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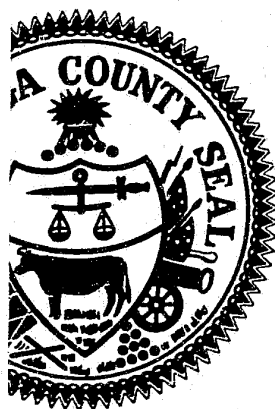
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PROBATION

1990

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ANNUAL REPORT

NICHOLAS J. PIRRO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION



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 28, 1991

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

Dear Mr. Pirro:

I respectfully submit the 1990 Annual Report of the Onondaga County Probation Department.

While the fiscal contribution of the State of New York is diminishing, the dedication, perseverance, and hard work of our employees is increasing. On behalf of our staff, I would like to thank you and the Onondaga County legislature for the support we have received.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. Robert Czaplicki".

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
Commissioner of Probation

ERC:js

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(Cover courtesy of Robert Kosty)



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MISSION STATEMENT

The Onondaga County Probation Department shall:

- Provide for the courts presentence and predispositional investigations and reports.
- Supervise persons sentenced to or placed on probation while attempting to protect the public and rehabilitate the offender.
- Provide Intake services for Family Court.
- Provide Pre-Trial Release services and other Alternatives to Incarceration Programs.
- Accomplish the above in an efficient and cost-effective manner within all legal and constitutional requirements consistent with the Rules and Regulations of the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1990

- Our "Fundamentals of Probation" training program for new probation officers received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.
- In February of 1990, the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Syracuse Brick House established another alternatives to incarceration program. The program is in lieu of a formal prison sentence and accommodates 14 - both males and females. The minimum stay at the residence is six months.
- The Probation Day Reporting Program commenced on October 1, 1990. Funding was obtained through the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. This program establishes a wide range of services with close monitoring for jail-bound individuals.
- On April 25, the Commissioner of Probation, E. Robert Czaplicki, appeared on the "Good Morning America" television show. He participated in a "point-counterpoint" interview about the merits of electronic monitoring.
- In April of 1990, the Probation Department created a "Domestic Violence Unit" as the result of a survey of the entire departmental caseload and a growing concern among staff of a need to provide specialized services to probationers with convictions and problems related to the sexual, physical, psychological and emotional abuse of children and spouses.
- Probationer Characteristics - In 1990 the 1750 persons sentenced to probation had 4868 prior arrests, 370 prior felony convictions and 2140 prior misdemeanor 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 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.

* * * 1990 PROBATION DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL * * *

COMMISSIONER

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

CAROL F. SMITH

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICERS

BRYAN J. ENNIS
ALPHONSE R. GIACCHI
MYLA E. GREENE
MARY C. WINTER

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

GAYLE ANDERSON
DONALD ANGUISH
DAVID ATLAS
JAMES CRAVER

JANET DUNCAN
TODD DUNCAN
GEORGINA HLODERWSKI
DANIEL LOUGHLIN

SANDRA MANCA
BERNARD MAROSEK
MARY RICHARDSON
CHRISTINE WENGER
JOHN YOUNG

SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS

ROBERT KOSTY
MEREDITH MILLER

PROBATION OFFICERS

BARBARA AHERN
PATRICIA ARNOLD
PATRICIA ASHMORE
BRENDA BATESON
SUSAN BEEBE
FRED BERGER
ELIZABETH BETTIS
RICHARD BROOKS
ROBERT BUCK
JUDITH CAPRILOZZI
EDDIE COBB
LINDA CONKLIN
CAROLYN CORCORAN
SUSAN CORNALL
EUGENE CROSS, JR.
MARILYN DALEY
THOMAS D'AMICO
EDWARD DETOR
LYNN DODGE
ROBERT DOUGHERTY
GARY DOUGLASS
SHARON EISENSEN
WINIFRED FERRIS
TADEUSZ FUNDALINSKI

PHILIP GALUPPI
GEORGE GIVEN
MARYLOU GOUDY
SHERRI GRADY
MARY HAYES
WOLFGANG HOENE
OLIVIA JONES
KAREN JORDAN
FRANK KROLL
JAMES LARMONDRA
GERALD LIMPert
LINDA LIMPert
MARY LINNERTZ
CHRISTINE LONG
JAMES MAIDA
MICHAEL MASICA
VICTORIA MATISZ
BRIAN MAYOCK
JAMES McLAUGHLIN
TIMOTHY NOLAN
MARY NORDONE
THOMAS O'CONNOR
RICHARD OLANOFF
MARYJO PARISI

LINDA PASCO
MARY PASTORE
SUSAN PAUL
GERALD PETRAGNANI
MARK PFEFFER
EILEEN PHILLIPS
JAMES PRICE
DAVID PUGLIA
DANIEL RICE
WILLIAM RUDD
VINCENT SCARANTINO
RICHARD SCHENOSKY
PAULETTE SCHILLO
ANDREW SICHERMAN
DAVID SPIELMAN
ROY SPINA
JEAN STANLEY
GLEN STONE
CAROL SWEENEY
IRENE THOMPSON
JAMES VANNELLI
MICHAEL WHIPPLE
CARY WHITE
RAYMOND WIRTH

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

SUSAN AHERN-COOK
SHIRLEY CAMPBELL
ANN KEIB
SUSAN SEUS
LORI SPRAGUE

PROBATION ASSISTANTS

KATHLEEN CAHILL
CHERYL DATLO
SALLY EDICK
FRANCES FUHRMAN

PATRICIA GAFFNEY
SHERREE JACKSON
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
ANNA SPICER
GEORGINA THURNER

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR/TYPIST I

SHIRLEY BLAIS
ELIZABETH BURY
MADDALENA CALTABIANO
EARLYNN DE MAY
LINDA DRUMMOND
OLIVE FALKNER
DIAN FIFIELD
PATRICIA FILLINGHAM
ANNA HOGAN
VIRGINIA HOUGHTALING
MARVA HUDSON
CAROL INGLES

SUSAN KAZMIRSKI
TERETHA KING
SUSAN LACKEY
TINO LANDO
DIANE LEWIS
MARY ANN MACKEY
KATHERINE MALLORY
KATHLEEN MC NULTY
JAC-LYN MULROONEY
CHARLENE PISAREK
MARY ROBIDEAU
SUZANNE TOGNI
JEANNE UTANO

CLERK I

LINDA HYLAN

PETITION CLERKS

SANDRA O'CONNOR

SHARON SELLERS

* * * BOOKKEEPING UNIT * * *

SUPERVISING ACCOUNT CLERK III

JUDITH THOMAS

ACCOUNT CLERK II

BARBARA SYKORA

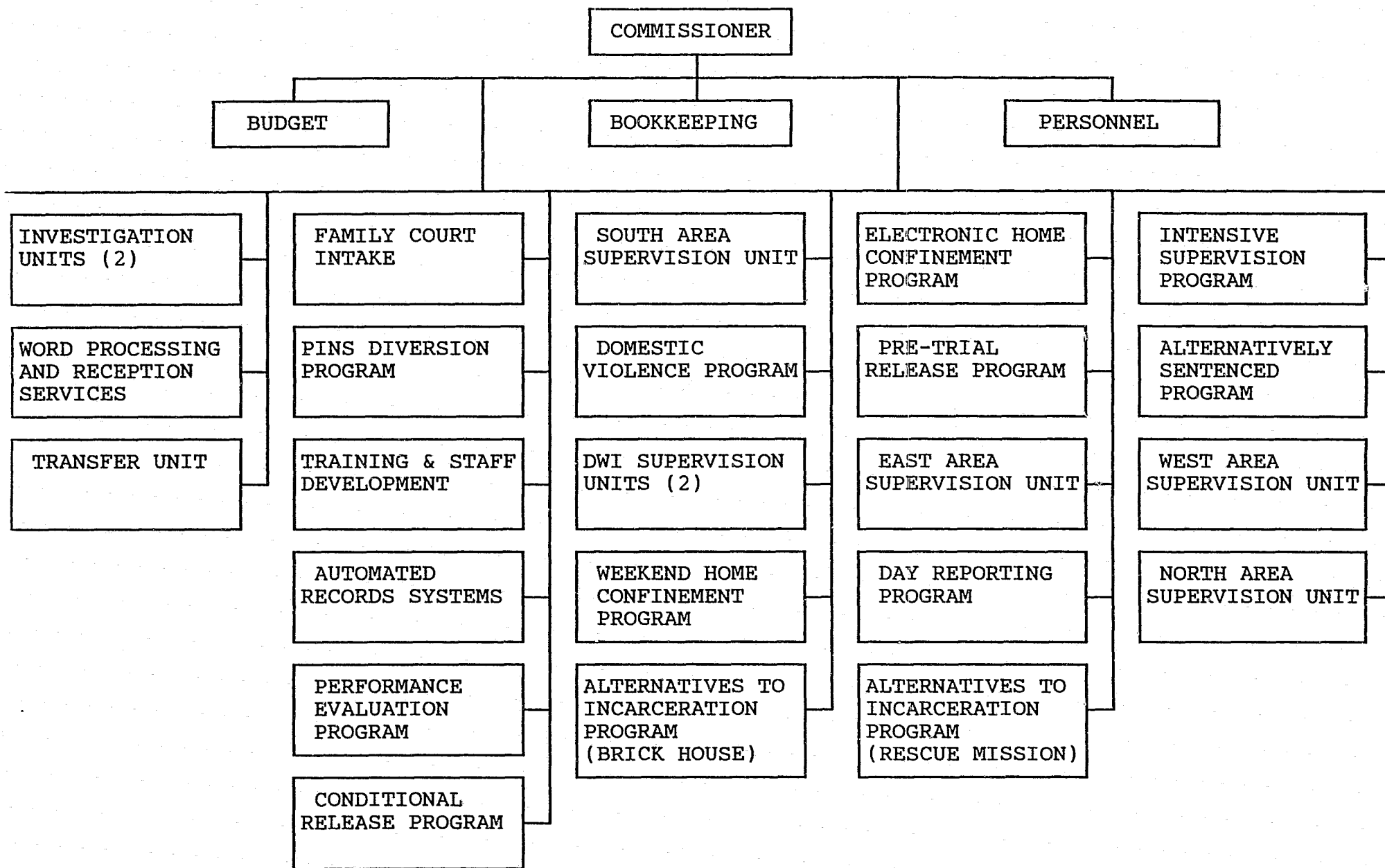
ACCOUNT CLERK I

MARIAN BARRETT
MICHAEL FUSCO
PATRICIA KESLER
JOAN SCOTT

RESIGNED/RETIRED DURING 1990

MARY ALBERT
MELISSA COUFAL
PAULETTE CROWLEY
SHARON DAVIS
JULIE FABRIZIO
WILLIAM GABRIEL
JAMES HONIG
RICHARD JOHN
ROBERT KRAMER

