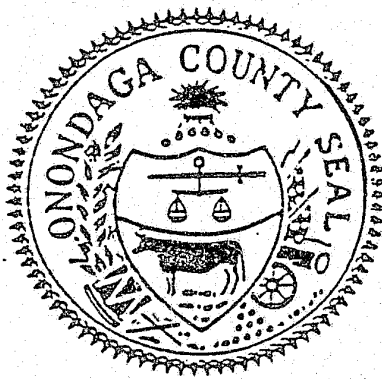


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4-27-88

# PROBATION DEPARTMENT



NCJRS

FEB 10 1988

ANNUAL ACQUISITIONS REPORT

1987

ONONDAGA COUNTY

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National Institute of Justice**

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COUNTY OF ONONDAGA  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ONONDAGA COUNTY CIVIC CENTER  
421 MONTGOMERY ST., 6TH FLOOR  
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI  
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

Nicholas J. Pirro  
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

January 28, 1988

Mr. Nicholas J. Pirro  
Onondaga County Executive  
421 Montgomery Street  
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dear Mr. Pirro:

I respectfully submit to you the 1987 Annual Report for the Onondaga County Probation Department.

As in the past, our department has met its mandated and assigned responsibilities effectively and efficiently.

Our increased workload, coupled with the severity of the types of convictions of our offender population, continues to warrant attention.

We in the department, are proud of our accomplishments, and most of all, I am proud of the dedication and hard work that our staff have exhibited. They are continuing to meet the challenges of the 80's in a never changing Criminal Justice System.

The highlights of 1987 are:

1. Increased community contacts and surveillance for high risk probationers were emphasized.
2. Presentence reports for all courts increased by 7%.
3. The Pretrial Release Unit had a 6% increase in the amount of individuals released from the Public Safety Building, helping to ease the overcrowding problem.
4. Continued emphasis was placed in dealing with the ever increasing DWI population.
5. The Alternatives to Incarceration Program at the Rescue Mission received four more beds, for a total of twelve beds.

Mr. Nicholas J. Pirro (Continued)

January 28, 1988

6. On May 29, 1987, in conjunction with the Volunteer Center, a Weekend Home Confinement Program was instituted for individuals normally sentenced to weekend incarceration at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility.
7. On November 1, 1987, the Electronic Home Confinement Program (20 Units) was implemented.
8. Restitution paid to victims increased to \$239,734.

I look forward to working with you and the Onondaga County Legislature to provide the citizens of our County the best possible probation services available. I also thank Mr. John Mulroy for his guidance and encouragement and wish him well.

Very truly yours,



E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI  
Commissioner of Probation

ERC:js

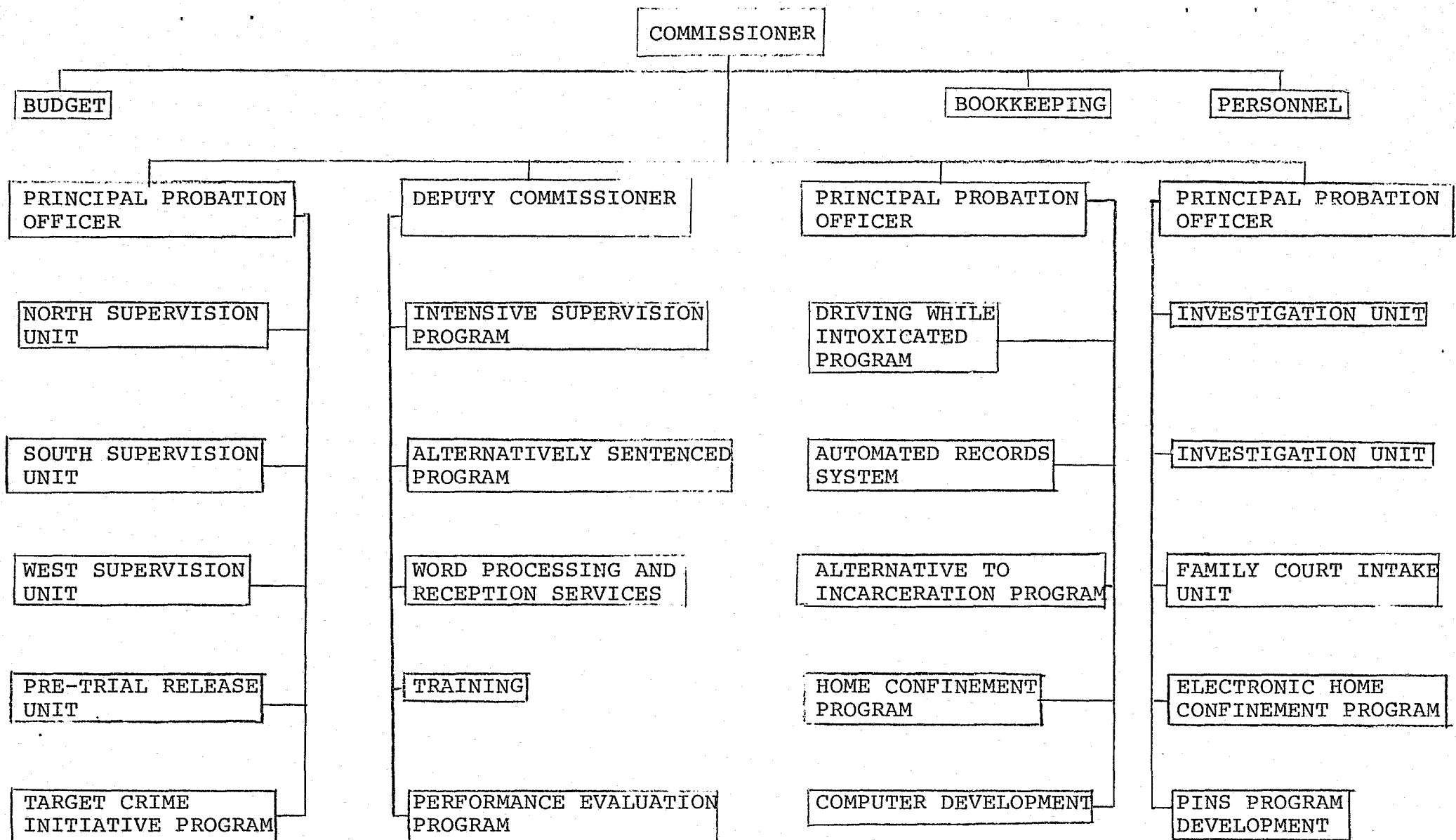
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ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

1987

COMMISSIONER

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

CAROL F. SMITH

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICERS

BRYAN J. ENNIS  
MYLA E. GREENE  
MARY C. WINTER

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

GAYLE ANDERSON  
DONALD ANGUISH  
JAMES CRAVER  
MARILYN DALEY

TODD DUNCAN  
ALPHONSE GIACCHI  
GEORGINA HLODERWSKI

BERNARD MAROSEK  
MARY RICHARDSON  
JANET WRIGHT  
JOHN YOUNG

SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS

ROBERT KOSTY

MEREDITH MILLER

CHRISTINE WENGER

PROBATION OFFICERS

BARBARA AHERN  
MELISSA ALBANI  
PATRICIA ASHMORE  
DAVID ATLAS  
FRED BAUR  
CLAIRE BOBRYCKI  
DELRINA BRAITHWAITE  
RICHARD BROOKS  
JOHN BROWN  
ROBERT BUCK  
MARCIA CARLTON  
ANTHONY COMPANION  
LINDA CONKLIN  
SUSAN CORNALL  
THOMAS D'AMICO  
ROBERT DOUGHERTY  
GARY DOUGLASS  
WINIFRED FERRIS  
TADEUSZ FUNDALINSKI  
GEORGE GIVEN

NEIL GOODMAN  
MARYLOU GOUDY  
SHERRI GRADY  
WOLFGANG HOENE  
RICHARD JOHN  
OLIVIA JONES  
ROBERT KRAMER  
FRANK KROLL  
DAWN KRUPIARZ  
TIMOTHY KRUPP  
JAMES LARMONDRA  
GERALD LIMPert  
LINDA LIMPert  
CHRISTINE LONG  
DANIEL LOUGHLIN  
SANDRA MANCA  
VICTORIA MATISZ  
JAMES MC LAUGHLIN  
MARY NORDONE  
RICHARD OLANOFF

MARYJO PARISI  
SUSAN PAUL  
GERALD PETRAGNANI  
MARK PFEFFER  
EILEEN PHILLIPS  
JAMES PRICE  
DAVID PUGLIA  
PATRICIA REID  
DANIEL RICE  
CHRISTINE SALVAGNO  
PAULETTE SCHILLO  
DAVID SPIELMAN  
JEAN STANLEY  
CAROL SWEENEY  
IRENE THOMPSON  
JAMES VANNELLI  
LARRY WILLIAMS  
RAYMOND WIRTH  
ANTHONY WISNESKI

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

MARIANNE ACKERMAN  
DENNIS BARDENETT  
CHERYL DATLO  
CAROLYN MORAN

CHERYLANNE SCARANTINO  
ANDREW SICHERMAN  
MICHAEL WHIPPLE

PROBATION ASSISTANTS

EDWARD DETOR  
PATRICIA GAFFNEY  
SHERREE JACKSON

TERRY MILLER  
KIMBERLY SEAGER

\*\*\* CLERICAL STAFF \*\*\*

STENOGRAPHER III

SHELLEY NAPOLI

STENOGRAPHER II/PERSONNEL

KATHLEEN MICHEL

JEAN STRACK

TYPIST II

GEORGANNA GONZALEZ  
SANDRA O'CONNOR  
JEANETTE PARODY

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR, TYPIST I

SHIRLEY BLAIS  
MADDALENA CALTABIANO  
JANICE CLARK  
EARLYNN DE MAY  
PATRICIA FILLINGHAM  
GRACE GREY  
SANDRA HEFFERNAN  
SUSAN HENDRIX  
ANNA HOGAN  
VIRGINIA HOUGHTALING  
CAROL INGLES  
DIANE LEWIS

