provides supervision to defendant's on bond during their pending case, known as Court Supervised Release. A designated MHDD officer is embedded into the MHDD Court team and MHDD probation unit. This officer works to identify incarcerated defendants who would be appropriate for Court Supervised Release, establish community and behavioral health linkage, ensure court appearances and aid in the successful transition of convicted offenders onto community control (probation). This position currently maintains a caseload of 36 defendants.

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT MHDD SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION UNIT

MHDD offenders sentenced to community control (probation) through the Adult Probation Department are provided with specialized MHDD supervision. The MHDD probation unit is staffed by thirteen specially trained officers, a crisis intervention behavioral health specialist and two supervisors. Presently, the average caseload size is 47 offenders per MHDD probation officer. Offenders are assigned to community control supervision for a recommended duration of two years.

In 2018, 515 offenders were assigned to supervision in the MHDD probation unit by Common Pleas Court judges. Of that total, 381 offenders were placed in the MHDD probation unit by MHDD Court judges. Thus, 74% of all MHDD offenders placed on community control in 2018 were diverted at arraignment or transferred to the MHDD Court.

At years end, the MHDD probation unit was actively supervising approximately 609 offenders on community control sanctions (probation) including those whose highest level of conviction was a felony (85%) as well as those who pled from a felony at indictment to a misdemeanor conviction. Approximately 36% of offenders supervised in the MHDD unit are assessed with developmental disabilities.

Throughout 2018, 455 offenders completed/terminated from community control sanctions (CCS), also known as probation. Of that total, 377 (82%) offenders were completed/terminated directly from the MHDD Court. This is a 10% increase from last year, signifying more cases were transferred to MHDD Court during their CCS in 2018 than previous years. The increase in transfers is likely due to local rule changes from 2017 where judges have the opportunity to transfer to the MHDD Court during a CCS in order to receive the full benefit of therapeutic practices the court has to offer offenders. Approximately 73% of cases within the MHDD Court were terminated successfully during 2018.

MHDD TREATMENT TEAM STAFFING HEARINGS

One of the most unique features of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD) Court is the incorporation of judicial treatment team staffing hearings. Staffing hearings are consistent with a philosophy of providing team commitment and therapeutic approaches for each offender while using evidence-based practices. This also engages the judge more centrally as a problem solver and collaborator in the therapeutic process.

Research has suggested that people suffering from mental illnesses are more likely than others under community supervision to have their community sentences revoked nationwide. This has an enormous effect on their involvement in the criminal justice system and has vast implications for public safety, health, and tax dollar spending. The MHDD Court employs several sound interventions to assist the MHDD offenders in successfully complying with their community control conditions through the treatment team staffings. Although MHDD offenders may have a higher amount of minor technical violations, the MHDD Court consistently works with the offenders in order to assist them through medication compliance, substance abuse treatment, housing stability, securing entitlements, benefits and employment when public safety is not in jeopardy.

Each MHDD judge schedules staffing hearings twice per month in close collaboration with MHDD probation officers and team members. Community behavioral health partners from several agencies attend the staffing and assist in community development plans. Community jail liaisons, county jail's mental health coordinator, attorneys and social workers from the Public Defender's Office are also typically present at the team meetings. The team commitment by various stakeholders continues to strengthen the collaborative relationship.

In 2018, the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's office identified a supervisor to oversee MHDD Court cases from pretrial through post-conviction. This assistance has allowed for more meaningful dialogue between the agencies and also has provided consistent oversight of MHDD cases through their agency.

The MHDD Court and the treatment team established a variety of court hearings that may be requested by officers at the staffing hearings. These hearings reinforce the obligations and consistency of compliance among offenders. Throughout an offender's community control experience within MHDD Court, probation officers will regularly have an offender attend staffing hearings for a variety of reasons.

The paramount concerns are ensuring community safety and effective supervision of offenders in the community. In 2018, 94 judicial treatment team staffings took place among the five MHDD judges and approximately 900 hearings were conducted. It should be noted, offenders may attend multiple hearings throughout the year depending on their compliance while on CCS.

Statistics and Analysis for 2018	
Total Staffing Hearings held in 2018	900
30-day Review Hearings	176
Case Review Hearings	135
CBCF Pre-Release Hearings	19
Compliance / Modification Hearings	55
Violation Hearings	409
Early Termination Hearings	46
Terminations	31
Release Plans	3
Other	26

MHDD Clinical Team Meetings

Another unique feature of the MHDD Court team is the collaboration officers and community behavioral health agencies undertake to ensure therapeutic approaches during an offender's community control (probation) experience. Officers work closely with several community behavioral health providers through on-going communication and monthly clinical staff treatment meetings attended by forensic case managers, licensed social workers, and licensed counselors. Recovery Resources, Murtis H. Taylor, FrontLine Service Inc., Connections/Signature Health, Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities (CCBDD), and Matt Talbot for Recovering Men are among the primary providers of community behavioral health services.

