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Department

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1989

PROBATION

ANNUAL REPORT WITH 10 YEAR OVERVIEW

1988

1987

1986

1985

1984

1983

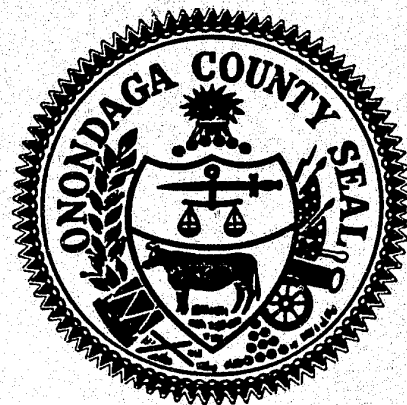
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1981

1980

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COUNTY OF ONONDAGA
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

NICHOLAS J. PIRRO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOHN H. MULROY CIVIC CENTER
421 MONTGOMERY ST., 6TH FLOOR
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13202

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

January 19, 1990

Mr. Nicholas Pirro
Onondaga County Executive
John H. Mulroy Civic Center
421 Montgomery Street, 14th Floor
Syracuse, New York 13202

Dear Mr. Pirro:

I respectfully submit the 1989 Annual Report of the Onondaga County Probation Department. In this report, I have attempted to highlight the significant demands that have been experienced in our agency for the ten year period, 1980 to 1989.

Through hard work and dedication, our staff has been able to maintain the standards expected by the people of Onondaga County. As we embark upon the 90's, I am confident that we will continue to provide quality probation and alternative programming. On behalf of our department, I thank you and the Onondaga County Legislature for the support and guidance you have provided.

Very truly yours,

E. Robert Czapliski

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
Commissioner of Probation

ERC:js

NCJRS

FEB 15 1990

ACQUISITIONS

* * * C O N T E N T S * * *

(Special statistical information for the period 1980-1989 is
designated by a "*")

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(Cover courtesy of Robert Kosty)



COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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COUNTY EXECUTIVE

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E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

MISSIONS/GOALS/OBJECTIVES

The Onondaga County Probation Department is an agency within the Criminal Justice System and the Family Court System which provides investigations and reports for the courts, supervision of persons sentenced to or placed on probation and intake services. The Onondaga County Probation Department also provides pre-trial release services and other alternative to incarceration programs.

The investigation service provides the ordering court with accurate material and reliable information in a succinct analytical presentation for decision-making. The reports also assist dispositional agencies, including probation and institutions, with information for program planning and many other purposes.

In the area of probation supervision, the Onondaga County Probation Department provides public protection, prepares the probationer for independent, law-abiding living and provides an opportunity for the probationer to participate in the planning of his activities in the community. Probation's responsibility is also to identify, utilize and create resources in the community to fulfill any program needs of the probationer. Probation provides a system of differential supervision based on the classification and needs of all probationers, conducts a cost-effective supervision program, and provides restitution and/or reparation to victims of criminal acts whenever applicable.

While providing intake services, the Probation Department regulates the provision of these services in order that suitable cases are resolved non-judicially. Other cases are either immediately referred for petition for court intervention or referred to other agencies when appropriate.

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

JANET DUNCAN

TODD DUNCAN

ALPHONSE GIACCHI

GEORGINA HLODERWSKI

DANIEL LOUGHLIN

SANDRA MANCA

BERNARD MAROSEK

MARY RICHARDSON

CHRISTINE WENGER

JOHN YOUNG

SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS

DAVID ATLAS

ROBERT KOSTY

MEREDITH MILLER

PROBATION OFFICERS

BARBARA AHERN

PATRICIA ARNOLD

PATRICIA ASHMORE

FRED BERGER

RICHARD BROOKS

ROBERT BUCK

JUDITH CAPRILOZZI

EDDIE COBB

LINDA CONKLIN

CAROLYN CORCORAN

SUSAN CORNALL

EUGENE CROSS, JR.

MARILYN DALEY

THOMAS D'AMICO

SHARON DAVIS

EDWARD DETOR

ROBERT DOUGHERTY

GARY DOUGLASS

JULIE FABRIZIO

WINIFRED FERRIS

TADEUSZ FUNDALINSKI

WILLIAM GABRIEL

PHILIP GALUPPI

GEORGE GIVEN

MARYLOU GOUDY

SHERRI GRADY

WOLFGANG HOENE

JAMES HONIG

RICHARD JOHN

OLIVIA JONES

KAREN JORDAN

ROBERT KRAMER

FRANK KROLL

JAMES LARMONDRA

GERALD LIMPert

LINDA LIMPert

CHRISTINE LONG

JAMES MAIDA

MICHAEL MASICA

VICTORIA MATISZ

JAMES MC LAUGHLIN

TIMOTHY NOLAN

MARY NORDONE

RICHARD OLANOFF

MARYJO PARISI

SUSAN PAUL

GERALD PETRAGNANI

MARK PFEFFER

EILEEN PHILLIPS

JAMES PRICE

DAVID PUGLIA

STANLEY RAHRLE, JR.

DANIEL RICE

WILLIAM RUDD

VINCENT SCARANTINO

PAULETTE SCHILLO

ANDREW SICHERMAN

DAVID SPIELMAN

JEAN STANLEY

CAROL SWEENEY

IRENE THOMPSON

JAMES VANNELLI

MICHAEL WHIPPLE

CARY WHITE

RAYMOND WIRTH

ANTHONY WISNESKI

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

MARY ALBERT
BRENDA BATESON
ELIZABETH BETTIS
LYNN DODGE
SUSAN DONNELLY-BEEBE
SHARON GAISEY

MARY HARRISON
MARY LINNERTZ
LINDA PASCO
MARY PASTORE
RICHARD SCHENOSKY
GLEN STONE

PROBATION ASSISTANTS

KATHLEEN CAHILL
SALLY EDICK
FRANCES FUHRMAN
PATRICIA GAFFNEY

SHERREE JACKSON
JOSEPH MC ARDLE, JR.
JOAN PELLIKKA
KIMBERLY SEAGER

*** CLERICAL STAFF ***

STENOGRAPHER III

SHELLEY NAPOLI

STENOGRAPHER II/PERSONNEL

KATHLEEN MICHEL

JEAN STRACK

TYPIST II

JANICE CLARK
SUSAN HENDRIX
JEANETTE PARODY

BARBARA PUGLIA
CHRISTINE SESSLER
GEORGANNA THURNER

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR, TYPIST I

SHIRLEY BLAIS
MADDALENA CALTABIANO
MELISSA COUFAL
PAULETTE CROWLEY
EARLYNN DE MAY
OLIVE FALKNER
DIAN FIFIELD
PATRICIA FILLINGHAM
ANNA HOGAN
VIRGINIA HOUGHTALING
CAROL INGLES
SUSAN KAZMIRSKI

AILEEN LAMBERT
DIANE LEWIS
MARY ANN MACKEY
KATHERINE MALLORY
JULIE MC CARTHY
KATHLEEN MC NULTY
JAC-LYN MULROONEY
DIANE OLNEY
BETHAYNE RECORD
AMANDA SOUCY
ANNA SPICER
AMY THOMAS

CLERK I

LINDA HYLAN

PETITION CLERKS

SANDRA O'CONNOR

SHARON SELLERS

*** BOOKKEEPING UNIT ***

SUPERVISING ACCOUNT CLERK III

JUDITH THOMAS

ACCOUNT CLERK II

BARBARA SYKORA

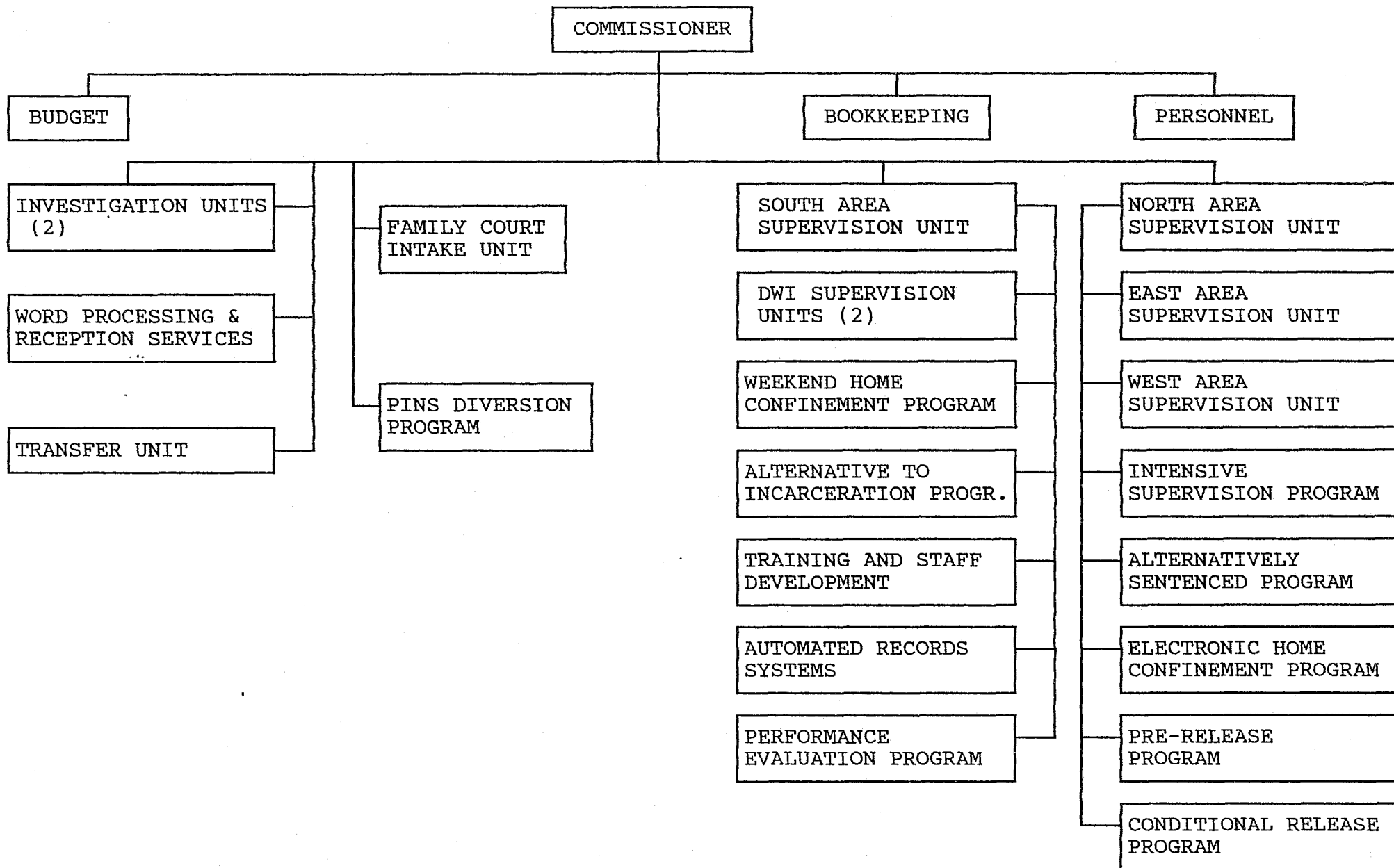
ACCOUNT CLERK I

MARIAN BARRETT
MICHAEL FUSCO
PATRICIA KESLER

RESIGNED/RETIRED DURING 1989

PETER AMANKWAAH
FRED BAUR
CLAIRE BOBRYCKI
RICHARD CARTER
MARY D'AMORE
VIRGINIA DE LAPP
RANDALL HALL

DAWN KRUPIARZ
TERRY MILLER
RICHARD NEUMANN
CHRISTINE SALVAGNO
JOANNE SPIEGEL
DENNIS ZOGBY



ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - 1989

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1989

- Intake Computer System - January 1, 1989 saw the dawning of the computer age for our Intake Unit. As with any new program, adjustments were made throughout the initial period of utilization. Through the cooperation of the County's Data Processing Department and various probation staff, the system became efficient and the benefits were seen.
- Conditional Release Program - On June 1, 1989, Probation was mandated to undertake the responsibility of the early release program from the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. This function was formerly the responsibility of the New York State Parole Department.
- Our Performance Evaluation Program was revised and updated and the entire staff was evaluated during the later part of the year.
- An in-house cocaine educational program was developed for probationers similar to our alcohol/addictions educational program. All professional staff attended the training in small groups to gain more knowledge to effectively deal with probationers.
- Staff safety was a priority item for this year. "CAPSTUN," a spray deterrent, was offered to probation officers after training as a defensive tool. Flashlights for late-night home visits were purchased and assigned to teams on a sign-out basis. A team of 14 staff became experts in a safety course and taught the course to staff throughout the year. The program has been well received by staff who have attended and inquiries have been received by other probation departments as to how they can start a program in their localities.
- Our Electronic Home Confinement Program received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.
- In January of 1989, Onondaga County implemented the GENESYS/Payroll/Personnel System. All transactions for personnel and paid leave and step/salary increases are now computerized.
- The PINS Adjustment Services Program became fully operational in July, 1989 after four years of intensive planning. The Onondaga County Probation Department serves as the lead agency for this program which is operated in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health, Social Services, the Youth Bureau and private community agencies and services. The program consists of two units under the management of a probation supervisor.

- Members of the Sheriff's Department Warrant Unit are present in our department every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. They assist probation officers in arresting violators. During 1989, the Sheriff's Department arrested 125 probation violators during this time frame alone. As a result of an early arrest in our department, the Sheriff's Department saves time in the long run and results in fewer absconders. The early arrest of a probationer who may be "out of control" also eliminates any chance for the commission of a new offense.

- Electronic Home Confinement Program - The Director General for The Ministry of Police for the State of Israel visited our department to study our Electronic Home Confinement Program. Additionally, we continue to receive inquiries from criminal justice professionals from around the nation about our program - considered a model for electronic monitoring.

- Positive Home Visits - Probation Officers made 25,202 positive home visits throughout 1989, an increase of 32% over last year. Many of these home visits were made by staff working "non-traditional" night and weekend hours. By working these hours, probationers are held strictly accountable to their court-ordered conditions of probation. For instance, the 16 probation officers on the two DWI teams detected 300 violations of probation by working non-traditional hours during 1989. (See "Enhanced Supervision").

- Probationer Characteristics - In 1989 the 1651 persons sentenced to probation had 5500 prior arrests, 422 prior felony convictions and 2389 prior misdemeanor convictions. This means new probationers average three prior criminal arrests and two prior criminal convictions. As has been the case in the past few years, the trend continues to be that the probationer is likely to be a convicted felon. The fastest growing category of probationers is a person convicted of "Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance." The number of positive cocaine results in drug screens have increased over 124% between January of 1987 and December of 1989.

- The combination of the more dangerous offender with more serious substance abuse problems along with a 50% unemployment rate at the onset of probation, makes the job of probation supervision a continued challenge year-after year.

- Staff Development and Training - Professional staff are mandated to attend 21 hours of job-related training per year. In 1989, professional staff participated in 6600 hours of training, an average of 66 hours per person. All staff received training in cocaine and substance abuse, driver safety and defense tactics. Next year's training plans include domestic violence, AIDS, and more safety programs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

1980-1989

1980

- On 1/1/80, there were 1563 adults and 162 juveniles on probation (total 1725)
- The "Intensive Supervision Program" was one year old.
- Restitution receipts totalled \$50,143.
- Professional & clerical staff totalled 108.
- Edmund J. Gendzielewski became the Commissioner of Probation
- The total Department budget was \$2,461,325.

1981

- Plans began to computerize our adult and juvenile records
- Our Pre-Trial Release Unit participated in a statewide study conducted by the Center for Governmental Research to introduce new legislation, rules and regulations governing release programs.
- July - The "Probation Outreach Project," a neighborhood probation office located on Seymour Street had to close due to lack of funding. It ran for eight years.

1982

- Plans were being made to address the multiplying numbers of DWI offenders sentenced to probation.
- A more extensive "Performance Evaluation Program" was initiated. It provided an extensive evaluation of all staff members in areas such as quality and quantity of work, knowledge of the job and dependability.
- The "Alternatively Sentenced Program" started which focused on individuals that would receive a period of incarceration at a state prison if not sentenced to probation.
- The "differential supervision" classification of probationers according to levels of intensity was initiated by the State Division of Probation.

1983

- June 1: The "Driving While Intoxicated Unit" was officially formed. It was comprised of a supervisor and six probation officers selected for the team based on their expertise in working with alcohol-related problems. The program began with 228 cases.

- October 1: The "PARIS" (Probation Automated Response Information System) computer system began. It contained all open investigation and supervision cases for all criminal courts and Family Court.

1984

- Our DWI Unit received an achievement award from the National Association of Courts (NACO).
- "Probation Screening Project" staffed by professionals in the fields of education, psychology and speech pathology began. The provided an immediate assessment of a juvenile's level of function and made specific recommendations to the Intake probation officer for diversion program planning.
- "Flex time" was initiated within the department to enable probation officers to work non-traditional hours to make field and home visits at night, early morning, and weekends to monitor probationers' compliance to their conditions of probation.
- Our "PARIS" computer system was nationally recognized and received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.

1985

- Commissioner Edmund J. Gendzielewski retired with over 34 years in probation service. He wrote, "During (the past 34 years) I have seen probation develop into a true alternative to incarceration."
- Restitution to victims collected by probation officers grew over 200% since 1980.
- A seven week educational program on alcohol/drug abuse was developed for probationers in an attempt to aid them in recognizing their problem and its dangers.
- Our "Alternatives to Incarceration Program" (ATIP) began. Through contractual agreements with the local Rescue Mission, beds are available for probation violators who are in imminent danger of receiving a revocation and jail sentence. Three to six month rehabilitative services are provided and probationers are allowed to retain their employment while addressing their alcohol/drug problems.
- Our Developmental Disabilities program received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.

1986

- July 1: E. Robert Czaplicki was sworn in as the Commissioner of Probation.
- The St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service was implemented as a cooperative venture to deal with youths under age 16 who are in need of supervision. The project provides assessment and service linkage needs for over 150 families per year.
- The "Target Crime Initiative Program" (TCIP) provided the funding for two probation officers to supervise repeat offenders with a violent felony classification.
- Plans began to computerize Probation Intake records.
- Plans began for "PINS Diversion" Service.
- Our computer system was enhanced with the addition of "C.H.A.I.R.S." - a joint effort of the Sheriff's Department and the Syracuse Police Department whereby we can access their arrest records. Access was also granted to "P.R.O.M.I.S." - the computer records of the District Attorney's office - which gives us valuable case status and other related information.
- 1986 was the final year for the "Probation Screening Project" as the funding source was discontinued.
- Our Residential Alternatives program at the Rescue Mission and our Alcohol/Addictions Educational Group won achievement awards from the National Association of Counties.

1987

- May - 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.
- November - The "Electronic Home Confinement Program" (20 units) was implemented. Jail bound probation eligible defendants who can be safely contained within the community with increased structure and electronic monitoring are the target groups.
- Word Processing via personal computer was introduced into the department for the typing of court reports and various other documents.
- The "Alternative Sentencing Program" was started to provide a credible alternative to incarceration as well as to enhance public protection through increased supervision and monitoring. It provides for probation involvement in defendants' preconviction stage as well as expanded presentence and preplea reports and the sentence being deferred for a trial period of interim supervision.

- The Probation/Mental Health Consultation Service received an award from the National Association of Counties.

1988

- Our DWI program was expanded from one team to two teams and an additional supervisor. By the end of 1988, 15 probation officers were assigned to work exclusively with the supervision of over 940 cases, almost one-third of our total supervision caseload.
- A six-week in-house training program for newly-hired probation officers was developed. By the end of the year, the program was given three times and 20 new employees had completed the course. Approximately 40 staff members participate in various capacities as presenters and trainers. As a result, staff has not been required to attend the two-week residential program at the Correctional Academy in Albany, thereby saving the department hundreds of dollars in travel expenses.
- Our Weekend Home Confinement Program received an award from the National Association of Counties in recognition for this program's unique services as an alternative to incarceration.

1989

- The Intake computer system went "on-line" on January 1. The PINS Adjustment Services Program became fully operational in July of 1989 after four years of intensive planning.
- Probation was mandated to undertake the responsibility of the early release program from the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. This function was formerly the responsibility of the N.Y.S. Parole Department.
- Our Performance Evaluation Program was revised and updated and the entire staff was evaluated during the later part of the year.
- An in-house cocaine educational program was developed for probationers similar to our alcohol/addictions educational program. All professional staff attended the training in small groups to gain more knowledge to effectively deal with probationers.
- Staff safety was a priority item for this year. "CAPSTUN," a spray deterrent, was offered to probation officers after training as a defensive tool. Flashlights for late-night home visits were purchased and assigned to teams on a sign-out basis. A team of 14 staff became experts in a safety course and taught the course to staff throughout the year. The program

has been well received by staff who have attended and inquiries have been received by other probation departments as to how they can start a program in their localities.

- Our Electronic Home Confinement Program received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.
- In January, Onondaga County implemented the GENESYS Payroll/Personnel System. All transactions for personnel and payroll, overtime, new hires, staff changes, paid leave and step/salary increases are now computerized.

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

1989 has been a year of many challenges for the Bookkeeping staff. Managing and balancing our \$6,000,000 budget, with all of the changes implemented throughout the year by Budget, Comptroller's and the Purchasing Departments, has been a major responsibility. Computerization of our appropriation accounts has helped us manage these accounts more effectively.

Quarterly State Aid reports for the department budget and also our state-funded programs have ensured the very timely receipt of revenues for the county.

Tax revenue is generated indirectly by department activities. That is, individuals on probation pay federal, state and local taxes as well as support their families. Those in prison or jail do neither.

