

Yellow Springs Justice System Task Force Agenda

Tuesday April 10, 2018

YS Bryan Community Center Council Chambers

Please Turn On Camera to Record Meeting

7pm Agenda Review

Meeting Guidelines/ assign timekeeper

Approve Minutes March 12, 2018 meeting

Updates on Council Actions, Introduce new JSTF members. Judith

Citizen Concerns not already on agenda - 3 minutes each

7:15 Review of proposed Mayors Court Recommendations to Council

Review Notice & Comment+

7: 45 Working Groups Reports

Police Working Group Pat, Bill, Kate

Data Group Al, John, Beth

Disparate Impact on the Poor Judith, Al, Kate

Surveillance Issues group Ellis, Bill, Steve

8:10 New Business

Reorganize Leadership group

Agenda Planning

9:00 Adjourn

Justice System Task Force(JSTF) Meeting—12 March 2018

The meeting began at 7:07 pm. Members present: J. Booth (new member), P. Dewees, K. Hamilton, John Hempfling, Judy Hempfling(Village Council Representative), E. Jacobs, S. McQueen, A. Schlueter and D. Turner. Also present: B. Crandall and L. Curliss.

The meeting was led by E. Jacobs.

The 9 February JSTF minutes were accepted as amended.

J. Booth was introduced as a new JSTF member.

The taser policy for the YSPD was discussed. Concern was expressed about the policy recommended earlier by the JSTF. A compromise policy using a nationally adopted policy, Lexipol, modified with local input was considered a preferred option. This policy allows some desired possibilities, e.g. ability to pull taser in unusual circumstances. The modified Lexipol policy will go to the Council for approval.

John H. shared a recent situation of considerable personal concern to him.

Working group reports: **Police Working Group**—They support police training and shared five issues. 1) The idea of sponsoring a local student for obtaining the training needed to become an officer. 2) An orientation program for new officers that would enable them to get to know the local community and its values. 3) Implicit bias training focusing on race. A brief training occurred once last year but more is needed. A discussion of the effectiveness of implicit bias training ensued with some questioning its effectiveness. It was suggested that recently hired F. Randolph might be a good contact to facilitate this training. 4) The taser policy that was discussed above. 5) De-escalation training.

The group is not ready to make formal recommendations on the above at this time.

Data Group—The data group met with Dr. Tarpley, a Wright State University faculty member in statistics, to discuss further data analysis. He is eager to be a part and the necessary data will be obtained from the YSPD.

Disparate Impact on the Poor Group(a new group)—This group met once and focused on describing the problem locally, and nationally as it impacts the local. To this end information will be gathered from the Mayor (Mayor's Court), the YSPD and available literature. All members are in the process of reading the book, "Not a Crime to Be Poor".

It was suggested that the issue of "Surveillance and Privacy" would be a useful one to investigate because of the widespread use of digital technology. The ACLU is focused on this.

Copies of an article on this issue were shared with committee members. The group consensus was that it would be good to study this further.

Mayor's Court Group—The group presented a Recommendation #1 that included, rational, FAQs, and a proposed resolution to the Village Council. The recommendation urged all possible cases be sent by the YSPD to our Mayor's Court. The recommendation contended that the YS Ordinance 606.05 is not being followed at the present time by sending so many to the Xenia court system. A long discussion followed. Uncertainty was expressed as to whether the ordinance was literally being violated. The current Mayor has been engaged in the in the discussion of the Recommendation #1 prior to its presentation to us. There was concern about the ability and role of the Mayor in handing the expanded responsibilities that would result from the recommendation.

An amendment to the recommendation was presented by John H. The amendment basically listed eight misdemeanors for which officer discretion could be used in deciding whether to send to Mayor's Court or the Xenia court system. A discussion of the amendment and the wisdom of officer discretion followed. In the end the amendment was voted down by a 7 to 2 vote.

Before the vote, the recommendation and resolution to the Council were modified. It was also pointed out that by committee procedures, the resolution will need to be publicized to allow for community input and then voted on again at the next meeting.

The vote on the modified resolution was unanimous with eight favorable votes.

Agenda planning. The above resolution will be considered with community input. Resolution #2 will be presented by the Mayor's Court Group.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:00 pm.