This interaction provides all parties with relevant information regarding an offender's progress, along with an opportunity to address linkage or mental health issues, community safety concerns, housing resources, substance abuse issues, benefit reinstatement plans, employment assistance, financial planning, familial and peer association assistance, and criminal thinking concerns.

Additionally, pre-trial reintegration planning meetings were established in 2018 as a method to review the MHDD Court's pretrial jail list with agency providers and jail liaisons. During these meetings, the five judges' pretrial jail list are reviewed with agency jail liaisons to identify their clients and ensure all defendants are connected to a provider. Lastly, the jail liaisons create possible reintegration plans for MHDD clients for judges, attorneys, and prosecutors to consider bond alternatives with supportive planning for release. According to the Jail Liaison program statistics, 522 reintegration plans were submitted to MHDD Court during 2018. This includes planning for pretrial and post-conviction treatment team staffing hearings.

During 2018, 78 clinical staff treatment meetings and reintegration meetings were held between the MHDD team and the community behavioral health agencies.

Team members also maintain a working relationship with St. Vincent Charity Hospital – Psychiatric Emergency Room, Veteran's Administration, Cleveland Police Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) officers, Mobile Crisis, and other treatment providers.

Training and Partnership Initiatives

The MHDD Court has continued its commitment of strengthening its professional training and partnership efforts throughout 2018. The MHDD Court Coordinator created several educational training opportunities for the MHDD judges, MHDD probation officers, and team members to further expand their knowledge and increase skill levels.

MHDD Court Judges

At the beginning of 2018, Judge Michael Shaughnessy and Judge Shannon M. Gallagher transitioned onto the MHDD Court dockets. Several individual trainings were provided to both the judges and their bailiffs to prepare for the work of the MHDD Court docket.

Throughout 2018, MHDD Judges hosted several groups, many attending treatment team staffings and court hearings, to better understand our Court's mission, policy and procedures. Those whom attended over the last year are several judges and administration leadership teams from Lorain County Common Pleas Court, Summit County Common Pleas Court, and Lucas County Common Pleas Court. Further, representatives from CareSource, the Cuyahoga County Executive Office, and the ADAMHS Board also attend staffings and court to better understand the work that is being done within the court.

In May of 2018, several key leaders and judges from the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's Office and the ADAMHS Board spent two days observing and learning more about the innovative work being done through Florida's 11th Judicial Circuit Mental Health Diversion Program with Judge Steven Leifman in Miami-Dade, Florida. This site learning session was tremendously beneficial to supplement thoughtful ideas and enhanced concepts for planning purposes when responding to the needs within Cuyahoga County.

MHDD Probation Officer Trainings

The MHDD probation officers attended a variety of new trainings this year to expand their knowledge and understanding of resources in the community for the MHDD offenders.

The MHDD officer participated in the ADAMHS board Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Training. Officers completed 40 hours of training spanning five weeks in October and November of 2018. On November 7th, a graduation was held and the officers were pinned during the CIT pinning ceremony. CIT Training is a law enforcement and mental health collaboration program. The training is to assist police and law enforcement officers to improve ways they interact and respond to people experiencing mental health crisis.

Throughout the 40 hours, the officers heard the experiences of individuals with mental illness and their families, role played scenarios of how to deescalate when an individual is in crisis, visited sites such as St. Vincent Psychiatric Emergency Department, and heard from local experts in the areas of mental illness, developmental disabilities and law enforcement. The MHDD officers, along with the mental health unit of the Adult Parole Authority, joined several thousand law enforcement officers trained in CIT across Ohio. The opportunity provided to the MHDD officers was made possible by the ADAMHS Board.

The officers and team members visited and toured the facilities of The City Mission to learn more about their facilities and programming on September 5, 2018. Collaborative sessions were also held between The Centers for Family and Children Substance Abuse program (8/1/2018) and the May Duggan Center (10/3/2018). Lastly, The MHDD Court and Adult Parole Authority held a meet and greet between officers on March 3, 2018 in order to increase communication among the agencies when there are common offenders for planning purposes.

All of these opportunities were created for the officers and team members to understand the different resources that may benefit the MHDD offenders in their daily lives. The group was able to meet with staff members, understand the referral process, and witness clients taking part in a variety of activities.

Annual MHDD Court Attorney Certification Seminar

The annual Mental Health and Development Disabilities (MHDD) Court Attorney Certification Seminar was held on January 12th and June 8th, 2018 with a variety of presenters and panel discussions. 43 attorneys were trained on 1/12/2018 and 59 attorneys were trained on 6/8/2018. This training provided attorneys with overviews of the MHDD Court history and policy, mental illness and developmental disabilities diagnoses, the role of community jail forensic liaisons, legal and competency issues, effective communication practices with the MHDD population, and county jail roles and procedures.