AILEEN LAMBERT
JOSEPH MC ARDLE, JR
JULIE MC CARTHY
DIANE OLNEY
STANLEY RAHRLE, JR.
BETHAYNE RECORD
AMANDA SOUCY
AMY THOMAS
ANTHONY WISNESKI



ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - 1990

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>10,585</u>
DCJS "rap sheets" requested/ordered for Investigations:	<u>6,194</u>
CHAIRS "rap sheets" requested/ordered:	<u>6,400</u>
Teletypes for DMV Abstracts:	<u>784</u>
Other DMV requests:	<u>1607</u>

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, quarterly supervision reports, letters, memos, and various other reports to maintaining reception desks to performing other necessary clerical functions. During 1990, over 100,000 pages of typewritten copy were produced by the members of the Word Processing Unit.

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 six typists assigned to our investigation typing unit who use personal computers for typing all investigation-related work. Three 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. Because of the tremendous volume of paper work and staff shortages, some of these typists now use the newest typewriters available on the market.

We also maintain two main reception desks which handle a huge volume of both telephone calls and clients. Two members of the clerical staff are assigned to each reception desk - one to handle the phone calls and one to sign in clients.

There are currently five typists assigned to our Intake/PINS 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).

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

1989 was a year of many challenges for the Bookkeeping unit particularly in the area of computerization.

Our 1990 budget exceeded \$6.5 million of which \$780,000 was received from the state to fund our "alternatives" programs. The budget is allocated as follows:

Intake	8%	\$ 529,909
Investigation	25%	1,624,717
Supervision	62%	4,029,298
Pre-Trial Release	5%	<u>324,943</u>
		\$6,498,867

The largest percentage of our budget is used to provide supervision to over 3,400 probationers.

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

New accounts opened during year	362
Satisfied accounts	256
Current open cases	665

*Restitution (and surcharge) returned to victims of crimes during 1990: \$332,050.13

*From 1980-1990 restitution receipts totalled over \$2,055,000

SERVICES TO CRIMINAL COURTS

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT

1990 marks the 27th 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. 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. An objective point scale is used to make release recommendation to the court. Areas considered include prior record, length of time in the community, family and community ties, and employment. 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 seven full-time staff, a total of 42,488 contacts were made, which amounted to an increase of 52% since 1988.

More significantly, the number of defendants released to the program totalled 1,396, an increase of 75% over 1988.

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. In 1988 we began to provide our services on Saturdays, thus ensuring that appropriate individuals are not detained until the following Monday. In 1990, 141 individuals were released to Pre-Trial Release on Saturday.

In May of 1989, services were expanded to include all ten legal holidays. In 1990, 34 defendants were released to the Pre-Trial Release Program on holidays.

Probation assistants in the Pre-Trial Release Unit also provide liaison function for the Probation Department for Family, City, County and Supreme Court. Staff appear at calendar call to make Pre-Trial Release recommendations, dispense information on individuals placed on probation, and gather requests for presentence investigations.

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.

1990 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE STATISTICS

	1988	1989	% of increase	1990	% of increase since 1988
Defendants screened for Pre-Trial Release	6745	8289	+ 9.22%	9053	+34.22%
Defendants interviewed after screening	3060	4412	+29.78%	5726	+87.12%
Defendants recommended for release	845	1216	+ 9.21%	1328	+57.16%
Defendants actually released to Pre-Trial	800	1238	+12.76%	1396	+74.50%
Release revoked	160	237	+32.91%	315	+96.88%
Reasons:					
Failures to appear in court	90	72	-13.89%	62	-16.13%
New arrests	49	99	+27.27%	126	+157.14%
Failure to follow conditions of release	21	66	+92.42%	127	+504.76%
Total number of defendants released on holidays	--	25	--	34	+36.00%
Total number of defendants released on Saturdays	--	124	--	141	+13.71%
Total number of screening contacts	3780	7667	+102.83%	8127	+115.00%
Total number of supervision contacts	24,202	25,611	+ 5.82%	34,361	+41.98%
Total contacts made by Pre-Trial Release staff	27,982	33,694	+ 20.41%	42,488	+51.84%

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS RELEASED FROM JAIL TO PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM
1981-1990



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 14 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 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 his/her prior criminal history and a discussion of the present offense. The investigation concludes with an analysis of the entire situation and 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), Day Reporting Program, interim supervision, as well as a number of combinations of the above. We take our presentence investigation duties very seriously as the majority of the judges weigh our recommendations 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 1990 saw another increase in the total number of investigations completed by this department for both Criminal and Family Courts. A total of 2682 criminal court investigations were completed during 1990 - an increase of more than 100 during the past year. Each investigator has completed an average of 18 investigations per month during the past year. Despite the increased number of investigations completed, we believe 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").

We continue 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 think 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. One probation officer was designated to complete the majority of the investigations on defendants being detained. 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 have continued this program through 1990 and estimate this program saves the county two weeks of jail time per defendant.

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 1990, 72 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 20 pre-plea investigations in 1990: 11 for misdemeanor arrests and 9 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 1990, 2,498 victim impact letters were sent on criminal court cases. We received 1,331 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 - 1990

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried from previous year	2	128	130
Ordered during year	9	972	981
Total Felonies	11	1100	1111
Withdrawn by court	1	3	4
Completed during year	10	992	1002
Remaining at end of year	-	105	105
<u>MISDEMEANORS</u>			
Carried from previous year	-	183	183
Ordered during year	11	1679	1690
Total Misdemeanors	11	1862	1873
Withdrawn by court	-	10	10
Completed during year	10	1656	1666
Remaining at end of year	1	196	197
<u>OTHER</u>			
Carried from previous year	-	-	-
Ordered during year	-	17	17
Total Other	-	17	17
Withdrawn by court	-	-	-
Completed during year	-	14	14
Remaining at end of year	-	3	3
GRAND TOTAL			
Carried from previous year	2	311	313
Ordered during year	20	2668	2688
Grand Total	22	2979	3001
Withdrawn by court	1	13	14
Completed during year	20	2662	2682
Remaining at end of year	1	304	305

<p style="text-align: center;">CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN 1990*</p>

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Driving While Intoxicated	154	476	630
Petit Larceny	-	312	312
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	202	102	304
Assault	42	134	176
Burglary	152	-	152
Criminal Mischief	7	83	90
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	95	-	95
Forgery - related	41	64	105
Criminal Trespass	-	53	53
Robbery	52	-	52
Grand Larceny	62	8	70
Sexual Abuse/Sexual Misconduct/Lewdness	38	32	70
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	9	60	69
Criminal Possession & Sale of a Weapon	20	30	50
Unauth. Use of a Motor Vehicle/Auto Stripping	2	51	53
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Unlawful Dealing With a Child/Incest/Custodial Interference	2	26	28
Criminal Possession/Sale of Marijuana	11	13	24
Criminal Contempt	-	29	29
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	1	29	30
Issuing a Bad Check	-	18	18
Resisting Arrest	-	25	25
Prostitution	-	25	25
Rape	12	1	13
Sodomy	7	1	8
Criminal Solicitation/Conspiracy/ Criminal Facilitation	8	5	13
Manslaughter/Murder/Negligent Homicide	29	-	29
Criminal Impersonation	-	9	9
Arson	4	-	4
All Others	<u>31</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>152</u>
TOTAL	981	1707	2688

*Includes all "Attempted" charges

1990 DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS
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	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation	455	988	1444
"Shock" Probation (Initial jail time at OCCF and Probation)	74	45	119
Intermittent Shock Probation (Weekends incarceration and Probation)	3	14	17
Total of Probation Sentences	532	1047	1579
State Prison	306		306
Onondaga County Correctional Facility (Straight Time)	126	238	364
Intermittent Time at OCCF (Weekends)	6	19	25
Conditional Discharge	9	214	223
All Others	3	85	88

1990 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS JUSTICE COURTS

JUDGE	Y.O.'S					NON-YO'S						ALL OTHERS
	PR	SP	IP	OS	CD	PR	SP	IP	OS	OI	CD	
Fittipaldi	3		1			6			2		2	1
Powers	4					19			3	1	1	1
DeVaul						6			2		1	3
Chase	5				3	23		1	1	1	6	6
Wittenburg	4		1		1	30	6		6		5	7
Hall	8				5	27		1	6	3	6	1
Schultz	4				1	33	3		28		12	4
Centra	9				1	42	1	1	21	2	10	1
Gorham						2			1		1	
Matthews						9				1	1	1
Walsh						7					1	
Knapp									1			1
Perrin									1			
Josef	3				1	15	1		1		2	
Edwards	1					6				5		
Schneider						2			1		1	
Dwyer						1		1				1
Miller	3					19	1		1	1	3	3
Kerr	1		1	1	1	15	1		2		2	2
Garrett											1	
Kinsella						1			1			
Burnham	1				1	20	2		5		6	6
Harding	2					20			3		6	9
Simms						3			1			
Angyal						1						
Lauery	1					1					1	
Farrell						4						
Lessaongang					1	6			2			
Rutherford	1				3	8					2	
Farnholtz/ Huling	1					17	1		1		1	1
Harrison	1					7			2		3	2
Esce						3					1	1
Hart					2							
Harding	1					15						1
Greenman	1					7			2	1		2
Bertrand						14			4		4	1
Stevens												
Smolinski	1				2	16		1	4		4	4
Other Village Justices	4	1	1			6	1				1	
TOTALS	62	1	3	1	22	411	17	5	102	15	84	59

