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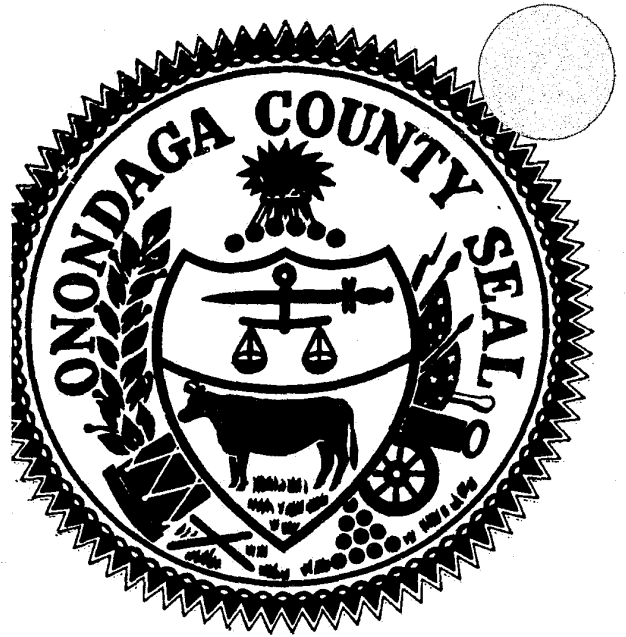
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Onondaga County Probation Department 1991 Annual Report

6-16-92
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J. Pirro
xecutive

E. Robert Czaplicki
Commissioner of Probation



COUNTY OF ONONDAGA

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

NICHOLAS J. PIRRO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

January 22, 1992

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

Dear Mr. Pirro:

I respectfully submit the 1991 Annual Report of the Onondaga County Probation Department.

During this time of severe budget constraints, I am extremely proud of the commitment, perseverance and hard work of my staff.

I would like to express our gratitude to you and the Onondaga County Legislature for the support we receive.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "E. Robert Czapliski".

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
Commissioner of Probation

ERC/gt



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COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

MISSION STATEMENT

The Onondaga County Probation Department will:

- Provide presentence and predispositional investigations and reports to the various courts to aid in sentencing.
- 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 and consistent with the Rules and Regulations of the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1991

- Our "Probation Day Reporting Program" for chemically-dependent felony offenders received an achievement award from the National Association of Counties. This innovative program provides special services to cocaine abusers who would otherwise be incarcerated. Women and Spanish-speaking individuals are particularly targeted.
- Onondaga County Local Law #3, 1991 empowered the Onondaga County Probation Department to collect fees for social investigations prepared for Family Court on adoptions, custody and visitation matters and for adults sentenced to probation supervision with a probation condition to be tested for drug abuse. Actual collection of fees began in May of 1991. In the eight months of operation, \$40,466 was collected - far exceeding our expectations.
- In February of 1991, the Family Unit was formed to meet the demands of families in crisis and the special needs of juveniles on probation. The unit will strive to provide quality services to the community in an effort to reduce placement costs and court costs for the taxpayer.
- Due to the early retirement program, this department lost seven employees, two of which were long-term administrators with over thirty-two years in probation. Seven other employees resigned during the year. Therefore, a total of fourteen employees were lost with little possibility of filling their positions due to budget constraints. To minimize the negative impact on remaining staff, a departmental reorganization was carefully planned and took effect December 2, 1991. Duties of the departing staff were disbursed and staff were reassigned as needed, all with minimal disruption.
- The Domestic Violence Unit completed its first full year of implementation in 1991. Onondaga County has demonstrated leadership by establishing the first comprehensive domestic violence policy in the state. We also have the first functioning domestic violence supervision unit in the state. In 1991, the Probation Department supervised more than 200 persons convicted of serious crimes related to child abuse, sexual abuse and spouse abuse.
- The Electronic Home Confinement Program has updated its equipment with the latest in voice verification. These units use a radio signal with a frequency individualized to each unit, thus eliminating any possibility of mistaken probationer identification. A number of individuals have been supervised who would normally have been sentenced to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. These individuals instead have supported their families, paid taxes, and bought goods and services from area providers. They have also participated in treatment programs with the goal of addressing the problems which brought them into the system.

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

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* * * 1991 PROBATION DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL * * *

COMMISSIONER

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICERS

BRYAN J. ENNIS
ALPHONSE R. GIACCHI
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 OFFICER

MEREDITH MILLER

PROBATION OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

TYPIST II

JANICE CLARK
SUSAN HENDRIX
BARBARA PUGLIA

ANNA SPICER
GEORGINA THURNER

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR/TYPIST I

SHIRLEY BLAIS
MADDALENA CALTABIANO
EARLYNN DE MAY
LINDA DRUMMOND
OLIVE FALKNER
PATRICIA FILLINGHAM
ANNA HOGAN
VIRGINIA HOUGHTALING
CAROL INGLES
TERETHA KING