Attorneys who apply to be on the MHDD Court's assigned counsel list must attend this training in order to be assigned MHDD Court cases. The goal of the seminar is to provide attorneys with guidance and understanding of MHDD offenders' clinical needs and legal process. This training is the only annual certified seminar within the State of Ohio for attorneys representing individuals suffering from severe mental illnesses and developmental disabilities.

Mental Health Awareness Month

The Court celebrated its third annual Mental Health Awareness Month in May with an art display provided by Recovery Resources, a behavioral health community agency that assists those struggling from addiction or mental health illnesses through comprehensive continuum of services including prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery and support. Court employees, court visitors, and the public were able to view the art work which shows that, through recovery of addiction and treatment of mental illness, the artistic process can bring beautiful ideas to light. An informational table with resources about the MHDD Court, the ADAMHS Board, and a variety of other services were available.

For the first time, the court also held several additional activities for staff members to participate to better understand severe mental illness and provide an opportunity to break the silence and stigma of those affected by these illnesses. A documentary, *Be Vocal – Beyond the Silence*, was offered. This documentary was produced in partnership with Demi Lovato and a number of leading mental health advocacy organizations documenting three individuals struggle and recovery of their severe mental illness. The Court also offered staff a lunchtime screening of *Infinitely Polar Bear*. This film portrays a family man suffering from bipolar disorder in 1970s Boston, illuminating the often heart-breaking drama as he struggles to parent his children and battle his illness. Additionally, the Court offered a book club reading opportunity, *Marbles: Mania, Depression, Michelangelo and Me*, a graphic novel written and illustrated by cartoonist Ellen Forney, depicting her journey through mental illness and years-long struggle to find the right balance of medication and therapy. Each session offered an opportunity for staff to be led in a discussion surrounding the themes of the movies and novel.

Lastly, the court offered an advanced attorney training, *Succeeding with Difficult Clients Experiencing Mental Illness and Developmental Disabilities*, on May 10, 2018 consisting of two presentations by Michael Caso, LISW of the Cuyahoga County Court Psychiatric Clinic and by Kathy Zielinski and Anne Carey of the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities. 41 attorneys attended the training.

Court in the News

In 2018, the Cleveland Magazine highlighted an individual suffering from severe mental illness and his interaction with the MHDD Court through his criminal case. The article highlighted the individual's experience through the legal system. MHDD Court Judge Hollie L. Gallagher's presided over the case. The article can be found at <https://clevelandmagazine.com/health/best-doctors/articles/best-doctors-fight-of-their-lives>

The Stepping Up Initiative

Throughout 2018, the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, the Cuyahoga County Executive's Office, and the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services (ADAMHS) Board continued their commitment to reduce the overwhelming number of individuals with severe mental illness entangled within the criminal justice system through The Stepping Up Initiative.

This initiative was launched nationally in 2015 through the Council of State Governments Justice Center, the National Associations of Counties and the American Psychiatric Association Foundation. The goal is to reduce the number of people living with severe mental illness in jails. In Ohio, the initiative is funded by The Peg's Foundation and under the leadership of Retired Ohio Supreme Court Justice Evelyn Lundberg Stratton. In 2016, Cuyahoga County Council passed a resolution to support the Stepping Up Initiative within Cuyahoga County.

Subsequently, Cuyahoga County Stepping Up Taskforce was created and headed by the Honorable Hollie L. Gallagher, MHDD Court Chair, Mr. Robert Triozzi, County Executive Office's Office, William Denihan (retired), Valeria M. Harper (deceased) and presently Scott Osiecki, CEO of the ADAMHS Board. The Co-chairs continued their leadership efforts by working with close to 75 key leaders and stakeholders from criminal justice and behavioral health systems to improve cross-collaboration efforts.

After completing the Sequential Intercept Mapping workshop in 2017, which is a dynamic, interactive tool for developing criminal justice-mental health partnerships used by communities to assess their resources, gaps, and opportunities at each "intercept point, The Cuyahoga County Stepping Up Taskforce has continued to work on identified issues through several committee work groups.

Committees worked throughout 2018 to develop action planning for identified goals. Members met monthly to review the action plan of their priority groups and works on ways to collaborate.

Priority 1, Screening and Assessment, has identify a validated mental health screener, known as the Brief Jail Mental Health screener, to be conducted at the time of booking at the county jail to identified those suffering from several mental illness. Additionally, the membership will work alongside the county jail and its medical provider, MetroHealth Systems, to develop policy and procedures for the implementation of the screener and psychiatric assessment process.

Priority 2, Information Sharing, has continued to work on cross system sharing efforts of relevant information. The goals that have been identified is to improve mental health information to flow more readily between the municipal courts and Common Pleas Court during the bindover process that is both secure and respects individuals' privacy. The committee is also working towards avenues to improve the understanding by police departments of the Mental Health 95 form mandated to be completed through the Ohio Supreme Court.

Priority 3, Jail Liaison Program, is to improve the services of the jail liaison program funded by the ADAMHS Board to better meet the needs of incarcerated individuals in the county and city jails suffering from mental health issues. The ADAMHS Board solidified a new and improved request for proposals for the felony program at the end of 2018 within partnership with the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court and county jail.