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

1990 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS
CITY, COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS

JUDGE	YO CASES						NON-YO CASES						ALL	
	PR	SP	IP	PS	OS	CD	PR	SP	IP	PS	OS	OI	CD	OTHERS
Merrill	13	1			1	3	85	4	1		16		8	3
Tormey	10		1			1	55	2	1		21		5	1
Higgins	6	1				8	34	2			13		21	1
DeJoseph	14				1		85	3	2		32		12	5
McKinney	7	2				2	61	7	3		14	1	16	2
Townes	11				1	4	59	4			21	3	12	2
Burke	17	7		1	1		92	10		66	40		2	3
Cunningham	35	1					81	2		95	38	2	14	3
Mulroy	14	4		1	3		94	22	1	64	34		5	7
Other County Court Judges	18	4				5	49	5	1	13	3	4	1	1
Gorman	22	2					104	14	1	60	18		2	
Other Supreme Court Judges							5	4		6	4		1	1
TOTALS	167	22	1	2	7	18	804	79	10	306	254	10	99	29

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 COURT SUPERVISION - 1990

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 nine (9) supervisors and fifty-three (53) probation officers, was responsible for the supervision of 4,848 cases during 1990. 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 - 20 probation officers
2. Two Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) units - 15 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
5. Day Reporting Program (ATIP) - 3 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 specially designed programs noted above.

Probation officers have varied functions including 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 encourage the offender in making a positive and crime-free adjustment within the community. 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 1990 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 and/or other family members. 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 four 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. 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. Payment for these services continues to be a problem and at times acts as a barrier to commencing treatment.

Probation officers in the supervision units work a minimum of 14 hours per month during evenings and weekends in the field monitoring the probationers' compliance with conditions of probation. Alco Sensors and urine tests are used to provide probation officers with the leverage needed to convince substance abusers of their need for treatment. No probation department in New York State provides this level of supervision. We feel that the protection of the community is of vital importance.

The 1990 totals were affected by the increase in numbers of new cases per year as well as probationers remaining under supervision for longer periods of time. This reflects the increase in the numbers of high risk cases that the department has received, due to overcrowding of the prison systems at all levels. Greater emphasis has been placed on probation as an alternative to jail due in part to the reduced financial cost to the community of probation versus incarceration.

The following are criminal supervision statistical tables for 1990:

CRIMINAL COURT

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1990

On Probation - January 1, 1990	3098*
On Probation - December 31, 1990	3208*

OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1990

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation - January 1, 1990	1369	1725	4	3098
Received From This Jurisdiction	535	1042	5	1582**
Received From Other Jurisdictions	88	80	0	168
Total Received This Year	<u>623</u>	<u>1122</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1750</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	1992	2847	9	4848

Completed - Maximum Expiration	56	263	1	320
- Discharged Improved	214	274	0	488
- Discharged Unimproved	25	26	1	52
- Revoked	192	367	1	560
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	85	117	0	202
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>18</u>
TOTAL PASSED	581	1055	4	1640
On Probation - December 31, 1990	1411	1792	5	3208

*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 IN - 1990</p>

<u>Conviction</u>	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driving While Intoxicated/DWAI	118	367	485
Burglary	116	-	116
Petit Larceny	-	167	167
Assault	30	91	121
Grand Larceny	52	3	55
Forgery-related	33	30	63
Possession of Stolen Property	8	34	42
All Sexual Offenses/Lewdness	33	24	57
Criminal Mischief	4	43	47
Possession of Controlled Substance	98	95	193
Sale of Controlled Substance	39	-	39
Criminal Trespass	-	30	30
Robbery	31	-	31
Sale/Possession of Marijuana	11	11	22
Possession of a Weapon	13	19	32
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	1	16	17
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest	2	25	27
Prostitution	-	18	18
Resisting Arrest	-	12	12
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	-	35	35
Criminal Contempt	-	16	16
Bad Checks	-	13	13
Arson	3	-	3
Criminal Negligent Homicide/Manslaughter	4	-	4
All Others	<u>27</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>105</u>
TOTAL	623	1127	1750

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 BY " <u>SEX</u> "

Male	1432
Female	318
	—
TOTAL	1750

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 BY " <u>RACE</u> "
--

White	1248
Black	408
Other	94
	—
TOTAL	1750

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 BY " <u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u> "

Employed full time	830
Employed part time	112
Not employed	808
	—
TOTAL	1750

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 WHO HAD "PRIOR ARRESTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ARRESTS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	114
2.....	33
3.....	32
4.....	13
5.....	7
6.....	15
7.....	6
8.....	6
9.....	2
10.....	1
11.....	4
16.....	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	234

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 WHO HAD "PRIOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ADJUDICATIONS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	106
2.....	47
3.....	16
4.....	4
6.....	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	175

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED DURING 1990 BY "NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS"

<u>NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>
0.....	662.....	0
1.....	225.....	225
2.....	238.....	476
3.....	147.....	441
4.....	126.....	504
5.....	71.....	355
6.....	55.....	330
7.....	48.....	336
8.....	37.....	296
9.....	23.....	207
10.....	20.....	200
11.....	17.....	187
12.....	18.....	216
13.....	14.....	182
14.....	12.....	168
15.....	11.....	165
16.....	3.....	48
17.....	6.....	102
18.....	2.....	36
19.....	3.....	57
20.....	2.....	40
21.....	3.....	63
22.....	2.....	44
34.....	2.....	68
38.....	2.....	76
46.....	1.....	46
 TOTAL	 1750	 GRAND TOTAL 4868

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION RECEIVED DURING 1990 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.....	1550.....	0
1.....	114.....	114
2.....	46.....	92
3.....	22.....	66
4.....	8.....	32
5.....	6.....	30
6.....	1.....	6
10.....	3.....	30
TOTAL 1750		GRAND TOTAL 370

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISIONS RECEIVED DURING 1990 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.....	966.....	0
1.....	283.....	283
2.....	205.....	410
3.....	109.....	327
4.....	67.....	268
5.....	38.....	190
6.....	23.....	138
7.....	22.....	154
8.....	13.....	104
9.....	3.....	27
10.....	6.....	60
11.....	9.....	99
12.....	1.....	12
13.....	3.....	39
14.....	1.....	14
15.....	1.....	15
TOTAL 1750		GRAND TOTAL 2140

<p>NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990 BY "<u>NUMBER</u> <u>OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS</u>"</p>
--

OF PREVIOUS
INCARCERATIONS

OF
PROBATIONERS

1	56
2	48
3	35
4	25
5	10
6	5
7	3
10	1
12	1
13	1
18	1

TOTAL

186

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1990
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(EXCLUDES TRANSFER IN)

<u>Age</u>	<u># of Males</u>	<u># of Females</u>
Under 16	1	2
16-18	164	35
19-21	185	43
22-25	214	52
26-30	268	71
31-40	277	79
41-50	107	23
51-60	36	13
Over 60	9	3
TOTAL	1261	321
GRAND TOTAL	1582	

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1990*
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	<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor Other</u>	
	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Revoked</u>
Up to One Year	3	42	16	86
More Than 1, Up to 2	29	75	171	161
More Than 2, Up to 3	86	42	194	69
Three years or more	<u>185</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>48</u>
Subtotal	303	193	578	364
Total	496		942	
GRAND TOTAL			1438	

(*Does not include cases transferred to another jurisdiction)

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 "flexitime," 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 through 1990 totalled 83,988. Hundreds of violations of probation were 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
1990	25,543
<hr/>	
TOTAL	83,988

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The Intensive Supervision Program was a 100% state funded program initiated in 1978 to deal with a changing probation population. The concept was to provide identified high risk probationers with a level of supervision more intense and more demanding than available to the regular probation population.

In 1987, a new pilot program entitled Alternative Sentencing was established. Probation involvement in these cases began much earlier than previous. The object was to provide an enhanced supervision service to the court and defendant in lieu of the high cost of incarceration. This program is a true alternative to incarceration. Defendants are allowed to remain in the community, but with a level of supervision double that of a standard probation case. The purpose is to effect community safety as well as to provide service to the probationer.

In 1990, the State of New York made major changes to these programs which will affect the future operation. The Intensive Supervision caseload was to be phased out in favor of a total shift to Alternatively Sentenced Cases. In addition, state funding will be based on utilization of this resource rather than a flat grant of money.

Onondaga County, in the past, has aggressively developed new alternative programs and could possibly benefit from this change.

The new program of Alternative Sentenced Cases is designed for and emphasizes community supervision of felony level cases. This will reduce the costs of incarceration in the state prison system.

The program has three target populations. The first are persons convicted of felonies for whom a sentence of incarceration is a high probability. The second is a person in a general supervision caseload, convicted of a felony, but having been charged with Violation of Probation. The third category is a felon, in local custody, who has been given the opportunity of local Conditional Release. In addition to the ASC Program, probationers may also be involved in other programs offered by this department as alternatives and still be ASC supervised providing they are felons.

Probation Department involvement begins early, often shortly after the time of arrest for a felony grade offense. The case is monitored by Probation staff throughout the criminal justice system to determine if the defendant has a high probability of incarceration, but may be appropriate for community based supervision.

If so, the court can then order an enhanced investigation prior to sentencing (or plea if required). This report will cover all areas of a standard presentence investigation but with added emphasis on victim circumstances, restitution, defendant need and available

resources. Also of prime concern is the defendant's amenability toward community supervision.