JUSTICE SYSTEM TASK FORCE

V4 –

3.15.18

MAYOR'S COURT SUBCOMMITTEE

IMPLEMENTATION OF 2018 PLAN OF WORK

RECOMMENDATION #1

Reviewed at 3.12.18 JSTF meeting

STATEMENT OF NEED:

To use Mayor's Court to the fullest extent possible. Now, many Village misdemeanor cases are being handled by the Xenia Municipal Court.

WHY IS CHANGE NEEDED?

1) YS Police officers are citing misdemeanor cases to Xenia Municipal Court rather than YS Mayor's Court. One estimate is that 2/3rds of our cases go directly to Xenia for disposition. While some misdemeanor cases are required to go Xenia Municipal court, these are exceptions per state law. Accused persons, especially village residents, are not getting the opportunity to have their misdemeanor case heard by the judge they elected (the Mayor).

2) Persons appearing in Mayor's Court have a choice regarding how the case proceeds. If they accept the Mayor's ruling, it stands. If they think it is not fair or correct under the law, the person can appeal to Xenia Municipal Court. Also, if a person wants a jury trial, they can choose to have the case removed to Xenia Municipal Court. When the police charge cases directly to Xenia Municipal Court, these choices are not available to the accused.

3) Yellow Springs taxpayers pay about \$56,000/year for a Mayor's Court. It currently handles about 250 cases/year. In the past, the volume has been much higher when more cases were charged by YSPD to Mayor's Court. YS taxpayers would get the full benefit of their tax dollars if YS Mayor's Court handled more cases.

4) YS citizens want to dispense justice in a way that seeks to change behavior in a less punitive, less burdensome, more restorative manner than some perceive to be administered at the county level. This can occur only if the cases come to Mayor's Court.

5) The burden on the accused who have to go to Xenia is high. Administration of cases in Xenia Municipal Court is more time consuming, costly, and burdensome - for the accused and victims than if the case remained in Yellow Springs.

6) Collateral consequences to the poor, young offenders, persons with mental state challenges will be much different if the case is handled locally rather than in Xenia. For example, the Mayor can set court costs, fees, and fines at a much lower level in YS than in Xenia. Further, YS has the opportunity to implement a diversion/restorative justice program if we have enough cases to justify one.

HOW WILL THIS CHANGE OCCUR?

It could occur in one of two basic ways.

The first, is through personnel management techniques and action. Personnel management is the responsibility of the Chief of Police, who can direct and supervise officers to charge cases to Mayor's court and also the Village Manager, who supervises the Chief. The VM can ask the Chief to report at least quarterly as to the number and types of cases (with citations to law) going Mayor's Court and to Xenia Municipal Court. This report is a useful management tool. If the report shows that YS-eligible cases are going to Xenia, then a notation should be added to explain why that happened (e.g, new officer error, companion to a felony case, 2nd OVI within lookback, DV case required to go to Xenia). If a pattern is developing that YS-eligible cases are going to Xenia then management action can occur to correct officer charging patterns.

The second way is for Council to announce that the foregoing is the policy of the Village. Passing a resolution to this effect will make their intention clear to the VM and to the Chief. This policy can be the basis of employee evaluations on this issue.

RECOMMENDATION

On March 12, 2018, the Justice System Task Force voted to recommend to Council that it pass a Resolution regarding the Village's charging policy. The Resolution directs the Village Manager and Chief of Police to make the change just described.

END OF RECOMMENDATION

FAQ

To assist the JSTF with evaluating this recommendation, here are answers from the Mayor's Court Subcommittee to some questions related to this Recommendation #1.

Q. Are there some serious misdemeanors shouldn't be sent to Mayor's Court? A. Yes, the state legislature requires, for example, domestic violence and repeat OVI offenders to use the municipal court. However, for most other misdemeanors, those are best heard in the court the Village has established for this reason. YS Ord. Ch. 606.05(a) and 606.05(g) provide for broad jurisdiction for the Mayor to hear the cases under the YS ordinances. There is a view held by some that officers should get to choose where to send Mayor's court eligible cases. For all the reasons stated on page 1 of the recommendation, it is a disservice to the citizens to take from them the opportunity to have their case heard by their elected official, the Mayor.

