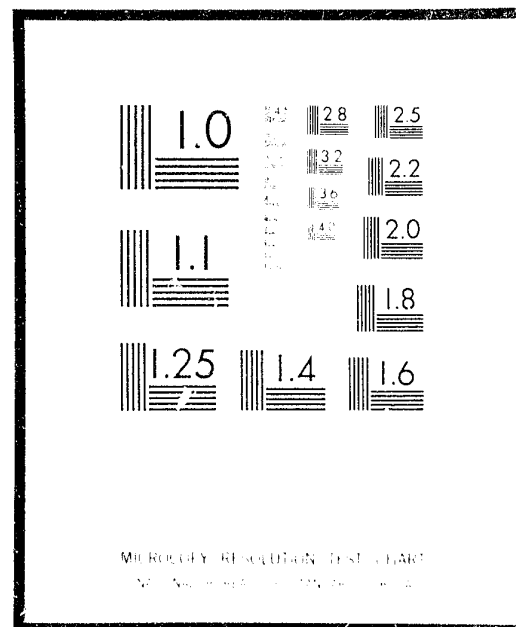


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Annual Report  
Onondaga County  
Probation Department



1975 ANNUAL REPORT  
ONONDAGA COUNTY  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SUBMITTED TO:  
JOHN H. MULROY, COUNTY EXECUTIVE  
KATHERINE A. FLATTERY, CLERK, COUNTY LEGISLATURE  
JANUARY 15, 1976

NCJRS

MAY 17 1976

ACQUISITIONS

COUNTY COURT JUDGES

HON. WILLIAM J. BURKE

HON. ORMAND N. GALE

HON. ALBERT ORENSTEIN

FAMILY COURT JUDGES

HON. RAYMOND J. BARTH

HON. PETER P. KOLAKOWSKI

HON. EDWARD J. McLAUGHLIN

HON. MORRIS SCHNEIDER

CITY COURT JUDGES

HON. JAMES ANDERSON

HON. MORRIS GARBER

HON. JAMES J. FAHEY

HON. ROCCO REGITANO

HON. JOSEPH F. FALCO

HON. J. RICHARD SARDINO

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

Perhaps 1975 will be remembered as a year of change and adjustment for the Department as well as individual employees.

The death of Walter Dunbar, State Director of Probation, was a grievous loss.

Under Walter's leadership, many programs were initiated which have already had noticeable impact on this agency.

In particular, the issuance by the Division of Probation of the Manual of Goals & Standards and the subsequent self-evaluation study and follow-up by the Program Analysis Review Team, has resulted in many changes. We believe that being made aware of our deficiencies has made us more responsive to client as well as community needs.

Another change noted by all, was our move in July to the 6th Floor of the new Civic Center Building. As would be expected, problems surfaced and of the many, the complete lack of privacy was the most serious. We anticipate that partitions will soon arrive and then this area of concern will be allayed.

The changeover to the new telephone system was also a nightmarish experience. This problem is now becoming manageable in most units of the Department.

Financial problems at the state level of government made it necessary to cut the expected percentage of reimbursement to the county. That, added to the local fiscal situation, has caused county government to put into effect a job freeze, which will continue into 1976.

Budget considerations has forced us to eliminate certain sections of the 1975 Annual Report and because of this, acknowledgement of staff members who have given generously of their time for the benefit of the community cannot be listed individually; we can only say many thanks.

The Commissioner sincerely appreciates the patience shown by staff throughout the turmoil of this past year. I also thank staff for their dedication in promoting Probation as an alternative to incarceration, although this philosophy may not always be popular.

*Norman V. Mc Intyre*

## SECTION II ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



II-A. 1975 PROBATION DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

C O M M I S S I O N E R

NORMAN V. McINTYRE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

Edmund J. Gendzielewski

Admin. Asst.  
Marilyn L. Pinsky

ADULT DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

Carol F. Smith

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

Carol E. Cooney \*  
John F. Griffin  
Melvin C. Merrill  
Edward T. Montague  
T. Richard Kane

PROBATION OFFICERS - SPECIAL SERVICES

Joseph Caputo  
William M. Wait \*\*\*

PROBATION OFFICERS

Donald Anguish  
Mary Armstrong  
Fred Baur, Jr.  
Cinda Caiella  
Patsy Campolietta  
Marcia Carlton  
Joan Carter  
James Craver \*\*\*  
Eugene R. Czaplicki \*\*\*  
Marilyn Daley \*\*\*  
Alphonse Giacchi  
Marylou Goudy  
Paul A. Henry  
Wolfgang Hoene  
Richard John  
Bernard Marosek

FAMILY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

Myla E. Greene

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

Edward F. Coyle  
Robert C. Kosty  
James F. Steele  
Clifford J. Williamson \*  
John J. Young

Meredith A. Miller  
Bryan J. Ennis \*\*\*

PROBATION OFFICERS

Mary Armbruster \*\*  
Robert Buck  
Linda Conklin  
Todd Duncan \*\*\*  
Ronald Ezick \*\*\*  
Alan Koldin  
Colleen Lochner  
Richard Macchione \*\*  
Duane C. McNett  
Paul P. Mello  
Ruth Miller  
James Mullaley \*\*\*\*  
Mark Pfeffer \*\*\*  
Lawrence Placito  
John Ruskowski  
Jean Stanley

ADULT DIVISION (cont.)

Victoria Matisz  
Dale Matteson  
Mary Mueller  
Robert Obrist  
Joseph O'Hara \*\*\*\*\*  
Diane Pickar \*\*  
Clarence Pstvin, Jr.  
Susan Quant

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

Richard Olanoff  
Susan Colella

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE I

John Leone  
Joseph Lewis  
Michael Moran

SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

SUPPORT UNIT SUPERVISOR

John J. Rooney \*\*\*

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE I

Timothy Cramer \*\*  
Wesley Gridley  
Christine Matyjasik \*\*\*  
Susan C. Niemiec  
Blake T. O'Farrow \*\*\*  
Earl O. Shetler \*

SUPPORT BUREAU

ACCOUNT CLERK III

Genevieve Willbrand

ACCOUNT CLERK II

Isabel Muratore \*\*

CASHIER

Pauline E. Champagne  
Bessie O. Eppinger  
Mabel V. Nass  
Marian W. Martin

FAMILY DIVISION (cont.)

James Tarolli  
Irene Wagner  
Thomas Wilgus \*\*\*\*\*  
Janet Wright

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

Geraldine Bellotti

Cynthia Sliski \*\*  
Donna Weimer  
John H. Wood  
Anthony Menchella  
Mark Falco

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

ACCOUNT CLERK III

Gizella Schmidt

ACCOUNT CLERK II

Helen Tatusko

ACCOUNT CLERK I

Marian Barrett  
Nancy Gildersleeve

PERSONNEL UNIT

PERSONNEL AIDE

Dorothy E. Chunko \*\*\*

CLERICAL STAFF

SUPERVISING STENOGRAPHER

Ruth M. Drumm

STENOGRAPHER II

Marion F. Field  
Shirley C. Litz

TYPIST II

Joyce Gasiorowski

STENOGRAPHER I AND TYPIST I

Janice Arlukiewicz  
Shirley Barnell  
Maddalena Caltabiano  
Florence Carlone  
Shelley Casler  
Beatrice Cloonan \*  
Shirley R. Cook \*\*  
Constance Cutler  
Anna M. Deemer  
Jane Fortier  
Evelyn Galster  
Mary Galster

Virginia Galusha  
Sharon Hammer  
Barbara Hayes \*\*\*\*\*  
B. Jean Lincoln  
Mary Ann Mackey  
Judith Muschel  
Sharon Sellers  
Catherine Shore  
Gertrude Singer  
Beryl Stibbs  
Jean Strack  
Georganna Thurner

PROBATION OUTREACH

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

Stephen J. Davis

PROBATION SUPERVISOR

Mary McGraw

PROBATION OFFICER (Special Services)

Bryan Ennis \*\*\*

PROBATION OFFICERS

Velma Heard  
Ozer Reddick  
Karen Page \*\*\*

OUTREACH WORKER II

LaFayette Breland  
Harold Johnson  
Debra Morehouse \*\*\*

OUTREACH WORKER I

Rodney Atkins  
Diana Carroll  
Elmore Davis  
Cheryl Dixon  
Beverly Glenn \*\*  
Vinson Grace \*\*  
Carl Green  
Valerie Jeffries