In 1989, the Probation Department budget was allocated as follows:

Intake	8%	\$ 495,035
Investigations	25%	1,546,984
Supervision	62%	3,836,520
Pre-Trial Release	5%	<u>309,397</u>
Total Budget		\$6,187,936

The largest percentage of our budget is used to provide supervision to over 3300 probationers.

Court-ordered restitution payments are collected by our Bookkeeping staff and disbursed to numerous crime victims or agencies. Work is progressing to computerize this procedure.

The Probation Department also collects restitution, when ordered by the courts, when a person is not sentenced to probation but is sentenced to a conditional discharge. The Probation Department imposes a 5% collection fee and disburses money to the victims the same as regular restitution. One staff member monitors the collection of the conditional discharge orders and reports back to the courts when payment is made in full or if the payments are not made as the court ordered. During the year, there were 69 cases active. 19 notices were sent to the court for failure to pay properly. Of the 69 cases, 32 were paid in full, five made partial payments and the court rescinded the payment order. Of these, one received a jail sentence and one a judgement to pay the victim. A total of \$19,029.97 CD restitution was collected during 1989, and 32 cases remain at the end of the year.

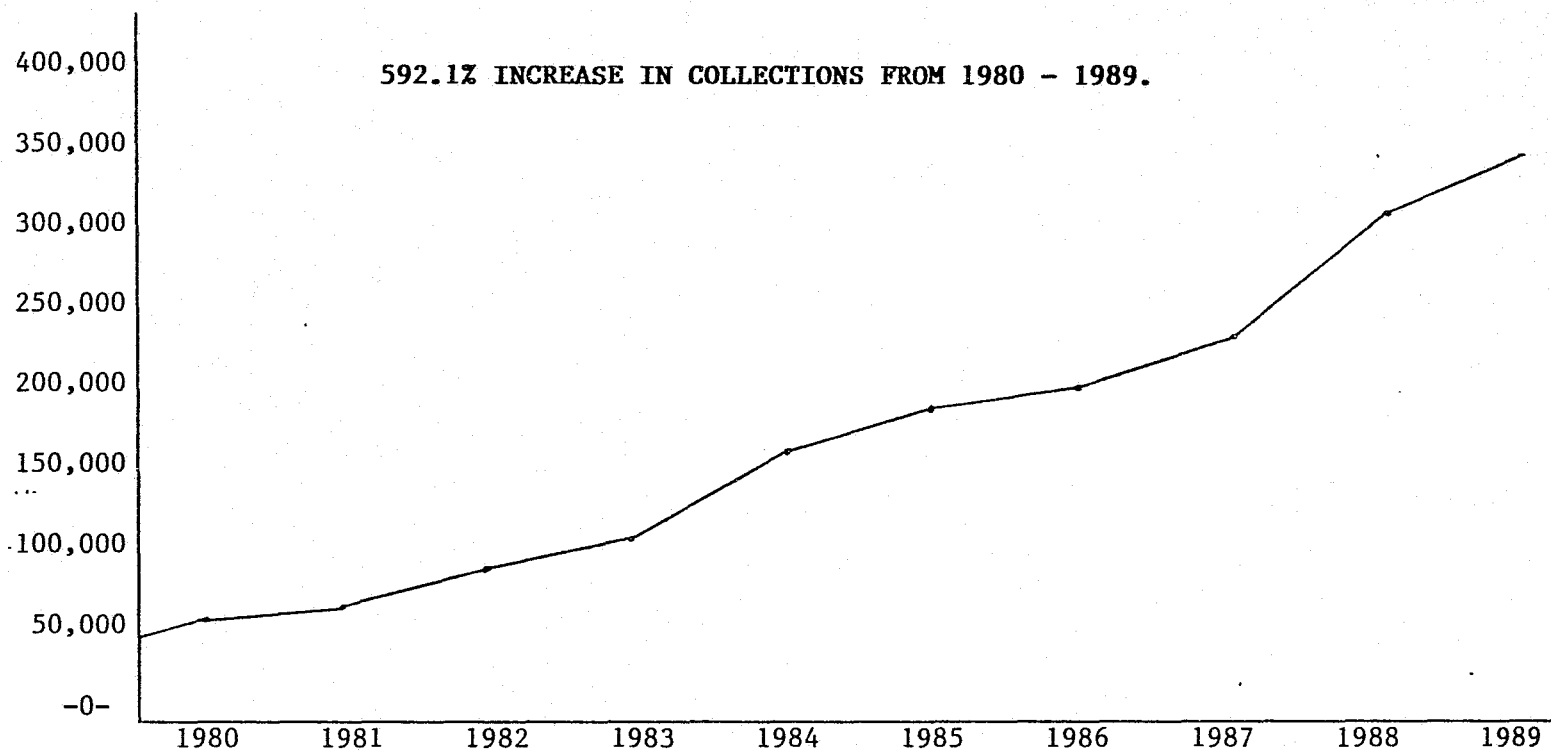
Restitution collected totalled \$347,042.17. This is an increase of 12.7% over last year.

The following tables indicate the cash receipts and disbursements by month for 1989 as well as the collection of restitution from 1980-1989. It should be noted that there is a 592.1% increase in collections from 1980-1989.

1989
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
5% SURCHARGE DISBURSEMENT

	R/R Receipts	Reg. Rest. Receipts	Receipts Total	R/R Disbmts.	Reg. Rest. Disbmts.	Total Disbmts.	5% Surcharge Disbmts.	5% Surcharge Collected
JANUARY	28,679.55	1,869.00	30,548.55	21,031.68	631.00	21,662.68	873.36	860.40
FEBRUARY	25,014.87	631.00	25,645.87	25,945.51	-0-	25,945.51	1,072.65	1,119.88
MARCH	36,776.95	1,200.00	37,976.95	43,573.69	2,194.00	45,767.69	2,178.95	1,809.14
APRIL	25,015.39	747.00	25,762.39	20,973.13	-0-	20,973.13	884.04	882.85
MAY	27,768.25	7,555.00	35,323.25	31,774.87	7,762.00	39,536.87	1,356.20	1,383.65
JUNE	23,398.10	2,338.40	25,736.50	24,407.44	950.00	25,357.44	1,018.99	1,031.87
JULY	23,156.57	755.00	23,911.57	21,638.94	-0-	21,638.94	996.68	1,012.96
AUGUST	27,899.88	555.00	28,454.88	29,233.00	2,158.40	31,391.40	1,322.75	1,303.04
SEPTEMBER	28,458.78	354.00	28,812.78	29,065.93	-0-	29,065.93	1,312.07	1,268.53
OCTOBER	30,942.09	560.00	31,502.09	29,302.29	1,039.00	30,341.29	1,209.63	1,344.80
NOVEMBER	30,080.44	94.00	30,174.44	24,534.90	-0-	24,534.90	1,114.62	1,091.67
DECEMBER	22,350.90	842.00	23,192.90	28,603.20	-0-	28,603.20	1,153.82	1,119.34
TOTALS:	<u>329,541.77</u>	<u>17,500.40</u>	<u>347,042.17</u>	<u>330,084.58</u>	<u>14,734.40</u>	<u>344,818.98</u>	<u>14,493.76</u>	<u>14,228.13</u>

CASH
RECEIPTS



1989

TOTAL RESTITUTION COLLECTED	\$ 332,814.04
TOTAL SURCHARGE COLLECTED	\$ <u>14,228.13</u>
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	\$ 347,042.17

1989

TOTAL RESTITUTION DISBURSED	\$ 330,325.22
TOTAL SURCHARGE DISBURSED	\$ <u>14,493.76</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 344,818.98

New Accounts opened:	441
Satisfied Paid Accounts:	248
Current open cases (approx.):	650
Restitution ordered:	\$596,171.76
Increase from 1988:	12.7%
Increase from 1980:	592.1%

WORD PROCESSING UNIT

The word processing unit is responsible for maintaining a smooth flow of the various types of communication produced from the various units in the department. The job expectations for this unit include a variety of clerical duties from typing presentence reports, letters, memos, and various other reports to maintaining reception desks to performing other necessary clerical functions.

The unit's typing workload has more than doubled over the past ten years, now totalling over 10,000 typed pages per month. The size of our staff has grown out of necessity during the 1980's to keep up with this ever increasing workload. Some of the ways we meet our job expectations have changed too. The unit began the 1980's as one "steno pool" where all typing-related tasks for the entire department were completed and all the typists were located in one room. Most typists had regular typewriters, although there were several "memory" machines which were used primarily for presentence reports. At that time there were two main reception desks, each staffed by only one typist who was responsible for signing in all probationers reporting to our department and answering all telephone calls for these areas. Two other reception desks in the department were also maintained.

At this time, the unit is divided into sub-units that work directly with the different units of the professional staff in various locations throughout the department.

We have seven typists assigned to our investigation typing unit who use personal computers for typing all investigation-related work. Two units of typists work directly with supervising probation officers, typing quarterly probation reports, declarations of delinquency for violations of probation, letters, and other supervision-related typing. Some of these typists now use the newest typewriters available on the market.

Our two main reception desks are still maintained, but the volume of calls and clients has grown so that we now need two receptionists for each desk - one to handle phone calls and one to sign in clients.

There are currently five typists assigned to our Intake Unit who are responsible for entering data on the new PRISM computer system. These typists also maintain the reception desk in that area and perform other clerical related tasks.

Additionally, the unit is responsible for ordering and maintaining all supplies used by the department and for keeping an inventory of all business machines (typewriters, dictating machines, etc.). We also are responsible for placing all repair calls on these machines.

The unit is also responsible for the moving of mail (both inter-office and outgoing) within the department and to the county mail room in the sub-basement. A regular "mail route" is completed twice a day by one of our typists. Another regular task is doing the photocopying for most of the department (almost 20,000 copies a month).

The Word Processing Unit has grown and changed considerably throughout the 1980's but these changes have been made much easier by the cooperation enjoyed among our staff and by the advanced equipment we work with. The 1990's should prove to be a challenge to the unit. It is anticipated that the typing workload will again double therefore creating the necessity for more staff and more reliance on the newest technology available.

CENTRAL RECORDS UNIT

The Central Records Unit consists of five clerical staff who have the responsibility for accessing our internal computer system (P.A.R.I.S.) as well as several external computer systems. Central Records is the "nerve center" of the department. All paperwork is channelled through the Unit.

To our knowledge no county probation department in the state has such an advanced system for computerization and in organizing and distributing the paperwork as ours. Several large and small departments have sent representatives to consult with us and observe the operation of the Central Records Unit. Calls are consistently received during the year from agencies all over the state who need help filling out computer formats and various other assistance. The Central Records staff is always eager to assist with any inquiries.

The following is a brief outline of some of the CRU procedures:

When a court order for an investigation on an individual is received by the Unit, the worker will search for prior cases and note the case numbers for the investigator. At a later time, they will subsequently retrieve the cases from the closed file and forward them to the investigator assigned. Also, all external computer systems are checked and any prior criminal records are printed: NYSPIN (a New York State-wide record repository), PROMIS (case-related information as entered by the District Attorney's Office), CHAIRS (combined Syracuse Police, Sheriff's Department records and other law enforcement agencies), JOBS (which contains up-to-the-minute data on inmates booked at the PSB Jail), DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles) for driving-related records, and PARIS (for any active or closed cases).

Investigation data is then entered by the worker onto PARIS, a folder is made up and numbered and needed forms are inserted. All criminal records are included in the folder. The investigation is then equitably assigned by the worker to the investigation units or to specific probation officers who may have special assignments.

Subsequently, a CRU worker makes two trips per day to the District Attorney's Office to sign in-and-out the DA's files for the investigators' use.

When the investigation is completed the case is again routed through Central Records for entering additional data onto PARIS and to be filed in pending.

If the person is sentenced to incarceration, Sheriff's transport deputies come to Central Records for the appropriate paperwork for the receiving facility. If the person is sentenced to probation,

the appropriate data is again entered onto PARIS. The individual's license status is checked and certain sentence data entered onto the Probation Registrant System (a New York State-wide storage of all probationers). The CRU worker then assigns the case to the appropriate supervision team as equitably as possible.

When a violation of probation is filed the process begins once again. The worker also logs in warrants that are signed by the judge and takes them over to the Sheriff's Department twice a day. All paperwork is then distributed to the proper individuals.

In the past, Pre-Trial Release workers had to interview individuals at the jail without knowledge of possible warrants, criminal history, etc. Unfortunately, probationers were rearrested and often made bail without the probation officer's knowledge. Now a CRU staff works an early shift, prints off jail inmate lists, and rap sheets are ordered before inmates are interviewed. Every person booked is checked for a current case with our department and data sheets disbursed to the probation officer.

A CRU worker also completes the monthly departmental statistical reports as well as the report to the State Division of Probation in Albany.

An excellent rapport has been established between the Central Records Unit and the Sheriff's Department. Information is freely exchanged (within the boundaries of the law). By using our internal and external computer systems, the skills and expertise of CRU workers have assisted the Sheriffs in many arrests without ever leaving the office! Probation officers continuously rely on the CRU for their assistance.

It is fascinating to think back to about seven years ago, and reflect how the advent of computerization and the subsequent reorganization of our procedures have changed our department. One enormous benefit is that probation officers have been relieved from much of the burdensome paperwork which enables them to concentrate their efforts on effective casework.

Central Records Statistics

DCJS "rap sheets" requested/ordered for Pre-Trial Release Program:	<u>9,698</u>
DCJS "rap sheets" requested/ordered for Investigations:	<u>6,543</u>
CHAIRS "rap sheets" requested/ordered:	<u>6,700</u>
Teletypes for DMV Abstracts:	<u>666</u>
Other DMV requests:	<u>820</u>

STUDENT INTERNS

The Probation Department and the academic community have a mutual responsibility for preparing students who will be future staff members in the juvenile/criminal justice and human services systems.

The Onondaga County Probation Department provides a meaningful learning experience for the student translating academic theories and principles into day-to-day practical applications.

During 1988-1989, three field students from the Syracuse University School of Human Development were in placement with us. Two field instructors were assigned to each student so the student's experience would be diverse.

Students were invited to attend any training programs in progress. They have attended various courts, rode with the Syracuse Police Department on a night shift and have attended various open AA, Al-Anon and NA meetings in the community. They made home visits with their field instructors and had a "mini-caseload" of probationers to work with.

In exchange for providing students with 120 hours of internship, three credit hours worth of remitted tuition are provided to the field instructor by the University. Field instructors are then able to attend job-related courses either free of charge or partially paid.

SERVICES TO CRIMINAL COURTS

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT

1989 marks the 26th year that Pre-Trial Release has been in operation in Onondaga County. This program insures that no individual arrested for a crime remains in jail solely because of inability to post bail.

The task of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is to screen all defendants who have been arrested and detained in the Public Safety Building. Subsequently we recommend those appropriate for Pre-Trial release and provide supervision in the community. Each workday morning, a probation assistant screens those defendants who have been arrested in the past 24 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 to 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. 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 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 of school or employment. The program seeks to alleviate problem areas which contributed to the defendant's involvement in 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.

In 1987, with six full-time probation assistants, 23,720 contacts were made and 710 individuals were released to Pre-Trial Release.

This year, with no increase in staff, a total of 33,694 contacts were made, which amounted to an increase of 42%.

More significantly, the number of defendants released to the program totalled 1,238, an increase of 55% over 1988 and 74% over 1987.

In an effort to help alleviate overcrowding in the Public Safety Building Jail, the Pre-Trial Release Unit has made a commitment to extend services beyond the traditional workdays, Monday through Friday. In 1988 we began to provide our services on Saturdays, thus ensuring that appropriate individuals are not detained until the following Monday. In 1989, 124 individuals were released to Pre-Trial Release on Saturday.

In May of 1989, services were expanded to include all ten legal holidays. The unit worked seven of those days, resulting in a release of 25 defendants.

The probation assistants in the Pre-Trial Release Unit also provide 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, dispenses information on individuals placed on probation, and gathers requests for presentence investigations. One probation assistant also provides monitored release services to Family Court, as discussed in the Family Court services section. In 1989, we served three juveniles in that program.

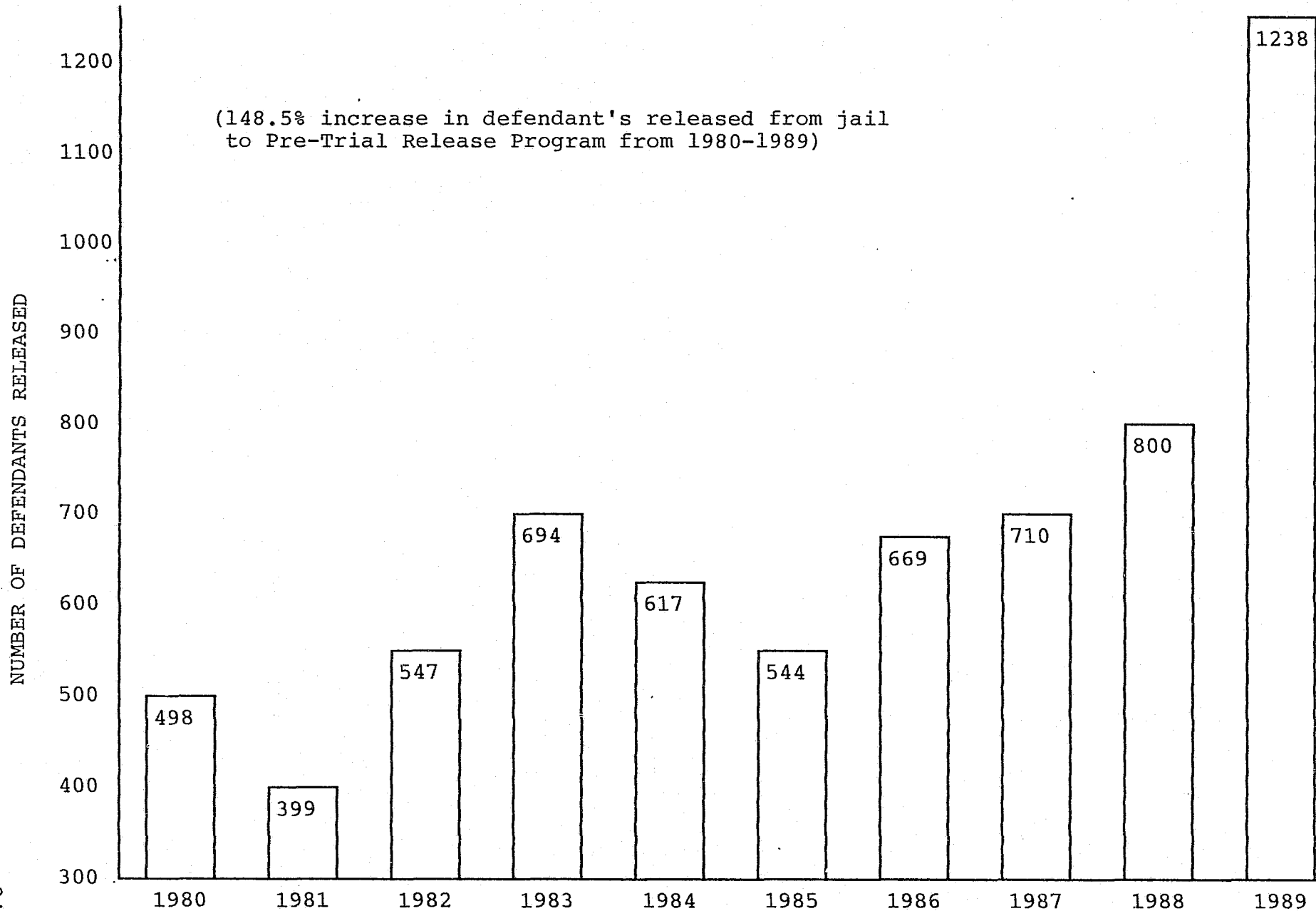
The success of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is due to the trust and confidence placed in the program by the judiciary, the district attorney's office, defense attorneys and community agencies. The benefits of the Pre-Trial Release program are two fold:

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 over crowding in the Public Safety Building Jail and the cost of incarceration to the tax payers.