SUSAN LACKEY
TINA 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 * * *

ACCOUNT CLERK III

JUDITH THOMAS

ACCOUNT CLERK II

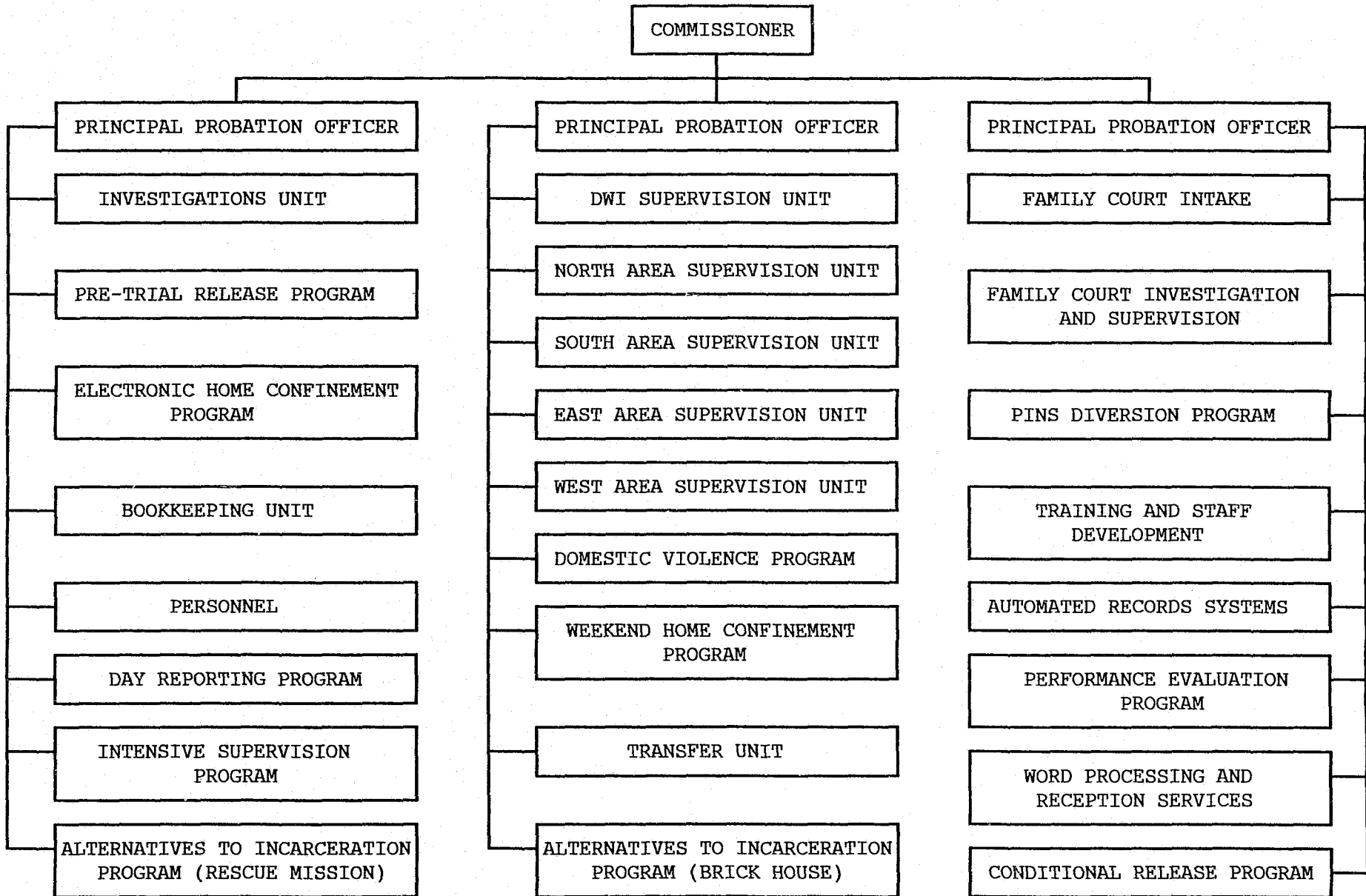
BARBARA SYKORA

ACCOUNT CLERK I

MICHAEL FUSCO
PATRICIA KESLER

RESIGNED/RETIRED DURING 1991

CAROL SMITH.....DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
MYLA GREENE.....PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER
ROBERT KOSTY.....SENIOR PROBATION OFFICER
ROBERT BUCK.....PROBATION OFFICER
JAMES PRICE.....PROBATION OFFICER
CAROL SWEENEY.....PROBATION OFFICER
JEAN STRACK.....STENOGRAPHER II
JEANETTE PARODY.....TYPIST II
MARIAN BARRETT.....ACCOUNT CLERK I
JOAN SCOTT.....ACCOUNT CLERK I
ELIZABETH BURY.....TYPIST I
DIAN FIFIELD.....TYPIST I
MARVA HUDSON.....TYPIST I
SUSAN KAZMIRSKI.....TYPIST I



ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - 1991

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

The Bookkeeping Unit is involved in many various tasks; however, of primary importance is the receipt and disbursement of restitution and fees as well as coordination of the entire budget process.

The 1991 Probation Department budget surpassed \$6.7 million. Included in this figure is \$900,000 which was received from the State to fund our "alternatives to incarceration" programs.

In May of 1991, the collection of fees for certain Family Court investigations began. Collection also began for a fee for adults sentenced to probation with a condition to be tested for drug abuse. A total of \$40,466 was collected to offset local dollars.

Plans for 1992 include the completion of the process necessary to computerize the receipt and disbursement of monies.

<u>RESTITUTION INFORMATION</u>	
New accounts opened during year	330
Satisfied accounts	345
Current open cases	650
Surcharge collected during 1991:	\$ 14,573.93
Restitution returned to victims of crimes during 1991:	<u>\$308,279.75</u>

<u>FEE COLLECTION INFORMATION</u>	
Fees collected for social investigations: (adoption, custody & visitation matters)	\$19,625.00
Fees collected for drug abuse testing:	\$20,841.00
TOTAL FEES COLLECTED:	<u>\$40,466.00</u>

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.

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 to observe the operation of the Central Records Unit. Calls are continually received during the year from agencies all over the state who request help filling out computer formats and various other assistance. The Central Records staff is always eager to assist with any inquiries.

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

Central Records Statistics

DCJS "rap sheets" requested/ordered for Pre-Trial Release Program:	<u>9,970</u>
DCJS "rap sheets" requested/ordered for Investigations:	<u>6,635</u>
CHAIRS "rap sheets" requested/ordered:	<u>6,495</u>
Teletypes for DMV Abstracts:	<u>814</u>
Other DMV requests:	<u>940</u>

WORD PROCESSING UNIT

The word processing unit is responsible for maintaining a smooth flow of the various types of communication produced from the several units in the department. The job expectations for this unit include a variety of clerical duties: typing presentence reports, letters, memos, and various other reports, maintaining reception desks, and performing other necessary clerical functions. During 1991, over 70,000 pages of typewritten copy were produced by the members of the Word Processing Unit.

The hiring freeze experienced during 1991 has made it necessary for each clerical staff member to be extremely flexible when it comes to work assignments. Typists must be able to perform several different job functions in order to provide efficient and timely completion of clerical tasks.

We have six typists assigned to our investigation typing unit who use personal computers for typing all investigation-related work. These typists complete over 250 presentence investigations per month. Two units of typists work directly with supervising probation officers, typing declarations of delinquency for violations of probation, letters, and other supervision-related typing.

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

The unit keeps an inventory of all business machines (typewriters, dictating machines, etc.) and coordinates repair calls on these machines.

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

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. Adjustment services include: contact with police agencies, schools, victims, community treatment and counseling programs and casework with individuals and their families. 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 conduct a review for eligibility and suitability prior to initiating a petition. The bulk of Intake's workload consists of cases involving juvenile delinquency, PINS, family offenses, spousal support and modifications of support orders.

In an effort to maximize productivity of staff and continue to provide the public with the same level of service that they have come to expect, the two teams were consolidated. Therefore, probation officers are responsible for handling PINS cases as well as other types including juvenile delinquency and family offense. The task of screening spousal support and modification of support orders is the responsibility of the unit's petition clerks.

Statistics show an overall increase in the number of juvenile delinquency referrals (1990 - 1519, 1991 - 1746 referrals). There has been a significant increase in the number of referrals pertaining to drugs, assaults and weapons offenses as well as the number one complaint, petit larceny. Despite the increase in numbers, Probation Intake has successfully adjusted a higher percentage of cases in 1991 than in 1990.

In an effort to provide more options to divert cases from Family Court, we have initiated regular tours of the Public Safety Building Jail for some of our juveniles with the cooperation of the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department. All juveniles are also eligible for participation in our education program developed under the PINS Adjustment Services.

Plans for 1992 include an emphasis on field work. We believe that a higher profile in the community will positively impact on all our clients as well as improve communication with other agencies serving this population.

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Aggravated Harassment	18
Arson	14
Assault	168
Attempted Arson	3
Attempted Burglary	13
Attempted Petit Larceny	2
Attempted Robbery	11
Burglary	215
Criminal Mischief	168
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	24
Criminal Possession of Marijuana	3
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	122
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	47
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	2
Criminal Tampering	3
Criminal Trespass	38
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	3
Falsely Reporting Incident	16
Forgery	13
Grand Larceny	24
Loitering	3
Menacing	11
Obstruction of Governmental Administration	9
Petit Larceny	622
Possession of Noxious Material	3
Public Lewdness	4
Rape	5
Reckless Endangerment	22
Resisting Arrest	2
Riot	2
Robbery	9
Sexual Abuse	18
Sodomy	15
Theft of Services	2
Unlawful Possession Weapon Under 16	13
Unlawfully Dealing With Child	2
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	80
All Others	<u>19</u>
JD TOTAL	1746

Probation Intake arranged for the voluntary payment of restitution in the amount of \$8,526.04 in 1991.

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS - ADULT

Article of Family Court Act

Article 4 - Support matters		1212
Article 8 - Family Offense:		
1) Family Offense	1360	
2) FO Modifications	6	
3) Viol. Order of Prot.	63	<u>1429</u>
	TOTAL	2641

TERMINATION OF INTAKE CASES

	JD	SUPPORT	FAMILY OFFENSE	TOTAL
Adjusted	565	0	15	580
Terminated, Matter Not Pursued & Not Referred for Petition	0	9	79	88
Referred for Petition Immediately	758	1123	1263	3144
Terminated Without Adjustment & Referred for Petition	294	0	18	312
SUBTOTALS	1617	1132	1375	4124
Adult & Juvenile Cases Provided With Information Only				444
TOTAL INTAKE CASES CLOSED (Excluding PINS)				4568

PINS ADJUSTMENT SERVICES

Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) are individuals under the age of age of 16 who are exhibiting ungovernable and/or truant behavior. One part of PINS Adjustment Services consists of probation officers screening cases, completing baseline assessments, and providing ongoing case management. The second part of the program includes in-depth assessments completed in problem areas identified by the probation officer. We continue to have a caseworker from the Department of Social Services, a substance abuse counselor from Crouse Irving Memorial Hospital and an education coordinator from the Youth Bureau. St. Joseph's provided mental health workers for most of the year but have been replaced as of 1/1/92 by Onondaga Pastoral Counseling Center. These auxiliary staff work as a team with the probation officer to develop and implement a case plan to resolve the identified problems of the youth.