If, at the end of the investigation, there still is a question regarding suitability for community supervision, another alternative exists. The court may at its discretion defer sentencing and provide for interim supervision. Sentencing is then adjourned for a period of three (up to six) months and the defendant's behavior and activities are monitored by the Probation Department. The defendant is given a set of conditions similar to probation conditions to abide by. The defendant will then be aware of the expectations of a community based sentence. If successful, the defendant may then be sentenced to probation. If unsuccessful, the defendant may again run the risk of incarceration.

Once designated and then sentenced as an Alternative Case, the defendant is closely watched for compliance. The heart of this program is contacts, a minimum (frequently exceeded) of at least double that of a normal supervision case. In addition, the defendants are expected to be in programs of treatment and/or employment. If not, they can be placed on a daily report until they are stable in their behavior and enrolled in one of the above programs.

This task is accomplished by a staff of six probation officers, a unit supervisor and an IRO supervisor. These are all veteran staff who were chosen due to their exceptional ability to operate in this milieu. Any misactivity by probationers is quickly reported to the court and can often result in a violation of the sentence of probation.

Program plans are individualized and closely monitored for success. Frequently cases can be transferred to general supervision with little difficulty after having this intense supervision.

Onondaga County has long been innovative not only in the implementation of these programs, but also within the spirit they are enacted. Because of this, these programs have enjoyed a positive track record and are considered among the best in New York. Both the community and the defendants benefit from this level of service.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1990
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	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>CRIMINAL COURTS MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/90	64	58	0	122
Received from this jurisdiction	49	26	0	75
Transfer From Other Jurisdiction	8	2	0	10
Transfers From Other County PO's	70	25	1	96
Total Received This Year	<u>127</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>181</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	191	111	1	303
Completed Maximum Expiration	0	5	0	5
Completed-Discharged Improved	7	10	0	17
Completed-Discharged Unimproved	3	1	0	4
Revoked	37	31	0	68
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	11	2	0	13
Closed Due to Death/Other	2	0	0	2
Transferred to Other County PO's	33	38	0	71
Total Passed	<u>93</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>180</u>
TOTAL CASELOAD AS OF 12/31/90	98	24	1	123

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED UNITS

INTRODUCTION

Individuals under supervision for a conviction of Driving While Intoxicated continue to constitute approximately one third of the total supervision population in the Onondaga County Probation Department. There was an approximate 8% increase in the number of probationers supervised in 1990 from 1989. The majority of these cases are supervised by the two DWI units. Each DWI unit is comprised of seven probation officers and a supervisor. Individuals in these units have received special training in supervision for the DWI offender. At the present time, six probation officer positions are funded with STOP-DWI money.

The primary goals of the two units are to provide community safety, supervision and monitoring of DWI probationers and to make appropriate treatment referrals for offenders. The two DWI units have somewhat reduced caseloads in order to provide intensive supervision, particularly for newly sentenced probationers and those probationers who are deemed to be "at risk" of further illegal behavior or relapse. Significant efforts are made to monitor compliance with conditions, especially those that relate to alcohol and drug use, owning and operating a motor vehicle and treatment. Participation in appropriate treatment is mandatory in all cases.

PROFILE OF THE DWI OFFENDER

During 1990, the average DWI offender was likely to have been male (90%), white, and between the ages of 21 to 30 (50%). The average BAC at the time of arrest would have been .14 to .20. 85% of those probationers sentenced to probation for DWI have a prior drinking and driving conviction. Over 50% of probationers sentenced to probation had a prior Penal Law history.

SUPERVISION OF THE DWI OFFENDER

Each supervising probation officer in the Onondaga County Probation Department is required to work 14 hours of Enhanced Supervision. These 14 hours are worked outside of the traditional hours of 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Basically, enhanced supervision is field work performed early mornings, evenings, weekends and holidays. Probation officers in the two DWI units routinely work a significant number of hours beyond that which is required. During the year 1990, probation officers assigned to the DWI units worked approximately 4000 enhanced supervision hours. During 1990, 7796 positive home visits were made and 2880 negative home visits were made, for a total of 10,676 home visits. A typical home visit would include not only meeting with the probationer but any significant others present. During home visits, probation officers continuously and routinely check for compliance and evidence of stability and abstinence. As alcohol

and drug use often are the basis of most, if not all, DWI offenders' problems, testing is an important element of their supervision.

Probationers are routinely tested for alcohol by use of an Alco Sensor device which analyzes a sample of deep lung air for the presence of alcohol. Also, probationers are randomly tested for drug use by two means. The primary test utilized by Probation to determine drug use is urine, however, on rare occasion a blood test may be utilized. As one of the primary symptoms of alcoholism and substance abuse is denial, enhanced hours supervision and frequent testing are utilized to confront probationers' behavior and break through the denial system.

In addition to monitoring compliance through community and collateral contacts, enhanced hours supervision is also utilized for surveillance. It is imperative that persons with serious alcohol and drug problems not operate their motor vehicles and it is this community visibility, monitoring and surveillance by probation officers which assists in providing protection to the community. Through surveillance efforts, 53 probationers were detected during 1990 operating motor vehicles after their licenses were revoked. Of the 53 probationers detected, 47 were charged with either Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Second Degree or First Degree. This is significant in that all individuals convicted of the above charges are sentenced to a mandatory fine and that fine money is returned to the localities to continue their endeavors to STOP-DWI.

Community supervision during enhanced hours led to probation officers detecting 329 incidents of non-compliance with conditions of probation. The majority of these violations were for alcohol and drug use as well as the operation of a motor vehicle after the probationers' driving privileges were revoked by the State of New York.

During the 1990 calendar year, three "urine blitzes" were conducted 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. Mention should be made that "urine blitzes" are in addition to the regular, routine urine testing that is an ongoing effort by the DWI Units. The primary drugs detected through urine and blood testing during 1990 were marijuana and cocaine.

CONCLUSIONS AND GOALS FOR 1991

During 1990, of the almost 1000 individuals under supervision for DWI, only 16 were rearrested for Driving While Intoxicated. We attribute this success in large part to intensive supervision practices and mandated treatment.

Overall efforts have continued during 1990 to divert offenders from correctional settings and provide appropriate supervision in the community. Even for probationers who are violated, consideration

when appropriate is given to alternative programs with increased capability to supervise coupled with treatment for offenders.

Although the 1991 budget crisis creates new and exciting challenges it is the commitment of the Onondaga County Probation Department to continue our efforts to curb DWI in the community. This will be done through continued community visibility, enhanced supervision, and strict supervision for compliance with conditions of probation as well as mandatory treatment for DWI offenders. Efforts will be made to best utilize our internal resources and staff. There will be continued coordination and utilization of community resources and referrals to Alternative to Incarceration Programs available within the Probation Department and community.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR TWO SPECIALIZED DWI UNITS - 1990
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	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total carried and received during 1990	466	1118	1584

Completed:			
Maximum Expiration Date	8	95	103
Discharged Improved	28	90	118
Discharged Unimproved	3	7	10
Revoked	47	132	179
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	8	19	27
Closed Due to Death/Other	3	1	4
Total Cases Closed	178	534	712
 TOTAL CASELOAD IN THE TWO DWI UNITS	 288	 584	 872

1990 VIOLATION OF PROBATION DISPOSITIONS FOR TWO SPECIALIZED DWI UNITS

	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Restored	49	125
Revoked:		
Incarceration	41	127
Other	4	5
Discharged	3	4
Withdrawn/Dismissed	5	15
Pending	20	61

*Total reflects DWI cases in DWI Units only. An additional 197 cases are under supervision in the general supervision teams, absconders, or cases that are transferred out but jurisdiction retained.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

The Onondaga County Electronic Home Confinement Program has been operational since November of 1987. In these three years our expertise in the field of electronic monitoring has greatly increased. As an indication of the acclaim received by our program, on April 25, 1990 Commissioner of Probation E. Robert Czaplicki appeared on Good Morning America. The Commissioner participated in a "point-counterpoint" interview about the merits of electronic monitoring.

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 an individual and a receiving unit or mini-computer is placed in the individual's home. In order to maintain this signal, the individual must remain within the physical confines of his home. Upon leaving the home, the radio signal is broken and a violation or notification is automatically sent to the central computer stationed at the Probation Department. As a backup, and to ensure that the signal has not been broken by other means such as sun spots, excessive heat or naturally occurring phenomena, said signal breakage also elicits a voice test from the receiving unit at 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 ensures that each violation is verified. Further, updates in the EHC equipment this past year have increased the sensitivity and accuracy of the equipment.

Although all electronic equipment currently utilized is the most up-to-date available, also critical to the success of the program is a strong supervision component. This one to one contact between probationer and probation officer ensures that individuals sentenced to the EHC program do not continue their criminal activity or destructive behavior in the confines of their own homes. This program could never be considered a success if offenders continued to drink alcoholic beverages, ingest drugs or sell drugs from their own homes.

All participants are intensely supervised by a probation officer during the entire period of their home confinement. Probationers are visited in their homes at least four and as many as seven times per week by a probation officer. These visits are always unannounced and randomly timed, with probation officers working varying shifts with an emphasis on nights and weekends. Officers visit probationers as early as 6:00 a.m. and as late as 12:00 midnight, thus covering the greater part of a 24 hour period. As is true with all probation supervision, greater attention is focused toward those areas which have created difficulties in the probationer's life in the past. All participants in 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 one to one or group counseling, AA or NA or drug and alcohol after-care. All participants must be involved in some type of activity. No one is allowed to remain home idle.

Participants in the EHC program are selected during the presentence investigation phase of the court process or following a Violation of Probation, having been previously sentenced to supervision. Requirements are that they be: jail-bound, non-violent offenders and residents of Onondaga County with a stable residence. All participants must be willing to participate in the program. Any jail-bound probation eligible defendant, who meets these criteria, may be eligible for the program. This includes those who are plea bargained for shock probation as well. If otherwise eligible, but unable to afford a phone due to financial difficulties, a phone line may be provided by the Probation Department.