ACCOUNT CLERK II

Shirley Grandshaw \*\*\*

STENOGRAPHER I AND TYPIST I

Jenefrey Jones  
JoAnne Jones  
Gloria Sanders

Marianne Murphy  
Ernestine Patterson  
Marvin Perry  
Abraham Pomaes \*\*  
Janet Pride  
Celeste Watts \*\*  
Renee' Williams



HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME STAFF

SUPERINTENDENT OF DETENTION HOMES

John C. Harmon

ASS'T. SUPERINTENDENT OF DETENTION HOMES

James D. Procopio

DETENTION HOME COUNSELOR II

Mary Anne Carden  
Jean E. Cass \*\*\*  
Dennis J. DeStefano \*\*\*  
Marilyn E. Post

DETENTION HOME COUNSELOR I

Dorothea Barraco  
Barbara L. Gray  
Georgina Hegney  
Allene B. Kahn  
Betty L. Kerr  
Timothy M. Mahar

Michael A. Preston  
Michael R. Sandore  
John A. Saracene \*\*  
Robert L. Schlacter  
Anne Simcusi  
Ross Simons \*\*

INSTITUTIONAL RECREATION SUPERVISOR

Gloria W. Garrison

INSTITUTIONAL RECREATION AIDE

Benjamin J. Galloway

TEACHER

Richard Lombardo

TEACHER'S AIDE

Edward M. Siepiola

CHAPLAINS

Rev. William M. Cuddy  
Rabbi Alexander M. Goldstein  
Rev. Joseph C. Howard

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME STAFF (cont.)

TYPIST II

Eula B. Wilkerson

TYPIST I

Anna C. Frankel

CLERK I

Deborah Demperio

COOK I

Julia M. Glavin  
Phyllis W. Martin

MAINTENANCE

Michael Shemo

CLEANER

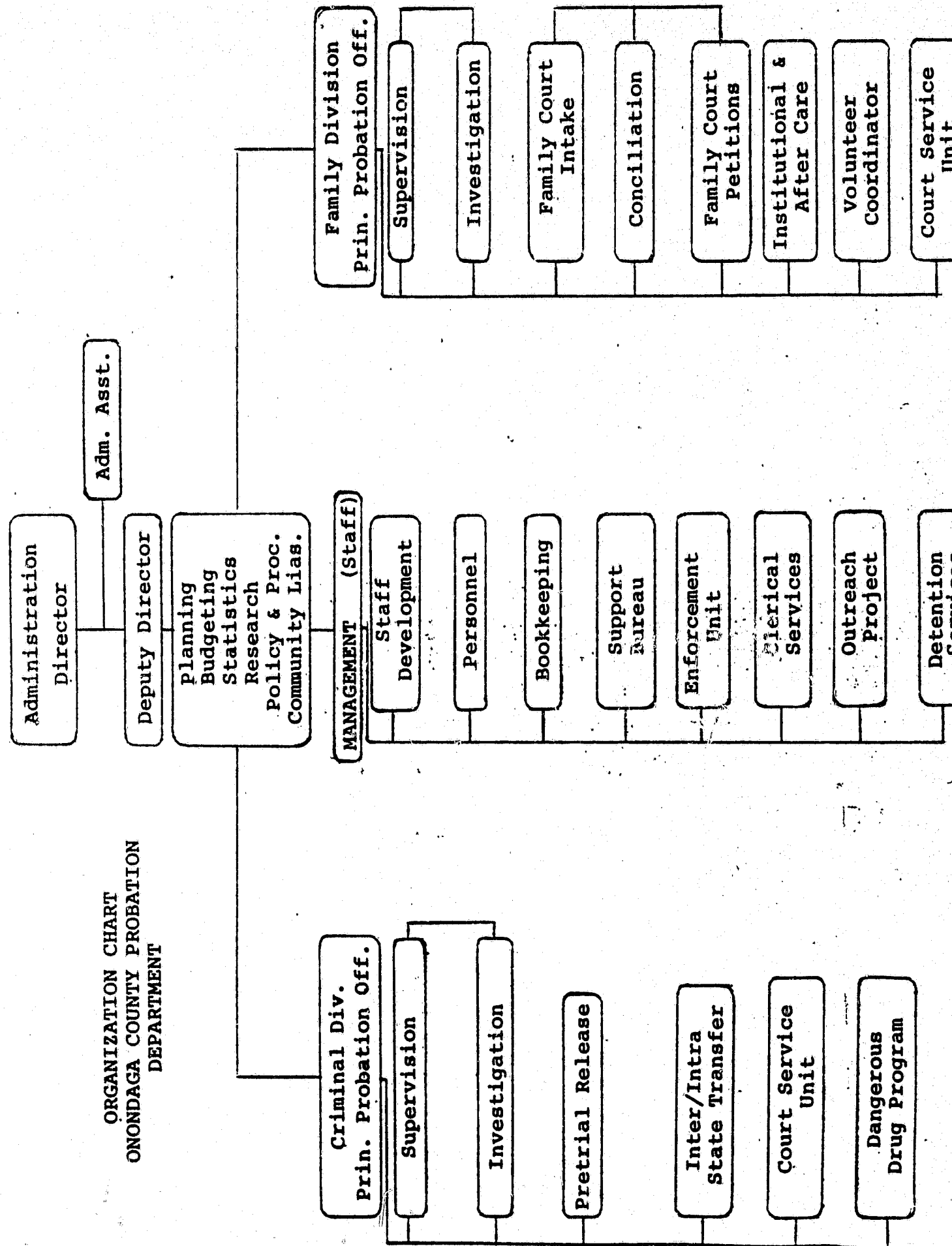
Martin J. Cass

\* Retired  
\*\* Resigned  
\*\*\* Promoted

\*\*\*\* Transferred to Hillbrook  
\*\*\*\*\* With EDDCP Program

EDDCP

Emergency Dangerous Drug Control Program - a 100 % State reimbursable program in effect in Onondaga County since February 1, 1974. Probation is one of the components, the others being the Supreme Court and the District Attorney. Administration is under the coordination of the District Attorney's office.



II-B. PROBATION DEPARTMENT BUDGET - 1975

Code	Classification	1974 Adopted Budget	1975 Adopted Budget
101	Regular Employees Salaries & Wages	\$1,050,652	\$1,093,282
103	Seasonal & Temporary Employees Wages	4,000	4,000
PERSONAL SERVICES - TOTAL		\$1,054,652	\$1,097,282
203	Furniture, Furnishings & Office Machines	\$ 13,174	\$ 5,812
205	Automotive Equipment	3,300	
210	All Other Equipment		18,300
EQUIPMENT - TOTAL		\$ 16,474	\$ 24,112
303	Books, Office Supplies, & Materials	\$ 13,775	\$ 19,350
312	Automotive Supplies & Materials		500
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS - TOTAL		\$ 13,775	\$ 19,850
401	Travel	\$ 19,000	\$ 22,700
403	Maintenance & Repairs	4,200	4,700
405	Utilities	19,300	19,500
407	Rents	13,000	13,000
408	Fees for Services, Non-Employees	2,000	2,500
408.30	Data Processing Expense	51,500	30,000
408.35	Records Disposition & Microfilming	20,000	15,000
CONTRACTUAL & OTHER EXPENSES - TOTAL		\$ 129,000	\$ 107,400
606	Juvenile Delinquent Care	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL		\$ 179,249	\$ 171,362
TOTAL DEPARTMENT BUDGET		\$1,233,901	\$1,268,644

**EXHIBIT B**  
**FINANCIAL REPORT - PROBATION DEPARTMENT - 1975**  
 (Exclusive of Support Bureau)

BANK BALANCE

January 1, 1975 \$3,351.64

RECEIPTS:

January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975  
 Restitution Account - Adult.....\$29,392.65  
 Restitution Account - Juvenile..... 1,804.76  
\$31,197.41

DISBURSEMENTS:

January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975  
 Restitution Account - Adult.....\$31,266.82  
 Restitution Account - Juvenile..... 1,840.93  
\$33,107.75

Receipts 1975.....\$31,197.41  
 Disbursements 1975..... 33,107.75  
 Amount disbursed over Receipts in 1975.....\$ 1,910.34 \$1,910.34

BANK BALANCE:

January 1, 1976.....\$1,441.30

**II-B.1 HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME BUDGET - 1975**

Code	Classification	Adopted 1974 Budget	Adopted 1975 Budget
101	Regular Employees Salaries & Wages	\$199,247	\$218,885
103	Seasonal & Temporary Wages	30,000	35,000
PERSONAL SERVICES - TOTAL		<u>\$229,247</u>	<u>\$253,885</u>
203	Furniture, Furnishings, & Office Machines	\$ 890	\$ 1,370
210	All Other Equipment	2,040	250
EQUIPMENT - TOTAL		<u>\$ 2,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,620</u>
303	Books, Office Supplies, & Materials	\$ 600	\$ 850
304	Food, Household & Medical	22,000	37,000
311	Construction Supplies & Materials	2,750	2,000
312	Automotive Supplies & Materials		500
320	All Other Supplies & Materials	4,000	4,500
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS - TOTAL		<u>\$ 29,350</u>	<u>\$ 44,850</u>
401	Travel	\$ 500	\$ 500
403	Maintenance & Repairs	7,000	4,000
405	Utilities	7,500	7,500
408	Fees for Services - Non-Employees	37,100	39,981
410	All Other Expenses	25,000	28,000
CONTRACTUAL & OTHER EXPENSES - TOTAL		<u>\$ 77,100</u>	<u>\$ 79,981</u>
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL EXPENSE		\$109,380	\$126,451
TOTAL DETENTION BUDGET		\$338,627	\$380,336

## II-C. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

1975 saw the Training and Staff Development Supervisor's responsibilities being more clearly defined within the department. Much time and effort has been expended in the implementation phase of the Probation Analysis and Review Project (P.A.R.) begun in 1974. Such things as a speaker's bureau, the updating of the department's procedural manual, the initiation of an "In-House" orientation and training program and the monitoring of these programs have been a direct result of the aforementioned review. The result of this effort will be an effective Probation Department that is better able to provide the best possible service to our clients in the most efficient way possible.

The department has continued to utilize the staff and facilities of the Training Academy in Albany, New York, and 45 staff members participated in the various courses/seminars during 1975. The courses/seminars and numbers of participants for each follow:

### Fundamentals of Probation Practice

5 Probation Officers

### Advanced Practice In Probation Service

8 Probation Officers

### Theories and Techniques of Counseling

12 Probation Officers

### Issues Around Alcoholism

5 Probation Officers  
1 Outreach Worker

### Introduction to Group Work

5 Outreach Workers  
3 Probation Officers

### Correctional Management Laboratory

2 Probation Officers  
1 Supervisor  
1 Principal Probation Officer

### Middle Management Techniques

1 Probation Officer

### Seminar for Training Coordinators

1 Supervisor

Additionally, 11 staff members attended Syracuse University/University College via the Remitted Tuition Benefit Program. Remitted tuition benefits accrue to staff members who have worked with Syracuse University students (both graduates and undergraduates) that have been "placed" with the department for one or more semesters in a field placement setting. This program has been tremendously successful for all concerned and provides the students with an excellent opportunity to view the daily operation of the department.

In 1975, nine undergraduates and five graduate students from Syracuse University participated in this program. Fourteen staff members took courses at Syracuse University/University College, courtesy of the Remitted Tuition Program during 1975 and interest in this area continues to grow. Furthermore, two students from Cazenovia College, three students from Onondaga Community College and one student each from S.U.N.Y. at Cortland and S.U.N.Y. at Oswego completed their field placements with the department during 1975. The underlying reason for the above-mentioned effort has been the recent enactment of rules and regulations governing Probation. The General Rules regulating methods and procedure in the Administration of Probation in New York State were promulgated in 1975 and a major area focused upon concerns Staff Development (Rules 346). The rules require every Probation Department to devise a staff development program for each probation employee annually. It also states that Probation Officer Trainees, Probation Officers, Probation Supervisory Personnel and Probation Executive Personnel are to participate annually in various courses/seminars which conform to standards set by the State Director of Probation. Appropriate monitoring of each employee's participation in staff development is also mandated under Rule 346. The objective of this program is "to maintain and improve the abilities of probation personnel in the performance of their duties."

Through continued utilization of the Training Academy, various institutions of higher learning and appropriate professional personnel and agencies, our department will strive to meet its fundamental goal as stated below:

"The purpose of the Probation Department is to protect the safety and property of persons by prevention of juvenile delinquency and adult crime and related family malfunctioning, with maximum effectiveness and at reasonable cost."

## II-D. HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

During the year 1975, Hillbrook admitted 770 youngsters into custody. This figure was lower than 1974's figure of 817 admissions, and reflected approximately a 5% decrease in number of admissions. There was an all-time record set in 1975 for the number of admissions for one month, when in October, 85 children were admitted. The previous record high was 82 in 1973.

Although the average daily population was high at 19, the needs of the children were able to be met because 76% of the children were in detention for 10 days or less. There were only 88 children in detention for over 20 days during 1975.

Hillbrook's main program can be divided into three different areas: School activities and school counseling, individual and group counseling, and arts and crafts and recreation.

The Arts and Crafts Program was improved upon in 1975 through the addition of two Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant positions, recreation specialists and recreation aide. These two positions were actually added to the staff in December, 1974 with the goal of the recreation program being to provide productive and effective activities for the youngsters, and to free the child care workers from the responsibility of having to plan recreational activities for the detainees. These goals, being achieved, allowed the counselors and senior counselors more time to handle the individual problems of the youngsters more effectively than in the past. With the counselors having more time to resolve individual problems within the groups, this eventually led to improvement in the areas of group counseling and control, and better discipline.

Efforts to improve the group counseling area of Hillbrook's program were begun in 1975. Dr. Dorothy Ben, a psychologist, has graciously agreed to meet with the Hillbrook staff and assist them in establishing a group counseling program which would be beneficial to the children. Dr. Ben met with the staff during the months of November and December and shared with them her ideas on how to set up more effective group counseling programs. Dr. Ben presently continues her meetings with the staff and it is hoped that sometime in the near future we will have a program that will better meet the needs of the children. The Hillbrook staff would like to thank Dr. Ben, who on her own time, is sharing her expertise and assisting us in the establishment of an effective group counseling program.

Added to the staff in 1975, were an additional Counselor I and Counselor II positions. With the trend of recent years of increase in population in detention, those two positions helped to carry the load. Also added to the staff, through OCETA, was a maintenance position.

During the year, we continued a service which was implemented in 1974, that is transporting youngsters in secure and non-secure detention to medical visits, Family Court appearances, and psychological and psychiatric appointments. This year, Hillbrook transported 240 children (200 in 1974) for Probation and Family Court to various community based services. Previously, probation officers were responsible for transporting children to various appointments, and spent many valuable hours just waiting for children. With Hillbrook transporting, the probation officers may utilize this time in a more productive manner.

Hillbrook was again able to provide detention care for neighboring counties during 1975. The counties served were Chemung, Cortland, Chenango, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Madison, Tioga and Wayne. With a per diem rate being charged, the county grossed an income of \$6,500 for this service. The total number of youngsters held from other counties was 22, for a total of 131 care days.

Hillbrook continued its policy for accepting students and volunteers from local colleges and provide them with an opportunity to obtain practical experience in working with persons in need of supervision and juvenile delinquents. We are recognized by local colleges as a field instruction setting, and as a result, we have student placements here for most of the academic year.

The volunteers who donate their time to the children at Hillbrook are here not only to gain experience, but also to be a friend to the detained youngsters. They are usually here because they want to share some part of their lives with someone who really needs it. During 1975, we accommodated a total of 14 students, three Urban Corps workers and nine volunteers.

The Hillbrook staff must be commended for the fine work they did throughout the year. The population, although below the 1974 figure of 817 admissions, was high at times and the staff, many times, performed above what is required. The Sheriff's Department, Syracuse Police Department, New York State Police and Township Police, have again been very helpful in making an extra effort to keep youngsters who do not need secure detention out of Hillbrook, and we are very grateful to them. We would also like to express our gratitude to Family Court in keeping open the lines of communication and assisting us in providing services to the children.

## II-D.1 HILLBROOK SCHOOL PROGRAM

School sessions at Hillbrook are conducted by a special education teacher and a teacher aide. The main emphasis of the school program is on English/Reading skills and mathematics since these skills are necessary for everyday living in our society. Since the majority of the children at Hillbrook have had extremely negative experiences with school and hence possess very negative attitudes concerning academic endeavors the primary goal of our program is to provide a positive school experience. The secondary goal of our program is to attempt to raise each child up to his grade level in math and reading. This is a difficult task because the period of time the children are in detention is brief.