We are very excited by our new relationship with Onondaga Pastoral Counseling Center who will be devoting at least two people on a full-time basis to our program. These people will be on site as are all members of the team. In addition to in-depth assessments and brief therapy, we will be exploring the possibilities for expanding services to our clients, for example, group counseling.

In an effort to provide more options for diverting PINS cases from Family Court, Intake has begun an education program. This program was developed with input from representatives of agencies involved in the adjustment services. Topics including the justice system, health, mental health, substance abuse, education, and living skills are presented by a variety of public and private agencies to our youths and their parents. The program is coordinated and overseen by Probation Intake.

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION COMPLAINTS - 1991

PINS cases carried from 1990:	100
PINS Truancy cases received during 1991:	233
PINS Ungovernable cases received during 1991:	603
PINS Total:	936

TERMINATION STATUS OF TOTAL PINS CASES CLOSED IN 1991

Adjusted:	208
Terminated, not adjusted, matter not pursued or complaint withdrawn:	125
Referred to petition immediately:	241
Terminated without adjustment and referred for petition:	232

Total PINS cases closed in 1991:	806
PINS cases remaining as of 12/31/91:	130

FAMILY UNIT

In February of 1991, the Onondaga County Probation Department formed the Family Unit to meet the demands of families in crisis and juveniles under supervision. One of the primary goals of the organization of this unit was to house, under one team, all post petition Family Court services. Prior to February, 1991, service to the Family Courts was provided throughout the Probation Department. At present, this unit is responsible for completing all Family Court investigations (Custody, Visitation, Adoption, PINS, Juvenile Delinquency, Neglect and Abuse) as well as providing supervision services to those juveniles placed under supervision by the court.

Presently, the unit is made up of eight probation officers and a supervisor. Three of the eight probation officers are assigned to provide supervision. Each of these three probation officers handles a reduced caseload of approximately 45 juveniles. This reduced caseload allows for the probation officer to provide intensive supervision services to the offenders and their families. The other five probation officers are assigned to the investigation function of this unit and each of the five investigating probation officers completes approximately 20 Family Court investigations/reports per month.

In these times of dwindling resources, both fiscally and in terms of personnel, the Family Unit will continue to strive to provide maximum and quality services to this community in an effort to continue to reduce placement, court and taxpayer costs.

Supervision

Number of juvenile supervision cases, 1990	-	105
Number of juvenile supervision cases, 1991	-	150
Percentage of increase	-	43%

Investigation

Number of Family Court investigations completed 1990	-	1014
Number of Family Court investigations completed 1991	-	1111
Percentage of increase	-	9.7%

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1991

	<u>Support</u>	<u>Adoption</u>	<u>Custody</u>	Juv. <u>Del.</u>	Des. <u>Fel.</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>Visit.</u>	Abuse <u>Neglect</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pending Completion as of 1/1/91	5	22	39	28	-	21	11	12	14	152
Ordered during 1991	50	88	270	214*	-	227	110	128	52	1139
Total	55	110	309	242	-	248	121	140	66	1291
Withdrawn by Court	1	1	21	3	-	4	4	4	1	39
Completed during year	45	99	252	219	-	207	104	125	60	1111
Remaining at end of year	9	10	36	20	-	37	13	11	5	141

*Charges for Juvenile Delinquency Investigations Received During 1991:

Petit Larceny	61	Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	8
Criminal Mischief	26	Sexual Offenses	8
Burglary	6	Arson	1
Poss. Stolen Property	11	Grand Larceny	3
Assault	33	Robbery	1
Criminal Trespass	9	Crim. Poss. Controlled Substance	4
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	15	Criminal Facilitation	1
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	19	Aggravated Harassment	2
Possession of a Weapon	4	Falsely Reporting an Incident	2

TOTAL

214

--There were 88 supplemental investigations completed during 1991 for Family Court--

FAMILY COURT SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1991
--

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation As of 1/1/91	62	44	97	203
Received From This Jurisdiction	100	80	107	287
Transferred From Another Jurisdiction	3	-	-	3
Total Received During 1991	<u>103</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>290</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	165	124	204	493

<u>Passed From Probation:</u>				
Completed - Maximum Expiration	37	25	54	116
- Discharged Improved	5	6	12	23
- Discharged Unimproved	5	7	1	13
- Revoked	24	18	1	43
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	8	1	-	9
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL PASSED FROM PROBATION	81	58	71	210
TOTAL ON PROBATION AS OF 12/31/91	84	66	133	283

(*Includes Support, Visitation and other ADULT Family Court matters)

ADJUDICATION AND CHARGES OF PERSON PLACED ON PROBATION BY FAMILY COURT IN 1991

Person In Need of Supervision (Ungovernable)	55
Person In Need of Supervision (Truancy)	25
Violation of Custody Order	5
Violation of Support Order	88
Violation of Order of Protection	10
Family Offense	1
Violation of Visitation Order	3
Juvenile Delinquency*	100

*If the juvenile had been over age sixteen, the charge would have been:

Petit Larceny	27
Criminal Trespass	4
Sex Offenses	4
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	11
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	8
Criminal Mischief	16
Assault	7
Burglary	4
Menacing/Reckless Endangerment	4
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	4
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	6
Grand Larceny	2
Resisting Arrest	1
Arson	1
Robbery	1

GRAND TOTAL	287
-------------	-----

SEX AND AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVED IN 1991

	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	18	6	28	18	22	9	101
FEMALE	10	12	11	29	11	6	79
TOTAL	28	18	39	47	33	15	180
	46		86		48		

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER OF DISPOSITION (PROBATION) IN 1991

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1990	14	17	19	50
Filed During Year	53	52	53	158
<hr/>				
TOTAL: CARRIED & FILED 1991	67	69	72	208
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disposed of During 1991:				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	12	7	9	28
Probation Continued	9	-	16	25
Revoked: Placed with DFY	7	5	-	12
Placed with DSS	18	10	4	32
Other Revocations	1	3	1	5
Discharged from Probation by Court	1	3	1	5
<hr/>				
TOTAL DISPOSED OF	48	28	31	107
<hr/>				
VIOLATIONS REMAINING AS OF 12/31/91	19	41	41	101

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT

1991 marks the 28th 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 morning, Monday through Saturday, a probation assistant screens those defendants who have been arrested in the past 24 hours. Following an interview and review of past criminal records, a risk assessment tool is used to make release recommendations to the court. Areas considered include prior record, length of time in the community, family and community ties, and employment. Referrals to community agencies are often a condition of release. Alcohol and drug abuse are a frequent problem 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 1991, Pre-Trial Release staff made a total of 45,963 contacts including jail interviews and supervision of releasees.

1,219 detainees were released to Pre-Trial Release in 1991.

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 1991, 159 individuals were released to Pre-Trial Release on Saturday.

In May of 1989, services were expanded to include all ten legal holidays. In 1991, 28 defendants were released to the Pre-Trial Release Program on holidays.

Probation assistants in the Pre-Trial Release Unit also provide liaison function between the Probation Department and 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.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE STATISTICS - 1991

Defendants screened for Pre-Trial Release	8642
Defendants interviewed after screening	5569
Defendants recommended for release	1205
Defendants actually released to Pre-Trial	1219

Release revoked	257
Reasons:	
Failures to appear in court	61
New arrests	83
Failure to follow conditions of release	113
Total number of screening contacts	10,257
Total number of supervision contacts	35,706
Total contacts made by Pre-Trial Release staff	45,963

CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS

The majority of the criminal court investigation functions are the responsibility of the investigation team which is comprised of one supervisor, one senior probation officer, and 11 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 as to an appropriate sentencing option.

The options available to the court at the time of sentencing have become very 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 consider such sentencing alternatives as community service, fines, Electronic Home Confinement, Weekend Home Confinement, ATIP (Alternatives to Incarceration Program), ISP (Intensive Supervision Program), Day Reporting Program, as well as a number of combinations of the above. We take our presentence investigation duties very seriously as the majority of the judges consider our recommendations very carefully. In many instances the ultimate disposition is based on the conclusions drawn by the probation officer as a result of the investigation.