Priority 4, Psychiatric and Pretrial Services, is working to determine the prevalence of individuals in the county jail who have been diagnosis with a severe mental illness. As individuals with severe mental illness are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, it is important for our county to understand and analyze the number of individuals with severe mental illness incarcerated in the county jail and work towards innovative ways to decrease their presence. Priority 4 has teamed up with Priority 1 as they will work closely together to determine data tracking efforts surrounding the implementation of the brief jail mental health screener.

Priority 5, Housing Committee, obtained a Technical Assistance grant through Council of State Governments at the end of 2017. Throughout 2018, the Court and its partners have been working with the technical assistance providers to determine offenders who frequent the county jail, homeless continuum, and behavioral health system. This project is known as Familiar Faces. In order to determine who the county's Familiar Faces are, a data match will likely be conducted in 2019. This will assist us in who to focus efforts of attempting to provide permanent and supportive housing in order to decrease the frequency an offender may be cycling through the systems. The committee has also worked on efforts for all partners, particularly the criminal justice partners, to better understand the housing continuum in our county through educational opportunities.

On October 18, 2018, the co-chairs held the inaugural Cuyahoga County Stepping Up Summit (below), gathering more than 75 members of the Stepping Up members from various criminal justice and behavioral health agencies to hear from leading experts and review committee action plans that were developed over the last year. This opportunity provided the members of Stepping Up with an overview of the progress and the goals for 2019.



VETERANS TREATMENT COURT

Judge Michael E.
Jackson

Amanda Wozniak
VTC Coordinator

Stephanie Gilliams
Probation Officer
(Veteran)

Camille Croft
Probation Officer
(Veteran)

Soldier, 1945:
Bettmann Archive/Getty Images



The mission driving the Veterans Treatment Court is to successfully rehabilitate veterans by diverting them from the traditional criminal justice system and providing them with the unique tools they need to lead a more productive and law-abiding life. At the same time, these veterans are held responsible for their conduct. We seek to accomplish this mission through a shared military experience within our specialized docket, including the use of veterans who volunteer in our community, called mentors.

Veterans Treatment Courts integrate the principles of Drug Court and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (MHDD) Court to serve military veterans and active-duty personnel. These principles promote sobriety, recovery, stability, and accountability. This is accomplished through a coordinated response that involves collaboration with the traditional partners found in Drug Courts and Mental Health Courts, as well as the Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare Networks and Veterans Benefits Administration (VA), Cuyahoga County Veterans Service Commission, volunteer veteran mentors, other organizations, and governmental agencies that support veterans and their families. (See: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2010).

The Veterans Treatment Court was dedicated on May 29, 2015 and was initially certified by the Supreme Court of Ohio on September 23, 2015, and re-certified on July 6, 2017. In addition to being the largest urban area in Ohio, Cuyahoga County, with a population of more than 80,000 Veterans, has, by far, the densest concentration of veterans in the state. Presently, our Veterans Treatment Court has served 180 veterans and 50 graduates, which is the largest Veterans Treatment Court in Ohio.

All 34 of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Judges have the discretion to transfer a veteran's case to the Veterans Treatment Court for a program that typically lasts 12 months and 18 months. Veterans in the criminal justice system charged with any felony that results in a sentence of probation, formally called Community Control Sanctions, are eligible for our program. Veterans are also eligible to participate when released early from prison by the Judge who sentenced the veteran, called Judicial Release. Our goal is to enable veterans released from prison on Post-Release Control, often called parole, to participate.

Veterans are eligible regardless of their type of discharge. Their injuries, substance use disorders and/or mental health diagnosis do not have to be service connected. Veterans who do not qualify for VA benefits will receive comparable community services in the same manner as other defendants who are on probation. Veterans with a high risk of re-offending in the future and with a high degree of needed treatment or services will be admitted first.

Our Veterans Treatment Court is divided into 4 Phases. These phases are consistently monitored by our Treatment Team, which is listed below, and progression to the next phase are made only after the specific requirements are completed. The phases are:

- Phase 1: Orientation/Compliance
- Phase 2: Stabilization
- Phase 3: Community Reintegration
- Phase 4: Maintenance/ Growth and Development and Recognition Ceremony

A key component of our Veterans Treatment Court is the Mentoring Program. Defendants in this program are paired with a veteran who volunteers to provide peer support. This aspect of the program, which is based on their shared military experience, is unique in comparison with other treatment courts, and has proven to be one of the key reasons for the success of the 350 Veterans Treatment Courts across the nation.