MIREILLE JEAN  
MARY ANN MACKEY  
JULIE MC CARTHY  
JAC LYN MULROONEY  
DIANE OLNEY  
GRACE PALMER  
MELISSA ROBINSON  
CHRISTINE SESSLER  
EILEEN SHEEHAN  
ANNA SPICER  
BARBARA WILMAN

CLERK I

LINDA HYLAN

PETITION CLERKS

VIRGINIA DE LAPP

SHARON SELLERS



\*\*\* BOOKKEEPING UNIT \*\*\*

SUPERVISING ACCOUNT CLERK III

JUDITH THOMAS

ACCOUNT CLERK II

BARBARA SYKORA

ACCOUNT CLERK I

MARIAN BARRETT

MICHAEL FUSCO

PATRICIA KING

RESIGNED/RETIRED DURING 1987

THOMAS ALOI  
CONSTANCE CUTLER  
PATRICIA DELANEY  
SHARON GARAFALO  
SYLVIA GYDER  
EATHAN HONIG  
MARION HOWARD  
RITA KLASSEN  
SUSAN LASNICKI  
BETTY LINCOLN

SHIRLEY LITZ  
COLLEEN LOCHNER  
NICHOLAS LO PRESTI  
KATHLEEN MARINELLI  
JANE MC ARTHUR  
PAUL MELLO  
CHRISTINE PHILLIPS  
GERTRUDE SINGER  
JAMES STEELE  
SHARON TAYLOR

DECEASED

JOAN CARTER

SERVICES TO CRIMINAL COURT

## PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT

1987 marks the 24th year that the Pre-Trial Release Unit has been in operation in Onondaga County. This unit ensures that no individual arrested for a crime remains in jail solely because of inability to post bail.

This year 19% more individuals were screened for Pre-Trial Release than in the prior year. This resulted in an increase in the Pre-Trial caseload with 6% more individuals being released to Pre-Trial than in 1986. Supervision contacts made by Pre-Trial Release staff also increased by 11% during the year. It should be noted that the Pre-Trial Unit is normally staffed by six full-time Probation Assistants. However, since September 1, 1987 we have operated with only five staff members.

The major task of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is to screen all defendants who have been arrested and are held in the Public Safety Building and to subsequently recommend those appropriate for Pre-Trial Release and then supervise these individuals in the community.

Each weekday morning, a Probation Assistant screens those defendants who have been arrested in the past twenty-four hours. The defendant's prior record is reviewed and those individuals who are selected as possible candidates for Pre-Trial Release are then individually interviewed. Referral and acceptance of appropriate services is often a condition of these individuals' release. Alcohol and drug abuse are the most frequent problems of defendants being considered for Pre-Trial Release. In 1987, the Department of Mental Health continued to evaluate defendants in the Public Safety Building who would not usually be considered for Pre-Trial Release due to very serious alcohol or drug abuse. If it is determined that there is an appropriate community treatment program where the defendant will not present a threat to the community and will likely reappear in court, the defendant is recommended to the court for Pre-Trial Release.

In order to encourage a defendant's reappearance in court and law-abiding behavior, individual conditions of release are established for each person. These may include weekly contact with a Probation Assistant in person or by phone, referrals to community agencies and continuance in school or employment. The program seeks to ameliorate those conditions which cause the defendant to come to the attention of the criminal justice system. Rearrest, failure to follow conditions of release or failure to appear in court, may trigger a judicial notification and often a revocation of the defendant's release. The Probation Assistants in the Pre-Trial Release Unit also provide a liaison function for the Probation Department for Family, City, County and Supreme Court. The staff appears at calendar call to make Pre-Trial Release recommendations, dispense information on individuals placed on probation, and gather requests for presentence investigations. Probation Assistants also help transport defendants or probationers to treatment programs throughout New York State. One Probation Assistant also provides Monitored Release services to Family Court, as discussed in Family Court Services section. In 1987, we served 25 juveniles in this program.

The success of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is due to the trust and confidence placed in the program by the judiciary, the District Attorney's Office, defense attorneys and community agencies. The benefits of the Pre-Trial Release Program are two-fold: 1) Those released under the program return to work or school, support their families and receive treatment for any condition which may have contributed to their criminal behavior; 2) The program reduces overcrowding in the Public Safety Building Jail and the cost of incarceration to the taxpayers.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT  
1987 ACTIVITY

	1986	1987	% Of Increase
Defendants Screened for Pre-Trial Release	4,357	5,174	+19%
Defendants Interviewed After Screening	2,022	2,543	+26%
Defendants Recommended for Release	684	703	+ 3%
Defendants Actually Released	669	710	+ 6%
Releases Revoked	117	131	+12%
Reasons:			
Failure to Appear	40	55	
New Arrest	30	45	
Failure to Follow Conditions of Release	47	31	
Total Number of Screening Contacts		3,101	
Total Number of Supervision Contacts		20,619	
Total Contacts Made by Pre-Trial Release Staff		23,720	

## INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES FOR CRIMINAL COURTS

Defendants are referred by all criminal courts in the county for pre-plea and presentence investigations. The Probation Department also prepares reports for courts outside Onondaga County when the offender resides in our county. This is a reciprocal function with all other counties and all other states.

### Presentence Investigations:

When a probation officer is assigned to perform the investigation, he or she schedules interviews and gathers relevant information. The probation officer studies court and police reports, statements of the victim, and the offender's legal and social history. After a thorough assessment, the probation officer provides the court with an evaluative analysis and a sentencing recommendation.

Presentence investigations are a vital aid to the courts in rendering an intelligent disposition. The presentence investigation is used as a foundation for follow-up services whether the person is sentenced to probation or incarceration.

### Certificates of Relief From Disabilities Investigations:

Another type of investigation conducted by this department is the Certificate of Relief From Disabilities. After an individual has been convicted of a crime, an application may be made for a certificate to restore some of the rights and privileges lost by the conviction. Once the application is made, a legal and social investigation is conducted to assist the courts in deciding to grant or deny the CRD.

During 1987, 64 Certificates of Relief From Disabilities were investigated.

### Pre-Plea Investigations:

This is an investigation prior to an admission or finding of guilt detailing the defendant's social history and criminal record in order to assist the judge in determining an appropriate plea and sentence.

Various courts ordered 30 pre-plea investigations in 1987: 10 for misdemeanor arrests and 20 for felony arrests.

### Contact With Victims of a Crime:

The Probation Department is sensitive to the needs and concerns of victims of crimes. Victims are contacted on presentence reports for their statement about the crime, restitution and sentencing recommendations. Contacts are made by letter, phone and personal home visits. In 1987, 2841 victim impact letters were sent on criminal court cases. We received 1478 written responses from victims which were attached to presentence reports and forwarded to the court. Additional victim data is included in the presentence report narrative.

CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1987

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending completion as of 1/1/87	0	137	0	137
Ordered during year	20	1008	5	1033
Total	20	1145	5	1170
Withdrawn during year	0	7		7
Completed	17	1009	5	1031
Remaining as of 12/31/87	3	129		132

MISDEMEANORS

Pending completion as of 1/1/87	1	200		201
Ordered during year	10	1409		1419
Total	11	1609		1620
Withdrawn during year	1	19		20
Completed	9	1397		1406
Remaining as of 12/31/87	1	193		194

OTHER

Pending completion as of 1/1/87	0	2		2
Ordered during year	1	4		5
Total	1	6		7
Withdrawn during year	0	1		1
Completed	1	5		6
Remaining as of 12/31/87	0	0		0

\*\*\*GRAND TOTAL\*\*\*

	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending completion as of 1/1/87	1	339		340
Ordered during the year	30	2417	5	2452
Total	31	2756	5	2792
Withdrawn during year	1	27	0	28
Completed during year	27	2411	5	2443
Remaining as of 12/31/87	3	318	0	321

CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN 1987

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>
Driving While Intoxicated/DWAI	537	120	417
Petit Larceny	260		260
Burglary	239	239	
Assault	170	60	110
Grand Larceny	105	105	
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	92	29	63
Criminal Mischief	108	26	82
Forgery/Related Charges	109	66	43
Robbery	95	95	
Sexual Abuse/Sexual Misconduct	68	45	23
Criminal Possession of Controlled Substance	80	49	31
Criminal Sale of Controlled Substance	68	68	
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	48	22	26
Criminal Trespass	57		57
Criminal Possession/Sale of Marijuana	17	9	8
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	22	4	18
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	41	3	38
Endangering Welfare of a Child/Unlawful Dealing With a Child/Incest	27	1	26
Manslaughter/Murder/Negligent Homicide	27	27	
Resisting Arrest	22		22
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	12		12
Preplea	30	20	10
Rape	16	16	
Sodomy	13	13	
Issuing Bad Check	14		14
Arson	11	11	
Juvenile Offenders	5	5	
All Others	<u>159</u>	<u></u>	<u>159</u>
TOTAL	2452	1033	1419

\*Includes All Attempted Charges

1987 DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS

	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation	432	785	1217
"Shock" Probation (Initial jail time at OCCF and Probation)	102	35	137
Intermittent Shock Probation (Weekends incarceration and Probation)	7	23	30
Alternatively Sentenced to Probation	8		8
Electronic Home Confinement and Probation	5	2	7
Weekend Home Confinement and Probation	3	10	13
Total of Probation Sentences	557	855	1412
State Prison	289		289
Onondaga County Correctional Facility (Straight Time)	125	156	281
Division For Youth	3		3
Intermittent Time at OCCF (Weekends)	2	16	18
Conditional Discharge	44	251	295
Unconditional Discharge	1	7	8
All Others	23	77	100



1987 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS  
CITY, COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS

JUDGE	YO CASES											NON-YO CASES											
	PR	SP	IP	AS	PS	OS	DF	OI	CD	UD	OTHER	PR	SP	IP	AS	HP	EP	PS	OS	OI	CD	UD	OTHER
Merrill	9								2	1		78	10	7		1			17	1	17		3
Mariani	4		1								1	40	1			1			10	2	15		6
Higgins	5								1			38							10		11		8
DeJoseph	15								5			56	3	5		1			26	1	9		3
McKinney	3	1							2			29		1					8	1	10		4
Gigliotti	4								3			25	1						4		13		1
Other City Court Judges	2											17		1					3		1		6
Burke	12	13		2		2	1		1			84	17		1	2	1	91	33		7		7
Cunningham	25	3				2			8			74	8	3	1		1	57	42	1	15	1	4
Mulroy	20	7	1	1	1	1	1					72	22	2	3	1	1	44	19		12	1	6
Auser	9	2			1				2			35	6	1				20	6	1	1		
Other County Court Judges	4											20						8	1		2		3
Gorman	37	2				1	1					77	23	2			2	67	23		1		2
Other Supreme Court Judges												2	2						1				1
TOTAL	149	28	2	3	2	6	3	—	24	1	1	647	93	22	5	6	5	287	203	7	114	2	54

Key: PR - Probation  
 SP - Shock Probation  
 IP - Intermittent Probation  
 AS - Alternatively Sentenced to Probation  
 HP - Weekend Home Confinement and Probation  
 EP - Electronic Home Confinement  
 DF - Division For Youth

PS - State Prison  
 OS - Straight Time at Onondaga County Corr. Facility  
 OI - Intermittent Time at Onondaga County Corr. Facility  
 CD - Conditional Discharge  
 UD - Unconditional Discharge  
 OTHER - All Others

1987 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS  
JUSTICE COURTS

JUDGE	<u>YO'S</u>									<u>NON-YO'S</u>									
	Probation Sentences									Probation Sentences									
	PR	SP	IP	OS	OI	CD	UD	OTHER		PR	EP	SP	HP	IP	OS	OI	CD	UD	OTHER
Mecca	3					2			7					1			1		
Powers	1					3			8						3		3		
DeVaul	2					3			10										
Chase	2					2	1		21	1	1				3	1	7		8
Wittenburg	5					2		2	25		2			1	4		13		1
Hall	9					4			24		1	1			3	3	9		
Schultz	6	2				1			20			3			7	1	6		3
Wells	7			1		3			21				1		7		8		
Grenman	3								6						1				
Gorham									2								1		
Matthews									5	1					1	1			1
Walsh	2					4			12								2		1
Knapp						1													
Gates	1								4								1		
Josef	2			1		2			12						1		3		
Edwards						1			5						1		6		
Schneider						1			1										
Dwyer									2										
Lynch						1			2						2				
Kerr	2					4			15			1			1		2		
Lamson						2													
Garrett						1			1										
Kinsella								1	3								1		
Burnham	3					3	2		17					1	6	1	1	5	
Harding	3			1		3			22			1	1		8	1	11	1	1
Simms									2								1		
Angyal									1								1		3
Farrell	1								5						1		2		
Lessaongang	1					1			8						3		2		
Rutherford	1					2			11				1	1					
Farnholtz	2					5			11			2	1	1	5		3	1	1
Harrison	6			1		1			6			1			4	1	2		1
Esce						1													1
Hart									1										
Harding									8						3		1		2
Genova	1																		
Perin	1								2										
Bertrand				1					27				2				2		4
Stevens																			
Smolinski	3								6			1			3	1	6		
Smith																			
Bailey																			
Other Vill.	4					2			20			1		1		1	5		10
Justices																			
TOTALS	71	2	--	5	--	55	3	3	353	2	14	7	6	67	11	102		2	42

Key: PR - Probation	OS - Straight Time at OCCF
SP - Shock Probation	OI - Intermittent Time at OCCF
IP - Intermittent Probation	CD - Conditional Discharge
HP - Weekend Home Confinement & Probation	UD - Unconditional Discharge
EP - Electronic Home Confinement & Probation	OTHER - All Others

# DISPOSITIONS VS. RECOMMENDATIONS - 1987 INVESTIGATIONS

+ Disposition more severe than recommendation  
 = Disposition same as recommendation  
 - Disposition less severe than recommendation  
 0 Other

Judge	+	=	-	0
<u>Town &amp; Village Judges</u>				
Mecca	1	11	2	
Powers	1	16		1
DeVaul		10	5	
Chase	1	34	5	7
Wittenburg	5	39	10	1
Hall	1	48	5	
Schultz	5	39	4	1
Wells	1	43	2	2
Grenman		12		
Gorham	1	2		
Matthews		8	1	1
Walsh		11	8	2
Knapp			1	
Gates		5	1	
Josef		19		1
Edwards	1	10	2	
Schneider		1	1	
Dwyer	1	1		
Lynch		4	1	
Kerr		20	4	1
Lamson		2		
Garrett		2		
Kinsella		3	1	1
Burnham	3	26	9	2
Harding	2	44	5	2
Simms		1	2	
Angyal		2		3
Farrell		7	2	
Lessaongang		14	1	
Rutherford	1	14	1	
Farnholtz		26	6	
Harrison	1	16	5	1
Esce		1		1
Hart		1		
Harding	1	10	2	1
Genova		1		
Perin		3		
Bertrand		27	5	4
Smolinski	2	13	5	
Other		29	6	8

Judge	+	=	-	0
<u>County Judges</u>				
Mulroy	14	153	40	8
Cunningham	14	173	51	7
Burke	16	206	47	5
Auser	2	70	11	1
Other		29	5	4
<u>City Judges</u>				
McKinney	1	41	12	5
DeJoseph	8	96	13	7
Higgins	4	45	17	7
Mariani	2	52	22	5
Merrill	12	92	37	5
Gigliotti	2	42	7	
Other	1	20	3	6
<u>Supreme Court Judges</u>				
Gorman	12	173	50	3
Other	3	2	1	

## CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION

After the investigation process is completed, the department then supervises those offenders who are sentenced to probation. A probation sentence permits the offender to remain in the community under certain conditions specified by the court and to be supervised by a probation officer until termination.

Over the past several years, supervision cases received during the year increase approximately 10% over the previous year.

The type and intensity of supervision varies and is tailored to the needs of the probationer and aims for the successful completion of the sentence and for the safety and protection of the community.

Many innovative programs have been initiated at our department which gives the courts a wider range of sentencing alternatives and more options to the probation officer in planning treatment. These programs will be discussed in depth following the supervision statistical tables.

---

### CRIMINAL COURT SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1987

On Probation - January 1, 1987	2620*
On Probation - December 31, 1987	2711*

### OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1987

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation - January 1, 1987	1378	1242		2620
Received From This Jurisdiction	557	854	1	1412
Transfer From Another Jurisdiction	58	70		128
Total Received This Year	615	924	1	1540
Total Carried and Received	1993	2166	1	4160
Completed - Maximum Expiration	29	146		175
- Discharged Improved	296	295		591
- Discharged Unimproved	61	62		123
Probation - Revoked	175	167	1	343
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	99	97		196
Closed Due to Death/Other	8	8		16
Total Passed	668	775	1	1444
TOTAL	1325	1391		2716

\*Figure includes absconder cases and cases transferred out where court jurisdiction is retained.

CRIMINAL COURT  
CRIMES OF CONVICTION OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO PROBATION OR TRANSFERRED  
IN - 1987

<u>Conviction</u>	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driving While Intoxicated	107	365	472
Burglary	146		146
Petit Larceny		143	143
Assault	34	68	102
Grand Larceny	77	10	87
Forgery & Forged Instrument	36	18	54
Possession of Stolen Property	23	38	61
Sexual Offenses	30	27	57
Criminal Mischief	20	48	68
Possession of Controlled Substance	29	18	47
Sale of Controlled Substance	37		37
Criminal Trespass		38	38
Robbery	27		27
Sale of Marijuana	9	7	16
Possession of a Weapon	8	21	29
Reckless Endangerment, Menacing	16	15	31
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest	1	20	21
Prostitution		5	5
Resisting Arrest		10	10
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle		16	16
Vehicular Manslaughter/Negligent Homicide	1		1
Possession of Marijuana	4	11	15
Arson	10		10
All Others		47	47
TOTAL	615	925	1540

CRIME CATEGORY AND COURT OF JURISDICTION OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED  
DURING 1987 (Excludes Transfers In)

	<u>FEL.</u>	<u>MISD.</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>%</u>
Supreme Court	138	9	147		10%
County Court	419	32	451		32%
City Court		359	359		25%
Justice Court		455	455		33%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	557	855	1412		100%

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TYPE OF CONVICTION OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED - 1987  
(Includes Transfers In)

Felonies

A	0
B	14
C	67
D	257
E	277
<hr/>	
TOTAL	615

Misdemeanors

A -	488
B -	72
U -	365
<hr/>	
TOTAL	925 = 1540.

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1987

(EXCLUDES TRANSFERS IN)

<u>Age</u>	<u># of Males</u>	<u># of Females</u>	
Under 16	2	1	
16-18	213	29	
19-21	181	68	
22-25	154	39	
26-30	241	65	
31-40	195	53	
41-50	74	23	
51-60	28	18	
Over 60	19	9	
	<u>1107</u>	<u>305</u>	1412
TOTAL			

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1987 \*

	<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor Other</u>	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	7	36	20	48
More Than 1, Up to 2	56	72	189	72
More Than 2, Up to 3	139	34	177	33
More Than 3 Years	<u>192</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>15</u>
Subtotal	394	175	511	168
Total	569		679	
GRAND TOTAL			1248	

(\*Does not include cases transferred to another jurisdiction)



## VIOLATIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS FILED IN 1987

A probationer may be returned to the court that sentenced him/her if the probation officer alleges that one or more conditions of probation have been violated. Any such allegations must be tied to specific conditions of probation, e.g., failure to make restitution, failure to obtain suitable employment, etc. The following table reflects statistics relating to allegations of violation of probation.