The year 1991 saw another increase in the total number of investigations completed by this department for criminal courts. A total of 2865 criminal court investigations were completed during 1991 - an increase of approximately 200 over 1990. 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 remains stable. This officer currently performs approximately one-quarter of her assigned workload with Spanish-speaking defendants. We think this is a significant contribution to the community and feel privileged that we are able to offer this additional service.

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 1991 and estimate this program saves the county at least two weeks of jail time per defendant.

CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1991

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carried from previous year	-	88	-	88
Ordered during year	19	1104	1	1124
TOTAL FELONIES	19	1192	1	1212
Withdrawn by court	2	4	-	6
Completed during year	15	1081	1	1097
Remaining at end of year	2	107	-	109
<u>MISDEMEANORS</u>				
Carried from previous year	1	188	-	189
Ordered during year	17	1776	-	1793
TOTAL MISDEMEANORS	18	1964	-	1982
Withdrawn by court	-	20	-	20
Completed during year	17	1740	-	1757
Remaining at end of year	1	204	-	205
<u>OTHER</u>				
Carried from previous year	-	2	-	2
Ordered during year	-	13	-	13
TOTAL OTHER	-	15	-	15
Withdrawn during year	-	2	-	2
Completed during year	-	11	-	11
Remaining at end of year	-	2	-	2
GRAND TOTAL				
Carried from previous year	1	278	-	279
Ordered during year	36	2893	1	2930
TOTAL	37	3171	1	3209
Withdrawn during year	2	26	-	28
Completed during year	32	2832	1	2865
Remaining at end of year	3	313	-	316

CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN 1991*

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Driving While Intoxicated	204	475	679
Petit Larceny	-	363	363
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	139	73	212
Assault	69	180	249
Burglary	160	-	160
Criminal Mischief	80	99	179
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	53	-	53
Forgery and forgery-related	48	51	99
Criminal Trespass	-	61	61
Robbery	63	-	63
Grand Larceny	86	4	90
Sexual Abuse/Sexual Misconduct/Lewdness	46	44	90
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	45	71	116
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	20	19	39
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	2	43	45
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest/ Custodial Interference	-	42	42
Criminal Possession/Sale of Marijuana	10	10	20
Criminal Contempt	-	27	27
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	4	29	33
Issuing a Bad Check	-	15	15
Resisting Arrest	-	16	16
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	1	32	33
Rape	20	-	20
Sodomy	11	-	11
Aggravated Harassment	-	22	22
Criminal Solicitation/Conspiracy/ Criminal Facilitation	13	3	16
Manslaughter/Murder/Negligent Homicide	19	1	20
Criminal Impersonation	-	11	11
Arson	8	4	12
All Others	<u>3</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>105</u>
TOTAL	1104	1797	2901

*Includes all "Attempted" charges

1991 DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS
--

	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation	480	995	1475
"Shock" Probation (Initial jail time at OCCF and Probation)	48	39	87
Intermittent Shock Probation (Weekends incarceration and Probation)	2	13	15
Electronic Home Confinement/ Probation	30	8	38

Total of Probation Sentences	560	1055	1615
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State Prison	309	-	309
Onondaga County Correctional Facility (Straight Time)	134	207	341
Intermittent Time at OCCF (Weekends)	-	18	18
Conditional Discharge	41	204	245
All Others (Withdrawn after report, fine, time served, no disposition reported, failure to appear for sentencing, etc.)	19	73	92

TOTAL DISPOSITIONS REPORTED	1063	1557	2620
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SENTENCES TO PROBATION VS. INCARCERATION
1980-1991

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
1991	3341	359	309

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

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 whether to grant or deny the CRD.

During 1991, 82 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 36 pre-plea investigations in 1991: 17 for misdemeanor arrests and 19 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 1991, 2,346 victim impact letters were sent on criminal court cases. We received 1,265 written responses back from victims which were attached to presentence reports and forwarded to the court. Additional victim data is included in the "Criminal Court Investigation" narrative.

CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION - 1991

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

The supervision division, composed of eight supervisors and 49 probation officers, was responsible for the supervision of 5,010 cases during 1991. 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. Four geographic units - 21 probation officers
2. Two Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) units - 11 probation officers
Alternative to Incarceration Program (Brick House) - 1 probation officer
3. Intensive Supervision Program/Alternatively Sentenced Cases (ISP/ASC)/Conditional Release/Electronic Home Confinement (EHC) - 7 probation officers
4. Day Reporting Program - 3 probation officers
Alternative to Incarceration Program (Rescue Mission) - 1 probation officer
5. Domestic Violence Unit - 5 probation officers

The four geographic units 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 1991 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 number of these cases continued to overflow the ISP program designed to provide specialized, intensive supervision services. Consequently, many of the high risk, multi-problem cases are presently being supervised within the general geographic units where caseloads are three and one-half 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 other probation department in New York State provides this level of supervision. We feel that the protection of the community is of vital importance.

The 1991 totals were affected by the increase in numbers of new cases 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 1991:

CRIMINAL COURT

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1991

OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1991

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation - January 1, 1991	1407	1793	5	3205
Received From This Jurisdiction	560	1055	2	1617*
Received From Other Jurisdictions	78	109	1	188
Total Received This Year	<u>638</u>	<u>1164</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1805</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	2045	2957	8	5010

Completed - Maximum Expiration	53	267	-	320
- Discharged Improved	276	416	2	694
- Discharged Unimproved	35	41	-	76
- Revoked	200	360	1	561
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	113	154	-	267
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>10</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34</u>
TOTAL PASSED	687	1262	3	1952
On Probation - December 31, 1991	1358	1695	5	3058

*Figure includes cases which were conditionally released from the Onondaga County Correctional Facility. (For further information about these cases, see "Conditional Release" section.)

<p>CRIMINAL COURT CRIMES OF CONVICTION OF CASES SENTENCED TO PROBATION OR TRANSFERRED IN - 1991</p>

<u>Conviction</u>	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driving While Intoxicated/DWAI	163	377	540
Burglary	101	-	101
Petit Larceny	-	192	192
Assault	42	108	150
Grand Larceny	70	-	70
Forgery-related	37	37	74
Possession of Stolen Property	25	32	57
All Sexual Offenses/Lewdness	39	28	67
Criminal Mischief	8	61	69
Possession of Controlled Substance	70	44	114
Sale of Controlled Substance	30	-	30
Criminal Trespass	-	32	32
Robbery	25	-	25
Sale/Possession of Marijuana	6	12	18
Possession of a Weapon	6	9	15
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	-	19	19
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest	-	33	33
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	-	22	22
Criminal Contempt	-	15	15
Resisting Arrest	-	12	12
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	1	27	28
Bad Checks	-	5	5
Arson	3	4	7
All Others	<u>12</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>107</u>
TOTAL	638	1164	1802

<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1991 BY "<u>SEX</u>"</p>

(Includes transfers from other jurisdictions)

Male	1419
Female	304
	1805
TOTAL	1805

<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1991 BY "<u>RACE</u>"</p>
--

White	1233
Black	491
Native American	38
Hispanic	35
Other	3
Unknown	5
	1805
TOTAL	1805

<p style="text-align: center;">NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1991 BY "<u>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</u>"</p>

Unemployed	774
Employed full time	649
Employed part time	159
Student	122
Unemployable	5
Retired	10
Unreported	86
	1805
TOTAL	1805

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
 RECEIVED DURING 1991 WHO HAD
 "PRIOR ARRESTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

NUMBER OF PRIOR JD ARRESTS	NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS
0.....	1572
1.....	97
2.....	46
3.....	35
4.....	22
5.....	7
6.....	11
7.....	6
8.....	2
9.....	1
10.....	2
13.....	1
14.....	1
20.....	1
25.....	<u>1</u>

TOTAL	1805

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
 RECEIVED DURING 1991 WHO HAD
 "PRIOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS"

NUMBER OF PRIOR JD ADJUDICATIONS	NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS
0.....	1661
1.....	89
2.....	37
3.....	13
4.....	4
7.....	<u>1</u>