When a child first enters class at Hillbrook, comprehensive tests are administered to determine the academic ability level of each child. The ability level of each child is taken into account when class groups are prepared. Grouping is also dependent on age levels within each academic level and the compatibility of students to each other. Classes are on an individual or small group basis so as to better serve the individual needs of each child. The combination of selective grouping according to ability and age helps to eliminate the fear of ridicule by peers which has a detrimental effect on the willingness to learn.

The school setting is quite different from regular school. It is a very flexible learning situation in arrangement and content. Classes are extremely casual and open. The intimacy and security of the classroom setting allows for a positive student/teacher relationship to develop that facilitates a positive attitude toward learning.

Grades are not given for completed work at Hillbrook. The emphasis is placed on understanding rather than achieving a grade. Because of this, the fear of failure is removed and anxiety is reduced considerably. The outcome is that the child feels he can achieve academically. Therefore, he is eager to learn and does learn readily in most cases. Thus, the child develops a better academic self-concept that is necessary for success in any learning situation.

Local school placement is considered for children who are placed in non-secure boarding homes awaiting institutional placement or return to their homes. Hillbrook's special education teacher discusses arrangements with the local school principal. He is responsible for school placement and acts as a liaison between the school and the child. This helps to assure a smooth enrollment, scheduling and counseling that meets the needs of the child. Our teacher also makes follow-up visits to the schools to discuss with the child, any problems there might be in adjusting to the new school situation. These periodic visits of a familiar person who cares, listens and tries to understand problems, seem to the child to be unique and extremely reassuring and comforting. We hope to continue our educational follow-up with the cooperation of the area school systems.

## II-D.2 NON-SECURE DETENTION HOMES

The Non-Secure Detention Boarding Home Program is an important segment of the total program at Hillbrook. Presently, there are five non-secure homes which have a total capacity of eight beds.

The detention boarding homes are used as a method of detaining youngsters who do not require secure detention, however, they cannot remain at home during the court proceedings. The homes are operated by families who have children of their own and live in a normal homelike situation. The detained youngsters are subject to restrictions, such as curfew. The children are encouraged to have as much contact with their own families whenever possible, and normally attend school while at the non-secure homes. The children are supervised by the Superintendent of Hillbrook and the Hillbrook Probation Officer.

Every youngster admitted to Hillbrook is considered as a candidate for a boarding home placement. Factors in qualifying for non-secure detention include the reason the child was brought to Hillbrook, for example, Juvenile Delinquent or P.I.N.S. (Person In Need of Supervision), and possible future placement plans for the child. The boarding home placements also provide an indication of how the youngster will behave in an open environment, which may influence final disposition in a case.

The success Hillbrook has experienced in 1975 with 71 placements in non-secure homes is evidence that this type of treatment is often preferable to a long-term institutional placement.

## II-D.3 ARTS AND CRAFTS, AND RECREATION

Arts, crafts and recreation continue to be a major part of our program. Children need to have some type of activities in which to participate, and we select activities which will coincide with the needs and abilities of the detained youngsters. Expression through art and the satisfaction of the completed crafts project are very important to help settle a child who is emotionally distraught about being institutionalized. By involving children in these activities, we are able to teach the basic social skills of how to get along with people, how to organize one's self and how to compete.

There are many different craft projects completed by the children this year; a few examples of which, are sand sculptures, decoupage, string art and God's eyes. Some of the completed craft projects were put on display in the court house, in the Hillbrook lobby and at craft shows. Any craft project that a child completed while in detention is given to them when they leave. Hillbrook started something new this year with craft projects, that is, the



children completed craft projects and then brought them to the people in the Van Duyn Home. This had a positive effect on the detained children and also made the residents of Van Duyn a little happier.

Some of the programs at Hillbrook were presented by outside agencies. These agencies included the Metropolitan Hillbrook Committee, Syracuse University's School of Music, Onondaga Community College School of Dentistry, Home Extension Sewing, Boy's Club and many others. A few of the programs presented by these agencies were magic acts, music lessons, picnics, films of interest, sewing instructions, parties around the holiday season, etc.

A new program implemented in 1975 by the Metropolitan Church Board Hillbrook Committee, was the Hillbrook Scholarship Program. Through the institution of this program, children who exhibited a specific talent in the arts or music, were able to pursue these talents upon their release back into the community. The agencies who participated in the endeavor were the YMCA, YWCA, Everson School of Art, Metropolitan School of Arts and Salt City Playhouse. This year we had two children enrolled in the program and we hope to have more in 1976.

Physical activities are a very important part of our recreation program. We have, at one time or another, used all the areas available, such as the gym, fenced in area, outside basketball court and the grounds for physical activities. A list of some of these activities would include basketball, dodge ball, broom hockey, relay races, softball, volley ball, football, etc.

During the year, we also had off grounds activities in which 216 of our children participated. Of this figure, we had two absconders who were returned within two days. Some of these activities included field trips to the airport, Beaver Lake, Fish Hatchery, Salt and Canal Museums, Everson Museum, Lowe Art Gallery and many others. We also took our children swimming at Camillus Pool, had access to the YMCA, St. Michael's Parish Center Gym, and the Model Neighborhood Facility.

Outside activities are very important for all children, but especially for those in a closed setting. Children need fresh air and exercise to provide them with an outlet for their built-up energy. In competition sports we stress the fact that participation, rather than winning, is the most important part of play. Participation is not mandatory, but we do encourage children to make an attempt at playing.

We would like to express our thanks to all the agencies, organizations and individuals who contributed time and money to make these activities possible.

II-D.4 STATISTICAL REPORT OF DETENTION UNIT - JANUARY 1, 1975 - DECEMBER 31, 1975

ADMISSIONS:		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	RACE:		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
City		281	160	441	White	566	7	1	8
County		122	107	229	Black	190	81	49	130
Out of County		63	37	100	Indian	14	358	236	594
		466	304	770		770	20	18	38
							466	304	770
Under Care January 1, 1976					AGE OF ADMISSION:				
		5	4	9	7 - 10 Years				
		477	308	779	11 - 13 Years				
					14 - 15 Years				
					16 & Over				
GRADES:					DISPOSITIONS:				
		18	5	23	Home				
		305	194	499	N.Y.S. Division for Youth				
		140	105	245	Detention Boarding Homes				
		3	0	3	Private Institutions				
		466	304	770	Department of Social Services				
LENGTH OF STAY:					Other Jurisdictions				
		72	45	117	Other				
		135	98	233	AWOL				
		150	88	238	ADMITTING AGENCIES:				
		58	28	86	Syracuse Police				
		32	20	52	Sheriff				
		14	22	36	Family Court				
		461	301	762	Probation				
Remaining in Care					New York State Police				
		10	7	17	Town and Village Police				
		471	308	779					
RELIGION:									
		226	189	415					
		225	104	329					
		2	0	2					
		13	11	24					
		465	304	770					
Catholic									
Protestant									
Jewish									
Other/None									
Rated Population - 22									
Average Daily Population - 19									



	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
FIRST ADMISSIONS	208	140	348
SECOND "	71	59	130
THIRD "	42	33	75
FOURTH "	43	25	68
FIFTH "	25	14	39
SIXTH "	34	16	50
OVER 6	43	17	60
	466	304	770

YEAR	ADMISSIONS	RE-ADMISSIONS	RELEASES*	INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS	OTHER**
1968	518	219 - 42%	341 - 66%	183 - 35%	
1969	562	225 - 40%	395 - 70%	173 - 31%	
1970	604	287 - 48%	406 - 67%	190 - 31%	
1971	615	270 - 44%	478 - 78%	147 - 24%	
1972	654	321 - 49%	471 - 72%	180 - 28%	
1973	706	344 - 49%	513 - 73%	187 - 26%	
1974	817	470 - 58%	540 - 66%	282 - 34%	
1975	770	422 - 58%	480 - 63%	224 - 29%	58 - 8%

The above statistics show the total number of admissions, the number of youngsters who are recidivists or re-admissions, the number of youngsters who were released to their own home, to foster homes or relatives, and the number of youngsters placed in institutions.