Q. Why are so many cases that are YS-eligible being charged to Xenia Municipal Court? A. There seem to be several factors – turnover of Chiefs, lack of training in local ordinances (vs. the revised code); a view that it is better to bring all misdemeanor cases to Xenia (to a judge with legal training). History has shown that allowing officers to make decisions about where to send cases results in an underutilization of YS Mayor's Court. If a restorative justice/diversion program is offered here, many citizens will not be eligible simply due to where an officer sent a case.

Q. Isn't it the case that the following charge statutes could be heard in Mayor's Court as long as the victim was not a family or household member? A. Yes. See references to specific YS Ordinances below and additional notes.

- Assault: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.13> Yes - YS Ord. 636.02.
- Aggravated Menacing: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.21> Yes - YS Ord. 636.04

- Menacing by Stalking: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.211> Yes - YS Ord.636.05; however, it can easily go felony due to variables.
- Aggravated Trespass: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2911.211> Yes - YS Ord. 642.11.
- Telecommunications Harassment: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2917.21> Yes - YS Ord. 636.16(c)(2) & (3) - several sections.
- Endangering Children: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2919.22> - Yes - YS Ord. 636.12(3)(1)(A) - can be M1.
- Intimidation of attorney, victim or witness in a criminal case: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2921.04> YS. Ord. 608.06 or 608.07 - this type of case should almost always be reviewed prior to charging. Not normally an "on the spot" decision as to whether to charge or whether to charge misdemeanor or felony.
- Sexual Imposition: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2907.06> Yes - YS Ord. 666.03(c). Again, often the facts require review. If solely a misdemeanor level offense, then, yes, to Mayor's Court.
- Hazing: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/2903.31> Yes, YS Ord. 636.20

Fortunately, these types of cases are fairly rare, but they can be heard in Mayor's Court if a jury trial is waived.

END OF FAQ

COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF YELLOW SPRINGS

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

RESOLUTION # _____

ADOPTING A POLICY REQUIRING THE CHARGING OF MISDEMEANOR CASES INTO
MAYOR'S COURT (UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY STATE LAW)

Whereas, it is the policy of this Council to handle as many misdemeanor cases as possible in the Yellow Springs Mayor's Court, which has been established under the Village Charter and supported financially by the taxpayers of this community specifically for this purpose; and

Whereas, the Justice System Task Force has made a recommendation that action be taken to change the current pattern of police charging Mayor's court-eligible cases to the Xenia Municipal Court; and

Whereas, Council favors implementing criminal justice locally and consistent with our Guidelines for Policing and, whereas, Council believes that we can only achieve this if justice is administered locally to the greatest extent possible.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

Section 1. The Village Manager is directed to work with the Chief of Police to ensure that all misdemeanors that can be charged to Mayor's Court are charged to Mayor's Court, unless jurisdiction is otherwise placed in another court by law.

Section 2. The Village Manager is directed to report to Council on a quarterly basis the number and types of cases (by name and code section) that are being charged into Yellow Springs Mayor's Court and how many to other jurisdictions, particularly Xenia Municipal Court.

SO RESOLVED this ____ day of _____, 2018 by a majority of a quorum of the Council of the Village of Yellow Springs, Ohio, at a regularly scheduled public meeting.

ATTEST:

President of Council

Clerk of Courts

This Justice System Task Force (JSTF) report is intended to describe “the current landscape” for the ongoing law enforcement training and law enforcement resources that the Yellow Springs Police Department (YSPD) utilize in their professional development mission.

This is an update to a 2017 report and is based on discussions in March 2018 with the JSTF and with YSPD Sergeants Josh Knapp and Naomi Watson. It includes updates to State-mandated requirements and programs as well as record of current training initiatives and resources. The document also summarizes any next steps that could be considered by the JSTF related to previous policy recommendations to Council. Hopefully, this document can clarify all of the ways that the Yellow Springs department is extremely professional, as well as identify a few of the unresolved issues brought forward from various citizen-based groups

Hiring and Recruiting

The Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission sets basic Ohio Requirements:

- Be a United States citizen
- Be a high school graduate or have a GED at a minimum. Correspondence or mail-order high school diplomas are not accepted.
- Be at least 21 years old when testing for the civil servants exam.
- Have no felony convictions.
- Pass a polygraph test

Yellow Springs candidates for a job opening in the department must possess an Ohio Peace Officer Training Certificate from an Ohio Peace Office Training Academy (OPOTA) accredited school.