The first 38 months that the EHC program has been in existence have been extremely successful for the Onondaga County Probation Department. A number of individuals have been supervised who would have originally gone to the correctional facility in Jamesville. These individuals have supported their families, paid taxes in the community and bought goods and services from area providers. Additionally, 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 1990</p>
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Cases carried from 1989:	31
New cases received:	80
Cases closed:	75
Successful:	65
Unsuccessful:	10
Caseload as of 12/31/90:	36

WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

On May 29, 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 overburdened correctional system.

During 1990, special attention was paid to those DWI probationers who while under supervision were arrested and charged with Aggravated Unlicensed Operation of a Motor Vehicle. As the law dramatically restricts the ability of the prosecutors to plea bargain this offense and the only sentencing options available are another probation sentence or incarceration, Weekend Home Confinement is utilized for deserving probationers in lieu of a lengthy sentence of incarceration.

Individuals sentenced to this program participate in an alcohol/drug education program on Friday evenings from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays probationers participate in community service (Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sundays 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.). All community service is arranged for and monitored by the Volunteer Center.

Also, on Sunday mornings probationers are obligated to attend an AA/NA meeting or a church service of their preference.

When not otherwise engaged in the program, probationers are to remain confined to 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 probationer. Abstinence from alcohol and drugs is monitored by testing. The average number of sentenced weekends to this program is 16 weekends.

The most significant change in the program since its inception occurred this calendar year, when it was determined that a fee increase was necessary. After review, the fee was increased from \$20 to \$35 per sentenced weekend. The change in fee took effect October 1, 1990.

As money to operate this program is crucial to its viability, the Volunteer Center and the Probation Department made a concerted effort to collect all fees. As is readily noted, there was a substantial increase in fees collected this year as opposed to 1989 (see next page). Since all the funding for the Weekend Home Confinement program is derived from client STOP-DWI fees and client program fees, the program functions at no cost to county taxpayers.

<p style="text-align: center;">STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM - 1990</p>

RECOMMENDED FOR WHC DURING 1990:	50
Sentenced to program	29
Carried from previous year	6
Participated in program during 1990	35
ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS:	35
DISCHARGED UNSUCCESSFUL:	
- Program waived:	1
- Absconded:	1
- Removed from program due to negative action (V.O.P.) and resentenced:	7
<u>Total Unsuccessful Completion:</u>	9
<u>NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS:</u>	19
REMAINING AS OF 12/31/90:	7

FEEES COLLECTED SINCE INCEPTION OF PROGRAM

5/87 - 12/87	-	\$1,565.00
1988	-	\$5,545.00
1989	-	\$3,940.00
1990	-	\$7,376.00

During the year of 1990, participants in the Weekend Home Confinement Program performed a total of 2874.75 hours of community service at 20 various placement sites in Onondaga County. Further, the participants served a total 313 weekends.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION PROGRAM (ATI/RESCUE MISSION)

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.

Any male probation violators may be referred to this program as long as the individual has no history of violence. They also must have a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse. If the individual is 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 intensive counseling and education for alcoholism, and receive supervision from the ATIP program officer. Three major benefits of this "incarceration without bars" are:

1. Saving of bed space and thus money at the local or state correctional facility.
2. Rehabilitative services to the probationers.
3. Possible job retention so individuals can continue to support their families while receiving treatment.

The residential structure provides a safe environment for the probationer while providing him an opportunity to address his addiction. Residential mandates for the Rescue Mission include AA attendance, individual meetings with the ATIP coordinator at the Rescue Mission, attendance at chapel, work therapy, Breathalyzer tests twice per day and frequent urine tests. 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, particularly for those individuals who are dual-diagnosed as both chemically dependent and emotionally disturbed. As individuals become stabilized in the program, educational and vocational needs are also addressed.

Now in its sixth year of operation, the ATIP Program continues to successfully graduate over half of all program participants.

Three problem areas were identified in 1989:

1. A lack of half-way houses in the community, particularly for individuals completing residential treatment and in need of a transitional supportive residence.
2. High relapse rate for cocaine users.
3. A long waiting list, sometimes up to two months to get into the ATIP Program.

All of these areas have been addressed during this year. From July of 1990 to the present, there has been a very minimal, if any, waiting list to enter the program. We feel this is due primarily to the development of the two new alternative programs in the community, ATIP 2 and the Day Reporting Program, which together offer 30 new "half-way house" beds. Both programs service chemically dependent felony offenders. With the development of these new programs, clients are closely assessed and referred to the program which will best meet their needs. New alternatives have, therefore, been utilized for the felony cocaine abuser, who in the past was most likely to relapse in the ATIP Program.

In addition to working directly with probationers, the ATIP Program officer has also continued to speak at various high schools and community groups in an effort to educate students about the hazards of drug and alcohol abuse. ATIP members have also voluntarily assisted the program officer in these public speaking engagements.

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

ATI/RESCUE MISSION STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1990

Number of individuals carried from 1989	16
Number of individuals entering program during 1990	51
Number of individuals completing entire program - 1990	29
Number of individuals currently in residence	11
Number of individuals currently in Aftercare Phase	12
Number of absconders	2
Number of individuals returned to court and resentenced to incarceration	14
Number returned to court and awaiting sentence	0

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

In April of 1990, the Probation Department created a Domestic Violence Unit as the result of a survey of the entire departmental caseload and a growing concern among staff of a need to provide specialized services to probationers with convictions and problems related to the sexual, physical, psychological and emotional abuse of children and spouses. A departmental survey completed in February of 1990 indicated that the department supervised over 300 probationers whose victims were either related by blood or marriage or had a close relationship as a friend, companion or lover. This number does not include the hundreds of cases where the probationer lives in an abusive relationship but whose victim in the crime for which he/she was sentenced was not family or closely related.

Although the department was unable to obtain additional staff, three (3) probation officers and a supervisor were designated to form the Domestic Violence Unit for the purpose of establishing an initial focus to facilitate data collection, treatment and monitoring of designated domestic violence offenders, formulation of policies and procedures and specialized training and education related to sex abuse and spousal abuse issues.

In April of 1990, the three (3) designated domestic violence probation officers began receiving assignments of sex abuse and spousal abuse cases that had previously been distributed throughout the department without regard to the specific nature of their crimes. Through December of 1990 these three probation officers had a total of 119 domestic violence cases under supervision consisting of 65 child sex abuse cases and 54 spousal abuse cases. The Domestic Violence Unit probation officers also supervised an additional 125 non-domestic violence cases for an average of 83 cases per probation officer.

Although originally the intent had been to have Domestic Violence Unit probation officers supervise a maximum of 50 cases with 30 being designated domestic violence cases, this goal was not attained due to budgetary restrictions that occurred during the year which resulted in a net loss of staff. Despite the higher number of cases than anticipated, the Domestic Violence Unit probation officers successfully brought a more consistent focus to treatment and supervision of sex offenders and spousal abusers with emphasis on ongoing therapy and swift intervention. All Domestic Violence Unit probationers are mandated to attend group and individual counseling and as of 12/30/91 all Domestic Violence Unit probationers supervised by the unit had either completed treatment, were attending treatment or on waiting lists for treatment.

Ultimately, when Domestic Violence probationers deny having any problem or needing treatment, fail to take responsibility for their abusive behavior or otherwise fail to complete treatment, a Violation of Probation is filed and the probationer is held legally accountable by the court.

In 1990 members of the Domestic Violence Unit and 35 other supervising probation officers, investigators, Pre-Trial Release workers and Family Court Intake probation officers received well over 1000 hours of specialized training in domestic violence from a variety of agencies including the New York State Office of Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Sexual Abuse Study and Treatment Team and the Adam Walsh Child Resource Center in Rochester, NY.

Currently the department is in the final stages of completing a comprehensive Domestic Violence Policy Statement and Procedural Draft that will provide the basis for future handling of domestic violence offenders in every stage they become known to the Probation Department from Pre-Trial Release and Family Court Intake through the investigation and supervision processes.

Goals for 1991 include completion of a comprehensive Domestic Violence Policy Statement and Procedural document, expansion of the four (4) member Domestic Violence Unit and continued development of staff sensitivity, understanding and skill in the area of domestic violence through specialized training and experience.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION (ATI) BRICK HOUSE

In February, 1990 the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Syracuse Brick House, Inc. established an alternatives to incarceration program. The program operates out of the half-way houses located at 121-123 Green Street and 3606 James Street in Syracuse, New York. The program has a maximum capacity of 14 and accommodates both males and females.

The program is an alternative program designed for and to be used in lieu of a formal prison sentence. Therefore, referrals are made to this program when incarceration is being considered as a sentence and the offender has a documented history of alcohol abuse or addiction. The minimum stay at the residence is six (6) months, however, probationers may stay up to one year if need be. Upon discharge from the residence, the probationers participate in a post-residential supervision period for a minimum of three (3) months.

FUNDING

The program is mutually funded through the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (D.A.A.A.) and the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. At present, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA) funds one probation officer position who acts in the capacity of a program manager. The Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse provides partial funding for the beds at the residences. Each participant in the program is expected to pay a sliding scale fee of up to \$12 per day for room and board (indigent clients are eligible for assistance from the Department of Social Services). This nominal fee not only defrays costs to the taxpayers but allows the probationer incentive to "work" his program and take something positive from his experience at the half-way house.

RESIDENTIAL PHASE

Prior to entering the residence, each probationer is evaluated by the Probation Department's program manager and Brick House staff to see to it that the referral meets program criteria and is referred to appropriate levels of treatment. Virtually all incoming clients thus far have participated in an inpatient program for alcohol and substance abuse prior to their entry into the half-way house. In addition to addressing issues related to alcoholism and alcohol abuse, each probationer is expected to address all problem areas in his life such as domestic violence, family issues, financial problems, sexual abuse issues, psychiatric/psychological problems, emotional problems, medical, etc.

While in residence, the probationers not only participate in treatment but must be either employed, attending school, performing community service or a combination of the above.