\*Releases include home, foster home, group home and detention boarding home.

\*\*Other - releases to other counties, states, AWOLs and mental institutions.

## II-E. SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

The Support Enforcement Unit is an investigative and collection service of the Probation Department dealing with individuals who have not complied with orders of support issued by Family Court. It is staffed by Probation Aides and is located in Room 111, Court House. It screens delinquent accounts and receives complaints when there have been failures to make support payments as ordered by Family Court. It also processes petitions to modify a Court Order for an increase or decrease in the amount of support and to suspend or vacate an order.

There is one Supervisor and eight Aides attempting to effect collection of approximately 13,000 accounts. Beginning with the year 1973 the unit initiated a system which was designed to increase the collection of support monies and alleviate the case load of Family Court Judges. This proved extremely effective since for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 collections increased by 522,747 with annual payments totaling an all-time high of 5,187,470 for 1975 and 7,437 cases were withheld from court action. Additional benefits were (1) a lesser number of people with support orders applying for welfare, (2) a reduction from 32 to 14 days in time lag between the date of filing a petition and the date of court appearance, (3) elimination of heavy congestion in the courts and (4) a savings to the county of \$148,740 in processing costs resulting from accomplishment without court action.

Approximately one-third of the delinquent accounts represent petitioners who are receiving welfare benefits. Disbursement of monies to that department for the year 1975 increased by 392,682 with the total being 1,036,474. The number of respondents making these payments increased from 799 to 1,059.

The special research project undertaken in 1972 which dealt with all delinquent support accounts on which no payments had been received between 12/31/69 and 12/31/75, continues successfully. Every account in this category has been reviewed and its welfare status determined by clearance with the Department of Social Services. If that agency had a continued interest because of past welfare payments, the case was referred to them for review and appropriate action. The balance of the delinquent cases are still being researched. Recommendations are made after research to the Family Court for appropriate action which may involve an order by the court to: (1) Close the case, (2) cancel the arrears, (3) suspend current care, (4) modify the original order or (5) institute a violation procedure.

(cont.)

## SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT (cont.)

Anticipating that the high rate of unemployment and the nation's adverse economy would have great effect on collections, the following "Crash Programs" were innovated to lessen the impact.

- 1) On 9/4/75 the staff of eight Enforcement Officers were instructed to contact by telephone all respondents whose payments had been suspended due to layoffs or termination of employment, with the question, "Have you returned to work and for whom?" If the answer was affirmative, the court order was reactivated.

Theoretically, this involved approximately 1,000 sources of possible revenue.

- 2) December, 1975, was selected as "Children's Month" and from 12/15 to 12/29/75, Enforcement Officers were instructed to telephone all delinquent respondents in their individual case load of 375 cases and make an appeal for payments to enhance the children's Christmas holiday. The staff of eight talked with 405 respondents during that period.

The result of these efforts produced an increase of \$60,565 for the month of December when compared with the preceding year and proved that constant pressure is required to achieve the desired results.

Updating the delinquent list is a perpetual process requiring constant application and pressure which could not be accomplished without the splendid cooperation received from the Probation Intake Department, the Probation Support Bureau, the County Attorney's Office and most important the Family Court Judges. The large increase in support payments effected without court action and the collection service provided 8,224 accounts over what had been handled in 1972 is a clear indication of the performance and effectiveness of this unit.

## II-E.1 ENFORCEMENT UNIT STATISTICS - 1975

Number of Cases Opened for Collection Enforcement of Court Order (Includes Repeaters)	12,860	
Number of Cases Opened for Collection Supervision	<u>8,200</u>	
Total Number of Cases Served for 1975		21,060
Initial Contact Requesting Enforcement of Order:		
Voluntary Screening*	6,404	
Letters	1,287	
Walk-In (Office)	3,130	
Phone-In Request	<u>2,039</u>	
Total Requiring Determination		12,860
Type of Order:		
Local Family Court Order	8,264	
U.S.D.L. Order**	1,746	
Paternity Order	<u>2,850</u>	
Total		12,860
Disposition by Enforcement Unit:		
Adjusted	8,552	
Unadjusted	2,285	
Violations Filed	433	
Modifications	<u>1,590</u>	
Total		12,860
Amount of arrears verified as uncollectible after investigation by the Enforcement Unit and referred to Family Court for appropriate action (2,380 cases)		669,839
New Cases Processed Totaled 2,478		

\*Voluntary Screening - Screening of delinquent accounts in arrears over two weeks

\*\*U.S.D.L. Order - Uniform Support Dependents Law

## II-E.2 SUPPORT BUREAU FINANCIAL REPORT - 1975

The Support Bureau is a separate administrative function of the Probation Department providing for the effective collection and disbursement of support payments pursuant to order by the Family Court.

Utilizing the County Data Processing System, a qualified and bonded staff handles over five million dollars a year. This operation is supervised by an Account Clerk III, and staffed with an Account Clerk II, four Cashiers and one Typist I, all adhering to strict and accurate accounting practices while dealing continuously with the public.

### RECEIPTS

Collected for Support and Maintenance January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975	\$5,187,470.85
Cancelled Checks and Stop Payments January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975	9,855.04
Balance on Hand and Due Agencies and Individuals, December 31, 1974	<u>78,794.22</u>
	\$5,276,120.11

### DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursed to Individuals	\$4,203,715.99
Disbursed to Department of Social Services	1,036,474.50
Balance on Hand December 31, 1975	<u>35,929.62</u>
	\$5,276,120.11

## EXHIBIT C SUPPORT BUREAU - COMPARISON 1974 TO 1975

Month	Receipts 1974	Receipts 1975
January	\$ 460,203.07	\$ 431,665.41
February	386,814.07	392,864.04
March	398,874.02	417,136.50
April	433,438.93	433,922.06
May	448,723.95	423,923.26
June	402,413.93	430,163.38
July	452,854.74	476,366.43
August	422,817.59	385,127.60
September	416,812.18	438,786.93
October	474,919.79	459,603.83
November	394,907.90	404,720.83
December	<u>432,625.76</u>	<u>493,190.58</u>
	\$5,125,405.93	\$5,187,470.85

Month	Disbursements 1974	Disbursements 1975
January	\$ 483,381.94	\$ 472,555.01
February	392,079.05	393,832.84
March	397,696.83	401,041.32
April	399,442.38	399,750.77
May	484,280.74	478,080.66
June	403,395.51	416,450.09
July	395,275.79	490,267.23
August	480,273.51	384,769.18
September	398,633.45	412,269.32
October	492,950.59	489,604.14
November	393,483.38	405,087.75
December	<u>393,690.55</u>	<u>496,482.18</u>
	\$5,114,583.72	\$5,240,190.49

Disbursed to Department of Social Services During 1975	\$1,036,474.50
Disbursed to Individuals	\$4,203,715.99

EXHIBIT D  
DISBURSEMENTS TO SOCIAL SERVICES  
COMPARISON 1974-1975

Month	Disbursements 1974	Disbursements 1975
January	\$ 35,970.39	\$ 74,504.04
February	29,549.37	68,372.36
March	30,940.09	72,284.18
April	41,685.77	81,779.01
May	51,777.86	89,171.23
June	47,263.84	84,826.74
July	59,596.59	93,112.92
August	62,780.57	83,187.33
September	69,183.20	94,398.96
October	78,677.90	101,828.06
November	66,894.69	87,156.34
December	69,471.75	105,853.33
	\$643,792.02	\$1,036,474.50

There was an increase in disbursements to the Department of Social Services of \$392,682.48. This was largely due to the "assistance" category being eliminated and recipients placed on full grant in implementation of the new Federal Law, Title IV-D. There were 1,059 respondents paying support to the Department of Social Services at the end of 1975, as compared with 799 respondents at the end of 1974.

The Support Bureau report for 1975 shows an increase in collections of \$62,064.92 over the amount collected in 1974. This was paid by approximately the same number of respondents. There were 2,796 active cases at the end of December 1974, and 2,795 active cases at the end of December 1975.

## II-F. PROBATION OUTREACH PROJECT

This federally-funded project was begun on June 1, 1974, in response to a Probation Department study which indicated that a high percentage of the department's cases and a high percentage of its violations were concentrated in a seven census tract area of downtown Syracuse, known as "Model Cities." With help from the State Division of Probation and local criminal justice planners, a grant was secured from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to try a new approach to probation in the inner city.