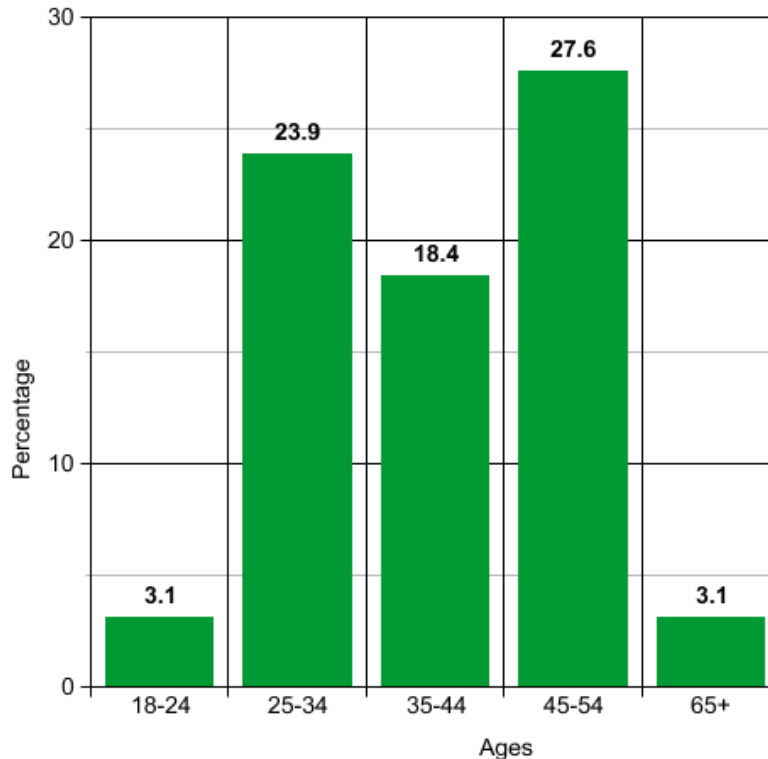


Pictured: Cuyahoga County Veterans Treatment Court Treatment Team Members.

2015-2018 VTC Highlights and Accomplishments

Over the past 3 years, the CCVTC was part of a Federal CSAT grant and reviewed by Case Western Reserve University. The demographics of the court were nearly split down the middle with 46.6% of clients being black/African American, and 46.6% of clients being white or Caucasian; and the 93.9% of participants identified as male; nearly 30% of veterans were between the ages of 45-54 at intake with 96% of the population being between the ages of 25-64.

The majority of clients fall between the ages of 25-64 with the highest percentage of clients falling between the ages of 45-65.



70 veterans reported being deployed in support of combat operations, 23% served in Iraq or Afghanistan; 9% served in the Persian Gulf, 4% served in Vietnam/Southeast Asia, 2% served in Korea and 11%.

Risk Level and Treatment Agency: 90 clients were identified as having high risk/high need with the remaining 73 clients found to have moderate risk and high needs. 111 clients report(ed) to the VA for case management, 48 clients report(ed) to TASC for case management while the remaining four clients use both the VA and TASC for their case management needs.

Branch & Component	Percent
Air Force	9.2%
Army	55.2%
Marines	20.9%
Navy	17.8%
National Guard	6.1%
Reserves	2.5%

***Note: The total frequency of clients serving in each branch will be higher than the total number of clients who have entered the grant. The reason for this is that some clients served in more than one branch of the military. ***

Most notably, there was a 75% increase in clients who were employed or were enrolled in school; a 57% increase in clients reporting having stable housing, and a 20% increase in clients who reported abstaining from alcohol and illegal drugs.

Veterans Treatment Court continues to meet with jail administration on a weekly basis to encourage a collaborative services approach throughout the criminal justice system.

Our Peer Mentor Program continues to grow and accept donations while maintaining 501(c)3 status under the umbrella organization of the Joint Veterans Council of Cuyahoga County. 100% of all donations are filtered right back into our specialty docket, focusing on the needs of all our veteran participants.

The Veterans Treatment Coordinator became a Criminal Justice Trauma Informed Trainer, certified through the SAMHSA GAINS Center in June 2018.



Pictured: Judge Michael E. Jackson receives an award from Northeast Ohio Veteran Task Force during his last Recognition Ceremony as Veterans Treatment Court Judge, December 2018.

Other Cuyahoga County Veterans Treatment Court Treatment Team Members

Francis Arinze, VTC Defense Counsel (Veteran)
John Kirkland (Veteran), Glen Ramdhan & Michael Lisk (Veteran), VTC Prosecutors
Victoria Marion, Veterans Justice Outreach Specialist, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs
Jennifer Opra, VTC TASC Clinician/Case Manager
Adam Sandor, Outreach Coordinator, Cuyahoga County Veteran Service Commission (Veteran)
Deborah Williams, Veterans Outreach Program Specialist, East Side Vet Center (Veteran)

Supported by: Dr. Margaret Baughman & Christine Gordon, Case Western Reserve PI and Evaluators



With 25 or more years of service with the Court:

Kevin C. Augustyn	Assistant Director Magistrates
Teroldlyn D. Barkley	Clerk-Typist
Kathleen A. Barry	Foreclosure Scheduler
Robert M. Beck III	Probation Officer Supervisor
John T. Bilinski	Probation Officer Supervisor
Bruce J. Bishilany	Chief Court Reporter
Gary A. Bolinger	Probation Officer Supervisor
Michael T. Brady	Probation Officer Supervisor
Dewey D. Buckner	Probation Officer
Erika D. Bush	Office Manager
Jarvis A. Clark	Probation Officer
Rachel Colbert	Probation Officer
Mary J. Cooley	Assistant Court Reporter
Michelle L. Davis	Executive Secretary
Mary Kay Ellis	Supervisor Central Scheduling
Vermell Y. Harden	Bailiff
Mary M. Hayes	Probation Officer
Kathleen A. Kilbane	Assistant Court Reporter
Sheila A. Koran	Office Manager
Michelle L. Kozak	Cashier/Bookkeeper
Deborah L. Kracht	Assistant Court Reporter
Deborah Kreski-Bonanno	Assistant Jury Bailiff
Nicholas P. Marton	Systems Analyst
Laura M. Martz	Clerk-Typist
Tracey L. McCorry	Probation Officer
Denise J. McNea	Probation Officer
Nancy A. Nunes	Assistant Chief Court Reporter
Floyd B. Oliver	Probation Officer
Evangalina Orozco	Bail Investigator
Susan M. Ottogalli	Assistant Court Reporter
Patricia A. Parente	Probation Officer
Janna R. Phillips	Probation Officer Supervisor
Marguerite A. Phillips	Assistant Court Reporter
Gregory M. Popovich	Court Administrator
Stephania A. Pryor	Deputy Chief Probation Officer
Cheryl A. Russell	Administrative Aide I
Michael P. Scully	Probation Officer

Melissa M. Singer	Probation Officer Supervisor
James E. Starks	Deputy Chief Probation Officer
Brian J. Thelen	Probation Officer
Armatha A. Uwagie-Ero	Clerical Supervisor
Suzanne Vadnal	Assistant Court Reporter
Margaret M. Wagner	Probation Officer
Cynthia H. Walker	Social Worker
Kimberlee B. Warren	Probation Officer
Rebecca B. Wetzel	ADR Administrator
Phillip G. Zeitz	Probation Information Specialist

With 20 to 24 years of service with the Court:

Veronica L. Adams	Jury Bailiff Co-Director
Michael H. Aronoff	Chief Psychologist
Lisa S. Austin	Probation Lead Officer
Mary Jo Baden	Assistant Court Reporter
Stephanie Branch	Probation Officer Supervisor
Monica R. Brown	Clerk-Typist
Angie D. Bryant	Probation Officer
Stephen M. Bucha III	Director Magistrates
Michael A. Cain	Probation Lead Officer
Michael P. Caso	Chief Social Worker
Joseph I. Cassidy	Probation Officer
John B. Coakley	Probation Officer
Laura W. Creed	Coordinator Legal Support
Shaunte Dixon	Probation Officer
Marlene Ebner	Assistant Court Reporter
Brian S. Ely	Substance Abuse Case Manager
Reynaldo Feliciano	Probation Officer Supervisor
Anna M. Foley	Courtroom Assistant
Eileen F. Fox	Bailiff
Keith L. Fromwiller	Bailiff
Joanne M. Gibbons	Courtroom Assistant
Michelle R. Gordon	Lab Assistant
Winston L. Grays	Probation Officer Supervisor
Sertarian B. Hall	Lab Assistant
Lisa M. Hrovat	Assistant Court Reporter
Robert A. Intorcio	Assistant Court Reporter

Amy R. Jackson	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
James M. Jeffers	Probation Officer
Colleen A. Kelly	Administrative Assistant
Paul R. Ley	Assistant Director/Senior Analyst
Catrina M. Lockhart	Probation Officer
Paul H. Lucas	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Steve E. McGinty	Probation Officer
Timothy J. McNally	Probation Officer
Wendy L. McWilliam	Probation Officer Supervisor
Timothy G. Meinke	Assistant Court Reporter
Patricia A. Mingee	Payroll Officer/HR Admin Assistant
Stephen G. Noffsinger	Psychiatrist PT
Patricia A. Palmer	Bailiff
Kathleen A. Patton	Cashier/Bookkeeper
Kerry L. Paul	Assistant Court Reporter
Kellie M. Reeves-Roper	Assistant Court Reporter
James R. Rodio	Psychiatrist PT
Loretta Ryland	Research Planner
Kelli A. Summers	Probation Officer
Nicole D. Thomas	Probation Officer
Pamela Thompson	Cashier/Bookkeeper
James M. Toth	Probation Officer Supervisor
Jennifer E. Vargics	Office Assistant
Lawrence R. Wallace	Bailiff