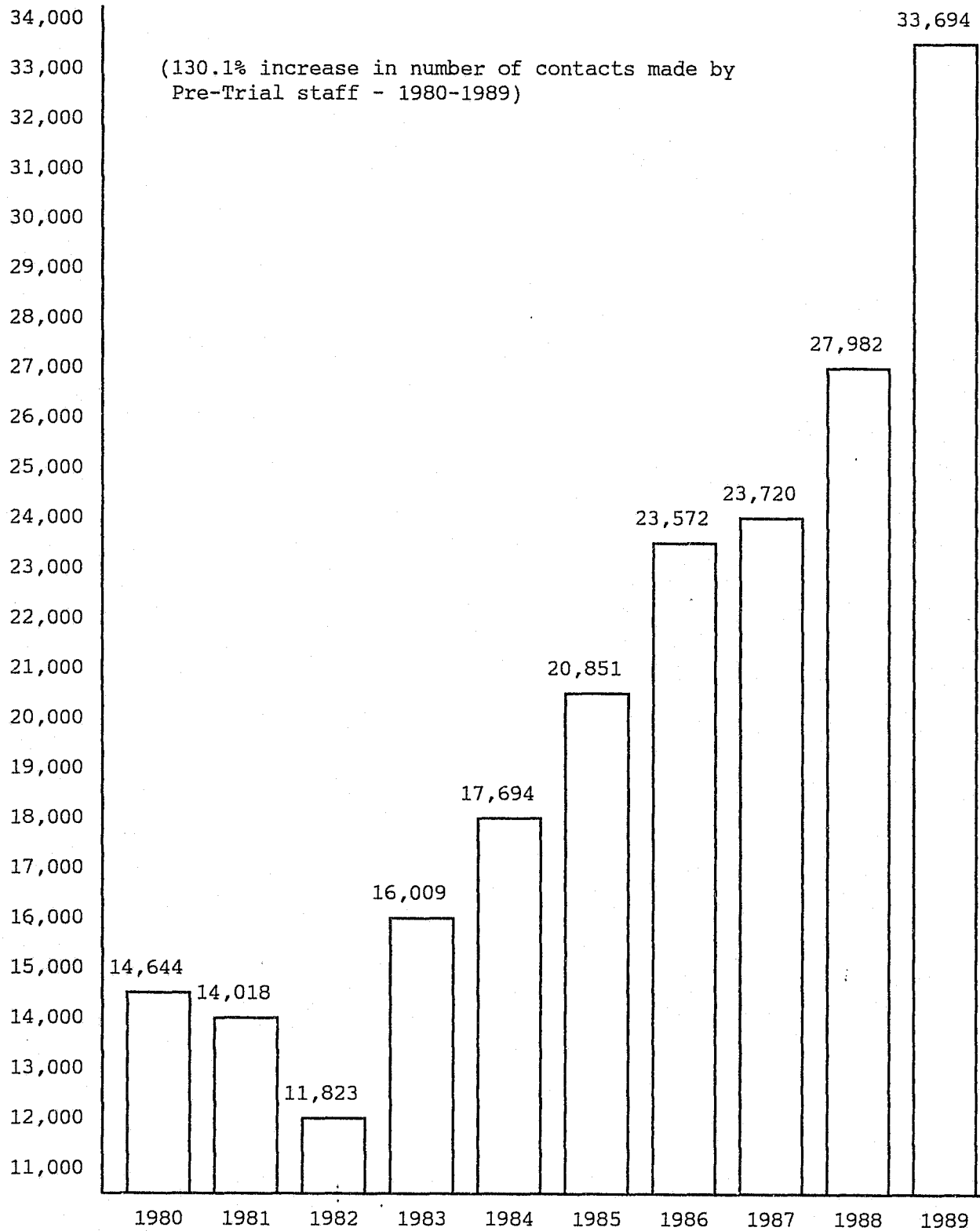
1989 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE STATISTICS

	1987	1988	% of increase	1989	% of increase since 1987
Defendants screened for Pre-Trial Release	5174	6745	+30%	8289	+60%
Defendants interviewed after screening	2543	3060	+20%	4412	+73%
Defendants recommended for release	703	845	+20%	1216	+73%
Defendants actually released to Pre-Trial	710	800	+13%	1238	+74%
Release revoked	1311	160	+22%	237	+81%
Reasons:					
Failures to report	55	90	+64%	72	+31%
New arrest	45	49	+ 9%	99	+120%
Failure to follow conditions of release	31	21	-32%	66	+113%
Total number of screening contacts	3101	3780	+22%	7667	+147%
Total number of supervision contacts	20,619	24,202	+17%	25,611	+24%
Total contacts made by Pre-Trial Release staff	23,720	27,982	+18%	33,694	+42%

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS RELEASED FROM JAIL TO PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM
1980-1989



TOTAL NUMBER OF CONTACTS MADE BY PRE-TRIAL STAFF - 1980-1989



INVESTIGATIONS

The majority of the investigation functions are the responsibility of the two investigation teams which are comprised of two supervisors, one senior probation officer, and 16 probation officers.

The primary function of the investigating probation officer is to conduct presentence investigations which are ordered by the various courts in our county (in addition to investigation requests from other counties requesting assistance on defendants residing within our jurisdiction) subsequent to a plea or finding of guilt to a particular crime and prior to a defendant being sentenced. Investigators conducting presentence investigations compile information on the defendant in an objective, impartial, factual, relevant and concise fashion which will assist the sentencing judge in arriving at a fair disposition. The investigation provides an overview of the defendant's past history and present status as well as an analysis of their prior criminal history and a discussion of the present offense. The investigation concludes with an analysis of the entire situation and with a recommendation by the investigator as to an appropriate sentencing option. The options available to the court at the time of sentencing have become of late rather complicated and innovative. No longer do we merely consider only conditional discharge, probation or incarceration. We have at our disposal a wide array of sentencing options which reflect this department's continued effort to assist in the problem of prison overcrowding and further the concept of alternatives to incarceration. Investigators need to consider such sentencing alternatives as community service, fines, Electronic Home Confinement, Weekend Home Confinement, ATIP (Alternatives to Incarceration Program), ASC (Alternatively Sentenced Cases), interim supervision, as well as a number of combinations of the above. We accept our role in making recommendations very seriously as the majority of the judges weigh the probation officer's recommendation at the conclusion of the investigation very heavily and in many instances the ultimate disposition is based on the conclusions drawn by the probation officer as a result of the investigation.

The year 1989 saw another increase in the total number of investigations completed by this department both in the area of criminal court and in the numerous types of Family Court cases which were ordered. A total of 2570 criminal court investigations were completed during 1989 - an increase of approximately 130 during the past year and an increase of approximately 750 over the past ten year period. Each investigator has completed on the average of 18 investigations per month during the past year. Despite the increased number of investigations completed, we feel it is significant that our investigators continue to maintain a high standard of quality in their reports. We realize that it is important to provide the courts with all necessary, pertinent, and timely information in order for the courts to have an appropriate

basis for their decisions. Significant contacts are made in the community, including home and employment contacts, school and agency visits, thorough record checks and contacts with victims. Investigators are 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.

In addition to presentence reports, the Probation Department provides pre-plea reports for the criminal courts as well as Certificate of Relief From Disability reports. Pre-plea reports are ordered prior to an admission or finding of guilt and are similar in nature to a presentence investigation. They are used in order to assist the judge prior to a plea and sentence. Certificate of Relief From Disabilities reports are ordered on individuals who have been convicted of a crime and as a result some of their rights and privileges have been lost. An application may be made to restore these rights and this department completes a legal and social investigation to assist the courts in deciding whether or not to grant the relief (see "Additional Investigative Services for Criminal Courts").

One of the significant changes that has been implemented recently is to provide one investigator who is proficient in the Spanish language to complete investigations on Spanish speaking defendants. The number of these individuals being referred to our department is increasing every month. This investigator currently performs approximately half of his assigned workload with Spanish speaking defendants/respondents. We feel that this is a significant contribution to the community and feel privileged that we are able to offer this service at no extra cost to the budget.

In 1989 the investigation teams implemented a new program designed to assist the county with the problem of over-crowding at the Public Safety Building. We designated one probation officer from the two teams to complete the majority of the investigations on defendants being held prior to sentencing at the Public Safety Building. We committed ourselves to the projected goal of completing all of these cases within a two week period of time subsequent to a plea. We are extremely pleased with the cooperation between the courts and the personnel at the Public Safety Building with regard to this program and feel that the implementation of it went extremely smoothly. We feel that this program saves the county on the average of two weeks of jail time per defendant. When we take into account that this investigator is completing on the average of 22 or 23 investigations per month, this ends up to be a significant time saving over the course of the year.

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES FOR CRIMINAL COURTS

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 1989, 74 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 51 pre-plea investigations in 1989: 8 for misdemeanor arrests and 43 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 1989, 2,548 victim impact letters were sent on criminal court cases. We received 1,223 written responses back 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 - 1989

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried from previous year	10	118	-	128
Ordered during year	43	958	2	1003
Total Felonies	53	1076	2	1131
Withdrawn by court	2	2	-	4
Completed during year	49	937	2	988
Remaining at end of year	2	137	-	139
<u>MISDEMEANORS</u>				
Carried from previous year	3	187	-	190
Ordered during year	7	1583	-	1590
Total Misdemeanors	10	1770	-	1780
Withdrawn by court	0	20	-	20
Completed during year	10	1556	-	1566
Remaining at end of year	-	194	-	194
<u>OTHER</u>				
Carried from previous year	-	2	-	2
Ordered during year	1	16	-	17
Total Other	1	18	-	19
Withdrawn by court	-	1	-	1
Completed during year	1	17	-	18
Remaining at end of year	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL				
Carried from previous year	13	307	-	320
Ordered during year	51	2557	-	2608
Grand Total	64	2864	-	2928
Withdrawn by court	2	23	-	25
Completed during year	60	2510	-	2570
Remaining at end of year	2	331	-	333

<p style="text-align: center;">CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN 1989*</p>

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Driving While Intoxicated	157	394	551
Petit Larceny	-	292	292
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	149	109	258
Assault	58	149	207
Burglary	188	-	188
Criminal Mischief	12	84	96
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	91	-	91
Forgery - related	44	34	78
Criminal Trespass	-	77	77
Robbery	77	-	77
Grand Larceny	59	14	73
Sexual Abuse/Sexual Misconduct/Lewdness	43	28	71
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	17	44	61
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	24	34	58
Unauth. Use of a Motor Vehicle/Auto Stripping	2	41	43
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Unlawful Dealing With a Child/Incest/Custodial Interference	1	33	34
Criminal Possession/Sale of Marijuana	12	20	32
Criminal Contempt	-	29	29
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	4	22	26
Issuing a Bad Check	-	25	25
Resisting Arrest	-	20	20
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	2	16	18
Rape	16	1	17
Sodomy	13	-	13
Criminal Solicitation/Conspiracy/ Criminal Facilitation	9	4	13
Manslaughter/Murder/Negligent Homicide	9	-	9
Criminal Impersonation	-	9	9
Arson	6	1	7
All Others	<u>10</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>138</u>
TOTAL	1003	1607	2610

*Includes all "Attempted" charges

1989 DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS
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	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation	423	886	1309
"Shock" Probation (Initial jail time at OCCF and Probation)	67	46	113
Intermittent Shock Probation (Weekends incarceration and Probation)	5	17	22
Total of Probation Sentences	495	949	1444
State Prison	284		284
Onondaga County Correctional Facility (Straight Time)	153	220	373
Division For Youth	2		2
Intermittent Time at OCCF (Weekends)		15	15
Conditional Discharge	17	191	208
Unconditional Discharge		1	1
All Others	3	114	117

SENTENCES TO PROBATION VS. INCARCERATION 1980-1989

YEAR	ON PROBATION (as of the last day of each year)	SENTENCED TO ONONDAGA COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON
1980	1688	219	194
1981	1845	230	225
1982	1991	117	197
1983	2115	87	227
1984	2355	127	259
1985	2547	140	260
1986	2846	248	269
1987	2937	281	289
1988	3197	259	263
1989	3314	373	284

*(Excludes sentences of incarceration in conjunction with probation
& sentences to OCCF of less than 90 days)

1989 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS JUSTICE COURTS

JUDGE	Y.O.'S				NON-YO'S						ALL OTHERS
	PR	SP	OS	CD	PR	SP	IP	OS	OI	CD	
Mecca	3				13			6		2	6
Powers	4				14			5		6	5
DeVaul					8			3		1	2
Chase	5		1	5	27		1	1		3	6
Wittenburg	3			2	32	1	2	8		4	2
Hall	6	1		2	17	2	1	4	1	4	2
Schultz	6			2	17		3	11	1	3	5
Centra	4			4	23		2	8	2	7	1
Gorham	1				2					2	
Matthews				1	4						3
Walsh	1				9			1		1	
Knapp										1	1
Perrin	1									1	
Josef	2			1	8	1		4			1
Edwards	1				3			1		2	2
Schneider	1				1						
Dwyer	1				4						
Miller					9		1	1			
Kerr	1			1	10	1		1		3	1
Garrett					1						
Kinsella											1
Burnham	2			1	12			1	1	2	11
Harding	4				22			1	2	1	6
Simms					1						
Angyal						1					
Lauery	1				1						
Farrell					4						
Lessaongang	1				5					1	
Rutherford	1				12			1		2	
Farnholtz	1			2	11			1	1	2	
Harrison					16	1		4		3	1
Esce											1
Hart										2	
Harding	2			1	7						
Greenman	2			1	4						2
Bertrand	2			1	20	1		2		6	
Stevens											1
Smolinski	1				13			2		1	1
Other											
Village											
Justices	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTALS	58	1	1	24	341	10	11	66	8	60	65

Key: PR - Probation
 SP - Shock Probation
 IP - Intermittent Probation
 OS - Straight Time at OCCF

OI - Intermittent Time at OCCF
 CD - Conditional Discharge
 UD - Unconditional Discharge
 OTHER - ALL OTHERS

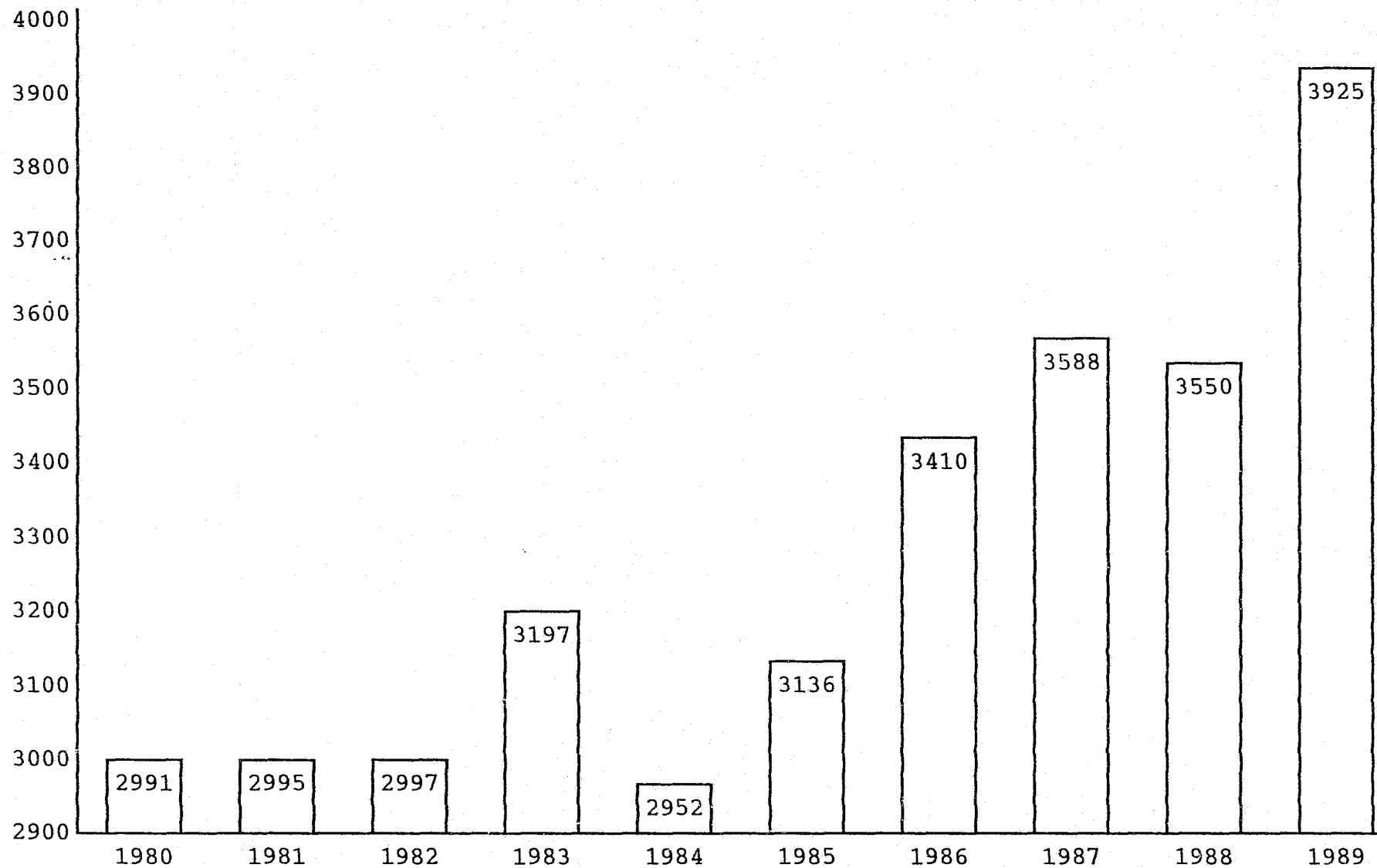
1989 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS
CITY, COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS

JUDGE	YO CASES							NON-YO CASES							ALL OTHERS
	PR	SP	PS	OS	CD	UD	DF	PR	SP	IP	PS	OS	OI	CD	
Merrill	10	2		3	3			97	17	1		23	3	29	3
Tormey	7				1			40		1		16	1	8	2
Higgins	12	1			3			60	2	1		16	1	19	6
DeJoseph	11				4			77	5			24		11	8
McKinney	11	1			4	1		60	2	1		30	1	15	6
Townes	8	1			2			55	2	2		29	1	4	2
Other City Court Judges	2							6						1	6
Burke	8	7		2			1	80	9	1	72	35			5
Cunningham	22	1		3				86	5	2	61	43		13	6
Mulroy	13	1	3	3			1	110	10	1	65	29		4	2
Other County Court Judges	2							44	4		13	6			5
Gorman	18	5		1				52	25	1	55	38		3	1
Other Supreme Court Judges	4							15	2		15	5			
TOTALS	128	19	3	12	17	1	2	782	83	11	281	294	7	107	52

Key: PR - Probation
 SP - Shock Probation
 IP - Intermittent Probation
 PS - State Prison
 OS - Straight Time at Onondaga Co. Corr. Facility

OI - Intermittent time at Onondaga County
 Correctional Facility
 CD - Conditional Discharge
 UD - Unconditional Discharge
 OTHER - All Others

CRIMINAL AND FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED
1980 - 1989



CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION - 1989

Probation supervision is one of the several sentencing alternatives available to the courts subsequent to the conviction of an offender.

The supervision division, composed of eight (8) supervisors and fifty-four (54) probation officers, was responsible for the supervision of 4,670 cases during 1989. That number includes individuals sentenced from Supreme, County, City, Town and Village Courts in Onondaga County as well as criminal court probationers transferred to Onondaga County from other states and other New York State Counties.

The supervision division is structured as follows:

1. Three geographic units - 24 probation officers
2. Two Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) units - 16 probation officers
3. Intensive Supervision Program/Alternatively Sentenced Cases (ISP/ASC)/Conditional Release - 7 probation officers
4. Electronic Home Confinement (EHC)/general supervision unit - 7 probation officers

The three geographic units and one-half the workload of the Electronic Home Confinement/general supervision unit are responsible for all criminal court cases not specifically identified and selected for the three specially designed programs noted above. Those programs are described in detail later in this report.

Probation officers in the criminal supervision units have varied functions and responsibilities including the establishment of a workable relationship with probationers and their families, monitoring of probationers' compliance with the Order and Conditions of Probation and making appropriate referrals to community agencies for specialized treatment services. Probation conditions are individually designed to reflect the special problems and needs of the individual and to aid and encourage the offender in making an independent, stable and crime-free adjustment within the community.

Through a comprehensive rearrest/misconduct procedure, the courts are notified as to serious non-compliance with the Order and Conditions of Probation (see Violation of Probation section).

Included among the primary challenges for Probation in 1989 was the continued high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse among the probation population. One particular concern continues to be the widespread use and sale of cocaine and the increased crime, violence and violations of probation that were generated by its use among probationers. Continued increases were also noted in the numbers of cases relating to the physical and sexual abuse of children. The

number of high risk, multi-problem individuals being sentenced to probation continued to increase, primarily due to overcrowding of the jail populations on all levels. The increased numbers of these cases continued to overflow the ISP/ASC program designed to provide them with specialized, intensive supervision services. Consequently, many of the high risk, multi-problem cases are presently being supervised within the general geographic units where caseloads are three times higher and supervision and monitoring less intense.

The Onondaga County Probation Department consistently draws upon existing community services and resources to address the unmet needs and long term problems of the probation population. Onondaga County is fortunate to have a wide and varied network of professionals and agencies in the community who regularly and effectively work with probation referred clients. Presently, however, probationers with cocaine abuse problems requiring inpatient treatment continue to be referred to facilities outside the area due to a lack of inpatient services in Onondaga County. Timely substance abuse evaluations and intake appointments for outpatient treatment with agencies in Onondaga County continue to pose problems, with waiting periods of several weeks or more not uncommon.

Probation officers in the supervision units work a minimum of 14 hours per month during evenings and weekends and actively utilize Alco Sensors and urine testing as a tool to assist in monitoring the probationers' compliance with the Order and Conditions of Probation and to provide them with the documentation and leverage often needed to convince substance abusers of their need for treatment.

The decade of the 1980's (see ten year comparative chart) showed a steady increase of both numbers of new cases received for supervision per year and the total number of cases supervised during a given year.

The number of new cases per year increased by 81% from 812 cases in 1980 to a high of 1,469 cases in 1989.

The total number of cases supervised during a year increased by an even higher rate during the 1980's by 95% from 2,396 in 1980 to 4,670 cases in 1989. This figure was affected not just by the increase in gross numbers of new cases per year but more significantly by the fact that a greater number of probationers were remaining under probation supervision for longer periods of time. This is no doubt reflective of the increase in the numbers of high risk cases that the department has received, particularly during the last four to five year period due in part to overcrowding of the prison systems on all levels and greater emphasis on probation as an alternative to jail due at least in part to the dramatically lower financial cost of probation versus jail.

The following are criminal supervision statistical tables for 1989:

CRIMINAL COURT

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1989

On Probation - January 1, 1989	3013*
On Probation - December 31, 1989	3102*

OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1989

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation - January 1, 1989	1348	1664	1	3013
Received From This Jurisdiction	512	951	6	1469**
Received From Other Jurisdictions	94	94	-	188
Total Received This Year	<u>606</u>	<u>1045</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1657</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	1954	2709	7	4670

Completed - Maximum Expiration	34	183	1	218
- Discharged Improved	211	269	-	480
- Discharged Unimproved	34	34	-	68
- Revoked	211	352	-	563
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	91	125	1	217
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22</u>
TOTAL PASSED	584	982	2	1568
On Probation - December 31, 1989	1370	1727	5	3102

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

**Figure includes cases which were conditionally released from Onondaga County Correctional Facility. For further information about these cases, see separate heading later in this report.