This new approach involves the decentralization of probation services into two "storefront" offices located in the community, the hiring of a mainly paraprofessional staff composed primarily of neighborhood residents, and the use of the "team concept," rather than the "one-to-one" approach traditionally used by probation departments. It emphasizes field work and the effective use of community resources, rather than traditional office reporting. It is hoped that by making probation services more accessible by working with the probationer in his or her own setting (the home, school, job, etc.), by using neighborhood paraprofessionals to help break down the racial and cultural barriers that have existed and by providing additional services such as tutoring and recreational programs, that probation can become more relevant and thus more effective in the inner city.

The year of 1975 marked the end of the first year of the grant and the beginning of the second year. In its first year, Outreach concentrated on the supervision aspect of probation. In its second year, it expanded into the areas of Family Court Intake/Diversion and Pre-sentence Investigations, with the goal of providing the full range of probation services to residents of the target area.

In June, at the start of the second year, a Principal Probation Officer was hired to function as Project Director, a Senior Probation Officer was hired to manage the Intake Team, three new Outreach Worker I's were added to do pre-sentence investigations, and an Account Clerk and one more Typist were also hired. All told, the staff of Outreach now numbers 25, making it "the 16th largest probation department in the state." There are a total of five teams - one for Intake, one for Investigations, and three for Supervision. The teams work out of two offices, the main office at 180 Seymour Street and a smaller office at 111 Furman Street.

In order to strengthen the evaluation component, two Project Evaluators, experts in systems analysis and program evaluation, were hired from the Maxwell School at Syracuse University. They worked closely with probation staff, our two consultants from the Syracuse University School of Social Work, and others to develop a sophisticated evaluation design which may serve as a model for other criminal justice projects. The results will aid the department, the Division of Probation and others to assess the relative efficiency and effectiveness of the project and to decide whether the concepts employed at Outreach should be adapted to the main department and to other departments in the state.

As the project moves into its third year (beginning on June 1, 1976, provided that the necessary funds are available from a combination of federal, state, and local sources), Outreach will continue to serve the residents of the Model Cities area and to test out alternative methods for the delivery of probation services.

#### II-G. SOCIAL WORK FIELD INSTRUCTION UNIT

Field instruction is an integral component in the social work program at the Syracuse University School of Social Work. It is designed to assist the student in the assimilation of classroom theory and field practice.

During 1975 the Onondaga County Probation Department continued to serve as a field instruction setting and learning center for graduate and undergraduate students with an interest and/or career goal in corrections.

Forty-six students were assigned to the corrections unit and placed in various correctional settings throughout Central New York offering an array of experience ranging from administration and planning to direct services to juvenile and adult offenders. This unit is directed by Professor Frederick A. Bobenhausen, Associate Professor and Director of Field Instruction.

Eighteen students were placed at the Onondaga County Probation Department involved in learning experiences at all levels in the probation process.

The Syracuse University School of Social Work is grateful for the involvement of the Onondaga County Probation Department in its social work education program and wishes to thank the administration and staff of the department for their contributions.

#### SECTION III

#### FAMILY DIVISION

### III-A. SERVICES TO FAMILY COURT

#### INTRODUCTION

The Family Division of the Onondaga County Probation Department is comprised of units focusing on direct services to people who come under the jurisdiction of Family Court. The services are: Intake, Investigation and Supervision, Casework Services to Detention, Institutional Aftercare, and Volunteers in Probation.

Probation Officers have a dual role as a counselor and as a peace officer. In the eyes of the probationer, they are seen initially as a person in authority. Hopefully, a sense of trust can be developed so that the Probation Officer can assist each probationer in achieving his own goals in a socially acceptable manner. Referrals to community based treatment programs can further assist certain probationers in developing their social, employment and educational potential.

Two Probation Officers have investigation only assignments. They are responsible for completing social investigations ordered by Family Court Judges.

Specialized probation services are no longer confined to one service unit within the Juvenile Division. Due to a supervisory vacancy, we now have only two supervisory units. These services within the Juvenile Probation Department consist of five (5) Probation Officers dealing with services to children within the Juvenile Justice System, other than the traditional supervision - investigation function.

During 1975, 38% of the complaints received in Intake regarding juvenile delinquents and persons in need of supervision were petitioned to Family Court. Seventy-six (76%) per cent of these cases were disposed of by the Court without social investigations being ordered. As a result of this screening and sifting process the cases in which the Probation Department was asked to make a recommendation for disposition to the court represented by far, the most complex and multi-problemated cases. The authority of the Court has traditionally been looked upon as a solution to these problems. However, frustration results, for the Court, as well as Probation, is a utilizer and consumer of services, rather than an end into itself. Probation must rely upon the services of the community in order to effectively respond to the needs of children. It is our responsibility and duty to make these needs known.

We need alternatives, we need community based and community supported programs but most urgently we need secure facilities that provide medical and psychiatric care where children can be removed from the community and treated.

The community has the right to insist upon its protection. We have the right and clearly the responsibility to demand that with that protection goes the sane, humane treatment of that youngster through whatever range of modalities are necessary to meet his needs.

### III-B. REPORT OF INTAKE UNIT

Under the Family Court Act, rules of the court allow the probation service to attempt adjustment of suitable cases before the filing of a petition. This preliminary procedure is called Intake and is applicable to proceedings relative to neglect, support, juvenile delinquency, persons in need of supervision, family offense and conciliation. During September 1975, responsibility for paternity and custody service was transferred from the Family Court law clerks to the Intake Service.

Intake is defined as a sifting process directed at ascertaining which cases need court action, which cases can be properly adjusted, and which cases should be referred to other agencies for service (diversion) without court action. This is a voluntary service and anyone who desires a Family Court hearing may reject intake service.

The Onondaga County Probation Department's Intake Unit is staffed by one Supervisor, one Senior Probation Officer, six Probation Officers, and two petition clerks responsible for filing Family Court petitions. The Intake Service is located at the Onondaga County Civic Center, 421 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, New York.

During January, 1975, Persons In Need of Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency cases located in the Intake Probation Outreach Project's geographical area, were referred to specialized Probation Outreach Intake staff, accounting for approximately 30% of the juvenile referrals to the Intake Unit.

The Intake staff screen all complaints to determine appropriate disposition. The worker, where practicable, will attempt to adjust the complaint at the Intake level through intensive counseling or referral to a community social agency.

If a Family Court petition is requested, the Intake worker will draw up the legal allegation acceptable to the particular statute of the Family Court Act and refer the petitioner to a petition clerk for the completion and filing of the legal document.

Complete Intake Unit statistical information follows.

### III-B.1 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY INTAKE UNIT

	JUVENILES	ADULTS
Attorney	6	891
Department of Social Services	25	976
Family Court		266
Family Court Judge		115
Neighbor - Friend		42
Relative - Parent	404	41
Self	2	1275
School	212	
Legal Aid		181
Social Agency	8	64
Police:		
City	1158	234
County	127	23
Railroad	24	
State	220	15
Village	215	
Other	4	
Enforcement Unit		76
District Attorney's Office		14
Total	2405	4213

### III-B.2 LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES

#### PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

Truancy	215
Ungovernable	466
Total	681

#### DELINQUENCY

Aggravated Harassment	10
Arson	11
Assault	112
Attempt to Commit a Crime	41
Bomb Scare	3
Burglary	391
Criminal Mischief	170
Criminal Possession Dangerous Instrument	4
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	89
Criminal Trespass	74
Dangerous Drugs (Controlled Substance)	40
Disorderly Conduct	14
Endangering Welfare of a Child	1
Falsely Reporting Incident	1
Forgery	7
Grand Larceny	29
Harassment	15
Loitering	8
Menacing	8
No Operator's License	1
Obstructing Governmental Administration	15
Other	16
Petit Larceny	429
Possession Dangerous Weapons	24
Rape	6
Reckless Endangerment	13
Resisting Arrest	6
Robbery	84
Sexual Abuse	9
Sodomy	2
Theft of Services	7
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	82
Total	1722

#### MARRIAGE APPLICATIONS

Total	2
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Total Complaints Regarding Juveniles 2405



### III-B.3 LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS FOR ADULTS

Conciliation	78
Support	1193
Family Offense	1388
Wayward Minor	27
Modification of Court Order	921
Enforcement of Court Order	180
Violation of Court Order*	238
Other	78
Visitation	38
Custody	48
Paternity	24
Total	4213