TOTAL	1805

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED
DURING 1991 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.....	300.....	0
1.....	316.....	316
2.....	275.....	550
3.....	195.....	585
4.....	159.....	636
5.....	120.....	600
6.....	96.....	576
7.....	90.....	630
8.....	51.....	408
9.....	38.....	342
10.....	18.....	180
11.....	25.....	275
12.....	23.....	276
13.....	15.....	195
14.....	13.....	182
15.....	18.....	270
16.....	9.....	144
17.....	6.....	102
18.....	3.....	54
19.....	1.....	19
20.....	3.....	60
21.....	4.....	84
22.....	5.....	110
23.....	6.....	138
24.....	2.....	48
25.....	4.....	100
27.....	1.....	27
28.....	2.....	56
29.....	1.....	29
33.....	2.....	66
36.....	1.....	36
39.....	1.....	39
44.....	1.....	44
47.....	1.....	47
TOTAL	1805	GRAND TOTAL 7224

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED DURING 1991 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.....	1391.....	0
1.....	234.....	234
2.....	111.....	222
3.....	55.....	165
4.....	11.....	44
5.....	2.....	10
6.....	1.....	6
TOTAL 1805		GRAND TOTAL 681

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED DURING 1991 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.....	586.....	0
1.....	426.....	426
2.....	324.....	648
3.....	179.....	537
4.....	132.....	528
5.....	49.....	245
6.....	32.....	192
7.....	24.....	168
8.....	16.....	128
9.....	8.....	72
10.....	5.....	50
11.....	6.....	66
12.....	3.....	36
13.....	4.....	52
14.....	3.....	42
15.....	1.....	15
16.....	2.....	32
19.....	1.....	19
21.....	1.....	21
22.....	1.....	22
23.....	1.....	23
24.....	1.....	24
TOTAL 1805		GRAND TOTAL 3346

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
 RECEIVED DURING 1991 BY "NUMBER
 OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS"

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS
INCARCERATIONS

NUMBER OF
PROBATIONERS

0	1446
1	164
2	77
3	42
4	28
5	16
6	11
7	4
8	5
9	4
10	1
11	2
12	2
15	1
16	1
17	1

 TOTAL 1805

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1991
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(EXCLUDES TRANSFER IN)

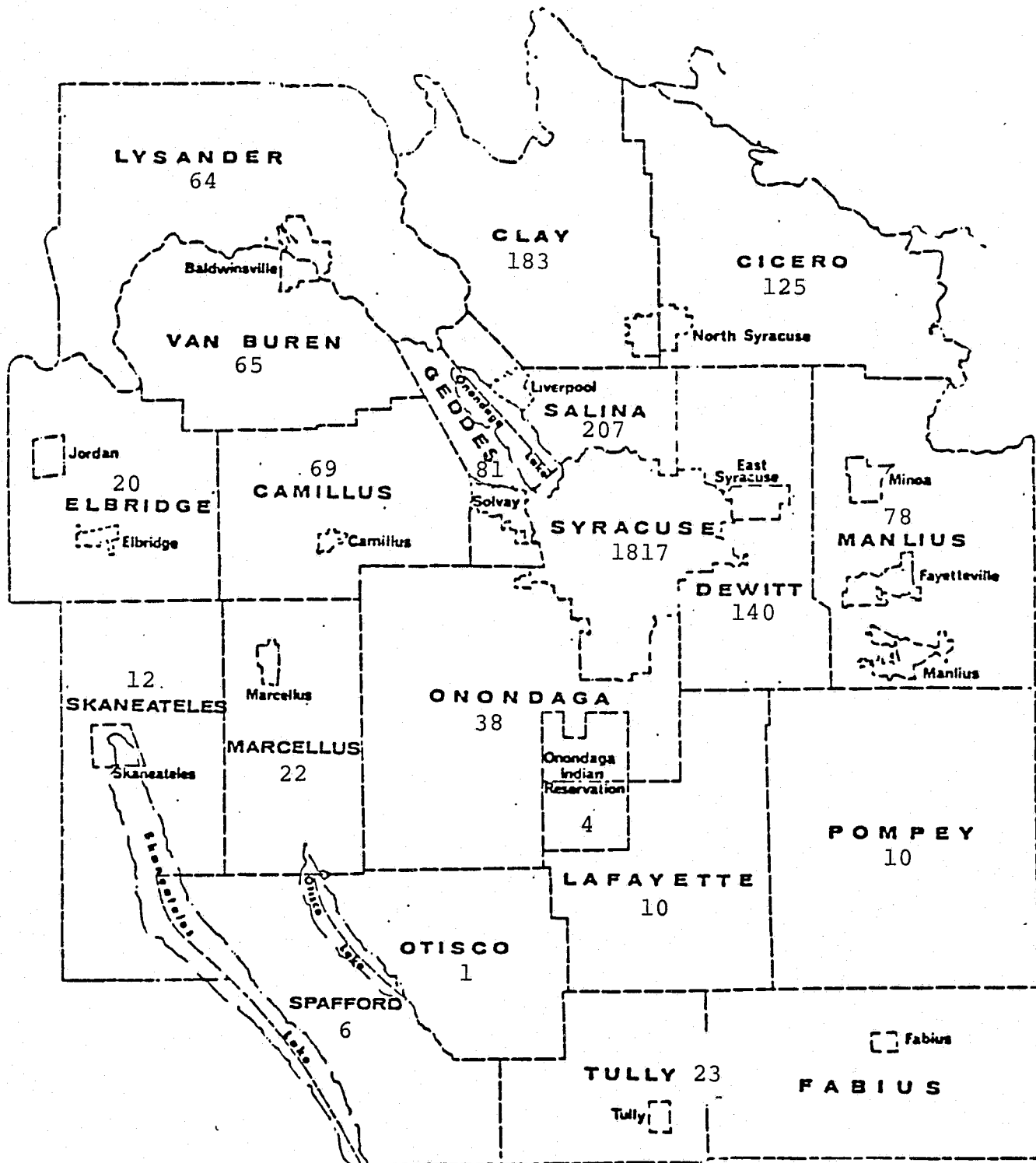
<u>Age</u>	<u># of Males</u>	<u># of Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 16	4	1	5
16-18	165	24	189
19-21	211	44	255
22-25	201	48	249
26-30	261	66	327
31-40	281	84	365
41-50	124	19	143
51-60	48	5	53
Over 60	28	3	31
TOTAL	1321	294	1617

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1991*
--

	<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	7	57	37	118	44	175
More Than 1, Up to 2	37	76	234	172	271	248
More Than 2, Up to 3	85	30	226	49	311	79
Three years or more	<u>245</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>58</u>
Subtotal	374	200	748	360	1122	560
Total	574		1108		1682	
GRAND TOTAL			1682			

(*Does not include cases transferred to another jurisdiction)

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF ALL PERSONS ON PROBATION
FROM ALL COURTS ON DECEMBER 31, 1991



Total Supervision Cases		<u>3341</u>
(Family Court)	283	
(Criminal Court)	<u>3058</u>	
Total Persons on Probation		<u>3153</u>
Residence in City	1817	
Residence in County	<u>1158</u>	
Residence in NYS (Outside Onondaga County)	<u>101</u>	
Residence in Another State	<u>77</u>	

*188 Dual Supervision Cases

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 decided that we needed to be as diligent as possible in supervising those placed on probation. We think 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 "flexible scheduling," probation officers can then see the probationer both in the office and in the community.

The Onondaga County Probation Department is the only probation department in the state requiring work outside the traditional hours.

Positive home visits for the years 1987 through 1991 totalled 111,811. 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
1991	27,823
<hr/>	
TOTAL POSITIVE HOME VISITS	111,811

CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM

On May 1, 1989, Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1989 was signed. This state law launched county probation departments into the parole business without time for adequate preparation and planning and without funding or additional staff.

Therefore, this department now has the responsibility for the interviewing, investigating, release and supervision of inmates serving sentences at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility - a task formerly operated by the New York State Division of Parole.

The Conditional Release Commission consists of seven commissioners appointed by County Executive Nicholas Pirro. The commission has the responsibility for making release determinations based on the investigations supplied to them by a probation officer. They are all volunteers and receive no compensation. The Commissioners are:

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

If released to the Conditional Release Program, all persons are intensively supervised by probation. Specific conditions of release are tailored to meet the needs of each individual as well as to provide protection to the community. Office contacts, collateral contacts and home visits are also increased.