<p style="text-align: center;">CRIMINAL COURT CRIMES OF CONVICTION OF CASES SENTENCED TO PROBATION OR TRANSFERRED - 1989</p>
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Conviction

	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driving While Intoxicated/DWAI	125	336	461
Burglary	109	-	109
Petit Larceny	-	144	144
Assault	21	97	118
Grand Larceny	51	-	51
Forgery-related	26	29	55
Possession of Stolen Property	9	24	33
All Sexual Offenses/Lewdness	35	38	73
Criminal Mischief	11	58	69
Possession of Controlled Substance	67	63	130
Sale of Controlled Substance	47	-	47
Criminal Trespass	-	42	42
Robbery	36	-	36
Sale/Possession of Marijuana	22	4	26
Possession of a Weapon	8	15	23
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	3	14	17
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest	1	29	30
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	1	11	12
Resisting Arrest	8	-	8
Unauthorized use of a Motor Vehicle	1	21	22
Bad Checks	12	-	12
Arson	6	-	6
All Others	<u>7</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>127</u>
TOTAL	606	1045	1651

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 WHO HAD "PRIOR ARRESTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ARRESTS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	100
2.....	59
3.....	46
4.....	21
5.....	11
6.....	9
7.....	4
8.....	4
9.....	7
10.....	4
11.....	2
13.....	1
14.....	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	270

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 WHO HAD "PRIOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ADJUDICATIONS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	80
2.....	26
3.....	8
4.....	5
5.....	3
6.....	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	123

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED DURING 1989 BY "NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS"

<u>NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>	<u>NUMBER SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>
0.....	391.....	0
1.....	301.....	301
2.....	232.....	464
3.....	175.....	525
4.....	135.....	540
5.....	93.....	465
6.....	63.....	378
7.....	64.....	448
8.....	45.....	360
9.....	36.....	324
10.....	27.....	270
11.....	16.....	176
12.....	10.....	120
13.....	14.....	182
14.....	21.....	294
15.....	6.....	90
16.....	5.....	80
17.....	3.....	51
18.....	3.....	54
19.....	3.....	57
20.....	3.....	60
21.....	4.....	84
22.....	4.....	88
24.....	1.....	24
26.....	1.....	26
39.....	1.....	39
TOTAL	1657	GRAND TOTAL 5500

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION RECEIVED
DURING 1989 BY "NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS"

<u>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</u>
0.....	1398.....	0
1.....	154.....	154
2.....	66.....	132
3.....	27.....	81
4.....	8.....	32
5.....	2.....	10
6.....	1.....	6
7.....	1.....	7
TOTAL 1657		GRAND TOTAL 422

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED DURING
1989 BY "NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS"

<u>NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS</u>
0.....	731.....	0
1.....	371.....	371
2.....	208.....	416
3.....	135.....	405
4.....	85.....	340
5.....	48.....	240
6.....	27.....	162
7.....	23.....	161
8.....	11.....	88
9.....	7.....	63
10.....	5.....	50
11.....	1.....	11
12.....	2.....	24
13.....	0.....	0
14.....	1.....	14
15.....	0.....	0
18.....	1.....	18
26.....	1.....	26
TOTAL 1657		GRAND TOTAL 2389

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 BY "NUMBER OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS"

OF PREVIOUS
INCARCERATIONS

OF
PROBATIONERS

1	139
2	64
3	31
4	19
5	11
6	1
7	3
8	1
9	1
10	2

TOTAL

272

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 BY " <u>SEX</u> "

Male	1394
Female	263
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1657

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 BY " <u>RACE</u> "
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White	1106
Black	436
Other	115
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1657

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989 BY " <u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u> "

Employed full time	757
Employed part time	120
Not employed	780
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1657

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1989

(EXCLUDES TRANSFER IN)

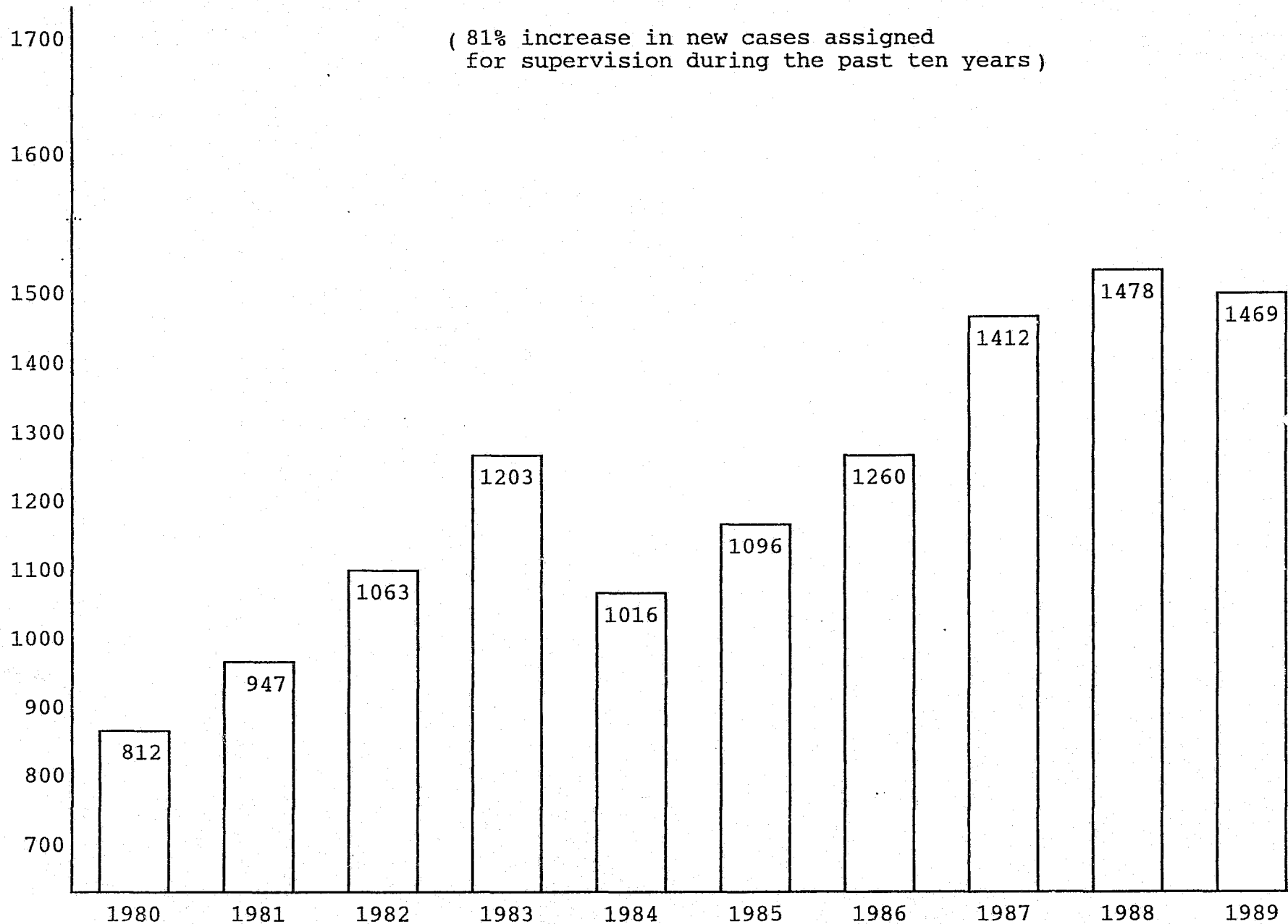
<u>Age</u>	<u># of Males</u>	<u># of Females</u>	
Under 16	1	-	
16-18	127	26	
19-21	187	35	
22-25	238	34	
26-30	255	60	
31-40	275	48	
41-50	106	18	
51-60	34	15	
Over 60	9	1	
TOTAL	1232	237	1469

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1989*

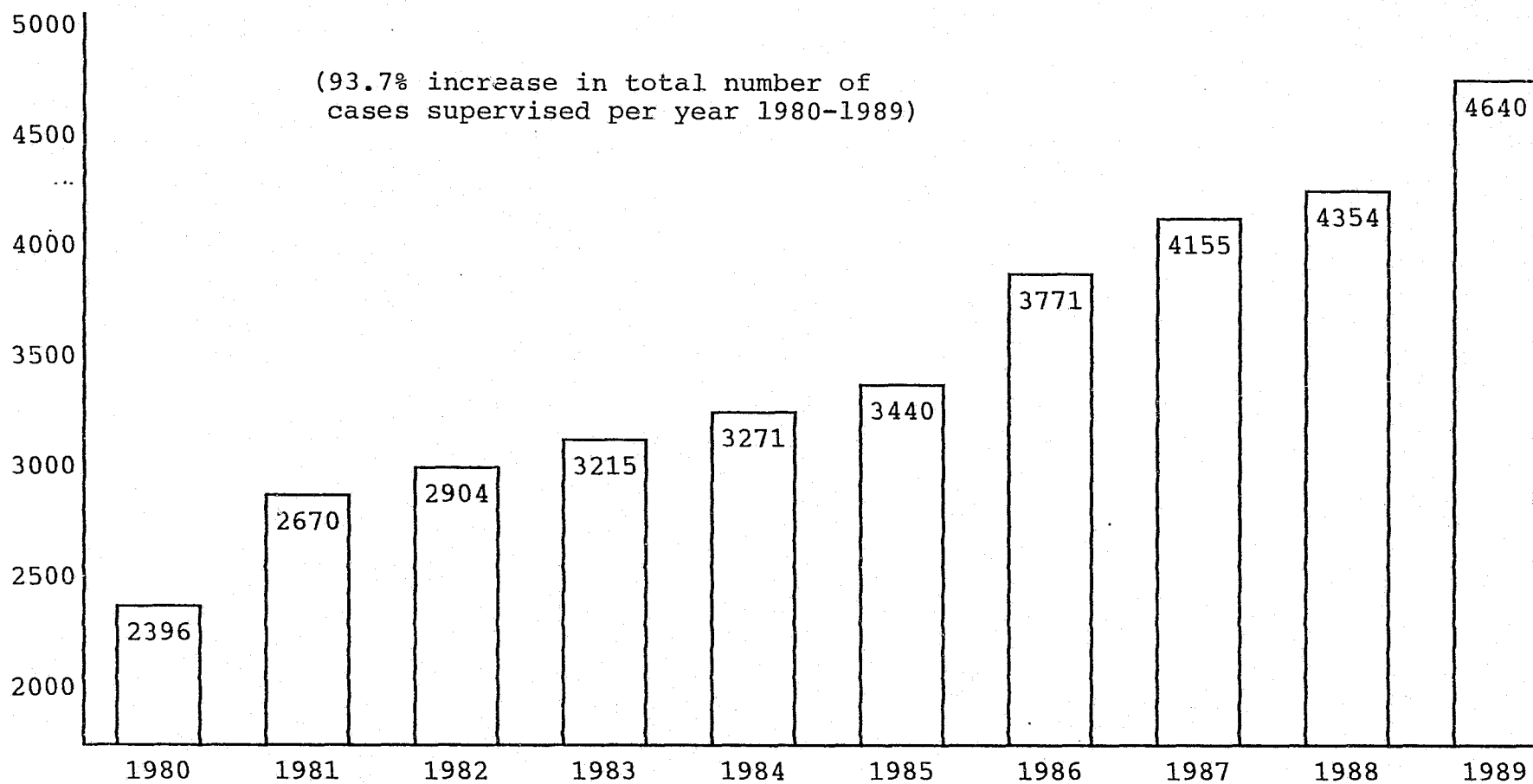
	<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor Other</u>	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	3	57	14	121
More Than 1, Up to 2	30	84	144	148
More Than 2, Up to 3	76	43	159	61
More Than 3 Years	<u>170</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>22</u>
Subtotal	279	211	487	352
Total		490		839
GRAND TOTAL		1329		

(*Does not include cases transferred to another jurisdiction)

NEW CASES ASSIGNED FOR SUPERVISION DURING YEAR - 1980-1989
(CRIMINAL COURT)
(EXCLUDES TRANSFERS IN)



TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES SUPERVISED PER YEAR - 1980-1989
(CRIMINAL COURT)



ENHANCED SUPERVISION

Due to the fact that more and more people are being convicted of higher level crimes and because individuals are being sentenced to probation in record numbers, the Onondaga County Probation Department felt that we needed to be as diligent as possible in supervising those placed on probation. We feel that probation is a 24-hour-a-day business and the best monitoring of the probationers' behavior and enforcement of their probation conditions can best be done outside of the office setting.

In order to fulfill our mission and to protect the community at large, a policy of "enhanced supervision" was initiated in April of 1987 to affirm the need for evening, early morning and weekend field visits. Therefore, supervising probation officers work 14 hours per month outside of regular working hours. This includes four hours to be worked on the weekend from 6:00 p.m. on Friday until midnight on Sunday. Holidays are treated as weekends. By utilizing "flextime," probation officers can thus see the probationer both in the office and in the community.

The Onondaga County Probation Department is the only probation department in the state that has such a policy.

Positive home visits for the years 1987, 1988 and 1989 totalled 58,445. Hundreds of violations of probation have been detected as a result of field work by our staff. Many of these have resulted in arrests or additional charges lodged against the probationers or violations of probation filed.

POSITIVE HOME VISITS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1987	14,127
1988	19,116
1989	25,202
<hr/>	
TOTAL	58,445

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAM

The decade of the 1980's has witnessed the transformation of the Intensive Supervision Project (ISP) from a demonstration project to an established program providing enhanced services as a community based alternative to incarceration.

This program was created in 1978 to address the expanding needs of high risk offenders in order to better provide for them in the community. A risk assessment instrument was developed to identify by means of a quantitative tool those persons who are least likely to successfully complete probation supervision. Eight items determined to have an impact on supervision were developed and given a weighted score. Individuals with the highest "risk score" were assigned to the program.

In order to effectively supervise this high risk group of offenders a team of six probation officers and one supervisor were given reduced caseloads of 25 persons each. A minimum of one personal contact per week, one home visit per month, and four collateral contacts per month were established. In practice, however, this requirement has been far exceeded and often probation officers will make daily contact if the situation is warranted. The six probation officers in the program are all experienced, veteran staff. Their performance demonstrates an exceptional ability to provide toughness, caring, dedication, and innovation, to make this program succeed.

Due to their high risk nature, the behavior of the probationers is monitored closely and any deviations from the conditions of probation are quickly dealt with by a return to court via a violation of probation. These violations may result in incarceration or changes in the treatment plan in order to improve behavior. Oftentimes more frequent contacts are required or entry into an inpatient treatment facility. As in all probation, involvement with mind altering substances is often the underlying problem.

A natural outgrowth of intensive supervision was introduced in 1987 as the Alternative Sentencing Program. Since the costs of incarceration are high both in monetary and human terms, this program came about as an alternative to incarceration. Funding was provided for an investigation review officer and an investigator in addition to the current staff.

Onondaga County has taken an aggressive stance in the Alternative Sentencing Program and has made a determined effort to identify cases potentially eligible for this program, almost from the point of arrest.

Alternative Sentencing screens cases who by the nature of the offense, or by the criminal history of the defendant demonstrate a high probability of being incarcerated. The original offense must

be a felony but the conviction may be later reduced to allow the defendant to become probation eligible. The investigation review officer (IRO) works closely with the court, district attorney and defense attorney in these cases to see if probation can provide supervision and community protection in lieu of incarceration. The specialized nature of these cases manifests itself in the numbers of contacts. The Alternative Sentencing cases receive double the amount of contacts of a regular ISP case. Specifically, two personal contacts per week and two home visits per month as well as the four collateral contacts per month are required. The purpose of this is to provide even greater service, supervision, and community protection.

An integral part of this new program is called Interim Supervision. Interim Supervision is a "trial period" where supervision is provided but sentencing is deferred. Interim Supervision is ordered with the knowledge, and cooperation of all parties involved. The conditions, requirements, and expectations are similar to a sentenced term of supervision. This allows the defendant to be aware of what will be expected in return for a community based sentence. It also will provide information to the court as to how well this defendant will be cooperative and willing to accept supervision. If the defendant successfully completes interim supervision, he or she will be sentenced to a term of probation. If the defendant does not adhere to the conditions of interim supervision, incarceration is recommended. Interim Supervision is a program which is increasing in its use by the court system as it provides a further alternative for the court.

The above programs demonstrate a commitment by Onondaga County to provide real alternatives to incarceration and lasting services to defendants and to provide a thoughtful, responsive Criminal Justice System.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1989
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	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/89	112	70	182
Cases Added During 1989	83	56	139
Transfer From Other Jurisdiction	7	1	8
Transfers From Other County PO's	35	36	71
Total Received This Year	<u>125</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>218</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	237	163	400
Completed Maximum Expiration	-	3	3
Completed-Discharged Improved	11	15	26
Completed-Discharged Unimproved	2	3	5
Revoked	56	39	95
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	6	2	8
Closed Due to Death/Other	1	1	2
Transferred to Other County PO's	72	51	123
Total Passed	<u>148</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>262</u>
TOTAL CASELOAD AS OF 12/31/89	89	49	138

124 Violations of Probation were filed during the year. 47 were based on new arrests only and 77 were based on technical violations, often in conjunction with new arrests.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

The Onondaga County Electronic Home Confinement Program has been operational since November of 1987. In these two years we have become experts in the field of electronic monitoring. Criminal justice professionals from around the nation have visited our department which is considered a model for electronically monitored supervision. In October of 1989 the Director General for the Ministry of Police for the State of Israel visited Onondaga County to study our program. Additionally, our program received a 1989 National Association of Counties award.

Since the program's inception, 118 defendants have been sentenced to electronic monitoring, with 57 having successfully completed the program, 28 still being supervised and 19 having been resentenced to a period of incarceration following a Violation of Probation. Of these 19, three were given additional time in the Electronic Home Confinement Program following entry into inpatient treatment.

The electronic portion of this program is controlled by a system which monitors individuals by way of radio frequency and voice verification. When placed on this program by a sentencing judge, a radio frequency transmitter is strapped to the ankle of the individual and a receiving unit/mini computer is placed in the individual's home. In order to maintain this signal, the individual must remain within 100 feet of the receiving unit. If the individual strays outside the 100 foot limit, the signal is broken and a violation notification is automatically sent to the central computer stationed at the Probation Department. As a backup, and to insure that the signal has not been broken by other means, such as sun spots, excessive heat or other naturally occurring phenomena, said signal breakage also elicits a voice test from the receiving unit in the home. Each test is compared to a prior voice print mapped digitally at the time the individual is placed on the EHC program. Thus, a dual system of verification insures that each violation is verified.

Although all electronic equipment currently utilized in this program is on the cutting edge of technology, also critical to the success of this program is a strong supervision component. This is crucial to insure that individuals sentenced to the EHC program do not continue their criminal activity and/or destructive behavior in the confines of their own homes. The program could never be a success if offenders continued to drink alcoholic beverages, ingest drugs or sell drugs from the privacy of their own homes.

All EHC participants are intensively supervised during their entire period of Electronic Home Confinement. Individuals are visited in their homes at least four and as many as seven times per week by their probation officers. These visits are always unannounced and randomly timed. Probation officers work varying shifts with an emphasis on nights and weekends, thus covering the most common period of time in which most crime occurs. In a ten day work

period, at least six shifts are between the hours of 4:00 p.m. to midnight. As in all probation supervision, attention is paid to ameliorate those conditions which allow the probationer to become involved in legal difficulties in the first place. All individuals sentenced to the EHC program are required to hold full-time employment or perform 40 hours of community service each week. Additionally, individuals are almost always involved in some type of formal rehabilitation program. This often consists of AA or NA participation or drug and alcohol after-care. All EHC participants must be involved in some type of activity. No one is allowed to say home idle.

Participants in the EHC program are selected during the presentence investigation phase of the court process or following a Violation of Probation after having been previously sentenced to supervision. Requirements are that they be: jail-bound, non-violent offenders, residents of Onondaga County, have a stable residence and be willing to participate in the program. Any jail-bound probation eligible defendant who meets these criteria may be eligible for the program, including those who are plea bargained for shock probation.

The initial 26 months of the EHC program have been extremely successful for the Onondaga County Probation Department. A number of individuals have been supervised who would have ordinarily gone to the correctional facility in Jamesville. These persons have supported their families, paid taxes in the community and bought goods and services from area providers. Additionally and of greater importance, they have participated in local treatment programs with the goal of addressing those problems which initially brought them to the Criminal Justice System.

<p>ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT STATISTICS 1989</p>
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Carried frm previous year	21
Received during 1989	<u>50</u>
Satisfactorily completed program	<u>27</u>
<u>Terminated from program:</u>	
Resentenced to incarceration	6
Removed from EHC by Judges Decision	<u>5</u>
Absconders from EHC	<u>2</u>
Total terminated	13
Remaing at end of year	<u>31</u>

(Total supervised throughout program -
including those currently on: 118)

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED UNITS

The Probation Department, through its DWI Units, is proud to be part of the County's efforts to curtail driving while intoxicated offenses and make this community's highways a safer, healthier place to travel. On an almost daily basis our newspapers and media in general report the liabilities of alcohol and substance abuse. We hear of the startling reports of alcohol and substance abuse at the highest levels of industry and government, as well as those tragic incidents that hit close to us in our own neighborhoods.