Consistent with New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Rules and Regulations, our department has instituted a comprehensive rearrest/misconduct procedure. When a probationer is rearrested or involved in a serious breach of their conditions of probation, the probation officer meets with their supervisor. At that point, a possible course of action is discussed. The probation officer and supervisor then meet with their principal probation officer and discuss the matter. After those discussions take place, the court is then notified with an official misconduct report as to the details of the incident. This brings the court into the decision making process. This also ensures that most probationers under similar circumstances are treated as uniformly as possible.

399 Carried from 1986  
729 Filed  
814 Disposed of  
314 Pending or no disposition reported by court

### Dispositions:

387 Probation revoked and incarcerated  
    9 State Prison  
277 OCCF - Straight Time  
    11 OCCF - Intermittent  
    15 Time Served  
    75 Other Revocations  
  
315 Continued on Probation  
    231 Violation Sustained - Reinstated  
    14 Violation Sustained - Shock Probation  
    70 Violation Withdrawn or Dismissed  
  
112 Discharged by Court  
    36 Absconders this Year

## DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED UNIT

DWI is the largest single category of supervision cases within our department and within the state. The challenge to probation services to protect the community and help the DWI probationer continued to grow in 1987. The potential for random destruction to person and property that DWI's pose to the community cannot be overlooked or underestimated. All parts of the criminal justice system must strongly respond to this crime. Our department has made a definite commitment to the close supervision of the DWI probationer.

There are currently over 800 probationers under supervision for DWI in this county -- almost 600 are in this specialized unit formed in 1983. The probation officers within the unit were selected for their knowledge of alcohol abuse and their desire to do the "extras" that are continuously required in a specialized caseload. A variety of community resources are utilized, both inpatient and outpatient, to identify and treat the alcohol abuser and the myriad of problems they may have.

By using flextime, probation officers work a great deal of nontraditional hours making field contacts at night, early morning and on weekends in different time frames. Probation officers closely monitor these probationers to make sure they are not driving without a valid license or drinking by home visits, employment visits, bar checks and Alco-Sensor testing. In the four and a half years since the unit began, probationers have been discovered either drinking, doing drugs, or driving illegally on more than 260 occasions.

### Special Programs:

Our Alcohol/Drug Addiction Education Program continues to flourish through the guidance of a specially trained probation officer. During 1987, we provided 12 different sessions, each lasting eight weeks. The response to this program was extremely positive in that 219 probationers, spouses, friends participated -- of which 163 completed the entire program.

We believe that our educational program is professional, highly effective and competitive with any currently being offered in the community.

During 1987, we initiated several "urine blitzes" whereby various probationers were contacted at night and instructed to report to the officer the following morning (as early as 6:00 A.M.) to take a urine test.

The Alternatives to Incarceration Program, which will be expanded further in a latter part of this report, offers eight beds at the Rescue Mission for participants.

Our Weekend Home Confinement Program, which will also be expanded further, is operated in conjunction with the Volunteer Center.

Presentations to community groups, especially high school classes, on the subjects of probation, DWI, alcohol and drug abuse continued to grow. Twenty-eight presentations were made to a variety of audiences. On most of these occasions, voluntary clients accompanied the probation officer to give an account of the consequences of DWI. One probation officer participated in panels at several Neighborhood Watch meetings. In October of 1987, Commissioner Czaplicki and four other unit members were invited to the New York State STOP DWI coordinator's fall conference at the Sagamore Hotel in Bolton's Landing, New York, to make a presentation on our programs and efforts.

#### Funding Assistance:

Currently, five probation officers and one administrator are funded through the "STOP DWI" Program. This program continues to generously supply our department with Alco-Sensors and mouthpieces as well as a variety of training equipment and training opportunities. The STOP DWI" Program has graciously allocated an administrative position to this unit in anticipation of our plans for a 1988 reorganization of this unit into two units handling all DWI cases within the department.

#### Summary:

The DWI Unit is charged with dealing with the most resistive DWI clients. Probationers must attend treatment and are closely monitored for compliance with special alcohol conditions. Innovative programs under the auspices of the unit have been effective resulting in a positive reputation in the community as well as making probationers aware of their obligations to the court, our department, their families and the community.

The rearrest rate for DWI probationers under our supervision is approximately half of the statewide average for other counties.\* This further exemplifies the fact that our efforts are providing tangible results.

This, and other factors, is indicative of our continuing effort to provide quality community protection coupled with services to our probationers to assist in their recovery process.

\*Source: State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, Albany, New York.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR DWI UNIT - 1987

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/87	147	182	329
Caseload as of 12/31/87	169	429	598

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Discharges:

Honorable Discharge	11
Dishonorable Discharge	3
Maximum Expiration Date	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>23</u>

Violations of Probation:

Restored	14
Absconder	3
Pending	13
Revoked - Jail Time	30
Dishonorable Discharge	1
Revoked - Community Service	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>62</u>

Transfers:

To Other Teams	35
To Other Counties/States	9
To ATIP Program	2
To Electronic Home Confinement	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>47</u>

Rearrests:

DWI	6
Aggravated Unlicensed Operation	12
Other Crimes	<u>11</u>
Total	<u>29</u>

## ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION PROGRAM (ATIP)

The Alternatives to Incarceration Program (ATIP) is a state-funded program through the State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. The program is designed to be used by the courts and Probation as an alternative to incarceration for those individuals who are probation violators and who are in imminent danger of receiving a revocation of probation and a jail sentence due to their inability to comply with the court's conditions of probation. The individuals referred can be on probation for any type of crime, except a violent one, and who have been identified as having an alcohol problem. If the individual has been accepted for the program, he will spend from three to six months in the residential phase of the program, receiving counseling and education regarding his alcohol problems and supervision from the ATIP Program Probation Officer. The Program Probation Officer and staff from the Rescue Mission will provide counseling, individual and group, and education. Three major benefits of this "incarceration without bars" are:

- 1) The saving of bed space and thus money at the local correctional facility or state facility.
- 2) Rehabilitative service to the probationers.
- 3) If an individual is employed, he is allowed to retain his employment, thus continuing to provide support for himself and family while addressing his disease.

The average stay in the residential part of the program is three to four months. Upon completion of the residential phase, the individual participates in a three month aftercare program with the Program Probation Officer. Upon successful completion of both the residential and aftercare phases of the program, the probationer is transferred to a regular supervision team for further supervision.

During 1987, increased screening techniques brought more probationers into the program who were willing to cooperate with treatment and on average stayed longer at the Rescue Mission. Probationers with more motivation resulted in an increase in referrals to other community agencies. Some individuals, while in ATIP, were deemed eligible for services, such as job training, vocational assessment and/or higher education. Several probationers entered college during their aftercare phase, two of which are currently in their second semester. Other probationers became involved in job training through SETA, and OCETA. Another, after completing a sixteen week Computer Operator Program was immediately hired by Kemper Insurance. Two others are still involved in training at BOCES.

Other ATIP probationers volunteered to speak at local junior and senior high schools with the Program Officer, regarding the consequences of drug and alcohol abuse. A total of six probationers were used during 28 engagements and were well received by both students and teachers. Several of these school presentations were covered by the local media.

Two lengthy programs focusing specifically on ATIP were produced by local cable television in conjunction with the Rescue Mission. These programs were held in interview style with a question and answer format involving two commentators, the Program Probation Officer and the Rescue Mission's ATIP counselor. Both programs were shown on Channels 7 and 13 several times throughout the year.

The Judicial System in Onondaga County has been very supportive of ATIP and has held the individuals responsible if they failed to successfully complete the program by resentencing the nine individuals who failed in the program to periods of incarceration at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. The individuals at the time that the court agrees to allow them to participate in the program, are informed that if they fail in completing all phases of the program, they will be sentenced to a period of incarceration. The Judges have been more than cooperative in holding people accountable for their behavior.

ATIP has also been well received by the State Division of Probation and by the County Legislators. As a result, a four bed increase has been financed jointly by the State and County effective January 1, 1988, thereby increasing our total number of beds to twelve.

The following is a statistical summary of the program:

ATIP - ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION SUMMARY - 1987

Number of Individuals Carried from 1986	17
Number of Individuals Entering Program During 1987	32
Number of Individuals Completing Entire Program - 1987	20
Number of Individuals Currently in Residence	8
Number of Individuals Currently in Aftercare Phase	9
Number of Absconders	0
Number of Individuals Returned to Court and Resentenced to Incarceration	9
Number Returned to Court and Awaiting Sentencing	2

## WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

On 5/29/87, the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Volunteer Center, Inc., began a Weekend Home Confinement Program for individuals sentenced to probation for DWI. It is an alternative to incarceration for serious DWI offenders. The program is a combination of punishment, treatment and reparation.

The program is very structured and closely monitored. Probationers in the program have as one of their conditions of probation that they participate in this program. From 5:30 P.M. on Friday night until 8:00 A.M. on Monday, the probationers are involved in education, community service, AA or a religious service of their choice, or confined to their homes. For a two hour period on Friday nights, they are receiving alcohol/drug education. From 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Saturday and 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Sunday, they participate in community service work. On Sunday morning, they have to attend an AA meeting or a religious service of their choice. The rest of the time they are required to remain in their homes where they are visited by probation personnel (at which time they are given Alco-Sensor tests), and contacted through phone calls by the Volunteer Center staff. The maximum number of participants at any time is eight. The individuals are charged a fee of \$20.00 per sentenced weekend for these services. For the period of 5/29/87 through 12/31/87, we collected service fees totaling \$1565.00. During this same period of time, the probationers donated 837 hours of community service work.