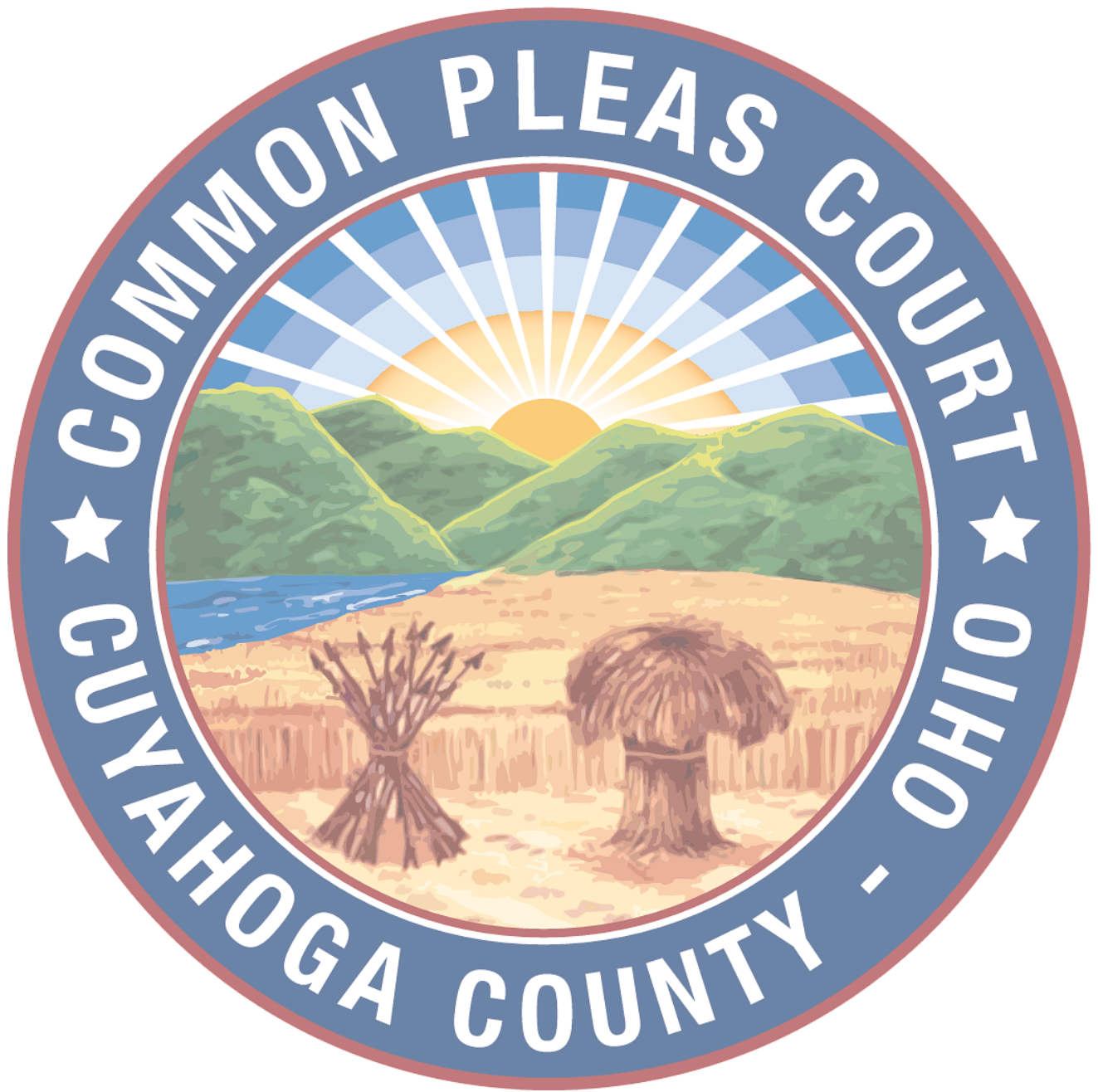
with 10 to 19 years of service with the Court:

Gerald Abbadini	Assistant Court Reporter
Jessica L. Alvarado	Probation Officer
Jessica Amos	Bailiff
Barbara A. Apanites	Probation Officer
Thomas P. Arnaut	Director Information Systems
Gail D. Baker	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Kelly Barr	Probation Officer
Kathleen M. Barrett	Office Assistant
Tion Benn	Probation Officer
Rose M. Bennett	Bailiff
Gwendolyn T. Bennett	Bond Commissioner
Renee M. Bianchi	Bailiff