During the 1980's, the Probation Department has become very aware of the problems caused by alcohol and substance abuse. Over the past ten years, the DWI Units have taken on a new complexion as well as grown dramatically. Just ten years ago, this agency had two probation officers who concentrated their efforts on DWI's. In 1983, the Onondaga County Probation Department joined the County in a cooperative effort involving law enforcement, prosecutors and the courts in an overall attempt to STOP-D.W.I. On June 1, 1983, through the assistance of the STOP-D.W.I. Program, the first DWI Unit was formed. This unit consisted of six probation officers and one probation supervisor. As DWI cases increased as a result of increased enforcement and prosecution, another DWI Unit was formed in August of 1988 through the assistance of STOP-D.W.I. funding (see graphs A through D that depict increased efforts in enforcement, prosecution and supervision).

DWI supervision, which accounts for approximately one-third of the total supervision population in Onondaga County, has shown a steady and significant growth since 1983 (graph A). In 1983, only 650 cases were under probation supervision in Onondaga County as opposed to 992 cases in 1989. This is an increase of almost 53% in a short six year period.

This growth rate is partially explained in terms of new cases entering the probation system. However, an even more significant factor to the growth rate is the type of offender coming under supervision from DWI.

The DWI offender of the late 1980's has changed dramatically from the type of offender seen in the earlier part of this decade. The contemporary DWI offender is oftentimes a user of some other mind altering substance such as valium, marijuana and/or cocaine. He is a multiple offender, having at least one prior conviction for driving while his ability was impaired. In at least half of the cases under supervision now, the probationer has a penal law criminal history as well as a vehicle and traffic history. This individual, by his very nature, is more difficult to treat and in need of intensive and prolonged periods of supervision.

While the data contained in graph B would suggest that the DWI crisis in Onondaga County is diminishing, the data in graph D suggests otherwise and therefore, this department is anticipating a very active upcoming year in terms of new cases entering the probation system.

Graph B depicts a decrease of 109 new cases entering the Probation Department from 1988 to 1989; graph D points out that DWI arrests in Onondaga County are up significantly. This data suggests a possible "backlog" of cases in the court system and the very real possibility of a significant increase in supervision cases in 1990.

Therefore, as cases steadily move through the courts in 1990 into the probation system, in addition to the necessary factor of prolonged supervision for offenders, the Probation Department does not anticipate any relief or significant decrease, but rather an increase of DWI offenders under supervision in the next decade.

As of this writing, the two DWI Units consist of 16 probation officers and two supervisors. The intention of the units is to maintain reduced caseloads and provide intensive supervision. Great pains are taken to monitor compliance with the conditions of probation, especially terms and conditions relating to drinking and driving. Strict enforcement of terms and conditions allows for a period of stabilization on the part of the probationer as well as community protection. During this period of stabilization, the probationer is referred to treatment which is mandatory in all cases.

Probation conditions are enforced by working non-traditional hours, late evenings, weekends and holidays. Working non-traditional hours and providing enhanced supervision has resulted in numerous occasions where probationers have been detected violating their probation. By probation officers working these hours, probationers are held strictly accountable to their court-ordered conditions of probation. During the year of 1989, probation officers detected 300 Violations of Probation while working non-traditional hours.

Probationers are randomly and frequently tested for alcohol and drug use. Probationers must submit to unannounced, random Alco Sensor testing and urine testing. With respect to urine testing, the DWI Units conducted four "urine blitzes" whereby probationers were called to report within hours to give a urine sample. The "blitzes," whereby as many as 75 probationers may be tested at a given time, are conducted early mornings, evenings and weekends.

Above and beyond the requirement that probationers report to the office, they are visited both at home and in the community. Probation officers are required to work two hours of surveillance per month so as to be assured that while probationers are in treatment and recovering they are not operating motor vehicles and placing the wellbeing of the community in jeopardy. While this surveillance effort has resulted in numerous detections of probationers operating motor vehicles, it has kept many would be

drunken drivers from the highways. During the year of 1989, 77 probationers were observed driving their automobiles, 59 were charged with Aggravated Unlicensed Operation in the Second Degree and 18 were administratively handled. As operating a motor vehicle after revoked is considered a serious offense, all probationers detected driving are returned to court for appropriate judicial review.

In conclusion, the cooperative efforts of this agency, enforcement agencies, prosecutors and courts have in a significant manner granted a degree of relief to this community in terms of curbing the DWI problem.

Our hope for 1990 is to expand our staff in an effort to lower the caseloads and thus provide the opportunity to continue to provide the close supervision and monitoring this population requires. The lower the caseload, the better we are able to fulfill our obligation to protect the community and to rehabilitate the offender.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR TWO SPECIALIZED DWI UNITS - 1989

	<u>FEL.</u>	<u>MISD.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1988	215	549	764
New cases received 1989	97	304	401
Total carried and received 1989	312	853	1165

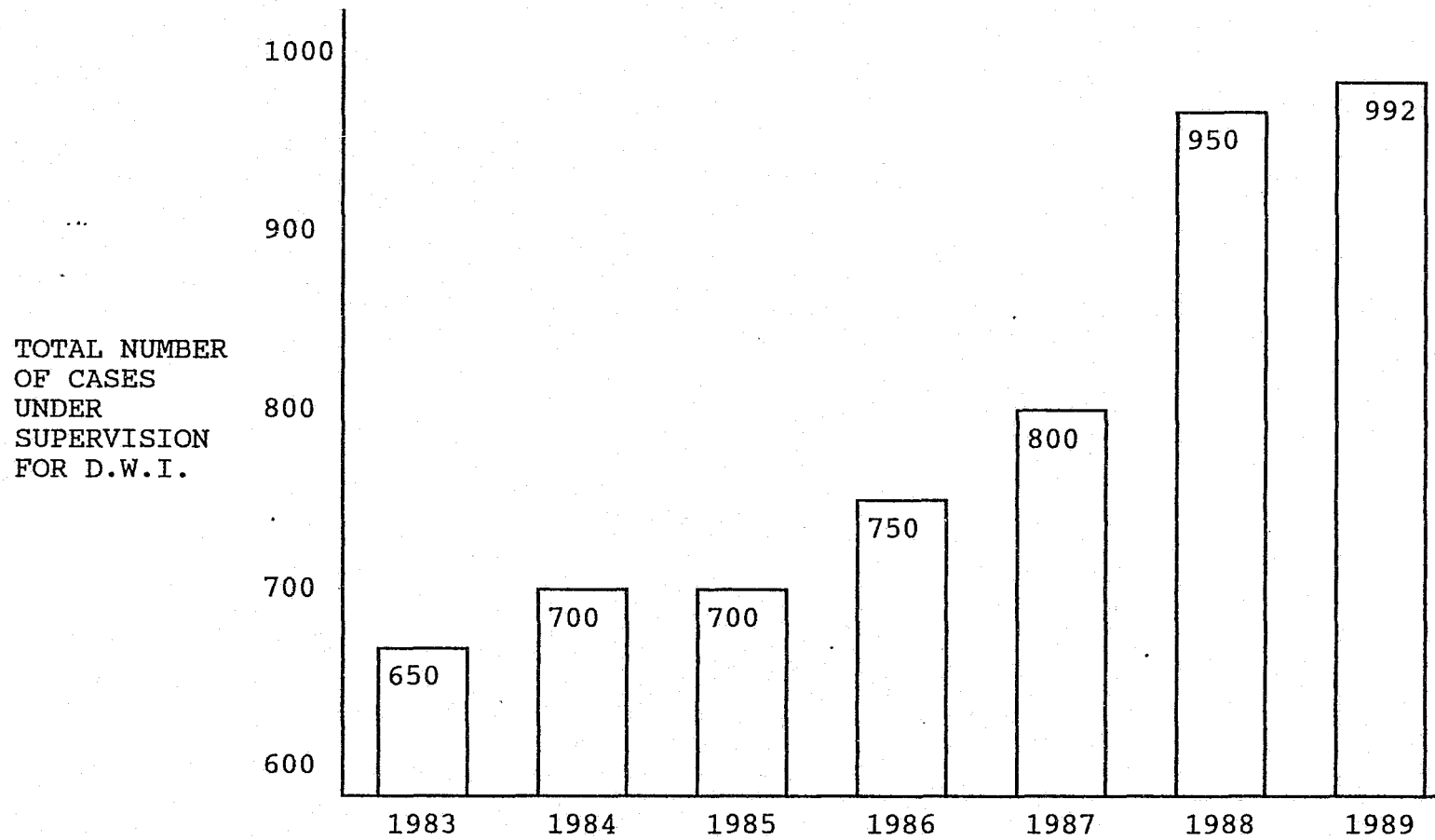
	<u>FEL.</u>	<u>MISD.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Completed:			
Maximum Expiration Date	4	42	46
Discharged Improved	7	62	69
Discharged Unimproved	5	11	16
Revoked	42	125	167
Transfer to other Jurisdiction	15	29	44
Death/Other	1	6	7
TOTAL PASSED	74	275	349
TOTAL CARRIED END OF 1989	238	578	816*

1989 VIOLATION OF PROBATION DISPOSITIONS
--

	<u>FEL.</u>	<u>MISD.</u>
Restored	46	90
Revoked:		
Incarceration	42	126
Other	3	7
Discharged	3	3
Withdrawn/Dismissed	5	18
Pending	31	123

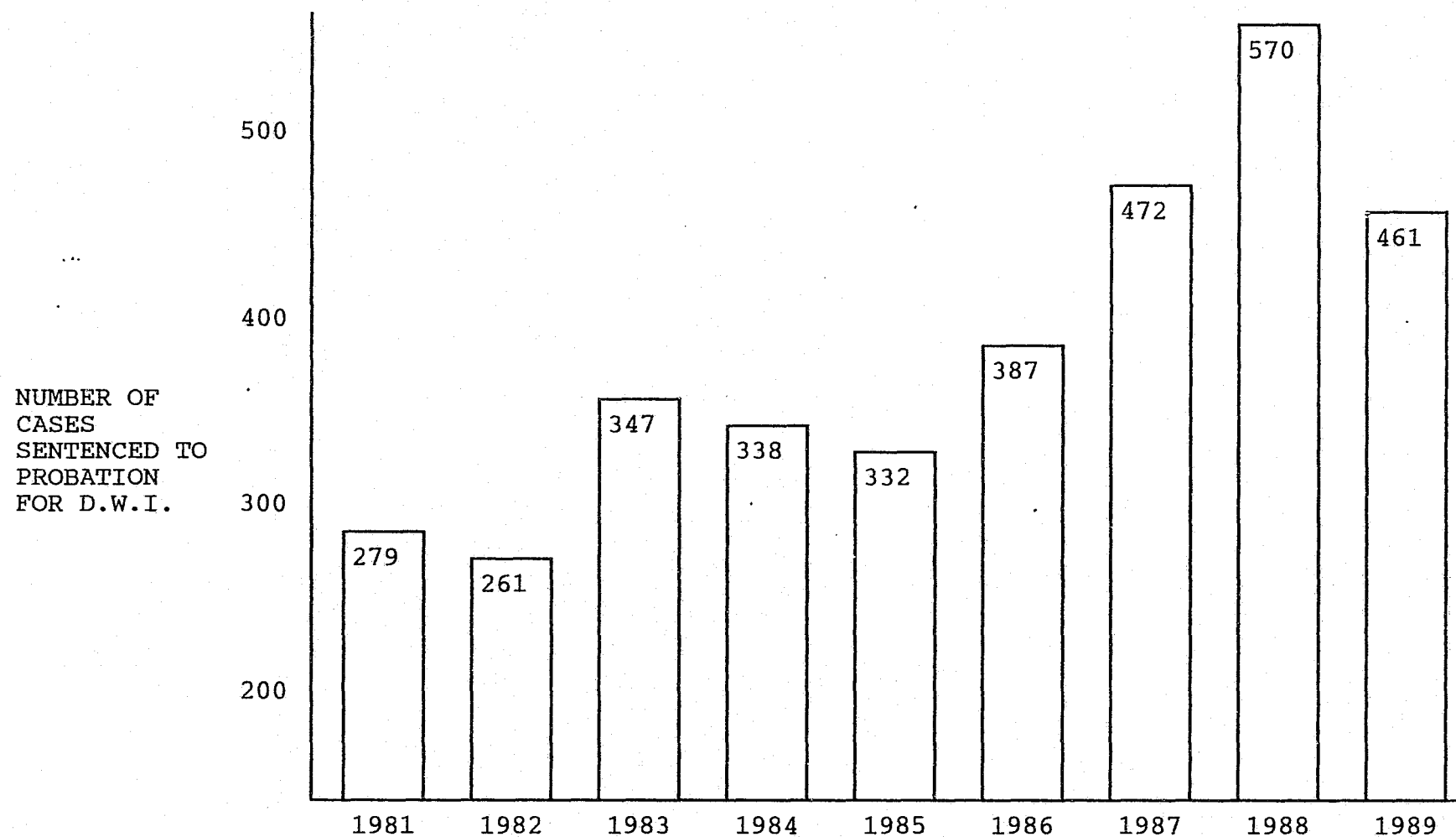
*Total reflects DWI cases in DWI Unit only. An additional 176 cases are under supervision in the general supervision teams, absconders, or cases that are transferred out but jurisdiction retained.

NUMBER OF CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR DWI - 1983-1989



"GRAPH A"

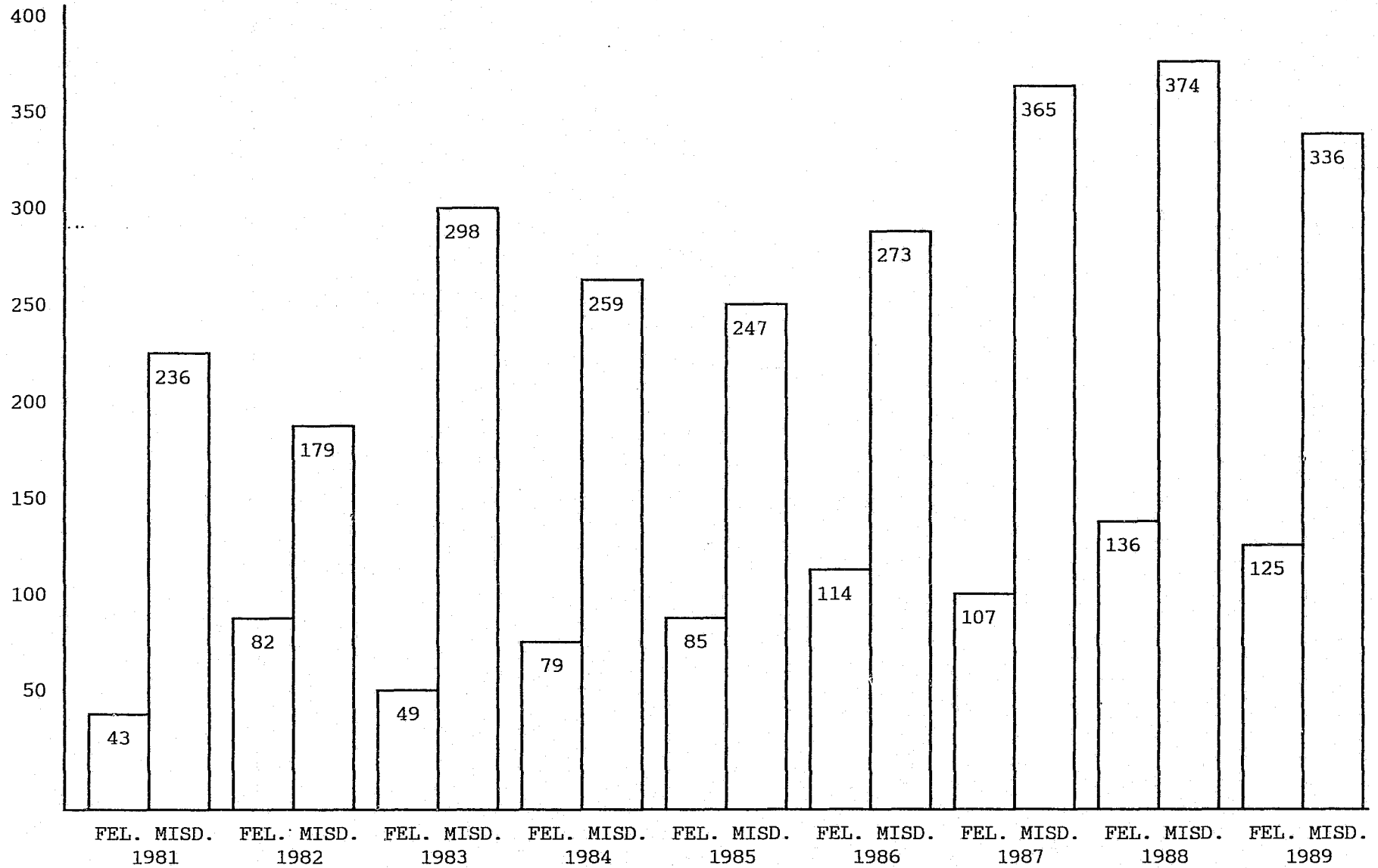
NUMBER OF CASES SENTENCED PER YEAR TO PROBATION FOR DWI - 1981-1989



Note: In 1980, 302 investigations were completed for convictions of D.W.I.
Data on number sentenced to probation is not available.

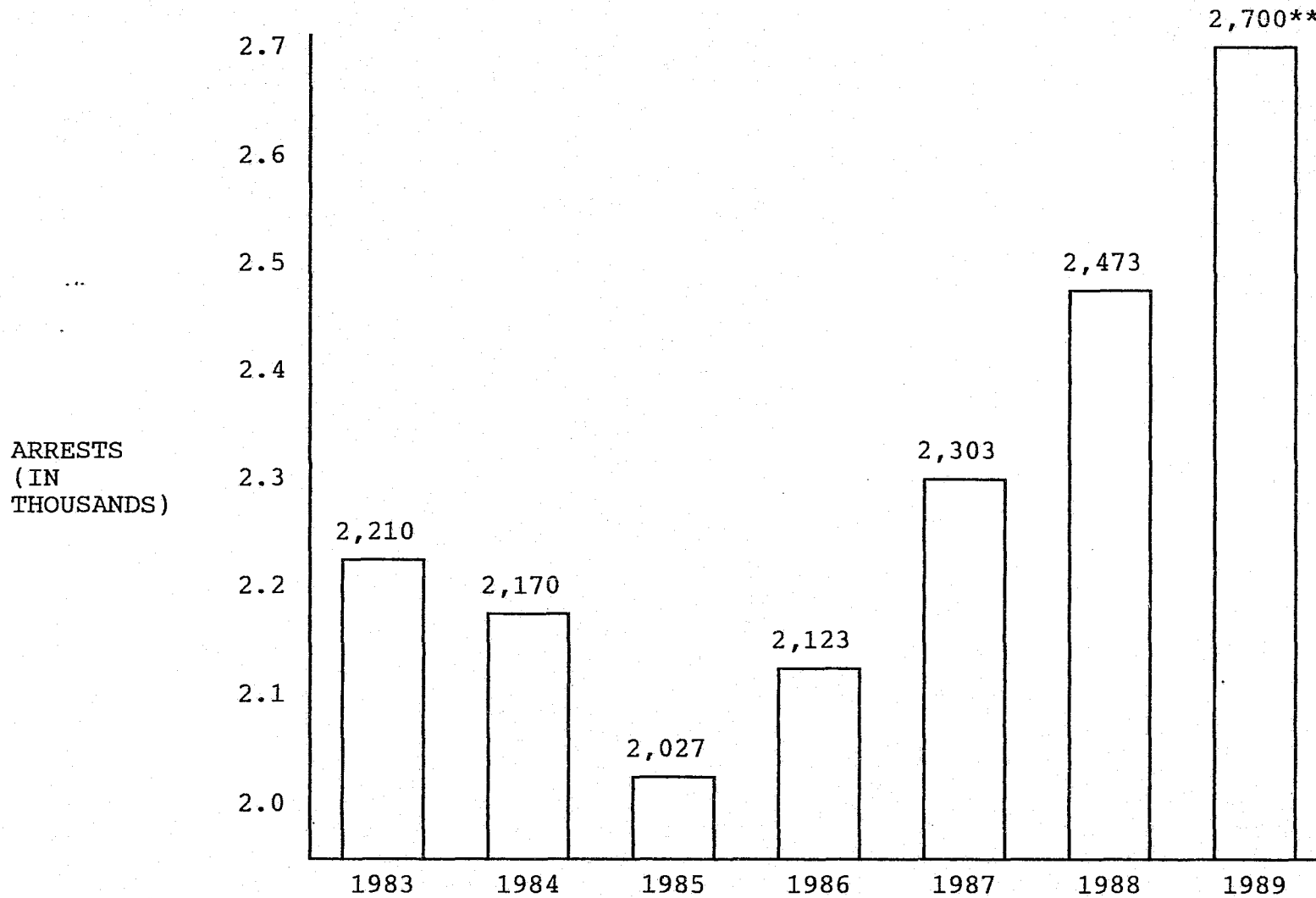
"GRAPH B"

NUMBER OF CASES SENTENCED PER YEAR TO PROBATION FOR DWI BY CLASSIFICATION - 1981-1989



"GRAPH C"

DWI ARRESTS - ONONDAGA COUNTY - 1983-1989*



*Source: Onondaga County Stop DWI Program
 **1989 figures estimated - actual figures not available at time of report

"GRAPH D"

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION PROGRAM (ATIP)

The Alternatives to Incarceration Program (ATIP) is a state-funded program through the New York 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. They also must have been identified as having an alcohol problem. If the individual has been accepted for the program, he will spend from four to six months in the residential phase of the program at the Syracuse Rescue Mission. He will receive counseling and education regarding his alcohol problem and supervision from the ATIP program officer. 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.