This department is of the opinion that the minimal success rate of those released does not justify the time, expense and effort involved in its operation.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT

1991 represented the first full year of operation for the Domestic Violence Unit. Domestic violence for the purposes of this unit has been defined as any case in which the probationer has a conviction and problems related to the sexual, physical, psychological or emotional abuse of a victim who is related by blood or marriage or had a close relationship with the victim such as a friend, companion or paramour.

During 1991, the Probation Department not only maintained its prior commitment to the specialized Domestic Violence Unit but actually expanded its commitment by adding two additional probation officers despite experiencing a net loss of probation staff due to county budget cuts and reduced New York State reimbursement to probation. The unit now consists of a supervisor and five probation officers who are responsible for supervising 335 cases of which 187 are designated domestic violence cases broken down into four general categories as follows:

<u>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES IN UNIT</u>	
Child Sexual Abuse	86
Child Physical Abuse	18
Adult Sexual Abuse	7
Adult Physical Abuse	<u>76</u>
TOTAL	187

The average caseload for a domestic violence probation officer is 67 (37 designated domestic violence cases and 30 general supervision cases). It is recognized that as long as staffing and budget constraints exist within Onondaga County Government and the Probation Department, it is anticipated that domestic violence unit caseloads will at best remain constant and will probably increase slightly in 1992. The specialized unit does offer greater efficiency and enhances delivery of services by more intense concentration with proportionally fewer numbers of agencies and therapists.

In practice, all domestic violence probationers are mandated to attend and successfully complete treatment. The preferred treatment modality for child sex abusers is perpetrators group therapy which is offered by several different local agencies on a continuous basis throughout the year. Despite this fact, existing openings during 1991 did not meet demand and waiting lists for perpetrators groups typically ranged from two to four months.

Spousal abusers are mandated to attend and successfully complete a 26 week group treatment program called "Alternatives: Building Non-Violent Relationships" run by Vera House, Inc. The current waiting list is a month or less and that period has remained constant throughout 1991.

During their sentence to probation, many child sex abusers and spousal abusers also attend additional individual counseling related to their respective child sexual and spousal abuse problems while many other domestic violence probationers also undergo treatment for substance abuse.

Failure by domestic violence probationers to successfully address their problems through treatment for whatever reason ultimately results in a return to court on a violation of probation where they are held legally accountable.

Goals for 1992:

- * Continued development of staff sensitivity, understanding and skill in the area of domestic violence through specialized training and experience.
- * The development of a data sheet to be filled out for each domestic violence case in order to provide a more extensive and accurate basis for future planning and to track the effectiveness of supervision and treatment in the various types of domestic violence cases.

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED UNITS

Individuals under supervision for a conviction of Driving While Intoxicated continue to constitute approximately one third of the total supervision population of the Onondaga County Probation Department. The total number of supervision cases handled during 1991 increased approximately 9% from 1990. The majority of DWI cases continue to be supervised by the two DWI units. Each DWI unit is currently comprised of seven probation officers and a supervisor. Individuals in these units have received special training in supervision of DWI offenders. While the supervision caseload has remained relatively stable, without any increased staffing, these two units have also taken on the additional responsibility of completing presentence reports for DWI offenders at both the misdemeanor and felony level. It is estimated that during 1992 between 500 and 600 presentence reports will be ordered by the courts to be completed by the Probation Department. Due to the increasing workload and the declining number of staff, DWI has not been able to maintain reduced caseloads.

The Probation Department continues to be an integral part of the County initiative for Stop DWI. We continue to receive Stop DWI funding. The primary goals of the two DWI units are to provide community safety, supervision and monitoring of DWI probationers including appropriate treatment referrals for offenders. All probationers are required to attend alcohol education and Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous or other 12 step program as well as participate in appropriate treatment as directed. In addition, significant efforts are made to monitor compliance with conditions, specifically as they relate to alcohol and drug use and operating motor vehicles.

Each supervising probation officer in the Onondaga County Probation Department is required to work 14 hours of enhanced supervision. Probation Officers within the DWI units regularly work a significant number of hours beyond that which is required. During the year 1991, probation officers assigned to the DWI units conducted well over 10,000 home visits. In addition to conducting home visits, enhanced hours are utilized to detect illegal driving by probationers as well as other behavior in the community. During 1991, 32 individuals on probation for DWI were arrested and charged with Aggravated Unlicensed Operation of a Motor Vehicle. Of this number, almost 50% were detected by the Probation Department.

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. Home visits being made on an unannounced and varied time schedule provide for ongoing monitoring that probationers are remaining abstinent. In addition, probationers are randomly tested for the use of other drugs. The primary test utilized by Probation is a urine screen. During the year two urine blitzes were conducted whereby probationers were called to report

within hours to give a urine sample, once on the weekend and once prior to reporting to work on a Monday morning. The primary drugs detected for this caseload through drug screens were marijuana and cocaine.

Probation officers keep regular and close contact with treatment agencies to which probationers are referred. Appropriate treatment for probationers sentenced to probation for DWI is an essential as well as mandatory component of probation supervision. Even for probationers who are violated, consideration is given to alternative programs that provide increased ability to supervise and hold probationers accountable but additionally permit them to pursue further treatment as well as maintain their employment.

The typical DWI offender is likely to be male, white, and between the ages of 21 and 30. The average BAC at the time of arrest would have been .14 to .20. Approximately 85% of those probationers sentenced to probation have had prior drinking and driving convictions. Over half of probationers sentenced to probation for DWI have had prior criminal convictions other than for DWI. We will monitor what appears to be a trend for individuals sentenced for DWI to come with an increasingly more serious prior criminal history.

The greatest challenge for 1992 will be to continue to provide adequate supervision and monitoring for probationers sentenced for DWI with the demand of greater caseloads and reduced staff. Our prime objective will continue to be community protection which can best be realized by diligent community supervision, particularly by means of unannounced home visits which include alcohol and drug screens and appropriate referrals and monitoring of compliance with treatment objectives. Our efforts will continue to coordinate our activities with other law enforcement agencies working to combat the problem of DWI in this community as well as other private and public agencies providing treatment for substance abuse offenders.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR TWO DWI UNITS - 1991
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	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total carried and received during 1991	586	1109	1695

Completed:			
Maximum Expiration	11	71	82
Discharged Improved	79	180	259
Discharged Unimproved	7	8	15
Revoked	31	69	100
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	16	30	46
Closed Due to Death/Other	2	9	11
Cases closed	146	367	513
Total DWI cases supervised in specialized programs or general supervision			116
Absconders & transfers with jurisdiction retained			130
Transferred from DWI to other unit & subsequently closed			142
Total Cases Closed			901
TOTAL CASELOAD IN THE TWO DWI UNITS AS OF 12/31/91	272	522	794

1991 VIOLATION OF PROBATION DISPOSITIONS FOR DWI UNIT

	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Restored	39	72
Revoked:		
Incarceration	29	68
Other	5	3
Discharged	5	3
Withdrawn/Dismissed	2	7
Pending	6	51

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The Intensive Supervision Program was initiated in 1978 as a 100% state funded program 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, the program emphasis was shifted to insure all cases would be true alternatives to incarceration. The objective was to provide an enhanced supervision service to the court and defendant in lieu of the high cost of 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 Intensive Supervision program was again modified to include only felonies. This has reduced the costs of incarceration in the state and local prison system.

The program has three target populations. The first is a person 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.

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.

The court can then order an enhanced investigation prior to sentencing (or plea). 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.