Patricia I. Bittner	Jury Bailiff Co-Director
Maria Grazia Bonezzi	Foreclosure Scheduler
Christopher R. Bonezzi	Probation Officer
Ronald P. Borchert	Bail Investigator
Maureen M. Broestl	Assistant Chief Judicial Secretary
Nicole Byron	Probation Officer
Weddie D. Carroll	Probation Officer
Jose B. Casiano	Probation Officer
Luann Z. Cawley	Assistant Court Reporter
Marchila Chapman	Probation Officer
Diane L. Cieply	Assistant Court Reporter
Mary R. Coleman	Bailiff
Angela D. Collins	Probation Officer
LaToya D. Cook	Administrative Aide II
Michael P. Cooney	Probation Lead Officer
Don D. Crump	Probation Officer
Angela R. Cudo	Assistant Court Reporter
Christopher E. Day	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Meghan E. Disbrow	Coordinator Mental Health
Marcella A. Distad	Judicial Staff Attorney
Kamil Drutel	Network Administrator
John T. Dyke	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Cindy M. Eiben	Assistant Court Reporter
Vivian E. Eskridge	Probation Officer
Leila Fahd	Courtroom Assistant
Omer Farhat	Probation Officer
Julie K. Farrell	Bailiff
Charise M. Flowers	Receptionist
Iris Jennifer Franklin	Psychologist PT
Julianne M. Fritz-Marshall	Probation Lead Officer
Kevin M. Gallagher	Probation Lead Officer
Ann Marie Gardner	Probation Officer Supervisor
Laura A. Glasgow	Bailiff
Tracey S. Gonzalez	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Kenya R. Gray	Probation Lead Officer
Erricka L. Grays	Probation Lead Officer
Cheryl L. Hannan	Judicial Staff Attorney
Margaret A. Hastings	Bailiff

Lisa A. Heathfield	Probation Officer
Aileen M. Hernandez	Psychiatrist PT
Elizabeth A. Hickey	Foreclosure Mediator II
Kevin R. Hippley	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Celeste M. Hodous	Probation Officer
Michelle M. Hoiseth	Probation Officer
LaToya M. Jones	Probation Officer
Kari L. Jones	Probation Officer
Karen M. Jopek	Probation Officer
Bill S. Kavourias	Probation Officer
Andrea R. Kinast	Deputy Court Administrator/Court Ops
Sean A. Kincaid	Probation Officer
Monica C. Klein	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Gregory L. Koterba	Assistant Court Reporter
Richard P. Kraft	Probation Officer Supervisor
Carla V. Kuhn	Assistant Court Reporter
Jessica E. Lane	Clerk-Typist
Molly Leckler	Coordinator Drug Court
Robert P. Lloyd	Assistant Chief Court Reporter
Walter J. Luc	Bail Investigator
Deena M. Lucci	Bailiff
Renee W. Maalouf	Probation Officer
Timothy Malik	Probation Officer
Mikel M. McCormick	Probation Officer Supervisor
Kelly M. McTaggart	Administrative Assistant
Althea L. Menough	Probation Officer
Marija Mergl	Judicial Staff Attorney
Laura A. Miller	Bailiff
Nakia U. Mitchell	Probation Officer
Jennifer K. Moody-Davis	Substance Abuse Case Manager
Eric D. Moten	Probation Officer
Sabrina M. Nelson	Judicial Secretary
Maria Nemec	Chief Probation Officer
Dawn E. Norman	Foreclosure Scheduler
Philip M. Novak	Probation Lead Officer
Matthew W. O'Brien	Probation Officer Supervisor
Anita B. Olsafsky	Lab Technologist
Sarah J. O'Shaughnessy	Bailiff

Cheryl C. Parker	Probation Officer Supervisor
Patrick T. Phillips	Probation Officer
Maureen Povinelli	Assistant Court Reporter
Molly W. Rakic	Probation Officer
Ellen A. Rassie	Assistant Court Reporter
Lauren M. Rivera	Probation Officer
Lyndsy Roser	Probation Officer Supervisor
Marybeth Sammon	Office Manager
Nancy Scarcella	Judicial Staff Attorney
Bradley J. Schleiter	Training Specialist
Patricia K. Schmitz	Clerk-Typist
Mary Ellen Schuler	Assistant Court Reporter
Thomas W. Sedgwick	Lab Assistant
Michele M. Severt	Probation Officer
Mary Jo Shannon	Office Assistant
Lakisha Sharp	Probation Officer
Patrick M. Shepard	Probation Officer Supervisor
Dylan E. Shepherd	Probation Lead Officer
Tammy L. Sherman	Probation Officer Supervisor
Patrice P. Stack	Bailiff - Administrative Judge
Joy Ellen Stankowski	Psychiatrist PT
Leslie A. Svoboda	Bailiff
Shontrell Thompson	Probation Officer
Minerva Torres	Probation Officer
Carlos L. Torres	Probation Officer
Sarah M. Tuggey	Probation Lead Officer
Mathew J. Urbancich	Probation Lead Officer
Tracy L. Vargo	Assistant Court Reporter
Margaret G. Wallison	Bailiff - Asbestos
Carol A. Weiss	Senior Foreclosure Magistrate
Ilene E. White	Assistant Court Reporter
Ritamarie White	Probation Officer
Derrick A. Wilson	Grand Jury Clerk
Latanya R. Wise	Clerk-Typist
Christopher A. Wise	Probation Officer
Michael G. Yezbak	Probation Officer



Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court

General Division

1200 Ontario Street

Cleveland, OH 44113

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