AFTER-CARE PHASE

Upon graduation from the half-way house, probationers are intensely supervised in a post-residential supervision segment. At this point, probationers are allowed to return to independent living arrangements that are supportive and conducive to their continued recovery. While in this phase, the probation officer sees the probationer on an average of seven to eight times per month, usually being seen one time per week in the office and once per week in the community. All contacts in the community are random and unannounced visits.

Throughout the program, all probationers are frequently tested for abstinence from drugs and alcohol.

TARGET POPULATIONS

1. Defendants newly arrested and indicted for a felony, held for two weeks or more and are considered for Pre-Trial Release if a residential component is available.
2. Defendants who are either a convicted felon or a misdemeanor originally charged with a felony and are having a presentence investigation completed and the recommendation of the Probation Department or District Attorney's Office is incarceration.
3. Probation violators either convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor originally charged with a felony upon whom a recommendation for revocation and incarceration has been made.
4. Conditional release applicants who are convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor originally charged with a felony and have 90 days or more of their sentence to serve and will be released only if a residential component is available.
5. Persons charged with a felony upon whom a pre-plea or enhanced ASC investigation is ordered and the negotiated plea is incarceration of 90 days or more.

GOALS

1. To provide the criminal courts of Onondaga County with a viable alternative sentencing option for selected alcohol abusing defendants on Pre-Trial Release, defendants as an alternative to incarceration, probation violators and those considered for conditional release, while maintaining the protection and safety of the community.
2. To establish a mandatory program in a local residential alcohol abuse program for this target population, as an alternative to incarceration in the Onondaga County Correctional Facility and the Onondaga County Jail.
3. To provide structured programs and alcohol abuse counseling to specially supervised defendants, probationers and probation violators and conditional releasees who would not seek help on a voluntary basis and who would otherwise be held in jail or be sentenced to serve local time for their offenses.

CONCLUSION

The ATI/Brick House Program has proven to be a viable alternative to incarceration and offers some degree of relief to the already overburdened, overcrowded correctional facilities.

This program has taken jail bound offenders, and offered them the structure, support and supervision they are in need of in a residential setting that is conducive to a sober life style. The ATI/Brick House Program affords the probationer the opportunity to participate in community based treatment while simultaneously affording protection to the community.

ATI/BRICK HOUSE STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1990
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Individuals referred to program	- 88
Number found not acceptable for program	- 49
Number meeting program requirements	- 39
Number of referrals refusing services	- 5
Individuals entering program from February 1990 to December 1990	- 27
Individuals pending admission as of 12/31/90	- 7

Individuals in residence as of 12/31/90	- 5
Successful completions of residential phase	- 9
Unsuccessful completions	- 13
Individuals transferred to another alternative program	- 4

PROBATION DAY REPORTING PROGRAM

The Probation Day Reporting Program commenced on October 1, 1990. Funding was obtained through the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives. The program is part of a larger package of initiatives passed under the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1989.

Day reporting was conceived to address the needs of chemically dependent felony offenders while serving as a cost effective alternative to incarceration. A supervisor and three probation officers will be responsible for a static caseload of 60 individuals. Unique to this program is the inclusion of three community agencies who will work with Probation in a cooperative venture to provide an array of services. The Rescue Mission provides 16 beds with supportive services for cocaine abusers. Four of these beds are targeted to address the particular needs of women offenders. The Brick House will provide after-care counseling. Child and Family Service will train for staff as well as provide individual and group counseling for chemically dependent sexual offenders.

This program establishes a wide range of services with close monitoring for jail bound individuals. Entrance to the program may be from all stages of the criminal justice system, including Pre-Trial Release, individuals placed on probation, probation violators, and conditional releasees. Each individual receives an individualized treatment plan specifically targeted to the need areas in his/her life. Program requirements and services include but may not be limited to:

- *Inpatient treatment for alcohol/substance abuse
- *Half-way house
- *Ongoing outpatient treatment and after-care
- *12-step programs such as AA, NA and CA
- *Intensive treatment for substance abusers convicted of sex offenses
- *Vocational/educational/job readiness
- *Educational programs for substance abuse, health, nutrition and aggression reduction
- *Housing issues
- *Pre-natal/child care/day care
- *Substance abuse testing by urinalysis and Alco Sensor
- *Curfew

Day reporting has been operational for only the last quarter of 1990 which included a slowdown due to state budget problems. However, initial results with this high risk, very difficult population have been promising. Additionally the coalition is an exciting opportunity for government to work in close cooperation with agencies to address a devastating community problem.

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1990 (CRIMINAL COURT)
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Violations of probation represent one of the primary tasks of probation officers in the supervision of probationers. Without recourse to the violation process, enforcement of the "Order and Conditions of Probation" and safe supervision of offenders in the community would be immeasurably more difficult and certainly less effective.

The Probation Department's record keeping system became fully computerized in 1983 providing direct computer links with state and national law enforcement computer systems including New York State Probation Registrant System and the New York Statewide Police Information Network (NYSPIN). Computerization affords more efficient identification and processing of probation violators by providing immediate notification and detailed information regarding probationer rearrests.

Consistent with New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Rules and Regulations the Onondaga County Probation Department has a comprehensive arrest/misconduct procedure which requires that any arrest or serious breach of the Order and Conditions of Probation (i.e. failure to pay restitution, abuse of drugs, failure to seek treatment, etc.) be conferenced among the probation officer, supervisor and principal probation officer and a written report known as "Uniform Court Report" be sent to the court that sentenced the offender to probation. During such conferences the possible courses of action to be taken in each particular case are reviewed and typically a specific plan of treatment for the future is discussed and formulated.

When the "Uniform Court Report" is accompanied by a written "Declaration of Delinquency for Violation of Probation," the court is formally brought into the decision-making process and the probationer is legally held accountable for his/her alleged actions.

1128 Violations of Probation were filed in 1989 representing a decrease of 50 or 4.2% fewer violations than the 1178 violations that were filed in 1989. This decrease occurred during the same period in which increases were seen in the number of new cases coming under supervision in 1990 (1750 compared to 1657 in 1989) which represents an increase of 5.6% and the total number of probation cases supervised in 1990 (4848 compared to 4670 in 1989) which represents an increase of 3.8%.

1989 was by far the highest year for numbers of violations of probation filed and the greatest percentage of increase during one year (35%) during the decade of the 80's. 1990 showed only a slight decrease in violations and the continued high numbers of violations for 1989 and 1990 are believed to be due primarily to the continued use of cocaine by many probationers and their concomitant involvement in criminal activity to support their addiction habits. Cocaine abusers continue to be the single most difficult, resistant and unsuccessful category of probationer to reach despite mandated treatment and an abundance of treatment services including outpatient, individual and group programs,

inpatient residential programs, half-way house programs, 12-step programs and educational programs available throughout Onondaga County and Upstate New York.

Additionally, in July of 1990 the department, through a New York State grant, instituted its own in-house intensive treatment and supervision program especially geared for probation violators with cocaine problems called the Day Reporting Program. (See program description earlier in this report) Unfortunately a high proportion of cocaine abusers never benefit from treatment services because in increasing numbers they have been opting for jail sentences when given the choice between jail and treatment of their addictions, especially if the jail option is the Onondaga County Correctional Facility as opposed to state prison. In Onondaga County it is very unusual for an offender to be sentenced to state prison on a Violation of Probation unless the violation includes new felony charges or a new felony conviction.

The therapeutic benefit of the violation of probation process should not be underestimated. 490 or 42.5% of the violations disposed of by the courts in Onondaga County in 1990 were either restored to probation, withdrawn or discharged. Most of the withdrawn/discharged cases occurred after specific conditions were fulfilled including full payment of restitution balances. In several cases, restitution balances were waived by the courts due to illness or indigency of probationers.

A vast majority of probationers who are restored to probation supervision following a violation process go on to successfully complete their probation sentences.

581 or almost 50.3% of the violations disposed of by the courts in 1990 resulted in revocations of probation and resentences to terms of incarceration including time served.

The number of individuals sentenced to jail on revocations of probation decreased by 4% to 527 cases in 1990 compared to 549 cases in 1989.

New York State prison sentences resulted in 16 cases or 2.7% of all revocations. Most state prison sentences involved convictions on new felony charges in addition to conviction on the violation of probation.

511 cases or 88% of the probation revocations resulted in sentences to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility for terms varying from a few days to a maximum of 12 months. 145 or 28.5% of the 511 sentences to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility involved original felony convictions out of Onondaga County Court and New York State Supreme Court with the average length of sentence being 10.3 months.

Although the number of violations of probation decreased slightly by 4.2%, the numbers of violations still remain high. Several factors accounting for these high numbers include continued high use of cocaine and accompanying recidivism among probationers and continued high numbers of high risk, multi-problem individuals being sentenced to probation due to prison overcrowding and increased state funding of programs designed to supervise jail-bound individuals in the community.

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1990 (CRIMINAL COURT)
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Carried from 1989	581
Filed during year	1128
Disposed of during year	1155
Pending or no disposition reported by court	554

DISPOSITIONS

<u>PROBATION REVOKED:</u>	<u>581</u>
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State Prison	16
OCCF - Straight Time	466
OCCF - Intermittent Time	45
Time Served/Other Revocations	54

<u>CONTINUED ON PROBATION:</u>	<u>455</u>
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Violation Sustained - Reinstated	317
Violation Sustained - Shock Probation	26
Violation Withdrawn or Dismissed	83
Electronic Home Confinement	29

<u>DISCHARGED BY COURT:</u>	<u>35</u>
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<u>ABSCONDERS THIS YEAR:</u>	<u>64</u>
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CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM

Effective May 1, 1989, Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1989 was signed, 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 from the Onondaga County Correctional Facility at Jamesville.

APPLICATION AND INVESTIGATION PROCESS

In July of 1989, the Probation Department began to investigate those persons applying for early release from the Onondaga County Correctional Facility 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 consideration.