During 1987, forty-one individuals were recommended to the various courts for participation in the program. Of those recommendations, the courts agreed with our recommendation 25 times, subsequently sentencing individuals from four to thirty weekends. Seventeen participants received sixteen weekends (the most common sentence). Two individuals had the program waived after being sentenced to participate in it due to extraordinary circumstances. One individual absconded immediately after sentencing and never participated in the program even though sentenced to it. Another individual refused participation and was brought back to court and resentenced to ninety days at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. Two individuals are currently on our waiting list. Fourteen times the court issued a sentence that did not include the Weekend Home Confinement Program (five of those cases included jail time at OCCF as opposed to the weekend program). Two cases are still pending at the end of the year.

Of the nineteen individuals who have participated in the program during 1987, ten have successfully completed the program; six are still doing their weekends; three were violated, (two of which had their probation revoked and were resentenced to six months at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility) and the third case is still pending.

Probation personnel who participated in this program are considered subcontractors to the Volunteer Center. The Volunteer Center pays their wages and expenses to provide the monitoring of the probationers in this program, thus utilizing the expertise of the probation personnel, but not costing the county taxpayers any money.

The excellent cooperation between the two agencies has allowed for the development of an excellent alternative to incarceration for DWI offenders. The STOP DWI Program which provided the initial funding for this program has generously agreed to refund it for the year 1988. The STOP DWI Program through its funding of the Weekend Home Confinement Program and the DWI Unit recognizes the important viability of alternatives to incarceration to protect the community and rehabilitate the offender in DWI cases.

W.H.C. - WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT SUMMARY - 1987

Recommended for WHC During 1987	41
Sentenced to WHC	25
Active Participants:	19
Program Waived:	2
Absconded:	1
Waiting List:	2
Still Pending	2
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WHC Successfully Completed During 1987	10
Violated and Resentenced	2
Still Pending Court Action	1
Remaining in Program as of 12/31/87	6



## ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT

In cooperation with the County Legislature and County Executive an Electronic Home Confinement Program was initiated in this department in November 1987 as an alternative to incarceration for jail bound offenders. Jail bound probation eligible defendants who can be safely contained within the community with increased structure and surveillance are the target groups of the program. Objectives of the program are:

1. To provide a degree of punishment to an offender which is less severe than incarceration yet more punitive than existing probation.
2. To limit and monitor an offender's movements within the community, particularly during the traditional high crime hours.
3. To promote a more structured environment conducive to fostering improved work habits, family life, and treatment of social or behavioral problems.
4. To reduce prison/jail overcrowding.

For the first six months of the program, the department has been testing two different types of electronic systems. One system called an "active system" works like a home security system monitoring an offender's movements within their home via radio signals. If the offender strays from an area of 100 to 200 feet, a signal is emitted to a computer in the Probation Office where we are immediately notified that the offender has left the premises. The other system known as "passive" makes random frequent calls to an offender's home to check that he or she is still there.

Individuals sentenced to this program continue working at their jobs, pay restitution, do community service work and attend required treatment programs for problems such as alcohol or substance abuse. At all other times, they are confined to their homes monitored by their "electronic bracelets." Additionally, they are visited at least four times per week by their probation officer who checks the electronic equipment, monitors for drug or alcohol use by Alco-Sensor or urinalysis testing, and provides other probation services to ensure that the individual is in compliance with his/her orders and conditions of probation.

The current capacity of the program is 20 individuals. At the end of six months, the Probation Department will evaluate the program to select either the active or passive system for permanent use. Plans for 1988 include expansion to monitor 40 individuals.

## ALTERNATIVELY SENTENCED CASES

In an effort to continue addressing the issues of overcrowding in the prisons and prohibitive costs of incarceration, in April of 1987 the newest initiative of the Intensive Supervision Program in Onondaga County was implemented. The Alternative Sentencing Program is designed to provide a credible alternative to incarceration as well as to enhance public protection through increased supervision and monitoring. This program is 100% State funded and provides for an additional supervisor and officer assigned to the Intensive Supervision Program. It provides for probation involvement in defendants' pre-conviction stage. Enhanced (expanded) presentence and preplea reports are prepared in order to provide the courts with relevant and timely information regarding defendants.

Defendants considered for this program must meet the following criterion:

- 1) Original charge must be a felony.
- 2) Defendant must at the time of sentencing be probation eligible.
- 3) There must be a likelihood that the defendant would be sentenced to a period of incarceration.

The program provides for an innovative sentencing alternative -- sentencing being deferred for a period of interim supervision. In these instances, the court will have the opportunity to grant a final sentence based upon the actual demonstration of a defendant's conduct and achievements prior to actual sentencing.

Increased personal and field contact requirements for all alternatively sentenced and deferred status cases provide the assurance that defendants are closely monitored, required services provided and any noncompliance promptly reported to the court.

As of 12/31/87, 131 cases have been screened for the Alternative Sentencing Program. As a result, the following relates to cases presently in various stages of the program:

Enhanced Presentence Reports Ordered	24	Completed	22
Enhanced Preplea Reports Ordered	10	Completed	8
Interim Supervision Ordered	18		
Alternative Sentence Supervision Ordered	8		

## INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1987

The Intensive Supervision Program, a 100% state-funded program, has completed its ninth year of operation.

All program activities are related to the accomplishment of its objectives: 1) increase the frequency of probation dispositions for felony offenders who might otherwise be incarcerated and 2) provide a strict probation program for those offenders who, upon receiving a probation sentence, are considered least likely to successfully complete their terms.

A structured "needs assessment instrument" is utilized which actively involves the probationer in identifying factors which may have contributed to their current situation. A program plan utilizing appropriate community resources is mutually developed in order to address these needs. Regularly scheduled evaluations provide for the transfer to regular supervision teams for those individuals who are successfully adjusting to probation. The program allows probation officers to closely monitor the probationer's behavior. Notifications to court are required for those individuals who are not successfully adjusting to supervision through rearrests or technical violations of probation conditions.

As of 12/31/87, over 1487 individuals have entered the Intensive Supervision Program in its nine years of operation. The majority of these cases are multi-problem individuals whose problems include various psychiatric disorders, learning disabilities and severe alcohol and drug problems. Most have a history of previous arrests and many have served prior probation sentences or have been previously incarcerated for periods of time. Because the reduced number of calls (25), probation officers are able to spend more time with probationers and are thus able to provide the probationer with a greater chance of successfully completing their probation sentence, as well as providing greater protection for the community.

Considering the overcrowded conditions in both state and local correctional facilities, community-based sentencing alternatives are needed now more than ever before. The Intensive Supervision Program offers a viable program for both the offender and the community to accomplish this goal.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1987

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/87	171	105	276
Cases Added During 1987	108	78	186
Transfer From Other Jurisdiction	3	2	5
Transfers From Other County PO's	38	14	52
Total Received This Year	149	94	243
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	320	199	519
Completed Maximum Expiration	0	6	6
Completed-Discharged Improved	6	7	13
Completed-Discharged Unimproved	10	2	12
Revoked	58	25	83
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	5	1	6
Transferred to Other County PO's	122	97	219
Total Passed	<u>201</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>339</u>
TOTAL CASELOAD AS OF 12/31/87	119	61	180

122 Violations of Probation were filed during the year. 37 were based on new arrests only and 85 were based on technical violations, often in conjunction with new arrests.

## TARGET CRIME INITIATIVE PROGRAM

The Target Crime Initiative Program (TCIP) is a 100% state-funded program with four main priorities:

- 1) Repeat offenders charged with a violent felony classification of Robbery, Rape, Burglary, Homicide, or Aggravated Assault.
- 2) Violent felony offenders.
- 3) Repeat offenders charged with nonviolent felony offense.
- 4) All other felony offenders.

During the last quarter of 1987, the two TCIP-funded Probation Officers supervised one hundred and fifty-eight (158) probationers with convictions such as Sodomy, Assault, Sexual Abuse, Robbery and Weapons Use.

As other parts of this report indicate, more and more defendants with serious criminal records and/or violent criminal convictions, are being sentenced to probation. TCIP funding provides enhanced supervision services for approximately fourteen percent of the 1325 felons on probation. We are hopeful that TCIP funding can be increased in 1988 so that the community protection part of the probation supervision process can be strengthened even more.

## RESTITUTION COLLECTION

### Probation Sentence:

The offender replaces the financial loss to the victim of a crime by the payment of restitution. The court reviews information from the presentence investigation submitted by this department and is empowered to order restitution as a condition of probation. The Probation Department then monitors, collects and disburses monies due to victims. There are approximately 655 active restitution cases.

The supervising probation officer includes restitution as part of the program plan for the probationer. Failure to reasonably make payments leads to the submission of a Violation of Probation report to the court.