Currently in their fifth year of operation, ATIP staff have increasingly focussed their attention on the problems characteristic of the chronic "relapser." 76% of probation violators referred to ATIP in 1989 have been through at least one 28 day inpatient program and 42% had been through two inpatient experiences. A continuing problem after a 28 day inpatient stay has been a lack of half-way houses which would provide a safe environment rather than returning the alcoholic to the overwhelming temptations in his previous environment. In addressing this during 1989, the ATIP program has been increased to a minimum four month stay. Breathalyzers are administered twice a day and probationers are now subject to more urine tests due to an increase in funding for that purpose.

Alcoholic relapse has not been the only problem addressed as we have seen each year's operation bring with it an increase in the number of dual-addicted individuals being referred to the program. This has called for greater proficiency in treating alcoholics who are also dependent on cocaine. An inpatient cocaine treatment program (ALPHA 1) was developed at the Rescue Mission for ATIP'ers and a ten hour cocaine education program was added to the 16 hour alcohol education program at the Probation Department. Despite these efforts it has primarily been the alcoholic with a secondary diagnosis of cocaine dependency that has ultimately failed to benefit from ATIP.

It has been found that cocaine addicts, especially free-base/crack users, are extremely difficult to treat due to the much more intense periods of craving they experience corresponding with the characteristic poor impulse control. Our goal during 1990 is to develop more alternatives for the cocaine abuser within the Probation Department and utilize treatment programs within the community in a further attempt to "purify" the ATIP program, since DWI's (who are alcoholic only) continue to do well in the program.

In addition to the daily alcohol and cocaine treatment programs at the Rescue Mission, we continue to utilize the numerous counseling services available in Central New York for those individuals who appear stable enough to continue to work full time.

For those chronically unemployed, there was continued emphasis on work therapy, skilled training through OCETA and preparation for job search.

The ATIP program officer has continued to speak to various high schools and community groups in an effort to educate students about the hazards of drug abuse. Again this year we utilized various ATIP members in speaking to area high schools about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse. There were a total of eight enrollees that spoke in 21 engagements in 1989.

The following is a statistical summary of the program for 1989:

ATIP-ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION SUMMARY - 1989

Number of individuals carried from 1988	23
Number of individuals entering program during 1989	35
Number of individuals completing entire program - 1989	22
Number of individuals currently in residence	12
Number of individuals currently in Aftercare Phase	5
Number of absconders	1
Number of individuals returned to court and resentenced to incarceration	18
Number returned to court and awaiting sentence	2

WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

In May 1987, the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Volunteer Center, Inc., began a Weekend Home Confinement Program designed to meet the needs of the more chronic DWI offender and divert this segment of the probation population from an already over-burdened correctional system.

An individual sentenced to this structured program would begin his or her weekend by attending a two hour drug/alcohol education program on Friday evening. This program is conducted in the Probation Department by specially trained probation officers.

On Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. the probationers are engaged in volunteer service to this community. All volunteer work is arranged for and monitored by the Volunteer Center, Inc. Sunday mornings are spent at either an AA/NA meeting or a church service of the probationer's preference.

When not otherwise engaged in the program, probationers are to remain in their homes. Compliance to home detention is ensured by Probation staff who routinely make regular, unannounced home visits and Volunteer Center staff who make regular telephone contact with the probationers. Abstinence from alcohol and drugs is monitored by testing. The average number of sentenced weekends to this program is 16 weekends.

The Weekend Home Confinement Program offers a healthy blend of education, retribution (community service) and punishment (confinement). It has proven to be a cost effective alternative to incarceration.

Since the inception of the program, 41 individuals have successfully completed Weekend Home Confinement and in so doing, have contributed approximately 5000 hours of volunteer service to this community. Each individual is responsible for paying a \$20 fee for each weekend sentenced to the program. Since the onset of the program, \$11,050 has been collected by the Probation Department and turned over to the Volunteer Center to cover operating expenses.

<p style="text-align: center;">STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM - 1989</p>

RECOMMENDED FOR WHC DURING 1989:	66
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Sentenced to program by judges	19
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Carried over from previous year	5
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Participated in Program During 1989	24
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ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS:	24
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DISCHARGED UNSUCCESSFUL:

-Program waived:	3
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-Absconded:	1
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-Removed from program due to negative action (V.O.P.) and resentenced:	4
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<u>Total Unsuccessful Completion:</u>	8
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<u>NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS:</u>	16
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REMAINING AS OF 12/31/89:	6
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<p>VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1989 (CRIMINAL COURT)</p>
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Violations of Probation represent one of the primary tasks of probation officers in the supervision of probationers. Without recourse to Violations of Probation, safe supervision in the community and enforcement of the Order and Conditions of Probation would be immeasurably more difficult and certainly less effective.

In 1983 the department's record keeping system became fully computerized resulting in more efficient identification and processing of probation violators. Direct computer links with state and national law enforcement computer systems including the New York State Probation Registrant System and the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN) have provided immediate notification and detailed information regarding probationer rearrests.

Additionally and possibly most significantly, during the early 1980's the Probation Department implemented a comprehensive rearrest/misconduct procedure consistent with new rules and regulations promulgated by the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. The new procedure effectively resulted in a higher degree of accountability for probationers relative to compliance with their Order and Conditions of Probation.

Any rearrest or serious breach of the Order and Conditions of Probation (i.e. failure to pay restitution, abuse of drugs, failure to seek treatment, etc.) must be conferenced among the probation officer, the supervisor and principal probation officer and a written report known as a "Uniform Court Report" is forwarded to the court that sentenced the individual to probation. During the probation conferences, possible courses of action to be taken in each case are reviewed and typically there is discussion regarding the specific plan of treatment for the probationer in the future.

When a court report is accompanied by written allegations of a Violation of Probation, the court is formally brought into the decision-making process and the probationer is held legally accountable for his/her alleged actions.

The 1178 Violations of Probation filed in 1989 represent a 35% increase over the 1988 figure of 875. The increase in Violations of Probation is disproportionately higher than the 7% increase in the number of all cases supervised during 1989 which increased from 4354 cases in 1988 to 4670 cases in 1989.

The increase in violations for 1989 was predicted in the 1988 annual report based largely on the increase in cocaine use among probationers that was witnessed in 1988 and particularly during the last quarter of 1988. This factor and its anticipated continuation during 1989 combined with the fact that the department continued to

receive higher risk probationers due to jail overcrowding and increased emphasis on Alternatives to Incarceration, contributed mightily to the increased filing of Violations of Probation.

Cocaine abusers have proven to be the most difficult, resistant and frustrating category of probationers to reach. The use of cocaine by probationers and their concomitant involvement in criminal activity to support their habits has occurred all too frequently despite mandated treatment through outpatient individual and group therapy, inpatient residential treatment, half-way house programs, 12-step programs and educational programs.

When substance abusers are violated, the Probation Department typically recommends "treatment or jail." During the past two years, a disturbing phenomenon has arisen almost exclusively among cocaine abusers in which, when given the choice between jail and treatment, they have frequently chosen jail, especially if the sentence is to be at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility.

46% or 514 of the violations disposed of by the courts in 1989 were either restored to probation or discharged. Most of those discharge cases (28) occurred after restitution balances were paid in full. In several cases restitution balances were deferred by the courts due to illness and/or indigency by the probationer.

It should be noted that the vast majority of probationers who are restored to probation supervision following a violation process successfully complete their probation sentences.

596 or almost 54% of the violations disposed of by the courts in 1989 resulted in revocations of probation and resentences to a term of incarceration or time served.

State prison sentences were the result in eleven cases or just under 2% of the revocations. Most of the state prison sentences involved new felony convictions as well as convictions on the Violations of Probation.

538 cases or 90% of the revocations resulted in varying sentences of up to twelve months maximum at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility.

The decade of the 1980's demonstrated a 383% increase in Violations of Probation filed from 244 in 1980 to 1,178 in 1989.

This increase is disproportionately higher than the 95% increase in the total number of cases supervised during the same time period.

As noted previously, several factors would appear to have influenced the increase in the number of Violations of Probation including an increase in cocaine abuse and accompanying recidivism among probationers, increasing numbers of high risk, multi-problem individuals being sentenced to probation due in part to prison overcrowding and the inception of several programs specifically designed to supervise jail bound individuals in the community.

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1989 (CRIMINAL COURT)
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Carried from 1988	517
Filed during year	1174
Disposed of during year	1110
Pending or no disposition reported by court	581

DISPOSITIONS

<u>PROBATION REVOKED:</u>	<u>596</u>
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State Prison	11
OCCF - Straight Time	509
OCCF - Intermittent Time	29
Time Served/Other Revocations	47

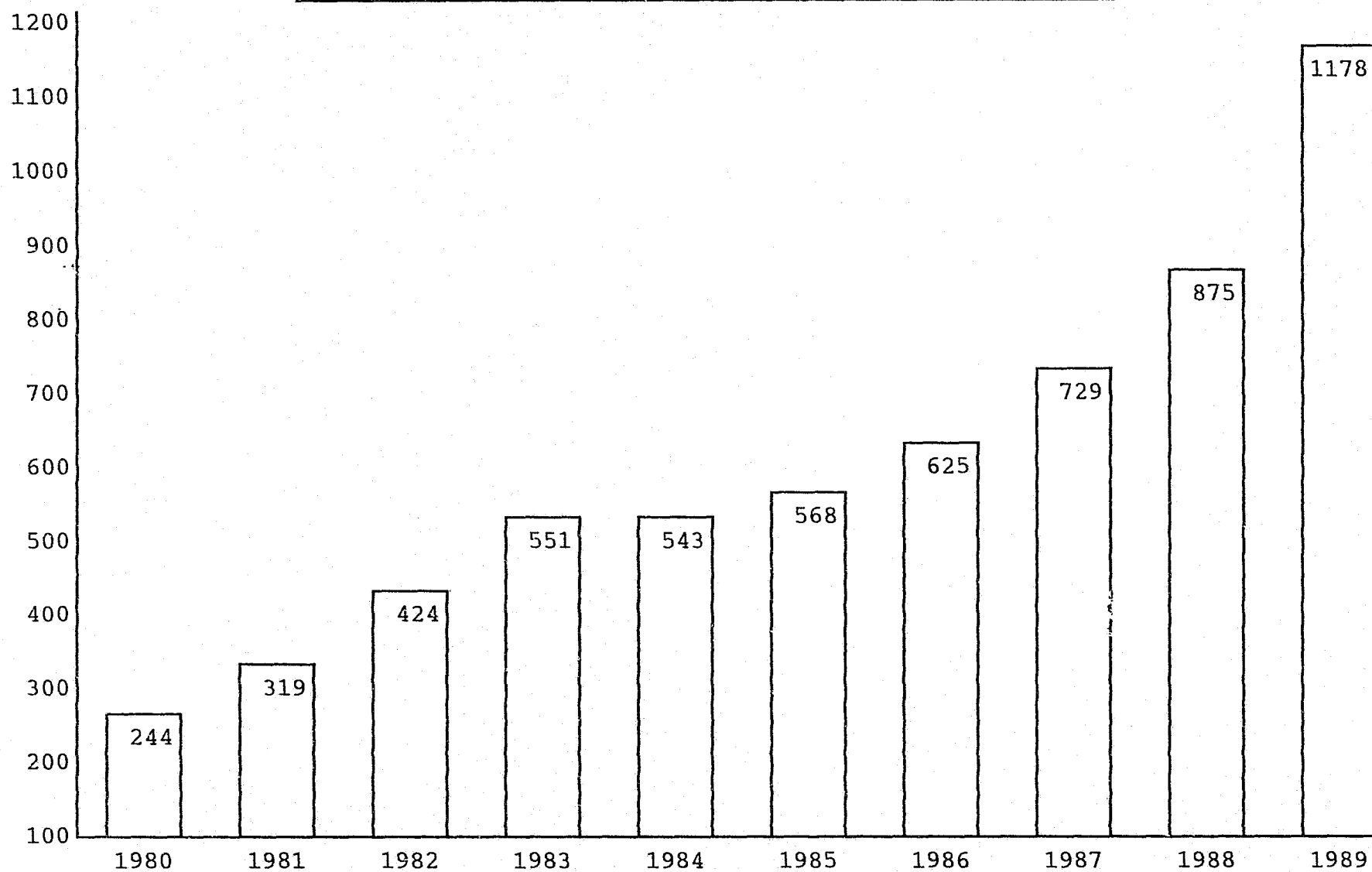
<u>CONTINUED ON PROBATION:</u>	<u>514</u>
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Violation Sustained - Reinstated	363
Violation Sustained - Shock Probation	22
Violation Withdrawn or Dismissed	79
Electronic Home Confinement	22

<u>DISCHARGED BY COURT:</u>	<u>28</u>
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<u>ABSCONDERS THIS YEAR:</u>	<u>52</u>
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VIOLETIONS OF PROBATION - TEN YEAR CHART - 1980-1989
(CRIMINAL COURT)



CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM

Effective May 1, 1989, Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1989 was signed, thus amending the Penal Law, Executive Law and Correction Law to transfer release and supervision responsibilities for inmates serving definite sentences in local correctional facilities from the Division of Parole to local county probation departments.

Local probation departments now have the responsibility for investigating requests, making recommendations and supervising those conditionally released.

A local Conditional Release Commission consisting of six commissioners appointed by County Executive Nicholas Pirro now has the responsibility for making release determinations. The commissioners are:

Edward J. Hanley, Chairman
John C. Harmon
Warren Darby
Edmund J. Gendzielewski
Jerome P. Gilbert
Mary C. Winter

APPLICATION AND INVESTIGATION PROCESS

In July of 1989, the Probation Department began to investigate those persons applying for early release from OCCF through the Conditional Release Program.

At the time of booking at the facility, the inmate is given an application and booklet explaining the program. Initially, those inmates who have applied for release undergo a screening process to determine actual eligibility according to the law. An inmate must have received a definite sentence and have served at least 30 days before being eligible for release.

In our first year, which began July 1, 1989, we received 137 applications.

Forty-six applications were processed no further due to the following reasons:

1. Not eligible under law.
2. Reapplications which called for only an update.
3. Withdrawal.

(Many offenders lose interest when they learn that under the law they must serve one full year under community supervision. Should they be violated and returned to the facility, they must serve the remainder of their sentence with no time off for the period spent under community supervision. This has an impact on individuals who have only a few weeks or months left to serve in the facility.)

Ninety-one full release investigations were assigned. The purpose of these investigations is to provide the Conditional Release Commission with accurate and reliable information in order to make informed decisions regarding release of a particular inmate.

SUPERVISION

After due deliberation, seven individuals were granted conditional release by the Commission.

All conditional release probationers are intensively supervised by the department. Specific conditions of probation are tailored to meet the needs of each individual as well as to provide protection to the community.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM
7/1/89 - 12/31/89

Applications for Conditional Release received	137
Applications screened out	46
Investigations assigned	91
Investigations completed	81
Recommended for release	8
Released by Conditional Release Commission	7
Cases received from N.Y.S. Parole on 7/1/89	19
Completed maximum expiration	6
Transfer to other jurisdictions	1
Violation of Conditional Release filed	4
Revoked - Returned to OCCF	4
Cases on Conditional Release as of 1/1/90	15

SERVICES TO FAMILY COURTS

REPORT OF THE INTAKE UNIT

Probation Intake is defined as a case review by probation staff to determine eligibility and suitability for adjustment services, diversion programming (including referral to community agencies), 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, except for Persons In Need of Supervision where it is required that Probation review for eligibility and suitability prior to initiating a petition.

The bulk of Intake's workload consists of Juvenile Delinquency (JD), PINS, family offenses, spousal support, and modifications of support orders.

Over the past decade the JD complaints have been on a "roller coaster" type of movement, hitting a high in 1981 (1608), a low in 1984 (956) and rebounding to 1507 in 1989. The trend in the last three years has been a steady increase. The Person In Need of Supervision (PINS) cases have remained a little more stable over the past decade: a high in 1982 (902), a low in 1986 (748), and currently at 846.

Support cases began the decade with 1363 cases, hit a high in 1983 (1792) and ended 1989 at 1567.

Family offense cases were steady for the first five years of the 1980's, increased for two years, dropped in 1987, and then increased again. The nationwide attention currently being given to domestic violence will help us to deal with these cases more effectively in both the criminal and family courts.

Based upon the assessed needs of the individual and/or their family, a wide variety of community resources are utilized to help resolve these problem areas. Community service and restitution to the victim play an important role in our adjustment of JD cases.

On June 1, 1989, two teams were formed to work under the umbrella of Intake: a PINS Diversion Unit to deal solely with PINS cases and a General Intake Unit to deal with all other types of Intake cases. The PINS Unit will be discussed in another part of this report. The Intake Unit consists of a supervisor and five probation officers. A senior probation officer assigned to the unit is currently responsible for conducting the preliminary review on PINS cases to determine their eligibility and suitability for adjustment services.

January 1, 1989 saw the dawning of the computer age for Intake. As with any new program, adjustments have been made throughout the initial period of utilization as staff learned how to use the computer and what data we needed and didn't need. Through the cooperation and patience of the County Data Processing Department and various probation staff we have been able to make the system efficient and beneficial. As 1989 was coming to a close, we began compiling an Intake computer manual as a guide and training tool for staff. It should be completed in early 1990.

Numerous meetings were held during 1989 in an effort to develop better and more efficient inter-relationships with other county agencies and community resources. Especially through the development of the PINS Diversion Program, Probation has been able to develop a realistic working relationship with several other resources for the benefit of our clients. Each probation officer has been assigned to act as a liaison with various middle schools and high schools in the Syracuse City School District.

The domestic violence issue is drawing nationwide attention and is strongly being attacked locally. The Domestic Violence Coalition, a local group representing all segments of the community, is actively researching this issue, setting goals, and making recommendations. Several Probation staff members are involved in this group. Probation Intake will be strongly affected by the results of this new awareness and new approaches in 1990 and the decade to follow. We anticipate an increase in the number of family offense petitions being filed, information calls, and possibly supervision as judges sentence more individuals for this crime. We are looking (depending upon funding) at the possibility of developing a special domestic violence unit to deal with this societal problem. Specially trained probation officers would supervise sentenced batterers in an effort to hold them accountable and rehabilitate them. The goal of Family Court in family offense matters is " . . . to stop the violence, end the family disruption and obtain protection." Given the resources, the Probation Intake Unit can help achieve this goal through our expertise in supervision.

The new year will see a physical renovation of Intake's facilities, the addition of more computer terminals to more quickly and efficiently serve the public, and more community contacts. 1990 will be a year of movement and improvement for Intake services.

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Aggravated Harassment	10
Arrest, Resisting	5
Arson	4
Assault	109
Attempted Arson	1
Attempted Burglary	4
Attempted Grand Larceny	1
Attempted Petit Larceny	2
Attempted Robbery	3
Burglary	245
Criminal Impersonation	2
Criminal Mischief	143
Criminal Nuisance	1
Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	10
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	1
Criminal Possession Marijuana	3
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	66
Criminal Possession Weapon	23
Criminal Sale Marijuana	1
Criminal Tampering	2
Criminal Trespass	72
Endangering Welfare Child	2
Escape	1
Falsely Reporting Incident	7
Family Offense	1
Forgery	3
Grand Larceny	25
Harassment	5
Menacing	21
OGA	2
Petit Larceny	506
Possession Burglar Tools	2
Possession Fireworks	1
Public Lewdness	3
Rape	6
Reckless Endangerment	23
Reckless Endang. Property	3
Robbery	31
Sexual Abuse	29
Sexual Misconduct	1
Sodomy	8
UUMV	104
Unlawful Imprisonment	1
Unlawful Possession Noxious Material	2
Unlawful Possession of a Weapon <16	9
Violation Order of Disposition	3

JD TOTAL

1507

Probation Intake arranged for the voluntary payment of restitution in the amount of \$15,690.72 during 1989. This is an increase of \$11,645.04 over 1988.