All applications are picked up from the penitentiary and the inmates are seen as soon as possible for the screening process. After determining eligibility, interviews are arranged around inmates' activities. Upon completion of these interviews, collateral contacts are then made with counselors, judges, corrections officials and any program coordinators used by the inmate through the Corrections Department. This completes the initial investigation. Further research is done on past and current probation records and the most recent presentence investigation completed on the inmate is included in the investigation. Contact is made with each probation officer who has had prior contact with the inmate in an effort to obtain a recommendation from them regarding the inmate's ability to succeed if granted conditional release. Contact is also made, during the investigative process, with both the sentencing judge and the presiding district attorney, notifying them of the inmate's application for release and requesting any comments they may have regarding the case. The investigative format is completed and a report is presented to the Conditional Release Commission.

The purpose of these investigations is to provide the Conditional Release Commission with accurate and reliable information in order to make informed decisions regarding the release of a particular inmate. The Conditional Release Commission consists of six commissioners appointed by County Executive Nicholas Pirro and they have the responsibility for making release determinations. The Commissioners are:

Edward J. Hanley
Reverend Alexander Carmichael
Edmund J. Gendzielewski
Jerome P. Gilbert
John C. Harmon
Mary C. Winter

It is significant to note that many offenders lose interest during the screening process 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 a definite impact on individuals who have only a few weeks or months left to serve in the facility. Additionally, those who have been incarcerated on Violations of Probation generally tend to withdraw their application when they learn that the original conditions of probation may be reimposed upon them as a Conditional Release probationer. Specifically, these conditions include restitution and inpatient treatment for substance abuse.

If accepted for the Conditional Release Program, all persons 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.

Convicted felons are required to report twice each week to their probation officer for supervision; misdemeanants must report once each week. The probation officer is obliged to conduct two visits to the releasee's residence each month. In addition, a home visit is required each time a releasee fails to keep an office appointment. The home visits are generally conducted during non-traditional work hours.

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, PINS, Family Offenses, Spousal Support and Modifications of Support Orders.

Two (2) teams worked under the umbrella of Intake: a PINS Diversion Team to deal solely with PINS cases and a General Intake Team to deal with all other types of Intake cases. (The PINS Team will be discussed in another part of this report.) The probation officers assigned to the general Intake team were responsible for screening Family Offense and Support cases as well as attempting adjustment of Juvenile Delinquency cases when appropriate.

Fine tuning of Intake's computerized data base, PRISM, has continued throughout 1990. The manual begun in 1989 was completed. We anticipate developing additional reports, generated through PRISM, that are currently being completed by staff.

The past year has seen an emphasis on domestic violence cases both in the community and here in the Probation Department. Intake staff are responding in this area by making referrals to the increasing community resources available for help in this area.

Physical renovations were completed by year's end with only finishing touches left to be taken care of prior to occupancy. This will help us to better serve the public by providing more security and privacy while dealing with the sensitive issues the public brings to us every day.

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Aggravated Harassment	10
Arrest, Resisting	4
Arson	18
Assault	113
Attempted Arson	1
Attempted Burglary	4
Attempted Petit Larceny	3
Attempted Robbery	7
Auto Stripping	1
Burglary	158
Criminal Contempt	1
Criminal Impersonation	1
Criminal Mischief	159
Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	8
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	1
Criminal Possession Marijuana	3
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	88
Criminal Possession Weapon	10
Criminal Solicitation	1
Criminal Trespass	34
Endangering Welfare Child	5
Escape	2
Falsely Reporting Incident	8
Forgery	5
Grand Larceny	29
Menacing	25
OGA	10
Petit Larceny	583
Prostitution	2
Rape	10
Reckless Driving	1
Reckless Endangerment	20
Resisting Arrest	1
Robbery	32
Sexual Abuse	54
Sexual Misconduct	5
Sodomy	16
UUV	79
Unlawful Impersonation	1
Unlawful Imprisonment	1
Unlawful Possession Weapon Under 16	11

Econ. Law	1
Reckless Buring (St. of Oregon)	<u>1</u>
JD TOTAL	1519

Probation Intake arranged for the voluntary payment of restitution in the amount of \$10,591.37 in 1990.

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS - ADULT

Article of Family Court Act

Article 4 - Support matters		1553
Article 8 - Family Offense:		
1) Family Offense	1231	
2) FO Modifications	19	
3) Viol. Order of Prot.	77	<u>1327</u>
	TOTAL	2880

TERMINATION OF INTAKE CASES

	JD	SUPPORT	FAMILY OFFENSE	COMBINED TOTALS
Adjusted	415	0	16	431
Terminated, Matter Not Pursued & Not Referred for Petition	0	64	84	148
Referred for Petition Immediately	545	1436	1188	3169
Terminated Without Adjustment & Referred for Petition	317	0	13	330
SUBTOTALS	1277	1500	1301	4078
Adult & Juvenile Cases Provided With Information Only				454
TOTAL INTAKE CASES CLOSED (Excluding PINS)				4532

PINS ADJUSTMENT SERVICES

The PINS Adjustment Services, begun in July, 1989, completed its first full year and will provide us with a considerable amount of data to study and aid in planning for the future. The team is made up of two (2) units, the first consisting of probation officers who provide direct Intake Adjustment Services as well as serve as case managers. Baseline assessments are completed and appropriate referrals made to the second unit, the In-Depth Assessment Unit, or, when appropriate, outside services.

The In-Depth Assessment Unit consists of a DSS senior caseworker, three (3) mental health workers from St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service, a substance abuse counselor from Crouse Irving Memorial, and an educational coordinator from the Youth Bureau. All of these services will be located in the Probation Department now that Intake renovation is completed.

One of the goals of this inter-agency effort is the improved coordination of services and communication between county agencies as well as service providers in the community. There has been definite improvement in this area and planning between the various county agencies involved continues into 1991 on all levels. One of our efforts this past year has been to plan an educational program to serve PINS youth and their families, covering a variety of topics. Ready to begin in early 1991, this program will draw upon the expertise available from a variety of both county and private agencies within our community.

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION COMPLAINTS - 1990

PINS cases carried from 1989:	123
Truant:	147
Ungovernable:	562
PINS Total:	832

TERMINATION STATUS OF TOTAL PINS CASES CLOSED IN 1990

Adjusted:	241
Terminated, not adjusted, matter not pursued or complaint withdrawn:	121
Referred to petition immediately:	173
Terminated without adjustment and referred for petition:	197

Total PINS cases closed in 1990:	732
PINS cases remaining at the end of the year:	100

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 a wide variety of investigations, 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 of these investigations demands a certain expertise and skill utilization on the investigator's part.

Family Court cases are quite often sensitive and often 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, the number of contacts with agencies and family members are often significantly higher in these kinds of cases than in the criminal court investigations. Although the information compiled for these reports is similar in nature to that of a Criminal Court 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 always consider the "best interest of the child."

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 areas of custody/visitation investigations and abuse/neglect investigations. It is believed that this is due in part to greater awareness and sensitivity in the community about problems of child neglect and abuse and a resultant increase in Family Court involvement in these matters.

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1990

	<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 1/1/90	3	10	36	19	-	18	9	18	5	118
Ordered during 1990	40	115	290	156*	-	142	137	147	48	1075
Total	43	125	326	175	-	160	146	165	53	1193
Withdrawn by Court	1	-	15	4	-	6	2	8		36
Completed during year	34	103	272	143	-	132	133	144	53	1014
Remaining at end of year	8	22	39	28	-	22	11	13	0	143

*Charges for Juvenile Delinquency Investigations Received

Petit Larceny	50
Criminal Mischief	13
Burglary	1
Poss. Stolen Property	11
Assault	7
Criminal Trespass	8
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	8
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	17
Possession of a Weapon	3
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	2
Sexual Misconduct/Sex Abuse	15
Arson	2
Grand Larceny	2
Robbery	1
Obstructing Gov't. Admin.	1
Crim. Poss. Controlled Substance	3
Resisting Arrest	2
Aggravated Harassment	1
Falsely Reporting an Incident	2
All Others	8
TOTAL	156

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY JUDGE - 1990

Transfer Requests	53
Buck	224
Bersani	175
McLaughlin	257
Rossi	241
Hedges	125
TOTAL	1075

**There were 91 supplemental investigations completed during 1990 for Family Court

JUVENILE FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS IN 1990

JUDGE	PINS U						PINS T				JD						
	DSS	DFY	PROB	SJ	ACD	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	CD	ACD	SJ	OTHER
ROSSI	10			1		2	3		5	1	5	2	15	1	2		3
BUCK	7		7			8	3	1	1		3	5	17				1
HEDGES	4		6			2	2		5	1	3		7		2	1	2
BERSANI	8		10	2	1	2	3		5	5	7	3	19	3	2		2
MC LAUGHLIN	5	2	5		4	4	1	1	3	3	8	1	7	2	5		2
TOTALS	34	2	28	3	5	18	12	2	19	10	26	11	65	6	11	1	10

TOTAL

Placed on Probation	112
Placed with DSS	72
Placed with DFY	15
Adj.in Cont. of Dismissal	16
Suspended Judgment	4
Conditional Discharge	6
Others	38

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION

The Onondaga County Probation Department supervised 410 Family Court cases during 1990 consisting primarily of Juvenile Delinquents (JD's), Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS), and support orders.

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 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 the parent or guardian. This includes behavior such as truancy, running away from home and staying out all night. 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 on probation youths are required to comply with 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. Additional conditions may include abstaining from alcohol and drugs, attendance at counseling, payment of restitution, etc.

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. The Probation Department has observed that the typical juvenile on probation is much more difficult to deal with due to long term family problems, including neglect, physical or sexual abuse directed towards children or other family members. 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.

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.