### Conditional Discharge Sentence:

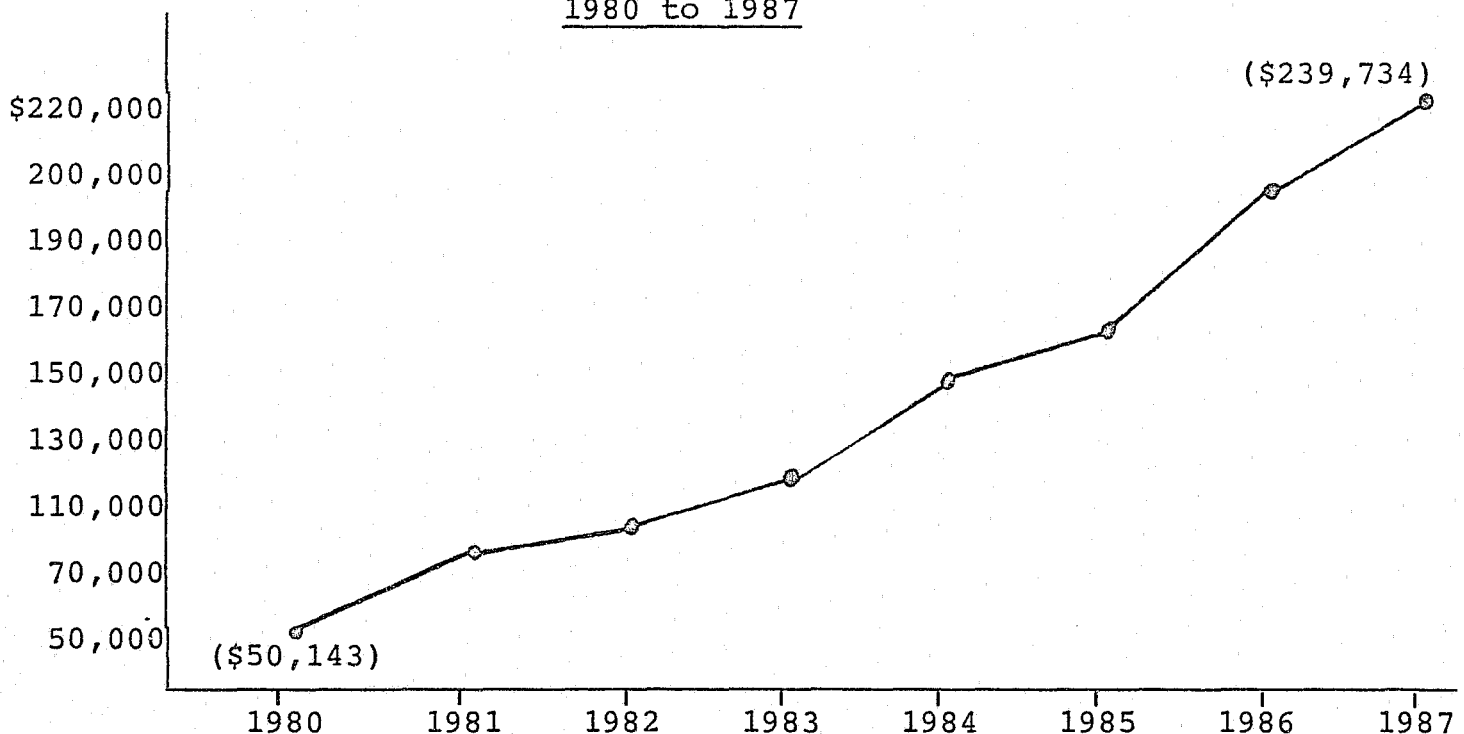
In addition to collecting restitution for probation cases, this department monitors, collects and disburses monies on adults or juveniles who have been sentenced to a Conditional Discharge. There were 27 cases of these type cases which have a balance of \$46,763.41 to be collected -- sixteen accounts were paid in full and four were returned to court for nonpayment.

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Restitution collection has continued to grow each year. In 1987 a total of \$239,734.33 was collected -- an increase of 21% over the previous year.

## RESTITUTION COLLECTION

1980 to 1987



## ROUTINE TESTING FOR DRUGS AND ALCOHOL - 1987

Approximately two-thirds of all probationers have a history of drug or alcohol abuse and must abstain as a condition of their probation. Probation officers administer AlcoSensors and take urine samples on a regular basis to monitor compliance and to determine treatment needs and progress. AlcoSensors and urine screens are a valuable surveillance tool as they can be administered in the office and in the field -- thus maintaining an element of surprise.

### ALCOSENSORS

AlcoSensors provide an important tool in the monitoring of a probationer's alcohol use/abuse. Each probationer who is sentenced to probation with a condition to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages is required to be tested at least once per month with the AlcoSensor. Testing is done in a random fashion to provide the element of surprise. The portability of the unit enables us to test in the office, the home, or anywhere in the community. Currently, nine AlcoSensors are available to our staff.

Since we received our first AlcoSensors in 1984, they have been "signed out" for use on over 1400 occasions in the office and over 1800 times in the "field." Usually, when a machine is signed out, it is used for tests of several probationers, not just one.

The AlcoSensor gives an added dimension to our supervision process in detecting and confronting an alcohol problem. As a result, we can better protect the community while simultaneously engaging the probationer in treatment services.

### URINE TESTING

In 1987, a total of 2585 specimens were taken (2531 urine and 51 blood). Out of this, the total number of different tests and confirmations performed was 19,292 -- with the total cost being \$36,915. Out of the total specimens submitted, approximately 40% tested positive for one or more chemical substance present. 276 specimens (11%) were tested for alcohol. Approximately 1% of these were positive.

The following table gives a breakdown of the substances detected.

SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN URINALYSIS AND BLOOD SCREENS: 1987

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
amphetamines				1									1
barbiturates			1	3									4
benzodiazepines	4	7	5	4	2	2	3	2	2			5	36
cannabinoids	65	45	66	51	53	58	41	47	43	46	31	64	610
cocaine*	14	8	7	9	9	9	11	17	12	18	30	42	186
codeine			1		1				2			7	11
ephedrine	5		2	4	3	6	2	4	3	9	3		41
ethanol				1			1		1			2	5
methadone	2		1						2				5
opiates	1	2	1	3	2			2	1				12
phenmetrazine			1			2	1						4
phenothiazines		1							1				2
pentazocine (talwin)		1											1
phentermine	1	1	1	1		1		1	4	4	1		15
phenylpropanolamine	2	2	2	2									8
tripelennamine					1								1
TOTAL DETECTED	94	67	88	79	70	79	59	73	71	77	65	120	942

Percent of Positives by Drug

Amphetamine	4%
Barbiturate	1%
*Cocaine	9%
Opiate	2%
Benzodiazepines, i.e. valium	2%
Cannabinoids (marijuana)	29%

\*In 1987, there was an increase in the number of specimens containing cocaine. To test positive for cocaine, the individual must have used the drug within twelve hours of the test.



SERVICES TO FAMILY COURT

## SERVICES TO FAMILY COURT

The Probation Department is mandated to provide three separate functions to Family Court - Intake, Investigation and Supervision. Monitored Release and Court Liaison are valuable services that are also provided.

Intake: Case review by probation staff to determine eligibility and suitability for immediate adjustment, diversion programming, or petition to Family Court.

In 1987, Intake processed 4984 referrals. Juvenile cases amounted to 1850, adult cases were 3134.

Investigations: The department is mandated by law to provide Family Court predispositional investigations of respondents who had admitted to a petition in court. The probation officer assigned the case spends an extensive amount of time interviewing appropriate parties and studying various legal and social data. A report is submitted to the court with the data summarized, an evaluative analysis and specific recommendation of disposition.

Supervision: The department supervises those persons adjudicated and placed on probation. Supervision involves monitoring compliance with the court-ordered Conditions of Probation and providing counseling and referrals to community agencies for services. The statistics show the specific breakdown of types of cases. There was an 11% growth from 1986.

Monitored Release: This service gives the court an alternative to detention by having a probation staff member monitor a child's behavior while he/she stays at home and attends a local school.

Family Court Liaison: This function is intended to communicate information from the Probation Department to Family Court and back again. This is vital since all persons need up-to-date information to make decisions.

## REPORT OF THE INTAKE UNIT

Intake is defined as a case review by Probation staff to determine eligibility and suitability for adjustment, diversion programming, community agency referral or petition to Family Court. The objective of the Intake Unit is to provide a formal program of community-based services to assist individuals and/or families in resolving their problems in lieu of court intervention. Intake is a voluntary service and may not prevent any individual access to the court.

In 1987, the Intake Unit consisted of one probation supervisor and seven probation officers engaged in Intake casework. The Intake Unit handles a variety of family problems, including cases in the area of support, family offense, juvenile delinquency and Persons In Need of Supervision.

In 1987, Intake received a total of 4984 referrals, 1850 in the juvenile area and 3134 in the adult area. This year, Intake was able to divert 1387 cases from Family Court or about 28% of the total number of cases coming through Probation Intake. Especially in the JD's and PINS, probation officers make use of the "Extension of Diversion Services" requests to the court, to allow additional time beyond the initial 60 day limit. Intake probation officers arranged approximately \$6497.39 in voluntary restitution payments to victims of juvenile delinquency in 1987.

Changes in the law in 1986 have made support matters a non-mandated Probation function, and strictly clerical in nature. Beginning on December 1, 1987, the State of New York took over the issuance and handling of all income executions. The Probation Department began therefore on that same date to follow new procedures for any matters related to income executions.

The St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service continued to flourish during 1987. Through a grant obtained by the Onondaga County Mental Health Department, the Probation Department contracts with St. Joseph's Hospital to provide mental health services to "PINS" clients at Intake. The staff includes a full-time psychiatric social worker and a part-time psychologist, who provide assessment, crisis counseling, and a referral for this population.

The major challenges for 1988 continue to be the computerization of Intake and the county's participation in "Mandatory PINS Diversion." We are well underway with the task of computerization and have been working closely with Data Processing staff throughout 1987. We have continued to meet and plan for mandatory PINS diversion with the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Social Services, and a number of other community agencies, in an effort coordinated by the Syracuse/Onondaga County Youth Bureau.