At this training, students are taught the basics of policing from trained instructors.

- The Greene County Career Center's Peace Officer Basic Training 750-hour program provides the training for an individual to become a Commissioned Peace Officer and meets the requirements of the Ohio Revised Code Section 109.77 for Peace Officer Certification.

One recommendation from several sources is the idea of community-sponsorship of a potential officer in the local academy with the idea that the sponsored individual who knows the community would commit to X period of time in the village.

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: The concept was considered, and is a very positive intention, but the committee feels that such an initiative is too complex and expensive for the village to carry out. However, interest remains in this

project and it may be developed further through the Village Managers' office.

Yellow Springs Hiring Policy and Practice

In addition to the requirements listed above, the village contracts with a private vendor who carries out testing for psychological profiles of finalist candidates in order to identify any problem areas such as a history of violence. Candidates are further vetted through interviews and a drug screening.

The 365-group report offered additional language for Policy General Order 3.6 to strengthen the search for new officers whose values fit the village concept of community policing.

Trend to Associate Degrees Police officers looking to move up in the ranks may need a college degree or military experience to advance. It's becoming increasingly common in larger communities that police departments want their officers to have at least an associate's degree. The majority of Ohio's Community Colleges offer an associate degree in corrections. Locally, both Sinclair Community College and Clark State College offer the degree. Yellow Springs does not require a two-year degree at this time.

New Officer Orientation and Training

An ongoing concern has been the community orientation the department offers to new officers. There are two concerns, Field Training and Orientation to the village culture and values.

The department has updated Field Training requirements for all new hires, regardless of previous policing experience, to a nine week minimum and sixteen week maximum. At nine weeks, a new officer is evaluated to determine the need for continued training. Previously, experienced officers have been able to skip this training which covers Taser protocols, Case Preparation for the courts and several weeks of shadowing other officers on patrol, with a senior officers offering general background and protocol information. Yellow Springs has three officers who are state-qualified to conduct training on several topics including Taser use.

The new officer orientation to community values and the concepts of community policing tend to be both formal through reading departmental policies and informal through observation and dialogue with other officers. The department has felt frustrated in their attempts to introduce new officers to the community through "drive along", "coffee with a cop" and other program that attempt to pair officers with community members for local tours. The community response has been very limited. One officer reported that the only one to show up for his time at "coffee with a cop" was a gentleman from Springfield! The other issue is that we have a fairly small department running three shifts. This means limited free time for officers as well.

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: An ongoing concern is what is the best method of community orientation for new officers? JSTF can continue this conversation with Chief Carlson and also try to create dialogue with other groups-Human Relations, Mediation and 365 to generate ideas.

Continued Professional Training -- Ohio Requirements

Following reports of police killings of unarmed black men in Ohio (Tamir Rice, John Crawford III, Samuel DuBose), Ohio created statewide law enforcement reform committees. Governor Kasich established the Ohio Collaborative Community-Policing Advisory Board in April 2014 to implement recommendations from the Task Force on Community Police and Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine's Advisory Group on Law Enforcement.

Beginning in 2016, 11 hours of continuing professional training was required by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission of all full time officers in Ohio Police departments including training in community-police relations, crisis de-escalation with a focus on the mentally ill; constitutional use of force, human trafficking and general law enforcement. The number of hours of required training was almost doubled for 2017 to 20 hours of Continuing Professional Training (CPT) for each peace officer. **However, Ohio has basically run out of funds for the training and recalled any mandated training hours. Individual local departments are required to fund and carryout their own training agendas.**

Under the previous program, Yellow Springs' officers did complete these required courses in 2016-17:

- Trauma Informed Policing (6 hours)
- Practical Application of Force (4 hours)
- Officer & Community Wellness (4 hours) – choose or *Blue Courage (4 hours)
- Legal Update (2 hours)
- **General Law Enforcement (4 hours)

* Blue Courage is a “Transformational Leadership program,” personal development and stress reduction.

The YSPD responded to state changes by contracting with the online vendor, **Lexipol**. Lexipol provides state-specific policy management resources for law enforcement.