\*Does not include Violation of Support Order handled by Enforcement Unit

### III-B.4 COMPLAINTS PROCESSED AT INTAKE DURING 1975

	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number of Complainants Provided with Information	227	907	1134
Number of Cases Opened for Intake Counseling	2405	3394	5799
Direct Referrals to Intake Petition Clerks for Petitions		819*	819*
Total	2632	5120	7752

Total Intake Office Interviews 9276

\*Direct Referrals by Department of Social Services for Petitions:

660 Support; 150 Modifications; 9 Enforcement of Order of Another Court

### III-B.5 PETITIONS PREPARED BY INTAKE UNIT FOR FAMILY COURT - 1975

<u>JUVENILE PETITIONS</u>	<u>1975</u>
Delinquency	476
P.I.N.S. (Ungovernable)	291
P.I.N.S. (Truancy)	112
Neglect	
Consent to Marry	1
Termination of Placement	13
Notice of Motion	9
Violation of Order of Disposition	152
Total Juvenile Petitions	1054

### ADULT PETITIONS

Non-Support	1386
Conciliation	
Family Offense	1040
Modification of Court Order	1035
Enforcement of Court Order	159
Violation of Court Order	179
Visitation	19
Custody	33
Paternity	21
Total Adult Petitions	3872*

\*503 were double petitions; that is, two or more petitions requested by same petitioner

The Probation Department is authorized by law to confer with any person seeking to file a petition in Family Court. It attempts to adjust cases whenever possible instead of accepting petitions. However, any person who does not wish to use the Intake counseling service may have immediate access to the court. Petitions filed without Intake counseling service are referred to as "direct petitions."

III-B.6 MOVEMENT OF INTAKE COUNSELING CASES - 1975

NUMBER OF COMPLAINANTS PROVIDED WITH INTAKE COUNSELING

	JUVENILES	ADULTS	TOTAL
Cases Opened During 1975	2405	3394	5799
Cases Remaining End of 1974	87	14	101
Cases Involved in Counseling During 1975	2492	3408	5900
Cases Closed During 1975	2363	3384	5747
TYPES OF CASES TERMINATED			
Child Marriage	2		2
Conciliation		78	78
Custody		48	48
Delinquency	1681		1681
Enforcement of Court Order		229	229
Family Offense		1388	1388
Information		170	170
Modification of Court Order		771	771
Neglect	2		2
Paternity		24	24
Persons In Need of Supervision	687		687
Support		533	533
Violation of Court Order		78	78
Visitation		38	38
Wayward Minor		27	27
Total	2363	3384	5747

THE WAY CASES WERE TERMINATED

Adjusted	1035	689	1724
Referred to Community Agency	449	141	590
Petitions Referred to Family Court	879	2554	3433
Cases Remaining End of 1975 for Continued Counseling	129	24	153

III-B.7 DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED DURING 1975

	Male	Female
Aggravated Harassment	1	
Arson	4	2
Assault	30	12
Attempting to Commit a Crime	15	
Bomb Scare	1	
Burglary	129	4
Coercion		2
Criminal Mischief	31	
Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	6	1
Criminal Possession Dangerous Weapon	7	
Criminal Possession Forged Instrument	1	
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	30	5
Criminal Sale of Controlled Substance		1
Criminal Trespass	14	3
Escape	1	
Forgery	2	
Grand Larceny	12	
Loitering	1	
Menacing	2	1
Obstructing Governmental Administration	7	
Perjury		1
Petit Larceny	39	13
Rape, First	6	
Reckless Endangerment	8	
Resisting Arrest	6	1
Robbery	54	
Sexual Abuse		
Sodomy	2	
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	35	2
Total	444	48

III-B.8 PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS FILED DURING 1975

	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	65	38	103
Ungovernable	136	172	308
	201	210	411

### III-B.9 FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PETITIONS

	<u>WITHOUT SOCIAL</u>			<u>WITH SOCIAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Dismissed	128	15	143	16	3	19
Suspended Judgment	19	1	20	22	2	24
Withdrawn				1		1
Pending*	133	25	158	29	3	32
Probation				72	1	73
Placed				19		19
Transferred to Other County	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>2</u>
TOTAL	281	41	322	161	9	170

### III-B.10 FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS ON PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS

	<u>TRUANCY</u>						<u>UNGOVERNABLE</u>					
	<u>Without Social**</u>			<u>With Social</u>			<u>Without Social</u>			<u>With Social</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Dismissed	10	6	16	1	1	2	39	42	81	11	20	31
Susp. Judg.	2	3	5	6	3	9	5	2	7	5	6	11
Withdrawn	1		1				5	3	8	1	2	3
Pending	19	12	31	7	1	8	23	25	48	8	13	21
Probation				16	6	22				22	28	50
Placed				3	6	9	1		1	19	28	47
TOTAL	103						308					

\*Includes Adjournments in Contemplation of Dismissal  
(Section 749 (a) of the Family Court Act)

\*\*Social Investigation

### III-C. INVESTIGATION AND SUPERVISION UNIT

Probation Officers conduct a comprehensive social study that presents a picture of the respondent in light of past behavior patterns and experiences and involves an assessment of the respondent's motivation for using help and his capacity for self-direction, as well as an evaluation of the opportunities available in his environment. The probation investigation serves as a guide and an aid to the Court in the disposition of the case and serves as a basis for the plan of probation supervision and treatment. It also serves as an instrument for institutional and placement workers.

#### III-C.1 SUPERVISION CASE LOAD - PRE-ADJUDICATORY

Continued from Previous Year	61
Added During Year	489
TOTAL	550
Disposed of by Court	435
Absconded	9
Remaining at End of Year	106

#### III-C.2 INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED - 1975

Custody	11
Family Offense	14
Home Studies	2
Juvenile Delinquents - 194 boys - 7 girls	201
Marriage Applications	2
PINS (Truancy) - 41 boys - 24 girls	65
PINS (Ungovernable) - 67 boys - 107 girls	174
Support	19
Adult Courts	4
Other Jurisdictions	22
TOTAL	507

III-C.3 SUPERVISION CASE LOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY

On probation at beginning of year	200
Probationers received during year	204
TOTAL DURING YEAR	404
Passed from Probation:	
a. Probation completed	196
b. Transferred out	
Interstate	2
Intrastate	1
c. Probation revoked	
d. Total passed from probation	196
On probation at end of year	208

III-C.4 VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS OF DISPOSITION FILED DURING 1975

YEAR ORIGINAL PETITION WAS FILED	P.I.N.S.			J.D.			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1975	17	33	50	17		17	34	33	67
1974	26	26	52	19	1	20	45	27	72
1973		1	1	7		7	7	1	8
1972		2	2	1		1	1	2	3
1971	1		1				1		1
	44	62	106	44	1	45	88	63	151

III-C.5 DISPOSITIONS OF VIOLATIONS FILED DURING 1975

	MALE	FEMALE
Discharged Unimproved	6	6
Dismissed	5	9
Placed	26	12
Probation	1	
Probation Continued	13	10
Probation Continued - Youth Facility	4	
Dismissed - Placement Continued	2	5
Placement Terminated	2	3
Withdrawn	4	3
Pending	25	15
TOTAL	88	63

III-C.6 JUVENILE PLACEMENTS MADE DURING 1975

	MALE				FEMALE			
	DIR. PET.		VOD.		DIR. PET.		VOD.	
	D	P	D	P	D	P	D	P
Private Facilities								
Baker Hall				1				
Berkshire Farm	4	8	3	6				
Foster Care							3	
Catholic Social Services		3				2		1
Cayuga Home		1				1		
Charlton School						1		
Elmcrest	1	1	1	1				
Hillside								
Holy Angels								1
Hopevale						6		5
LaSalle	1	1		5				
Lincoln Hall	2	1	1					
Pittman Hall						1		
St. Anne's						7		1
Salvation Army						2		
Public Facilities								
Department of Social Services		1		1		7		2
Division for Youth	1							
State Training Schools								
Goshen	1							
Highland		1				1		
Hudson						1		1
Industry	8		5					
Tryon		5		2		2		1
Elmira Reception Center	1							
TOTALS	19	22	10	16		34		12
		67				46		

Key: Dir. Pet...Direct Petitions  
VOD.....Violations  
D.....Delinquent  
P.....Persons In Need of Supervision

### III-C.7 INTERVIEWS AND SERVICES

Intake Interviews and Services		Total
Number of Office Interviews	7,169	
Number of Field Visits	<u>2,107</u>	
		9,276
Investigations and Supervision Interviews and Services		
Number of Office Interviews	9,635	
Number of Field Visits	<u>5,842</u>	
		15,477
Total of Office Interviews in 1975	16,804	
Total of Field Visits in 1975	7,949	
-----		
Mileage accumulated for 1975 during the performance of pre-sentence investigations and supervision func- tions by Probation Officers		29,691
Mileage accumulated for 1975 as a result of placements and visits to institutions by Probation Officers		<u>16,884</u>
	Total Mileage	46,575

### III-D. SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT

The Special Service Unit consists of four Probation Officers who are responsible for institutional cases and the Volunteer Program. Individual Probation Officers deal with children, families and institutions, Courts and other community agencies from the time of placement through return to the community.