Once designated and then sentenced to the Intensive Supervision Program, 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 Investigation Review Officer. These are all veteran staff who were chosen for their exceptional ability to operate in this milieu. Any misconduct 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 compliance. 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 specialized programs, but also within the spirit they are enacted. These programs continue to enjoy a positive track record and are considered among the best in New York. Both the community and the probationers benefit from this level of service.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1991
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	CRIMINAL COURTS			
	<u>FELONY</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from previous year	91	76	0	167
Received from this jurisdiction	74	15	0	89
Transfer From Other Jurisdiction	6	0	0	6
Transfers From Other County PO's	113	43	1	157
Total Received This Year	<u>193</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>252</u>
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	284	134	1	419
Completed-Maximum Expiration	0	8	0	8
Completed-Discharged Improved	20	12	0	32
Completed-Discharged Unimproved	3	3	0	6
Revoked	67	25	0	92
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	7	0	0	7
Closed Due to Death/Other	0	1	0	1
Transferred to Other County PO's	66	49	0	115
Total Passed	<u>163</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>261</u>
CASELOAD AS OF 12/31/91	121	36	1	158

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

The Onondaga County Electronic Home Confinement Program has been operational since November of 1987. During these past four years, our expertise in the field of electronic monitoring has continued to increase. This summer the program received the new updated "900" Voice Verification Units. These differ from the old in that they use a radio signal with a frequency individualized to each unit, thus eliminating any possibility of mistaken probationer identification.

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, a 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 consume alcoholic beverages, ingest 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 aftercare. All participants must be involved in some type of activity. No one is allowed to remain 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 four years that the EHC program has been in existence have been extremely successful for the Onondaga County Probation Department. Over 75% of the individuals sentenced to Electronic Home Confinement have successfully completed the program. Individuals have been supervised who would have originally been sentenced to the correctional facility in Jamesville. Instead, these individuals have supported their families, paid taxes, and bought goods and services from area providers. Additionally, they have participated in treatment programs with the goal of addressing the problems which initially brought them into the criminal justice system.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT STATISTICS 1991
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Cases carried from 1990:	30
New cases received:	76
Participated in the program in 1991:	106
Cases closed:	70
Successful:	59
Unsuccessful:	11
Caseload as of 12/31/91:	36

WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

On May 29, 1987, the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Volunteer Center, Inc. and the STOP DWI program of the District Attorney's Office began the Weekend Home Confinement Program. It is 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 1991, special attention was paid to DWI probationers who under supervision were arrested and charged with Aggravated Unlicensed Operation of a Motor Vehicle, or who had otherwise been in violation of their sentence of probation.

Because of law restrictions and prison overcrowding, this presents a new and viable option for sentencing courts in lieu of lengthy incarceration and subsequent expenses for these offenders.

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. The community service is arranged for and monitored by the Volunteer Center. Sunday mornings probationers are obligated to attend either an AA meeting or church service of their choice.

When not engaged in the program, probationers are to remain confined in their homes. Compliance with this is ensured by the 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 is 16, however, this can be reduced or expanded as deemed necessary by individual circumstances.

Courts have proved to be exceptionally receptive to this, especially with violations of probation, because it gives them an additional option yet still allows the defendant to be supervised in the community.

The fee continues to be \$35 per weekend. Each participant in the program is required to pay this fee. Because of the fee and the STOP DWI funding, the program is self-supporting at no cost to county taxpayers. This is a true user fee which provides supervision and monitoring but does not cost taxpayers anything. The probationers are also cooperative with the program because it allows them to remain within the home, within the community and also at their employment. The program causes a minimum of disruption for probationers and their families yet provides additional monitoring and supervision.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM - 1991

RECOMMENDED FOR WHC DURING 1991:	34
Sentenced to program	30
Carried from previous year	7
Participated in program during 1991	37

DISCHARGED UNSUCCESSFUL:

- Program waived:	1
- Absconded:	2
- Removed from program due to negative action (V.O.P.) and resentenced:	2

<u>Total Unsuccessful Completion:</u>	5
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<u>NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS:</u>	24
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REMAINING AS OF 12/31/91:	8
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FEES COLLECTED SINCE INCEPTION OF PROGRAM

5/87 - 12/87	-	\$1,565.00
1988	-	\$5,545.00
1989	-	\$3,940.00
1990	-	\$7,376.00
1991	-	\$10,724.00

During the year of 1991, participants in the Weekend Home Confinement Program performed a total of 3560 hours of community service at 20 various placement sites in Onondaga County.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION (ATI) BRICK HOUSE

In February of 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 months. However, probationers may stay up to one year if necessary. Upon discharge from the residence, the probationers participate in a post-residential supervision period for a minimum of three months.

FUNDING

The program is mutually funded through the Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (DAAA) 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 \$13 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 ascertain 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.

The initial goals of the program have been substantially accomplished. The following ongoing objectives have been established for the upcoming year:

1. To continue to provide the criminal courts of Onondaga County with a viable alternative for selected alcohol abusing defendants eligible for 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 maintain a mandatory housing component in an existing 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 or incarcerated 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.

A close working relationship has been maintained between Brick House Half-Way House staff and the program manager, enabling both to better meet the needs of the clientele throughout the pre-admission assessment process and during the residential phase of the program.

ATI/BRICK HOUSE STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1991
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Individuals referred to program in 1991	- 56
Individuals pending admission in 1990 that were admitted in 1991	- 6
Number found not acceptable for program	- 33
Number meeting program requirements	- 23
Number of referrals refusing services	- 1
Number of referrals accepted by program but refused by court	- 1
Individuals entering program from January 1991 to December 1991	- 27
Individuals pending admission as of 12/31/91	- 2

Individuals in residence as of 12/31/91	- 9
Successful completions of residential phase	- 13
Unsuccessful completions	- 9
Individuals transferred to another alternative program	- 0

PROBATION DAY REPORTING PROGRAM

The Probation Day Reporting Program completed its first year of operation on October 1, 1991. This program is an alternative to incarceration for chemically dependent felony offenders. Partial funding is provided through the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

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 releaseses.

Day Reporting allows the offender the opportunity to address his or her chemical dependency while remaining in the community under close supervision. Individualized treatment plans are developed to address the specific needs of each offender.

Unique to this program is the inclusion of three community agencies who work with Probation in a cooperative effort to provide an array of services for this chemically dependent population. The Rescue Mission provides 16 beds for individuals who are in need of a structured living environment, four beds are specifically for women offenders. The Brick House provides treatment assessment and intensive outpatient counseling. Child and Family Services offer individual and group counseling for chemically dependent sexual offenders. 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
- *Substance abuse testing by urinalysis and Alco Sensor
- *Curfew

While all chemically dependent individuals who meet the program criteria are eligible, cocaine dependent offenders and chemically dependent pregnant women are specifically targeted.

For most offenders, the first step of the program is participation in an inpatient treatment program for cocaine and/or alcohol dependency. Following inpatient treatment, approximately three-fourths of the offenders will enter a half-way house while the rest will return to their own homes. All program participants attend intensive outpatient counseling, self-help groups (AA/NA/CA)

and drug/alcohol education programs. After completion of intensive outpatient treatment, there is a step down to weekly outpatient counseling in conjunction with full-time employment and/or educational/vocational programming. Throughout this entire time period, clients are closely monitored and tested frequently for drug and alcohol use via Alco Sensors and urinalysis. Most individuals remain in the program for one year and upon successful completion are transferred to general probation supervision.

Since the program has been in operation just over a year, we are just beginning to see the benefits of this intensive program.

DAY REPORTING PROGRAM STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1991
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Number of individuals carried from 1990:	24
Number of individuals entering the program during 1991:	72
Number of individuals completing entire program:	
- successful	16
- unsuccessful	25
- pending court action	3
Number of individuals currently in residential treatment:	21
Number of individuals in program as of 12/31/91:	52

Number of individuals released to program at Pre-Trial level:	24

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 violator may be referred to this program as long as the individual has a primary diagnosis of alcohol abuse and has no history of violence. 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 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. Program requirements and services include, but may not be limited to:

- *Inpatient treatment for alcohol/substance abuse
- *Structured living at the Rescue Mission
- *Ongoing outpatient treatment and after-care
- *Intensive educational programs for substance abuse
- *Daily AA attendance
- *Vocational/education/job readiness training
- *Treatment for substance abusers convicted of sex offenses
- *Outside treatment for those individuals who are dual diagnosed as both chemically dependent and emotionally disturbed
- *Frequent substance abuse testing by urinalysis and Alco Sensors

Now in its seventh year of operation, this Alternative to Incarceration Program continues to successfully graduate over half of all program participants.