OTHER

Application for Detention	1	
Marriage	2	
Notice of Motion	1	
Restoration	23	
Return from Court for Service	<u>2</u>	
OTHER TOTAL		29
TOTAL COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES (Excluding Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS))		1536
Juvenile ACD Monitoring Cases Received in 1989:		24

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS - ADULT

Article of Family Court Act

Article 4 - Support matters 1567

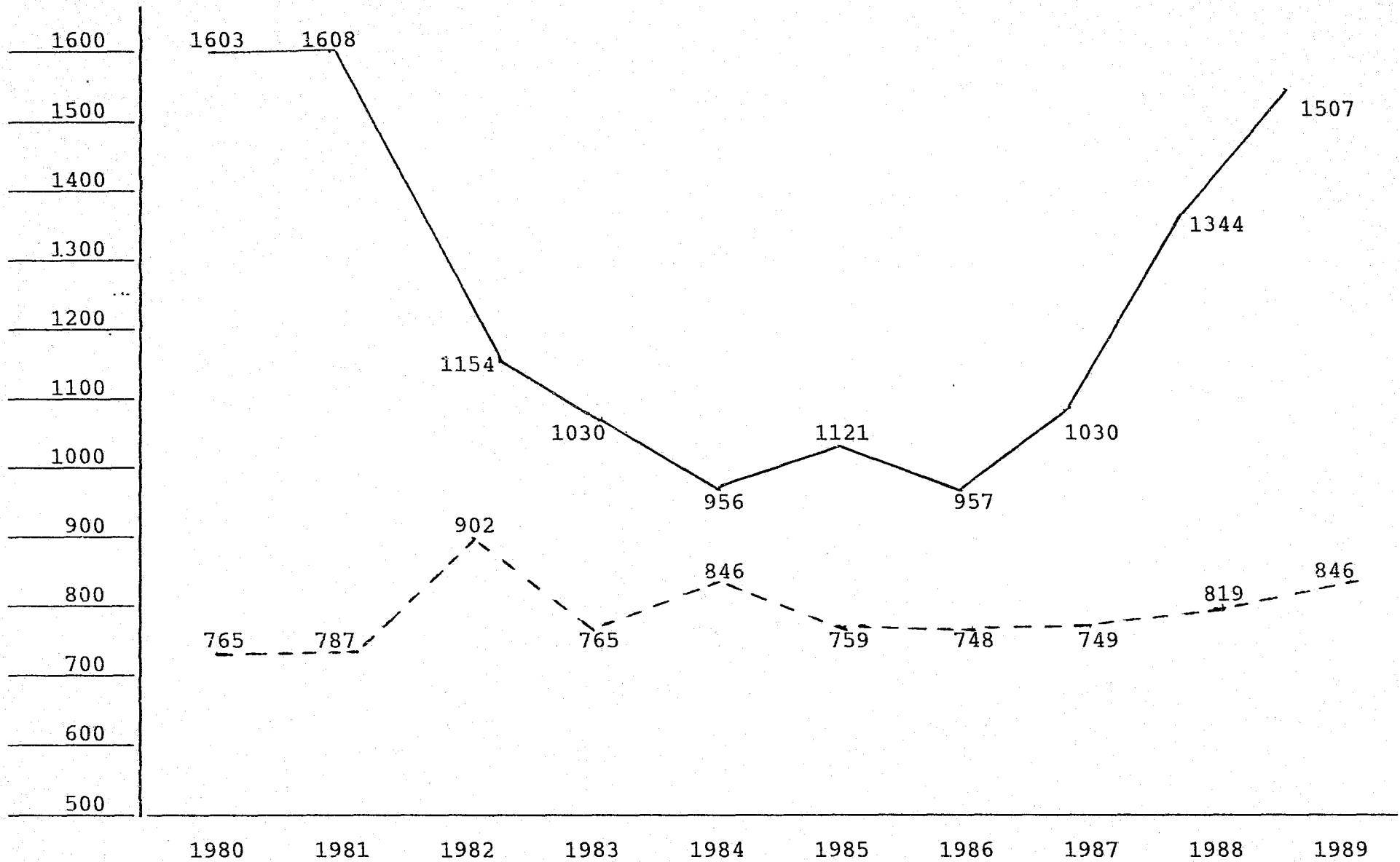
Article 8 - Family Offense:

1) Family Offense	1357	
2) FO Modifications	46	
3) Viol. Order of Prot.	104	<u>1507</u>
TOTAL		3074

TERMINATION OF INTAKE CASES

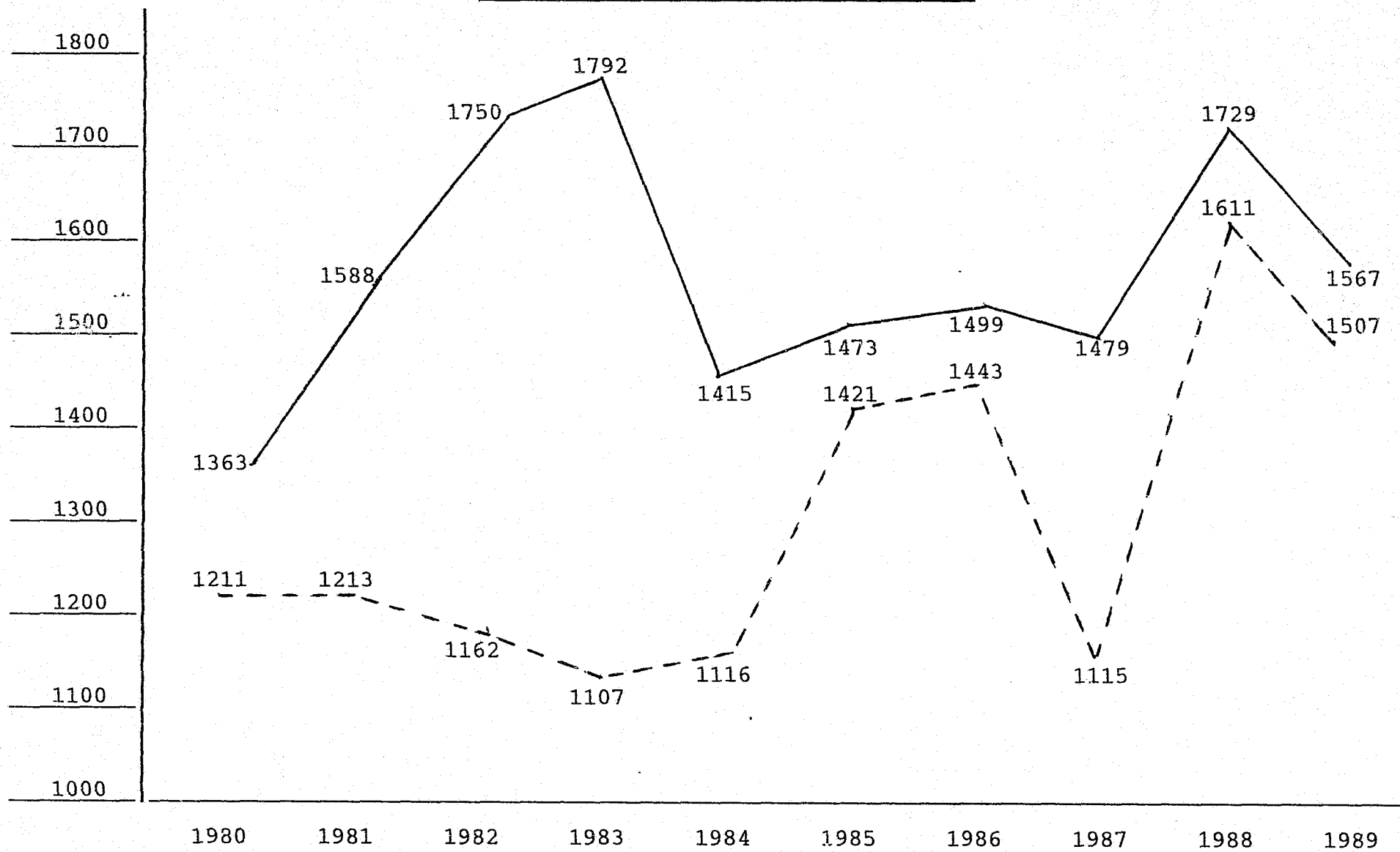
	JD	SUPPORT	FAMILY OFFENSE	COMBINED TOTALS
Adjusted	482		15	497
Terminated, Matter Not Pursued & Not Referred for Petition		112	101	213
Referred for Petition Immediately	564	608	1117	2289
Terminated Without Adjustment & Referred for Petition	368	3	23	394
SUBTOTALS	1414	723	1256	3393
Adult & Juvenile Cases Provided With Information Only				408
TOTAL INTAKE CASES CLOSED (Excluding PINS)				3801

PINS AND DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS



KEY: JD: — PINS: ---

FAMILY OFFENSE AND SUPPORT CASES



KEY: SUPPORT: — FAMILY OFFENSE: ---

PINS ADJUSTMENT SERVICES

After four years of intensive planning by Probation in conjunction with other county agencies, Onondaga County received final approval of their plan in early 1989. The approval of Onondaga County's PINS Adjustment Services plan permits utilization of new statutory requirements (Section 735 of the Family Court Act) for providing Intake adjustment services. In addition Onondaga County has received state incentive funds for implementing the county plan for PINS Diversion.

The PINS Adjustment Services Program became fully operational in July, 1989. The Onondaga County Probation Department serves as the lead agency for this program which is operated in conjunction with the Departments of Mental Health, Social Services, the Youth Bureau and private community agencies and services. The program consists of two units, under the management of a probation supervisor.

The first unit consists of four probation officers and two probation assistants who provide direct Intake adjustment services as well as acting as case managers for developing, implementing, and coordinating and monitoring individual case services. In addition that unit is responsible for conducting baseline assessments for all cases referred.

The second unit is an inter-agency, inter-disciplinary unit with staff providing in-depth assessments for PINS youth and their families in the areas of education, substance abuse and mental health. The program also incorporates service agreements with existing community resources to provide assessments and services in the areas of health, employment and mediation.

The Intake Adjustment Services Unit works along with the In-Depth Assessment Unit in identifying service areas and needs and in making appropriate and expedient referrals to community resources. In addition, a DSS senior caseworker is assigned to determine eligibility and expedite Preventive and other social services. Other members of the In-Depth Assessment Unit include three mental health workers from St. Joseph's-Probation Consultation Services who are available to do assessments for youth and families as well as offering a brief therapy model, the availability of a substance abuse counselor from Crouse Irving Memorial Substance Abuse Services, and an educational coordinator from the Youth Bureau. In 1990 all services will be physically located within the Probation Department.

The significant statutory changes which are currently incorporated in providing adjustment services now require that cases be reviewed by the probation service to determine eligibility and suitability for adjustment services prior to the filing of a petition in Family Court. If a case is found to be eligible and suitable for adjustment services, services must be attempted prior to a petition being filed by court. In addition, the time has been extended from

60 to 90 days with the potential of court approved extension up to 180 days. In addition, it is required that an assessment be completed for families referred within 30 days. These assessments are done at no charge to the client and are utilized to develop an ongoing case plan to resolve the complaint. In addition, a petition report is now required to accompany any petition filed with Family Court to indicate to the court what efforts have been undertaken for adjustment services as well as why a case was unable to be successfully adjusted.

The program has set ambitious goals including improved, accessible and expedient services to PINS youth and their families, data collection to assist in county-wide planning for services and resources, and to have the involved agencies in the community utilize their combined resources to develop and implement a workable service plan for the family.

Prior to implementation significant time was spent in community education and orientation. This has continued to be an ongoing need as the program begins its early phases of implementation. In addition, continued effort will continue in coordinating the necessary services from those involved agencies and from the community in order to provide sufficient and necessary services without the necessity for court involvement. Participation in PINS adjustment services continues to be voluntary.

Statistical information for the first six months of the program indicates that of the total PINS referrals received from Probation Intake, 81% were eligible and suitable for adjustment services. 19% of the cases were referred immediately to petition. The majority of these cases reflect that the child was missing at the time of the allegations being made to Probation Intake and a referral was made to court because we were unable to locate the child. Of those cases, 23% were referred back from Family Court at the time of the initial court appearance to attempt adjustment services.

At the end of December, 1989, almost 50% of the total number of cases referred remained open with PINS Adjustment Services. Closed cases were terminated as follows: 18½% ultimately ended without adjustment and were referred to petition; 15½% of the cases were adjusted by Probation Adjustment Services and 16% were terminated without adjustment of the complaint due to the complaint not being pursued or withdrawn. Specific statistical data will follow.

Based on the large number of cases which remain open and the short time the program has been in operation, more data will need to be compiled before it will be significant for ongoing planning or evaluation of the program's success.

PINS Diversion will remain a challenge for 1990. Continued efforts will be focused on coordinating services, particularly among county agencies, and community education. It is hoped and anticipated that there will be additional new services added to assist in the success of this program in 1990 including a component for some respite care.

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION COMPLAINTS - 1989
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PINS cases carried from 1988:	90
Truant:	233
Ungovernable:	613
PINS Total:	846

TERMINATION STATUS OF TOTAL PINS CASES CLOSED IN 1989

Adjusted:	226
Terminated, not adjusted, matter not pursued or complaint withdrawn:	177
Referred to petition immediately:	209
Terminated without adjustment and referred for petition:	201

Total PINS cases closed in 1989:	813
PINS cases remaining at the end of the year:	123

PINS COMPLAINTS RECEIVED - JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1989

PINS cases carried from 1988:	90
PINS Complaints received January 1 - June 30, 1989:	511
Termination of PINS Complaints:	
Adjusted:	171
Terminated, not adjusted, matter not pursued or complaint withdrawn:	130
Referred for petition immediately:	145
Terminated without adjustment and referred to petition:	155
Total cases closed with complaints prior to July 1, 1989:	601

PINS COMPLAINTS RECEIVED - JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1989
--

Total complaints received by Probation Intake:	335
Cases closed by Probation Intake:	
Referred for petition immediately by Probation Intake:	64
Closed by Probation Intake without referral to PINS Adjustment Services Unit:	18
Total PINS cases closed by Probation Intake:	82

New cases referred by Probation Intake to PINS Adjustment Services Unit:	253
Cases closed by PINS Adjustment Services Unit:	
Adjusted:	41
Terminated without adjustment, matter not pursued or complaint withdrawn:	43
Terminated without adjustment and referred to petition:	46

Total cases closed:	130
Pending as of December 31, 1989:	123

<p style="text-align: center;">CASES RETURNED FROM COURT FOR ATTEMPTS AT ADJUSTMENT SERVICES - JULY TO DECEMBER, 1989</p>

Total:	15
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Closings:

Referred back to court immediately:	2
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Terminated, matter not pursued, not referred back to court:

Adjusted:

Terminated without adjustment and referred back to court:	1
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Total Closed:	3
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Pending:	12
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<p style="text-align: center;">TOTAL CASES REFERRED FOR PINS ADJUSTMENT SERVICES</p>
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Total cases referred for Adjustment Services:	268
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Total cases closed:	133
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Total cases pending:	135
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FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS

Requests from Family Court for investigations continue to comprise a significant percentage of the total workload of the investigation units. Investigators complete investigations on a myriad of topics including custody, visitation, abuse, neglect, family offense, application for marriages, support, Violation of Order of Disposition, PINS Truancy, PINS Ungovernable, Juvenile Delinquency, adoptions and home studies. Each one of these types of investigations demands a certain expertise and skill utilization on the investigator's part. Family Court cases are quite often sensitive and it is not unusual that their focus is with families in crises. These types of investigations consume a great deal of time and effort on an investigator's part and demand differing types of analyses, decisions, and recommendations. In addition, it is not unusual that the number of contacts with agencies and family members may be significantly higher in these kinds of cases than in the criminal court investigations. Although the information compiled for the report is similar in nature to that of a presentence report, the underlying interview and the perspective in which the situation is viewed is much different. In the majority of the Family Court cases, we must keep the basic objective in mind, that of best interest of the child, first and foremost.

The statistics over the past ten years reflect a significant increase in the number of Family Court investigations. The most significant increases seem to be in the area of custody/visitation investigations and abuse/neglect investigations. It is felt that the tendency within the community regarding awareness in abuse and neglect situations has resulted in a similar increase in awareness with the courts and therefore our involvement increases also. The number of these types of investigations has increased five-fold in the past ten years and from all appearances it would seem appropriate to conclude that the number of cases will continue to escalate into the 1990's.

Also in keeping with the current trends in the community, the Probation Department's involvement in support and violation of support cases has significantly increased. This is also an area where it seems appropriate to assume that the numbers of these cases will continue to rise.

In 1983 the Probation Department commenced its involvement with adoption investigations for Family Court. The numbers of these investigations continue to increase at a significant rate. From 1988 to 1989 there was in excess of a 50% increase in the number of adoption investigations ordered.

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1989

	<u>Support</u>	<u>Adoption</u>	<u>Custody</u>	<u>Juv. Del.</u>	<u>Des. Fel.</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>Visit.</u>	<u>Abuse Neglect</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pending Completion as of 1/1/89	-	10	15	10	-	27	8	8	4	82
Ordered during 1989	14	130	254	144*	-	207 (T-75) (U-132)	89	98	54	990
Total	14	140	269	154	-	234	97	106	58	1072
Withdrawn by Court	-	-	8	2	-	11	5	4	1	31
Completed during year	11	130	225	131	-	207	82	84	27	897
Remaining at end of year	3	10	36	21	-	16	10	18	30	144

*Charges for Juvenile Delinquency Investigations Received

Petit Larceny	31
Criminal Mischief	7
Burglary	13
Poss. Stolen Property	11
Assault	8
Criminal Trespass	14
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	10
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	14
Possession of a Weapon	4
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	3
Sexual Misconduct/Sex Abuse	5
Criminal Negligent Homicide	1
Grand Larceny	3
All Others	30

TOTAL 144

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY JUDGE - 1989

Transfer Requests	59
Buck	198
Bersani	165
McLaughlin	238
Rossi	196
Hedges	134

TOTAL 990

JUVENILE FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS IN 1989

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
ROSSI	11	2	18	5	3	4	8		9	2	2	6	3	5	8	3	1		2
BUCK	9		9			7	3	1	12	4		2	4	1	8		1		3
HEDGES	11		9	2	3	6	1		4	1		3	1	4	18	1	2		1
BERSANI	12	1	11				4		6			3	7	5	13	1	1		2
MC LAUGHLIN	3	1	8			4	4	2	2	4		4	2	3	8	2			4
TOTALS	46	4	55	7	6	21	20	3	33	11	2	18	17	18	55	7	5		12

TOTAL

Placed on Probation	143
Placed with DSS	83
Placed with DFY	25
Adj.in Cont. of Dismissal	22
Suspended Judgment	9
Conditional Discharge	7
Others	51

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION

The Onondaga County Probation Department supervised 384 Family Court cases during 1989 consisting primarily of Juvenile Delinquents (JD's) and Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS).

A Juvenile Delinquent is a youth under 16 who commits an act which would be defined as a crime if committed by an adult. Such acts can include robbery, burglary, assault, sex abuse, petit larceny, etc.

The second category of adjudication is the status offender or that of a Person In Need of Supervision. Technically, a youth adjudicated as a PINS is an individual under 16 who is ungovernable, habitually disobedient and beyond the control of his parent or guardian. This includes behavior such as truancy, running away from home and staying out all night. A PINS case may also involve a Juvenile Delinquency Petition that has been amended to a PINS.

A PINS case may be placed on probation for one year and a Juvenile Delinquent for up to two years with possible extensions of one year for each category if the court so orders.

The main purpose of Family Court supervision is to provide an individualized system for positively influencing the behavior of adjudicated youths toward acceptable, responsible behavior while assisting them to achieve personal growth. While on probation youths are required to conform to certain basic rules and regulations as contained in the Order and Conditions of Probation. These conditions usually include school attendance, refraining from illegal activities, obeying parents and keeping appointments with the probation officer. These conditions frequently include additional special conditions such as abstaining from alcohol and drugs, attendance at counseling, payment of restitution, etc.

Often behavior exhibited by the youth is a manifestation of problems existing in the family unit. Before any progress with an individual youth can be realized, it is often necessary to help resolve family problems. Intervention by the probation officer may include referrals to community agencies and individual professionals for individual, family and group counseling. The thrust of supervision is on developing and presenting alternatives to misbehavior to the probationer and family and attempting to remove or minimize obstacles to successful adjustment of the youth in the school, home and community.

In reviewing the past ten years, we note a steady increase in the number of Family Court supervision cases. In 1980, the department had 125 Family Court cases under supervision. Effective 12/31/89, there were 212 cases, a 70% increase. We have seen a steady increase in the number of violations filed as well. The Probation Department has observed that the typical juvenile on probation is much more difficult to deal with due to more long term family and

substance abuse problems. The majority of the more "workable" cases are being diverted from the system before being placed on probation. A large number of those placed on probation unfortunately cannot succeed in the home environment, requiring a violation be filed, and out of house placement ordered, which places a great financial strain upon the entire community.

The increased use of cocaine and alcohol among our probationers, family members and parent(s) has had a significant impact not only on the justice system, but on community agencies and schools as well.