“Lexipol offers a customizable, reliable and regularly updated online policy manual service, daily training bulletins on your approved policies, and implementation and management services to allow us to manage the administrative side of your policy manual.” (<http://www.lexipol.com>) This has been an important resource for updating the Policy Manuel in addition to offering useful training modules related to Policy.

General Law Enforcement is Agency Directed.

CIT Training has taken priority in the last two years, and currently there is an YSPD officer who has completed this training present on each shift. The recent hire of a Community Outreach individual will also support the YSPD when they need to respond to troubled individuals.

Deadly Force-Ohio's State standards on deadly force passed the Ohio Collaborative in August of 2015 and were required to be adopted and implemented by 2017 throughout Ohio. Our policy (General Order 1.3) was issued in May 2015 and numbers 27 pages. The policy covers every aspect of this complex issue and Yellow Springs meets the state requirements.

However, the primary training on use of force raises questions about aligning village values with this policy. One obvious example is the liberal interpretation of the use of Tasers in the past. The YSPD has worked with the Village Justice System Task to write modifications of the Taser use guidelines in the Use of Force policy. The YS Council has approved the changes.

Ongoing Training includes "Bulletins" from the online resource, Lexipol

Each officer receives between 10-15 email alerts a month. Each one offers a scenario related to policy that officers examine and respond to with self-paced tests.

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: The YSPD has responded openly to any previous JSTF Training recommendations to Council and is utilizing Lexipol to offer current training related to policy. In addition the department has sponsored officers for individual workshops or classes from its own budget.

Implicit Bias Training

Implicit Bias has been identified in current research as an issue for police departments of any size and a critical element of police reform programs. In June of 2017, The Department of Justice announced that it would train all of its law enforcement agents and prosecutors to recognize and address implicit bias as part of its regular training curricula.

Implicit Bias Training for the YSPD has been recommended by the Human Relations Council (August 2016) and by the 365 organization's Special Committee on Police Reform (fall 2016) and by the JSTF, 2017. Currently, Council member, Kevin Stokes, is recommending Bias training for ALL village staff.

It is noted that research on Implicit Bias concludes that this unconscious prejudice is a problem in all professions from Day Care providers to SWAT teams. It is also malleable, meaning it can be unlearned. It is important that everyone, including officers understand that it is not equated with explicit bias. However, it is critical to community policing that it is understood.

As part of the OPATA course, "Policing in the 21st Century," Inherent Bias is well defined. However, the straightforward description of the issue does not actually offer any remedy or training per se. In 2017, the YSPD held a one-day workshop on Bias presented by Toney Police Consulting. This event heightened awareness, but was only a starting point. **An Implicit Bias training for all village staff, including YSPD officers is being proposed for 2018 by Council member, Kevin Stokes.**

The Ohio Collaborative includes a Policy Statement on Bias that expects training related to the Standard. See Appendix A.

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: JSTF will support any efforts of the Council to address Bias, and is also willing to support discussion with the YSPD on what insights can be gained by examining data analysis for Bias.

Training Options Related to Special Needs of the Community

Yellow Springs Police Logs in the Yellow Springs News show a need for responding to the mentally ill, to juveniles, and families in crisis, and many "social work" issues. The department is also participating in the "Dementia Friendly Village" training. **This awareness led to the recent hiring of an outreach specialist with social work background. This new team member will support officers in this aspect of their work.**

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: The newly hired Outreach Coordinator will be able to identify resources as needed for working with troubled situations.

The Village has recently subscribed to the on-line police consulting company, Lexipol, for support for both policy development and training related to policies. Scenario-based *Training Bulletins* support policies. This resource will be very useful regarding newer policy standards like the use of Body Cameras.

Drug Control Issues

The JSTF charge in Resolution 2016-25 suggests that the committee can research "Alternative Municipal policing practices to drug control." In general officers are required to carry out Ohio Law. Exactly what the options are for "Alternative Policing" has not been researched by the JSTF. Responding to drug-related problems is a complicated issue to report on. After leaving the Combined Greene County Drug Task Force there has been a perception by some that it is difficult for the YSPD to have the information they need to address serious issues like drug overdoses or drug trade. Yet, these issues remain a challenge for the Yellow Springs Officers who do deal with the heroin epidemic, including overdose incidents. There is also a concern in that the Federal Department of Justice under the current administration has once again emphasized "tough" approaches to minor drug offenses, a stance in conflict with this community.