In addition to direct supervision responsibilities, the ATIP program officer continues to oversee and update the alcohol and cocaine educational component of the program. This also includes speaking at various high schools and community groups in a preventive effort to educate students about the hazards of drug and alcohol abuse. ATIP participants voluntarily assist in this educational endeavor.

The following is a statistical summary of the program for 1991:

ATI/RESCUE MISSION STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1991

Number of individuals carried from 1990	10
Number of individuals entering program during 1991	31
Number of individuals completing entire program - 1991	17
Number of individuals currently in residence	9
Number of individuals currently in Aftercare Phase	8
Number of absconders	3
Number of individuals returned to court and resentenced to incarceration	12
Number returned to court and awaiting sentence	2

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1991
(CRIMINAL COURT)

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.

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. 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.) is discussed among the probation officer, supervisor and principal probation officer and a written report known as "Uniform Court Report" is sent to the court. During such conferences possible courses of action are reviewed and typically a specific plan of treatment for the future is discussed and formulated. Computerization of records affords more efficient identification of probation violators by providing immediate notification regarding probationer rearrests.

When a decision is made to file a Violation of Probation, a Declaration of Delinquency is prepared and presented to the court, along with the "Uniform Court Report." This results in the probationer returning to court to answer to the allegations.

1083 Violations of Probation were filed in 1991 representing a decrease of 45 violations than were filed in 1990. This decrease occurred during the same period in which increases were seen in the number of new cases coming under supervision. Of the total number of violations filed, 392 were due to new charges or convictions. 691 violations were filed due to other non-compliance with conditions of probation.

Many options are available to both the court and the Probation Department once a violation is filed. Six specialized Probation programs are available to provide alternatives to incarceration. These programs are designed to provide motivated clients with treatment and more intensive supervision. These programs are discussed in detail in the "special programs" section of this report.

The therapeutic benefit of the violation of probation process should not be underestimated. Approximately 50% of the violations disposed of by the courts in Onondaga County in 1991 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. A vast majority of probationers who are restored to probation supervision following a violation process go on to successfully complete their probation sentences.

The remaining 50% of the violations disposed of by the courts in 1991 resulted in revocations of probation and resentences to terms of incarceration. New York State prison sentences resulted in only 19 of these cases. Most state prison sentences involved convictions on new felony charges in addition to conviction on the violation of probation. 498 violation cases resulted in sentences to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility for terms varying from a few days to a maximum of 12 months.

Although the number of violations of probation decreased slightly in 1991, approximately one out of five probationers is violated annually. Factors accounting for these high numbers include continued use of illegal drugs and alcohol. Also contributing to the volume of violations filed are the high-risk, multi-problem individuals being sentenced to probation in lieu of incarceration due to jail over crowding. In an attempt to offset the ever increasing cost of incarceration, New York State has increased funding of programs designed to supervise jail-bound individuals in the community.

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1991 (CRIMINAL COURT)
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Carried from 1990	554
Filed during year	1083
Disposed of during year	1132
Pending or no disposition reported by court	505

DISPOSITIONS

PROBATION REVOKED: 561

State Prison	19
OCCF - Straight Time	478
OCCF - Intermittent Time	20
Time Served/Other Revocations	44

CONTINUED ON PROBATION: 537

Violation Sustained - Reinstated	402
Violation Sustained - Shock Probation	8
Violation Withdrawn or Dismissed	89
Electronic Home Confinement	38

DISCHARGED BY COURT: 34

ABSCONDERS:

Absconders From Probation - 1991	37
Cumulative Total of Absconders	261

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 have been destroyed for the past three years, due to the discovery of asbestos 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. Therefore, we cannot access our closed files for the years 1981 through 1984. Attempts to gain additional file cabinets and locate additional sites for our current 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.

INVESTIGATIONS AND DRUG TESTING FEES

Onondaga County Local Law 3, 1991, empowered the Onondaga County Probation Department to collect fees for social investigations prepared for Family Court on adoptions, custody and visitation matters and for adults sentenced to probation supervision with a condition to be tested for drug abuse.

Policies and procedures, bookkeeping mechanics, and forms were developed to address this new revenue enhancement resource.

Actual collection of fees began in May 1991. In the eight months of operation, we were able to collect \$40,466, far exceeding our expectations.

Onondaga County Probation Department was the first probation department in New York State to successfully break this new ground in providing services. We have been contacted by numerous other probation and DSS agencies throughout the state for information on our program and have become a model for other counties.

At a time of fiscal crisis, this new resource will assist Onondaga County in continuing to provide quality services to our citizens.

DRUG TESTING

Testing of urine specimens for illegal drugs is a critical component of probation supervision. All individuals with drug testing conditions are routinely directed to provide urine specimens under direct observation, with no advance notice. Since the use of illegal drugs is contrary to the Order and Conditions of Probation, probation officers have a legal and ethical responsibility to determine whether probationers are complying with the law and the probation conditions.

At the end of 1991, there were 3,058 adults on probation with approximately 72% having documented substance abuse problems which have negatively affected their functioning and have frequently led to irresponsible and illegal behavior.

In many cases, confrontation with evidence of a positive urine test is the only way to detect substance abuse, break down denial and motivate an individual to participate in a treatment program. Official action is taken on all positive results for illegal drugs. Although this might result in a violation of probation, the ultimate goal of drug testing is to identify the drug abuser, facilitate entry into treatment and monitor ongoing progress in treatment.

Specimens are tested by the Onondaga County Health Department, under the auspices of the county toxicologist. Utilizing the Health Department rather than a private laboratory has proven to be particularly helpful in several ways. Results are transmitted quickly and the county toxicologist is available for consultation, court testimony and staff training. Finally, the county toxicologist is aware of illegal drug trends throughout the county and region. He is able to apprise us of changes in drug abuse patterns and, when warranted, provide special spot tests for unusual illegal drugs.

NUMBER OF DRUG SCREENS TAKEN IN 1991 - 5,622

PLANS AND PROGRAMS 1992

SUPERVISION

- Evaluate services in light of fiscal cutbacks, specifically the reduction in State Aid
- Review utilization and prioritization of Alternative to Incarceration Programs.
- Review substance abuse testing and practices

INTAKE

- Evaluate Intake services in light of fiscal cutbacks, specifically the reduction in State Aid

INVESTIGATION

- Evaluate services in light of fiscal cutbacks, specially the reduction in State Aid
- Research and implement the use of a short form investigation

ADMINISTRATION

- Review department organization in light of fiscal cutbacks, specifically the reduction in State Aid
- Redesign of PARIS (computerized record keeping system) to include Pre-Trial Release.
- Evaluation of department personnel payroll practices to coordinate with GENESYS (County Computer System)
- Review utilization of Alternative to Incarceration Programs

1991 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION

- Probation officers made approximately 27,823 positive home visits throughout 1991.
- In 1991, 2559 victim impact letters were sent on Criminal and Family Court matters.
- The total budget of the Probation Department in 1991 was over \$6.7 million.
- Restitution collected totalled \$309,589.75.
- The Word Processing Unit produces over 70,000 pages of type per year and makes over 20,000 copies a month.
- The Central Records Unit made about 25,000 various teletypes for criminal and motor vehicle records.
- The Pre-Trial Release Program released 1219 individuals.
- Investigations ordered by Criminal (2930) and Family Court (1139) totalled 4069.
- 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 (540 cases received during 1991).
- The number of Criminal Court (5010) and Family Court (493) supervision cases carried from 1990 and received during 1991 totalled 5503.
- The number of Criminal Court (1952) and Family Court (210) supervision cases passed from probation either favorably or unfavorably totalled 2162.
- Professional staff completed over 3218 hours of job-related training in 1991, an average of 35 hours per person.
- The Intake unit closed 4568 cases and the PINS Unit closed 806 for a total of 5374.
- The Weekend Home Confinement Program generated \$10,724 in revenue. Participants performed 3560 hours of community service in placement sites in Onondaga County (Van Duyn, Public Safety Building, churches, parks, Oak Orchard treatment plants, etc.).
- The typical DWI probationer is likely to be a white male between the age of 21 and 30. Approximately 86% of these probationers have had prior drinking and driving convictions. Over half have had prior criminal convictions (other than for DWI).