INTAKE UNITLEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILESPERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

Truant	187	
Ungovernable	<u>562</u>	
PINS TOTAL		749

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Petit Larceny	408	
Burglary	134	
Criminal Mischief	108	
Assault	71	
Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle	47	
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	40	
Criminal Trespass	53	
Grand Larceny	24	
Robbery	25	
Sexual Abuse	19	
Reckless Endangerment	8	
Sodomy	14	
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	7	
Menacing	9	
Aggravated Harassment	6	
Arson	7	
Falsely Reporting an Incident	7	
Forgery	1	
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	2	
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	1	
Obstructing Governmental Administration	3	
Rape	5	
Unlawfully Dealing in Fireworks	2	
Criminal Impersonation	6	
Criminal Possession of Marijuana	3	
Possession of Burglar's Tools	3	
Resisting Arrest	5	
Criminal Sale Controlled Substance	4	
False Instrument for Filing	3	
Unlawful Possession Weapon	5	
Public Lewdness	2	
Coercion	1	
Leaving Scene of Accident	1	
Criminally Negligent Homicide	1	
Conspiracy	1	
Sale Alcohol to Minor	1	
Unlawful Imprisonment	1	
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	<u>1</u>	
JD TOTAL		1030

OTHER

Restoration of ACD's	3	
Application for Detention	6	
Violation of Order of Disposition	3	
Marriage Application	<u>1</u>	
OTHER TOTAL		13

TOTAL COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES		1792
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## LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS - ADULT

Article 4 - Support	1479
Article 8 - Family offense	<u>1115</u>
TOTAL	2594

## TERMINATION OF INTAKE CASES

-40-

## ST. JOSEPH'S/PROBATION CONSULTATION SERVICE

Youth who are referred to the Probation Department's Intake Unit as "Persons in Need of Supervision" are frequently from multi-problem families who lack the knowledge, personal energy and motivational follow-through to transition from the Intake process to engagement in treatment services in the community. Mental Health screening and referral services at Probation Intake have been proposed for many years; such a service was one of the major recommendations of the Onondaga County Interagency Coordination Project of 1984. The St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service has been designed to strengthen the weak link which has always existed between Probation Intake's evaluation and referral process and the ability of Mental Health services to respond in a timely, effective way to this problem population.

This project was proposed, funded and implemented in 1986 through the cooperative efforts of the Onondaga County Probation Department, the Onondaga County Department of Mental Health and St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center. The application for project funding was submitted to the New York State Office of Mental Health in March of 1986 and the project began screening clients in October. With a staff of one full-time psychiatric social worker and one half-time clinical psychologist, St. Joseph's is providing mental health screening, assessment, crisis intervention and referral services to "PINS" families. The youths and their families will be assessed and linked with the appropriate level and type of service for their needs. The probation staff referred 208 families to the St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service during 1987. As the staffs of Probation and St. Joseph's work together, attempts are made to augment rather than duplicate roles and responsibilities. The project staff has concentrated on mental health service needs, while the probation officers have focused on the broader social and case supervisory requirements of a particular youth.

Probation staff have found especially valuable several aspects of the program: the speed with which clients have been linked to services; the close liaison between project staff and probation staff; and the in-service training provided to probation staff.

## FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1987

	Support	Adoption	Custody	Juv. Del.	Des. Fel.	PINS	Visit.	Abuse Neglect	Other	Total
Pending Completion as of 1/1/87		7	28	13	--	31	8	9	18	114
Ordered During 1987	4	85	170	*165	5	246 T-62 U-184	90	83	22	870
Total	4	92	198	178	5	277	98	92	40	984
Completed During Year	4	82	163	174	4	255	80	84	16	862
Remaining as of 12/31/87	--	10	35	4	1	22	18	8	24	122

## \*Charges for Juvenile Delinquency Investigations Received

Robbery	4
Petit Larceny	62
Assault	17
Sex Misconduct/Sex Abuse	5
Criminal Mischief	14
Burglary	11
Poss. Stolen Property	10
Criminal Trespass	10
Grand Larceny	3
Unauthorized Use Motor Vehicle	6
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	9
Sodomy	1
Arson	2
Endangering Welfare of Child	5
Crim. Poss. Controlled Substance	2
All Others	4

TOTAL

165

## FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY JUDGE 1987:

Transfer Requests	45
McLaughlin	190
Barth	114
Hedges	131
Buck	194
Bersani	196

TOTAL

870

JUVENILE FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS IN 1987

JUDGE	PINS U						PINS T						JD						
	DSS	DFY	PROB	SJ	ACD	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	ACD	SJ	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	CD	ACD	SJ	OTHER
BARTH	9	1	20		1	1	2		15		1		5	4	14	2			
BUCK	4		21		2	1	3		5	3		1		2	12				
HEDGES	14		19	2	3	4	2	1	4	1	1		4	1	18	2			2
BERSANI	18	1	16	1	2	2	9		5			1	8	5	33	4		2	2
MC LAUGHLIN	10		15		5	3	3		9	2		1	2	5	11	1	4		
TOTALS	55	2	91	3	13	11	19	1	38	6	2	3	19	17	88	9	4	2	4

TOTAL:

Placed on Probation	217
Placed with DSS	93
Placed with DFY	20
Adj. in Cont. of Dismissal	23
Suspended Judgment	7
Conditional Discharge	9
Others	18
	<hr/>
	387



FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION CASELOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY 1987

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation As of 1/1/87	69	108	30	207
Received From This Jurisdiction	88	129	17	234
Transferred From Another Jurisdiction	4	1		5
Total Received During 1987	92	130	17	239
Total Carried and Received	161	238	47	446
 <u>Passed From Probation:</u>				
Completed Maximum Expiration	42	62	16	120
Discharged Improved	5	8	3	16
Discharged Unimproved	9	14		23
Revoked	10	41	3	54
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	4	3	2	9
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>          </u>	<u>3</u>	<u>          </u>	<u>3</u>
Total Passed From Probation	70	131	24	225
TOTAL ON PROBATION AS OF 12/31/87	91	107	23	221

(\*Support, Visitation and other adult Family Court matters)

ADJUDICATION AND CHARGES OF PERSON PLACED ON PROBATION BY FAMILY COURT  
IN 1987

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Person In Need of Supervision (Ungovernable)	92
Person In Need of Supervision (Truancy)	38
Violation of Custody Order	2
Violation of Support Order	6
Violation of Order of Protection	5
Family Offense	2
Violation of Visitation Order	2
Juvenile Delinquency*	92

\*Had the juvenile been age sixteen,  
the charge would have been:

Petit Larceny	26
Criminal Trespass	6
Forgery	2
Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Abuse	6
Endangering Welfare of a Child	3
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	2
Criminal Mischief	8
Arson	1
Assault	9
Burglary	13
Menacing/Reckless Endangerment	2
Grand Larceny	2
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	8
Possession of a Weapon	1
Possession/Sale Controlled Substance	2
Robbery	1

TOTAL 239

SEX AND AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVED IN 1987

Age	13 & Under		14 - 15		16 & Over		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	
Male	16	14	30	36	35	13	144
Female	4	9	3	34	4	24	78
<hr/>							
TOTAL	20	23	33	70	39	37	222

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1987

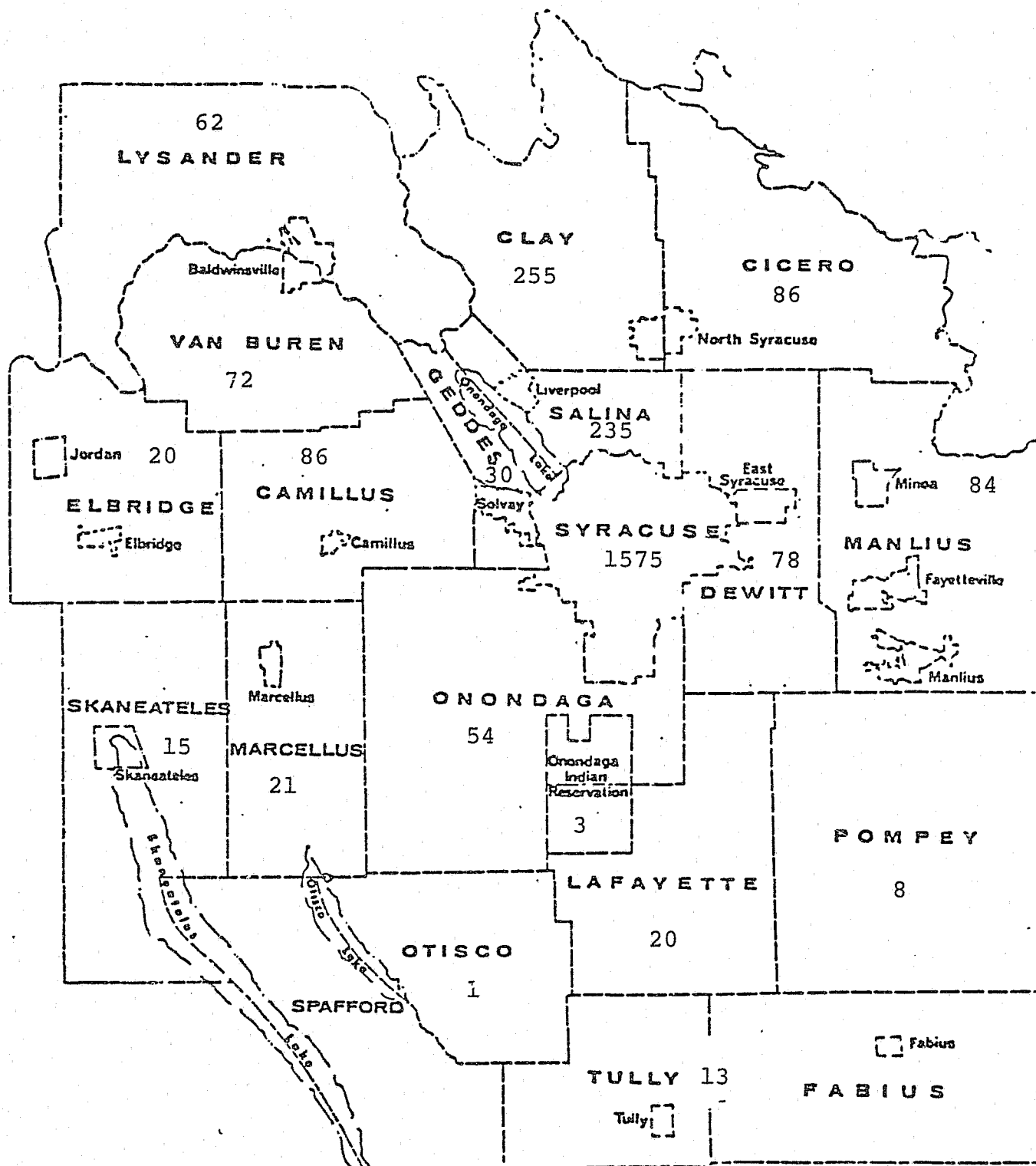
	J.D.		PINS		OTHER	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	9	7	74	25		
More Than 1, Up to 2	40	3	8	14	19	3
More Than 2, Up to 3	11		6	2	2	
More Than 3 Years			2			
Subtotal	60	10	90	41	21	3
Total	70		131		24	
GRAND TOTAL			<u>225</u>			