NEXT STEPS FOR JSTF: Ongoing Discussion and possible research are options for the future.

APPENDIX A

FROM OHIO COLLABORATIVE

Bias Free Policing

Purpose

Law enforcement agencies must prohibit the use of any bias based profiling in its enforcement programs.

Standard

Agencies shall establish a written policy governing biased based profiling that includes the following provisions:

- A prohibition against biased based profiling in traffic contacts, field contacts, and in asset seizure and forfeiture efforts.
- **Training all agency enforcement personnel in biased based profiling issues and the relevant legal aspects.**
- Corrective measures if biased based profiling occurs.
- The collection of data on all self-initiated traffic contacts to include, at a minimum, the race and gender of the driver of the vehicle stopped. For agencies that employ fewer than 35 sworn full time police officers, the collection of data does not have to occur until the year 2020.
- A documented annual administrative review of agency practices, data collected, and citizens' concerns. This review shall be made available to the public. **Commentary** Criminal Profiling, in itself, can be a useful tool to assist law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties. Officers shall not consider race/ethnicity to establish reasonable suspicion or probable cause, except that officers may take into account the reported race/ethnicity of a potential suspect(s) based on trustworthy, locally relevant information that links a person or persons of a specific race/ethnicity to a particular unlawful incident(s). Law enforcement agencies should prohibit the use of any bias based profiling in its enforcement programs, as it may lead to violations of the constitutional rights of the citizens served, undermine legitimate law enforcement efforts and may lead to claims of civil rights violations. Additionally, bias based profiling alienates citizens, fosters distrust of law enforcement by the community and may result in media scrutiny, legislative action and judicial intervention. Law enforcement personnel should focus on a person's conduct or other specific suspect information. Annually, the agency should include profiling related training that should include field contacts, traffic stops, search issues, asset seizure and forfeiture, interview techniques, cultural diversity, discrimination and community support.

4/5/2018

John Hempfling

Re: Indigent defendants' lack of access to a public defender in Mayor's Court

Dear Justice System Task Force,

Background

JSTF formally charged the Mayor's Court Working Group (MCWG) with bringing us a recommendation regarding this issue at our October meeting. MCWG stated in their work plan that they want to enable indigent persons charged with M1-M4 offenses to have access to a public defender in Mayor's Court in Yellow Springs," and that this could be brought by the "Village Manager and Mayor consulting with the Greene County Public Defender's Office to work out the logistics about assigning PD to represent indigent persons in YS Mayor's Court."

My concern

If the proposed recommendation regarding sending all misdemeanor and minor misdemeanor cases that legally can be heard at Mayor's Court to Mayor's Court succeeds in becoming Village policy, a larger number of indigent defendants facing more serious charges will be sent to Mayor's Court, where they will not have access to a public defender. I do not wish for this concern to interfere with our consideration of that proposed recommendation.

The Supreme Court has stated that indigent defendants have a right to a public defender under the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution for all jailable offenses. It is an urgent matter that the Village fulfill its constitutional obligations to indigent defendants.

My ask

I would like for JSTF to prioritize the creation of a recommendation that would solve this problem of lack of access to indigent defense services, so that we could consider an adequate and complete recommendation at our May or June meetings. From my correspondence with MCWG I am under the impression that MCWG is not currently intending to bring that recommendation in that timeframe. I am not saying that MCWG must be the group to originally draft this recommendation, only that the recommendation needs to be prepared quickly.

Sincerely,
John Hempfling

Judy Kintner, YSO Village Clerk

Subject: FW: Misdemeanor Cases

From: Turyn, Larry [<mailto:larry.turyn@wright.edu>]
Sent: Friday, March 30, 2018 5:13 PM
To: Judy Kintner, YSO Village Clerk <clerk@vil.yellowsprings.oh.us>
Subject: Misdemeanor Cases

I favor adopting a policy requiring use of the Yellow Springs Mayor's Court for all misdemeanor cases occurring in the Village (unless otherwise required to be charged elsewhere under state or federal law).

Such a policy would likely increase the chances that justice is done. Such a policy would also save time spent by Village peace officers and residents going to and from Xenia, time that could be better spent in the Village.

Larry Turyn
320 Pleasant Street
Yellow Springs, OH 45387