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION CASELOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY 1989
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	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation As of 1/1/89	60	88	30	178
Received From This Jurisdiction	55	88	53	196
Transferred From Another Jurisdiction	9	1	-	10
Total Received During 1989	64	89	54	206
Total Carried and Received	124	177	83	384
<u>Passed From Probation:</u>				
Completed Maximum Expiration	30	57	14	101
Discharged Improved	4	5	1	10
Discharged Unimproved	4	3	1	8
Revoked	18	26	3	47
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	3	2	-	5
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Passed From Probation	59	94	19	172
TOTAL ON PROBATION AS OF 12/31/89	65	83	64	212

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

<p>ADJUDICATION AND CHARGES OF PERSON PLACED ON PROBATION BY FAMILY COURT IN 1989</p>

Person In Need of Supervision (Ungovernable)	55
Person In Need of Supervision (Truancy)	34
Violation of Custody Order	1
Violation of Support Order	45
Violation of Order of Protection	5
Family Offense	1
Violation of Visitation Order	1
Juvenile Delinquency*	64

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

Petit Larceny	16
Criminal Trespass	4
Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Abuse	5
Endangering Welfare of a Child	6
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	2
Criminal Mischief	2
Assault	5
Burglary	8
Menacing/Reckless Endangerment	2
Possession of a Weapon	4
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	7
Grand Larceny	1
Resisting Arrest	2

GRAND TOTAL	206
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SEX AND AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVED IN 1989

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	6	10	22	38	19	17	112
Female	1	2	3	12	4	9	31
<hr/>							
TOTAL	7	12	25	50	23	26	143

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1989

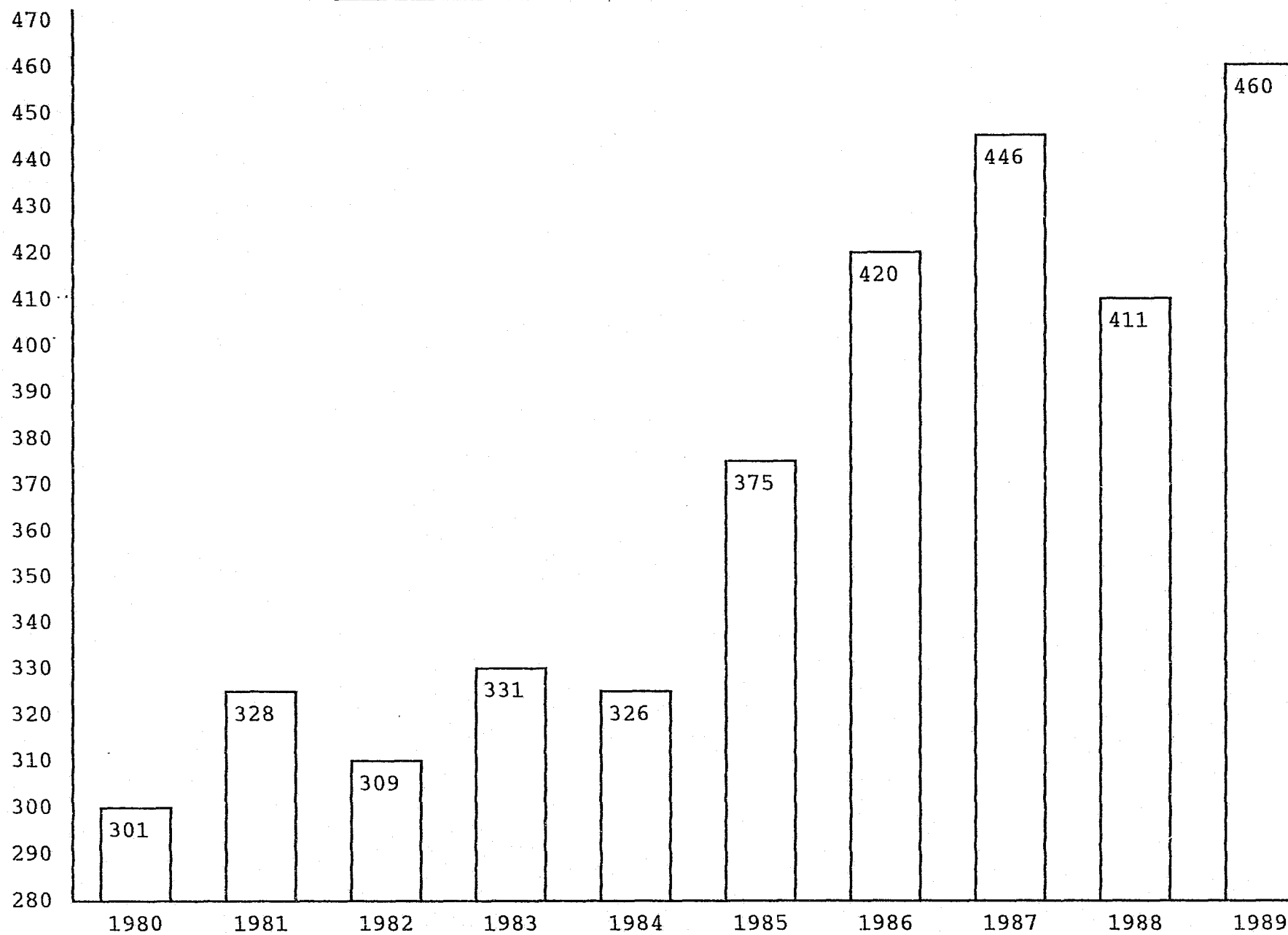
	J.D.		PINS		OTHER	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	4	7	8	14	3	3
More Than 1, Up to 2	28	8	52	12	11	-
More Than 2, Up to 3	6	2	4	-	1	-
More Than 3 years	-	1	1	-	1	-
Subtotal	38	18	65	26	16	3
Total	56		91		19	
GRAND TOTAL			<u>166</u>			

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER OF DISPOSITION (PROBATION) IN 1989
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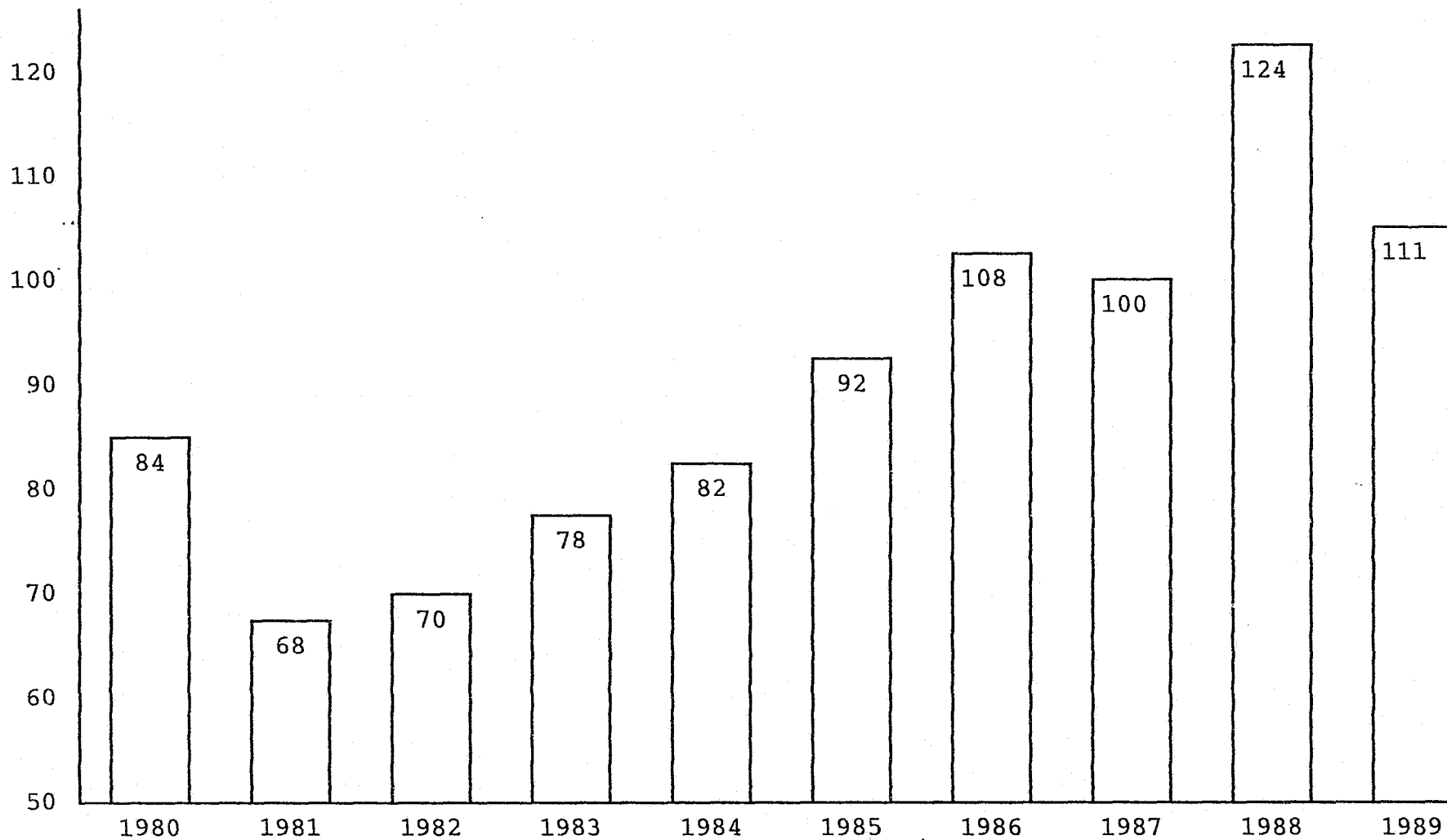
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1988	10	19	5	34
Filed During Year	25	64	22	111
TOTAL: CARRIED & FILED 1989	35	83	27	145

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disposed of During 1989				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	4	3	3	10
Probation Continued	7	6	6	19
Revoked: Placed with DFY	2	2		4
Placed with DSS	12	24		36
Other Revocations	2	1	5	8
Discharged from Probation by Court	1	1		2
TOTAL DISPOSED OF	28	37	14	79
VIOLATIONS REMAINING AS OF 12/31/89	7	46	13	66

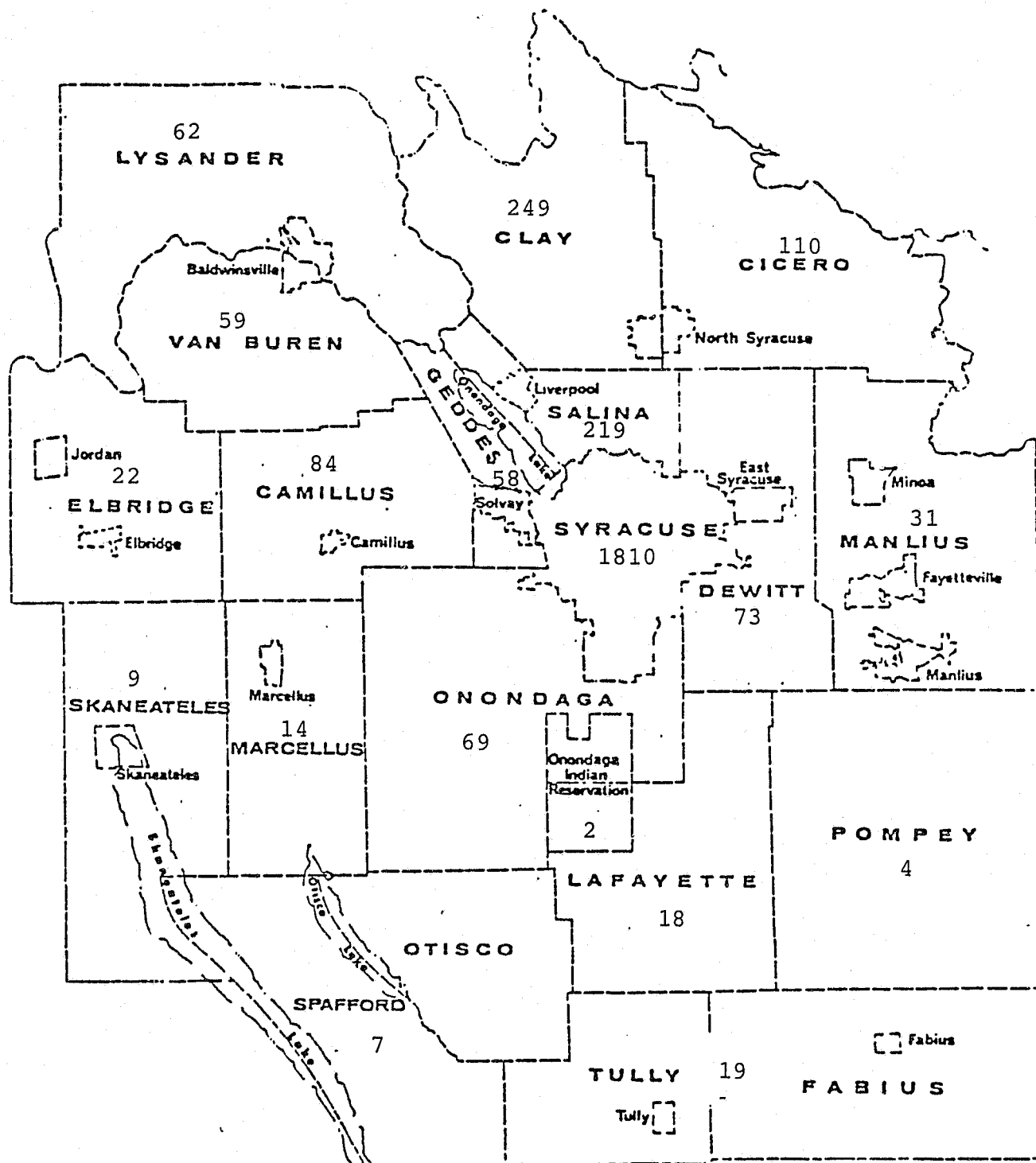
FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION CASES
(TOTAL NUMBER SUPERVISED DURING EACH YEAR)



FAMILY COURT VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS OF DISPOSITION
(TOTAL FILED DURING YEAR)



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ALL PERSONS
ON PROBATION FROM ALL COURTS - 1989



Total Supervision Cases		3310
(Family Court)	212	
(Criminal Court)	3098	
Total Persons on Probation		3171
Residence in City	1810	
Residence in County	1215	
Residence in NYS (Outside Onondaga County)	79	
Residence Outside NY State	67	
* 139 Dual Supervision Cases		

ROUTINE TESTING FOR DRUGS AND ALCOHOL - 1989

Approximately two-thirds of all probationers have a history of alcohol and/or drug abuse and must abstain from the use of alcohol and drugs as a condition of their probation. Probation officers administer AlcoSensor tests and take urine samples on a regular basis to monitor compliance with this abstinence 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

Just ten years ago AlcoSensors were unheard of at the Onondaga County Probation Department. Probation officers had to rely on their knowledge, experience, and interviewing skills to try to determine whether or not a probationer was using alcohol. Currently, however, through the generosity of the STOP DWI Program, our department has 14 AlcoSensors available to our staff. Each supervision team is assigned at least one Alco-Sensor to be used by staff both in the office and in the field. The DWI Units, which currently consist of 16 probation officers, have seven AlcoSensors assigned to their units.

AlcoSensors provide an important tool in the monitoring of a probationer's alcohol use. 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. The portability of the unit enables us to test in the office, the home, or anywhere in the community. Testing is done randomly and frequently during non-traditional work hours, (late evenings and weekends). Negative AlcoSensor readings help probation officers document a probationer's abstinence from alcohol use, while positive AlcoSensor readings often provide the probation officer with the ammunition needed to break through the probationer's denial with regard to an alcohol problem and is often the precipitating factor in getting a client to actively engage in treatment services. Furthermore, just knowing that he/she may be tested at any time assists some probationers in abstaining from the use of alcohol while they are on probation, thereby providing enhanced community protection as well as an improved quality of life for the probationer.

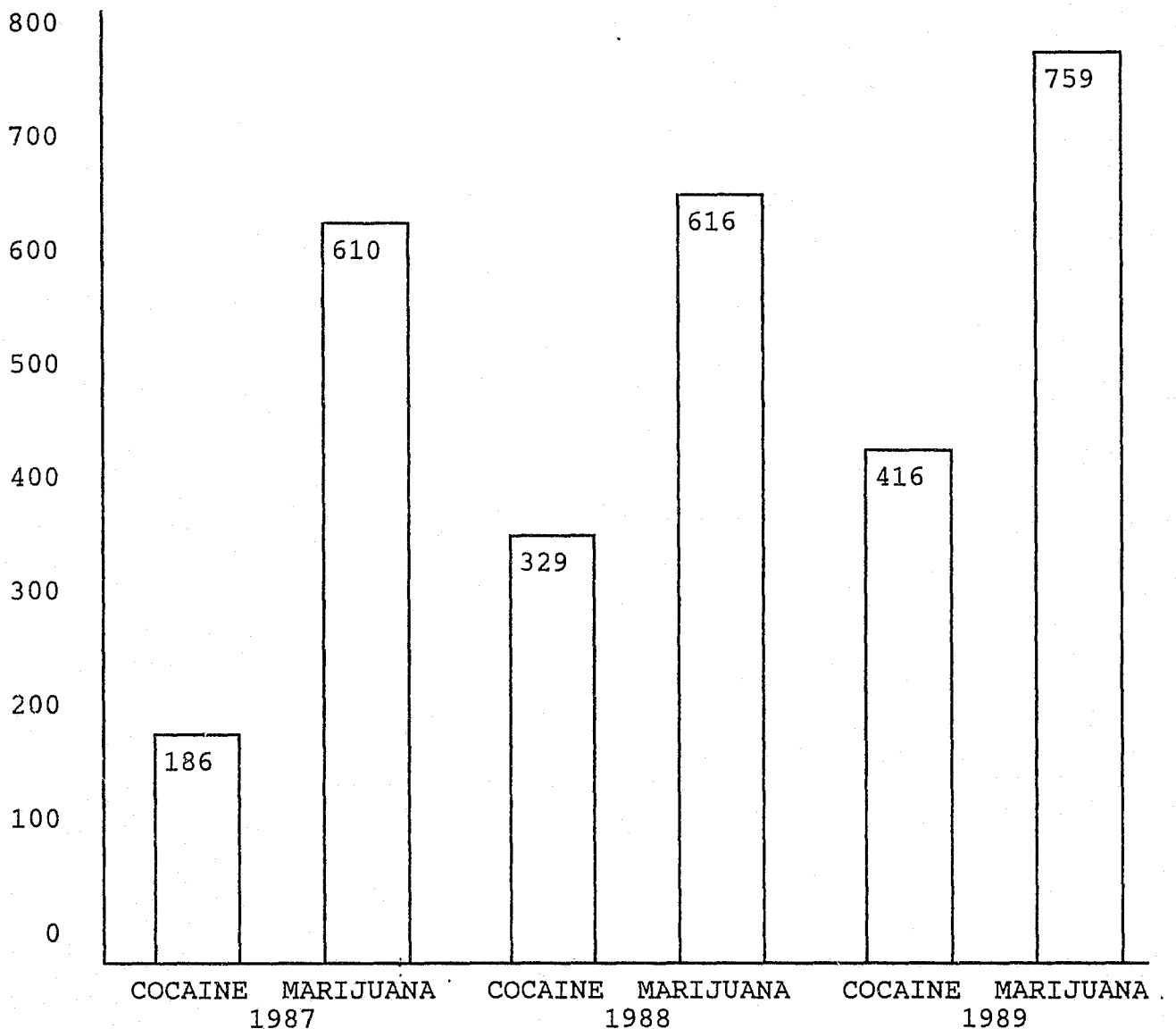
SUBSTANCES DETECTED IN DRUG SCREENS

In 1989, 3505 urine specimens were analyzed resulting in a detection of 1223 positive results.

The total cost to Onondaga County was \$48,656.50.

Of positive results, 416 were positive for cocaine and 759 were positive for marijuana. The remaining 49 include both legitimate prescription drugs and a small sample of other commonly abused drugs.

COCAINE VS. MARIJUANA USE 1987 THROUGH 1989



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.

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.

Probation case records must be retained for ten years after the case is closed. Each summer a project is undertaken by our Central Records Unit 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.

Unfortunately, no cases were destroyed in 1989 due to an asbestos problem in our file storage vault located in the basement of the County Office Building. Trips to the basement were suspended by the Commissioner due to this and other problems. Attempts to locate a different site for our files was unsuccessful.

SUMMARY INFORMATION

1980 TO 1989

- There is an increase of 592.1% in restitution collection from 1980 to 1989.
- The total number of defendants released from jail to the Pre-Trial Release Program increased 149% from 1980-1989.
- The total number of contacts made by Pre-Trial staff increased 130% from 1980-1989.
- The decade of the 1980's demonstrated a 383% increase in Violations of Probation filed.
- Family offense cases handled by Intake were steady for the first five years of the 1980's, increased for two years, dropped in 1987, and then increased again. The nationwide attention currently being given to domestic violence matters will help us to deal with these cases more effectively in both the Criminal and Family Courts.
- The past ten years reflect a significant increase in Family Court investigations particularly in the area of custody/visitation and abuse/neglect investigations.
- There is a 70% increase in new Family Court cases assigned for supervision during each year from 1980 - 1989.
- There is an 81% increase in new Criminal Court cases assigned for supervision during each year from 1980 - 1989.
- There is a 94% increase in the total number of Criminal Court cases supervised per year from 1980 - 1989.
- DWI cases under probation supervision increased 53% over the past six years.

1989 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION
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- Probation officers made 25,202 positive home visits throughout 1989 - an increase of 32% over last year.
- The total budget of the Probation Department in 1989 was \$6,187,936.
- Restitution collected increased 12.7% from 1988.
- The Word Processing Unit types over 10,000 pages per month and makes over 20,000 copies a month.
- The Central Records Unit made about 25,000 various teletypes for criminal and motor vehicle records.
- The number of defendants released to the Pre-Trial Release Program totalled 1238 - an increase of 55% over 1988.
- Investigations ordered by Criminal (2608) and Family Court (990) numbered 3598.
- The 16 probation officers on the two DWI teams detected 300 violations of probation by working non-traditional hours during 1989.
- When substance abusers are violated, the Probation Department recommends "treatment or jail." Cocaine abusers, if given a choice, frequently choose jail, especially if the sentence is to be at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility.
- Various "Alternatives to Incarceration" program participants speak at various schools and community groups in an effort to educate students and others about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse. During 1989, a total of eight enrollees spoke in 21 engagements.
- The largest category of new probationers received continued to be those sentenced to probation for Driving While Intoxicated (461 cases received during 1989).
- The number of Criminal Court (4670) and Family Court (384) supervision cases carried from 1988 and received during 1989 totalled 5054.
- The number of Criminal Court (1568) and Family Court (172) supervision cases passed from probation (either favorably or unfavorably) totalled 1740.
- 100 Professional staff completed over 6600 hours of job-related training in 1989, an average of 66 hours per person.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1990

- Continue to emphasize services to probationers on the evenings and on weekends.
- Develop more specialized training programs for staff.
- Complete the "restitution" computer system.
- Continue to emphasize and enhance the department's alternatives to incarceration programs:
 - Development of a half-way house for substance abusers who would normally be held in the Public Safety Building Jail or the Onondaga County Department of Correction at Jamesville.
 - Development of a probation supervision unit that will specialize in domestic violence cases including spouse abuse and child abuse.
 - Development of a comprehensive program to address the increasing number of cocaine addicted probationers. This may include an intensive supervision component, a residential and half-way house component as well as a day reporting component.
- Develop an "Intake Manual" to be used as a guide and training tool for staff.
- Develop the department's use of personal computers for the storage and easy retrieval of important documents and statistics.
- Complete the physical renovation of Intake's facilities.
- Continue to work closely with the County's Criminal Justice Advisory Board in developing a comprehensive plan to deal more effectively with offenders.
- Continue to enhance an in-house training program for new staff as well as experienced staff in all job titles.