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER OF DISPOSITION (PROBATION) IN 1987

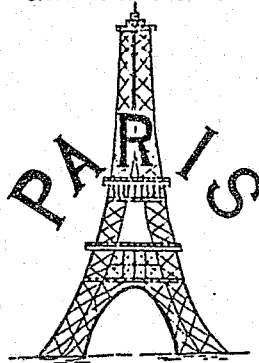
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1986	6	30	9	45
Filed During Year:				
New Conviction/Charge	4		3	7
Technical Violations	30	58	5	93
Total Filed During Year	34	58	8	100
TOTAL: CARRIED & FILED	40	88	17	145

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disposed of During 1987:				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	10	8	6	24
Probation Continued	9	3	2	14
Revoked: Placed with DFY	7			7
Placed with DSS	8	30		38
Other Revocations	3	7		10
Discharged from Probation by Court	2	5		7
TOTAL DISPOSED OF	33	58	9	100
VIOLATIONS REMAINING AS OF 12/31/87	7	30	8	45

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ALL PERSONS  
ON PROBATION FROM ALL COURTS - 1987



Total Supervision Cases		2932
(Family Court)	221	
(Criminal Court)	2711	
*Total Persons on Probation		2817
Residence in City	1575	
Residence in County	1146	
Residence in NYS	54	
(Outside Onondaga County)		
Residence Outside NY State	47	(Jurisdiction Retained)
* 115 Dual Supervision Cases		



**P**ROBATION **A**UTOMATED **R**ESPONSE  
**I**NFORMATION **S**YSTEM

COMPUTERIZATION

The Onondaga County P.A.R.I.S. (Probation Automated Response Information System) is our integral recordkeeping and management information system. P.A.R.I.S. was the first of its kind when it went on-line in October of 1983. It has been nationally recognized and received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties. P.A.R.I.S., coupled with our external computer system, has saved thousands of hours of staff time and continues to serve as a resource and model for other probation departments.

Our external computer systems include:

C.H.A.I.R.S., N.Y.S.P.I.N., FBI-III - Provides criminal arrest histories on a local, statewide and national level respectively.

J.O.B.S. - Contains up-to-the-minute data on inmates booked at the PSB Jail.

P.R.O.M.I.S. - Provides case status and related information as entered by the District Attorney's Office.

P.R.S. - Acts as a repository for probationer data across the state and provides an automatic "hit notice" if a probationer is rearrested.

It is fascinating to think back, say five years ago, and reflect how the advent of computerization and the subsequent reorganization of our procedures has changed our department. Probation officers have been relieved from much of the burdensome paperwork which enables them to concentrate their efforts on effective casework. Here is a brief summary:

THEN:

State-wide criminal history "rap" sheets had to be requested by letter and took two or three weeks to arrive. Probation officers had to walk to the PSB for each local rap sheet needed and wait.

Probation Officers had to spend about one full day preparing their monthly statistics.

A letter had to be written to the Department of Motor Vehicles to obtain a driving record.

A full-time statistician took 10-15 days to prepare our departmental statistics for the State Division of Probation in Albany. Internal supplemental reports took an additional five days.

Receptionists had to constantly type and update index cards to find the status of a case or the probation officer.

Pre-Trial Release workers had to interview individuals at the jail without knowledge of possible warrants, criminal history, etc. Probationers were rearrested and often made bail without the probation officer's knowledge.

Probation Officer rarely found out about out-of-county arrests of probationers.

NOW:

Clerical staff teletype for rap sheets and they automatically return within minutes.

The computer does most of the work now. What remains for the probation officers to submit requires about one-half hour.

Driving records are teletyped for and received back within minutes as well as license and registration records.

A clerical employee completes the statistics in about two hours. Internal reports take one day. The "statistician" position was eliminated from the budget.

Receptionists receive periodic alpha lists with useful data to assist them with phone calls and clients.

Jail inmate lists are printed and rap sheets are teletyped for before inmates are interviewed. Every person booked is checked for a current case with our department and data sheets disbursed to the probation officer.

"Hit" notices are received automatically and disbursed to the probation officer.

## STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The ever-increasing complexity of the criminal offender presents a myriad of problems to the probation officer. The effective probation officer must maintain and improve their knowledge, skills and ability by participating in a formal program of work-related educational experiences.\*

The New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives mandates 21 annual training hours for all members of the professional staff. Our department gives high priority to quality, job-related training which is vital to good morale and in raising the standard for delivery of service.

A coalition of probation trainers recommends training courses to be presented based on surveys of individual department needs. The process of choosing courses is based on yearly performance evaluations and the staff person's interest.

The probation officers must attend a three-week peace officer and probation fundamentals program at the Correctional Academy in Albany. Thereafter, most training is obtained locally. Courses are offered free of charge by the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Central New York Coalition for Local Government Training, the City-County Youth Board, and our own department. Courses taken by staff include "Identification and Understanding of Alcoholism," "Crisis Intervention" and "Time Management."

Clerical and other support staff, who are not mandated to attend training, are offered skill-building programs as they are promulgated by the County and from within the department.

Staff who have served as field instructors for graduate and undergraduate students are also allowed remitted college tuition credits which are in turn used for further staff training.

In 1987, our department was just under 100% compliance with this 21-hour mandate.

\*Sections 346.1 and 346.2, NYS Division of Probation, Rules and Regulations.



## RECORDS RETENTION AND DISPOSITION

On 7/6/87, the Onondaga County Legislature had the foresight to pass a Resolution adopting Records Retention and Disposition Schedule CO-1 compiled by the State Education Department, State Archives.

Schedule CO-1 recommended 1) periodic review and disposition of records, 2) the appointment of a Records Management Officer and 3) the reporting of disposition in the Annual Report to the County Executive.

Our department has eagerly awaited guidelines such as Schedule CO-1. Our vault storage space is very limited, and it has been neglected over the past few years. By utilizing CO-1, extraneous material was destroyed. Remaining material was boxed, bagged in plastic and tagged. Each tag contained the contents of the box and the date it can be destroyed.

Items of "historical significance" relative to our department were placed in a special "archive" box.

Probation case records must be retained for ten years after the case is closed. Each summer a project is undertaken to flag these cases, stamp and date the index cards, and destroy those cases. Due to the confidentiality of the contents, they are incinerated. Approximately 1500 cases are destroyed per year in this manner.

Schedule CO-1 has allowed us to legally dispose of obsolete records, freed up storage space, and will eliminate the time and effort required to sort through superfluous records to find needed information.

1987 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION

- 1) Collection of restitution for victims of crimes continues to increase dramatically - 21% from 1986 to an all-time high figure of \$239,734.
- 2) The Pre-Trial Release Program participants numbered 710 in 1987. These persons were released in Probation Department custody and supervised until their case was disposed of.
- 3) Presentence investigations ordered by criminal courts numbered 2452..
- 4) Probation is the most frequent disposition after a presentence investigation has been ordered (59%).
- 5) Convicted felons sentenced to state prison increased from 269 in 1986 to 289 in 1987. The number of defendants who had a presentence investigation and were sentenced to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility rose from 248 in 1986 to 281 in 1987.
- 6) Courts follow the recommendation of the Probation Department approximately 73% of the time. Courts sentence more defendants to less severe dispositions 17% of the time, and more severe 5%, compared to the Probation Department recommendation.
- 7) Criminal court probationers increased from 2620 in 1986 to 2711 in 1987. Family Court probationers increased from 207 in 1986 to 221 in 1987. The grand total number of probationers as of 12/31/87 was 2932.
- 8) The most frequent category of probationer was DWI, with 804.
- 9) Violation of Probation dispositions resulted in 387 persons being resentenced to incarceration. This number reflects 42% of reported dispositions.
- 10) The rearrest rate of persons supervised by the DWI Unit for drinking-and-driving-related charges is less than 2%.
- 11) Geographical distribution of all new probationers indicates that 55% live in Syracuse, 41% live in the county outside the city, and 4% live outside the county.
- 12) Urine samples testing positive for cocaine averaged 10 per month at the beginning of the year and 30 per month at the end of the year.
- 13) The department has four programs currently operational that have increased sanctions for probationers: ASP, Electronic Home Confinement, Residential program at the Rescue Mission and Weekend Home Confinement.
- 14) Family Court Intake processed 4984 referrals.
- 15) Family Court ordered 870 investigations in 1986 and placed 239 persons on probation.
- 16) Compliance to the state training standard was just under 100%.
- 17) There are about three times as many probationers now as we had ten years ago (increase of 180%) and more than three times as many Violations of Probation (increase of 216%).

PLANS AND PROGRAMS - 1988

1. Increase emphasis on community contacts in order to effectively monitor probationers particularly during high crime hours (nights and weekends).
2. Develop comprehensive plan for effective utilization of all alternative to incarceration programs.
3. Develop a training unit for orientation and training of new probation officers.
4. Effectively manage the hiring, training and deployment of new staff to meet department needs.
5. Complete computerization of intake and restitution records.
6. Participation in other county computer system such as GENYIS and FAMIS.
7. Establish Electronic Home Confinement as a permanent program for jail bound offenders.
8. Expand capabilities of department's word processing system.
9. Enhance service delivery for DWI cases by establishing specialized units to address this unique population.
10. Continue to work with PINS Planning Team to establish better diversion services.
11. Have the Intake Unit open one night per week for greater public accessibility.