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION CASELOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY 1990
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	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation As of 1/1/90	64	82	63	209
Received From This Jurisdiction	65	47	81	193
Transferred From Another Jurisdiction	3	4	1	8
Total Received During 1990	<u>68</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>201</u>
Total Carried and Received	132	133	145	410
<u>Passed From Probation:</u>				
Completed Maximum Expiration	42	48	32	122
Discharged Improved	3	6	4	13
Discharged Unimproved	0	8	4	12
Revoked	21	26	6	53
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	3	0	0	3
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Passed From Probation	70	90	47	207
TOTAL ON PROBATION AS OF 12/31/90	62	43	98	203

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

<p style="text-align: center;">ADJUDICATION AND CHARGES OF PERSON PLACED ON PROBATION BY FAMILY COURT IN 1990</p>

Person In Need of Supervision (Ungovernable)	28
Person In Need of Supervision (Truancy)	19
Violation of Support Order	72
Violation of Order of Protection	2
Family Offense	2
Violation of Visitation Order	2
Juvenile Delinquency*	65

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

Petit Larceny	17
Criminal Trespass	6
Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Abuse	6
Endangering Welfare of a Child	7
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	5
Criminal Mischief	9
Assault	3
Burglary	2
Possession of a Weapon	2
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	6
Resisting Arrest/Obstructing Gov't. Administration	2
GRAND TOTAL	190

SEX AND AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVED IN 1990

	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	12	3	24	12	19	8	78
FEMALE	-	2	6	13	4	9	34
<hr/>							
TOTAL	12	5	30	25	23	17	112
		17		55		40	

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1990

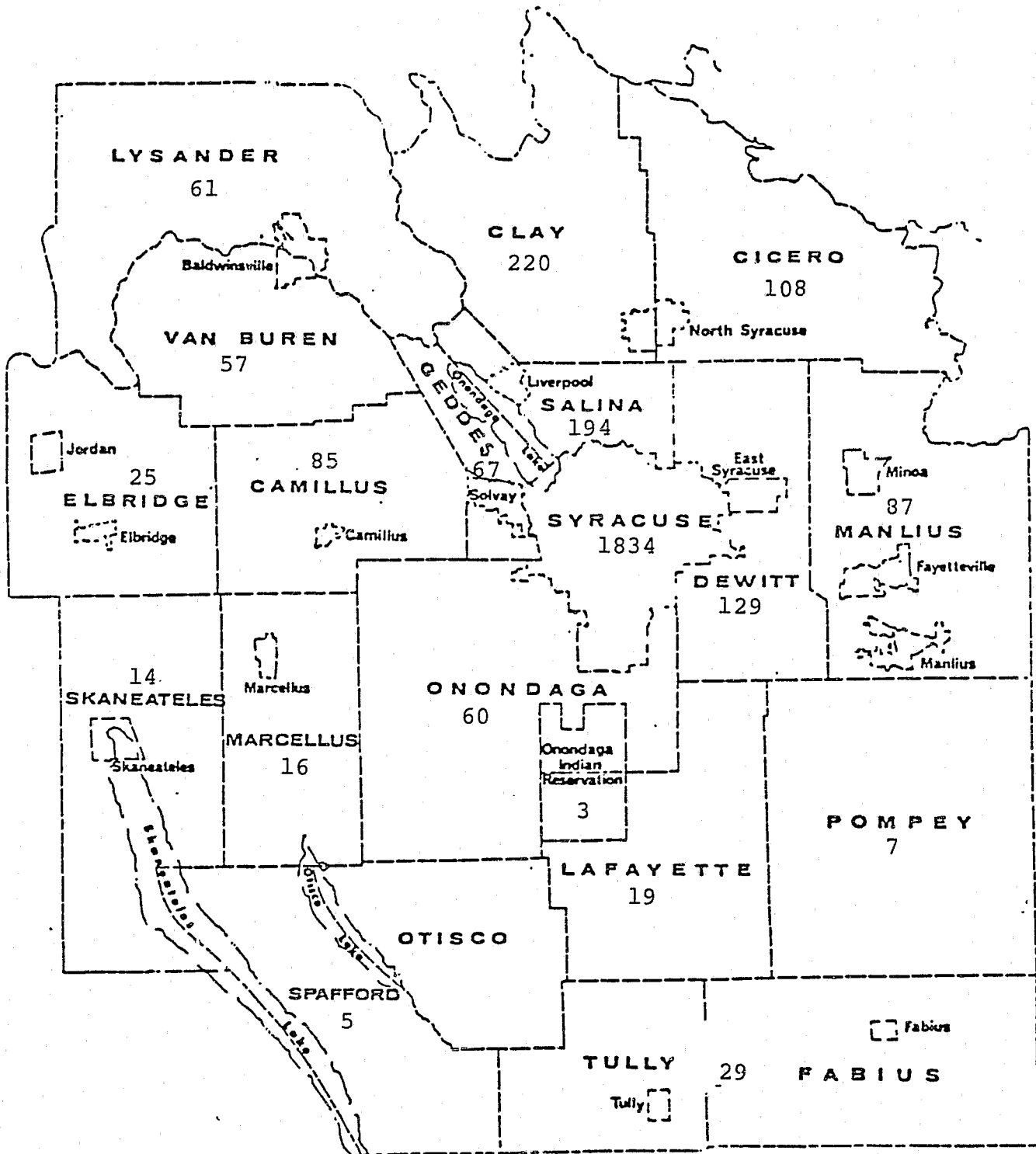
	J.D.		PINS		OTHER	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	4	8	5	7	6	2
More Than 1, Up to 2	36	16	50	14	26	2
More Than 2, Up to 3	4	-	8	5	7	1
More Than 3 years	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Subtotal	46	24	64	26	41	6
Total	70		90		47	
GRAND TOTAL			<u>207</u>			

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER OF DISPOSITION (PROBATION) IN 1990
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	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1989	7	46	13	66
Filed During Year	43	27	37	107
TOTAL: CARRIED & FILED 1990	50	73	50	173

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disposed of During 1990:				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	5	11	9	25
Probation Continued	11	2	5	18
Revoked: Placed with DFY	4	3	-	7
Placed with DSS	16	20	-	36
Other Revocations	-	-	9	9
Discharged from Probation by Court	-	-	2	2
TOTAL DISPOSED OF	36	36	25	97
VIOLATIONS REMAINING AS OF 12/31/90	14	37	25	76

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ALL PERSONS
ON PROBATION FROM ALL COURTS - 1990



Total Supervision Cases		3410
(Family Court)	202	
(Criminal Court)	3208	
Total Persons on Probation		3223
Residence in City	1834	
Residence in County	1186	
Residence in NYS (Outside Onondaga County)	131	
Residence Outside NY State	72	

*187 Dual Supervision Cases

SENTENCES TO PROBATION VS. INCARCERATION 1980-1990

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
1990	3407	389	306

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

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 eagerly awaited guidelines such as Schedule CO-1. Our vault storage space is very limited. 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. (Probation case records must be retained for ten years after the case is closed.)

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

Schedule CO-1 did allow us to dispose of obsolete records, free up storage space, and eliminated the time and effort required to sort through superfluous records to find needed information.

Unfortunately, no cases were destroyed in 1989 or 1990 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 gain additional file cabinets and locate additional sites for our files continue to be unsuccessful. This is primarily due to budget constraints and lack of available storage areas in our department and in the Civic Center/County Office Building complex.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1991

SUPERVISION

- Full implementation of the Day Reporting Program for cocaine abusers. This will include inpatient, half-way house, as well as intensive outpatient counseling.
- Develop structure to better identify appropriate candidates for alternative programs.
- Study how various alternative programs can be better utilized and coordinated.
- Review and evaluate use of substance abuse testing, results and follow-up services.
- Study of impact of domestic violence demonstration unit.

INTAKE

- Development, monitoring and evaluation of Family Offense Program in Intake.
- Evaluate and monitoring of PINS Diversion.
- Development of education group for JD/PINS clients.

INVESTIGATIONS

- Streamline investigation process and study ways and means to economize on production of investigations including the short form report.
- Continued monitoring of two week completion of reports on incarcerated defendants.

OTHER PROGRAMS

- Evaluate use of interim supervision or deferred sentencing.
- Evaluate Conditional Release Program.

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Development of a Family Court Investigation/Supervision Unit.
- Train entire staff in techniques in handling domestic violence cases.
- Full implementation of protocols, policies and procedures on domestic violence cases.
- Redesign of PARIS (computerized record-keeping system) including Pre-Trial Release.
- Study and redesign of many department personnel and payroll practices to coordinate with GENESYS (County computer system).

1990 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION
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- Probation officers made approximately 25,543 positive home visits throughout 1990.
- In 1990, 2645 victim impact letters were sent on Criminal and Family Court matters.
- The total budget of the Probation Department in 1990 was \$6,498,867.
- Total restitution collected totalled \$332,050.13.
- The Word Processing Unit produces over 100,000 pages of type per year and makes over 20,000 copies a month.
- The Central Records Unit made about 25,570 various teletypes for criminal and motor vehicle records.
- The Pre-Trial Release Program released 1396 individuals, a 13% increase over 1989 - a 75% increase over 1988.
- Investigations ordered by Criminal (2688) and Family Court (1075) totalled 3763.
- 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.
- The largest category of new probationers received continued to be those sentenced to probation for Driving While Intoxicated (485 cases received during 1990).
- The number of Criminal Court (4848) and Family Court (1193) supervision cases carried from 1989 and received during 1990 totalled 6041.
- The number of Criminal Court (1640) and Family Court (207) supervision cases passed from probation either favorably or unfavorably totalled 1847.
- Professional staff completed over 5366 hours of job-related training in 1990, an average of 54 hours per person.
- The Intake unit closed 4532 cases and the PINS Unit closed 732 for a total of 5264.
- The 14 probation officers on the two DWI teams detected 53 probationers operating motor vehicles after their license was revoked. The PO's also detected 329 incidents of non-compliance with conditions of probation during "enhanced hours."
- Of the almost 1000 individuals under supervision for DWI, only 16 were rearrested for DWI.
- The Weekend Home Confinement Program generated \$7,376 in revenue. Participants performed 2874 hours of community service in placement sites in Onondaga County (Van Duyn, Public Safety Building, churches, parks, Oak Orchard treatment plants, etc.).