During the time of actual placement, the Probation Officer provides other services through regular written and verbal communication between Probation Officer, family and the placement school. Periodic evaluations of the progress of child and family are done. Occasionally it becomes necessary to return a child to court due to violation of Court Order or a new delinquent act. While the placement agency has the primary responsibility for care and treatment of the child, the Probation Officer sees the child, shares responsibility, and while the child is on home visits and on institutional visits is seen by the Probation Officer for evaluation conferences.

Two Probation Officers are assigned to the case loads of boys and girls who have been placed by Family Court in private institutions. Another is assigned the responsibility of coordinating the recruitment and assignment of volunteers to children on probation. Another is assigned the responsibility of coordinating services to children in the Hillbrook Detention Home and boarding homes.

#### III-D.1 CASEWORK SERVICES TO DETENTION

A Probation Officer is assigned to Hillbrook Detention Home to act as a liaison between the Probation Department, Family Court and Hillbrook Detention Home. The Probation Officer is responsible for all incoming correspondence between parents, attorneys and institutions.

In addition, counseling is provided to youngsters whose cases have not yet been assigned social investigation. The Probation Officer also attempts to familiarize the youngster with Family Court procedures. In addition, the Probation Officer is responsible for making decisions regarding placement for non-secure homes, with final approval from the Superintendent of Hillbrook.

#### III-D.2 INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENTS AND AFTERCARE SERVICE

The institution and aftercare worker position is an offshoot of the Special Service Unit within the Onondaga County Probation Department. As the name implies, the responsibilities of the job are two-fold, and often the role of the Probation Officer oscillates between that of law enforcer, a counselor, and to a cer-

tain extent, a community service agent. Following is a brief description outlining the various responsibilities that this job entails.

Once a child has been adjudicated in Family Court (whether on a P.I.N.S. or J.D. petition), and the disposition of the Court is for the removal of the youth from the home and placement within a private institutional setting, the case is transferred to the institution - aftercare worker.

The institution worker serves as the liaison officer between the child who has been placed through Family Court, the child's family, and the institution that presently has custody of the youth. Often split case agreements are entered into between the Probation Department and the treatment facility delineating what services each plans to provide. Services vary according to the specific needs of the institution and the individual in question.

The Probation Officer in this role acts as an information gathering source. He secures information regarding the family while their child is in placement, evaluates the home situation, visits the child while on home visits from the institution, and as often as possible, attends scheduled progress conferences on the individual for the purpose of providing the youngster with a greater continuity of service and also to provide the institution with pertinent feedback regarding the family and home. This service renders an important function in that it affords the Probation Officer a greater opportunity to establish a working relationship with the child in placement and to formulate a viable plan of treatment upon discharge.

Another function that the institution worker serves revolves around the court process, the varying legal aspects of the court ordered placement. For example, when the individual absconds from placement or fails to return to the institution at a designated time, the Probation Officer files with the Court a violation of his conditions of placement. In other instances, where the institution no longer feels that they can continue to work with the youth, either because he has a detrimental effect on the other residents of the facility and staff or because he or she has aborted any attempt to make a favorable adjustment to the program, the institution has the right to file with Family Court a petition for transfer. The petition, if granted by the court, abrogates the placement and forces the court to make another disposition in the matter. The institution aftercare worker is assigned the responsibility of conducting the social investigation in these cases and also for formulating and recommending an alternate plan of treatment.

The Probation Officer also supplies the youth with aftercare service upon his discharge from the institution. By working in conjunction with the staff at the institution and evaluating

the child's strengths and weaknesses, meaningful discharge plans are formulated.

The institution aftercare worker must be knowledgeable regarding the various services and programs within the community that are best suited in handling the specific needs of the returning individual.

The Probation Officer often makes various referrals to schools, day treatment programs which specialize in remedial programming, psychiatric settings where this need is warranted, and in a case of the youth who is unmotivated in regards to school, who has had several unfavorable experiences with the traditional school setting, encouragement and referral to an Adult Basic Learning Center. In a case of the young person who is extremely apathetic concerning school, different Manpower and on-the-job training programs are explored.

In addition to the referral oriented aspect of the job, a primary responsibility of the Probation Officer in terms of aftercare, is in respect to counseling. The Probation Officer works along with the youth and his family and helps them to focus more clearly on their problems in an attempt to remedy the situation and to avoid the same pitfalls they encountered prior to placement. It's a period of readjustment for both the discharged child and the child's family and they need to reassess their own strengths and weaknesses and work together productively as a cohesive family unit.

At the end of this year we were working with:

	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS
IN INSTITUTIONS	38	23	15
GROUP HOMES IN SYRACUSE	13	4	9
AFTERCARE IN SYRACUSE	15	10	5
ON PROBATION	9	6 (1 Adult)	3

III-D.3 VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION (V.I.P.)

The year, 1975, saw the Volunteers in Probation Program begin with its largest training class ever, 22 persons. This reflected a good cross section of citizens from the community, professional, blue-collar, students and retirees all volunteered for this class. Minority enrollment spiraled and some people who were on probation, who had some background of trouble with the law, also were an integral part of the program.

During the summer months, the recruitment and use of volunteers diminished. However, this became a very fertile period for the Volunteer Program. During this time, much planning transpired.

The Manual of Community Resources was updated, republished and distributed to all the professional staff for their use, as well as the group's volunteers that required its use. A group of eight Probation Officers and the coordinator met regularly throughout the summer for the purposes of restructuring the Volunteer Program, establishing new jobs for volunteers and to develop a policy and procedural manual for the department regarding volunteers. Some of the new functions for volunteers include tutor, truant aide, group counselor, financial counselor, community resource liaison, marital counselor aide, unmarried mother counselor and recreation aide.

At the end of 1975 we had 36 volunteers actively working with juveniles and adults on probation and informal intake cases.

The new Policy and Procedure Manual define duties, goals and responsibilities for staff, administration, volunteers and program coordinator. Its function was to eliminate confusion and to specify assignments of the respective members of the program.

In the fall, a new recruitment program was instituted. Presentations, including the film "More Like a Friend," were given at LeMoyne College and Syracuse University. These presentations admitted a total of 20 new applicants, of which 16 finished the training program and became active volunteers.

The Citizen Coordinating Committee met regularly and underwent a restructuring in order to meet the growing needs of the program. Subcommittees were formed to attack the problems of recruiting, training, public relations, budget and planning.

In December, a new coordinator was recruited from the Adult Division of this Probation Department in the interest of further expanding the program into that area of service.

As the Volunteers in Probation Program approaches its third year of operation, various changes are anticipated, specifically within the areas of recruitment and training. Through the continued efforts of the Coordinating Committee it is hoped that the future recruiting campaigns can be expanded to include the use of local media in locating good volunteer candidates, as well as informing the surrounding community of the program's functions. Increased monthly in-service training sessions, involving volunteers, probation personnel and guest speakers, are also planned as a way of maintaining good contact between the involved parties and providing the coordinator with valuable feedback on the program. Considerable efforts shall also be made by the program coordinator to encourage the Adult Division to increase their use of volunteer services. Social functions, such as an annual summer picnic involving volunteers, clients and probation personnel, has also been mentioned as a means of strengthening the spirit of good volunteerism.

#### SECTION IV

#### ADULT DIVISION



#### IV-A. SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL COURTS

##### INTRODUCTION

The Adult Division of the Onondaga County Probation Department is responsible for servicing the Criminal Courts of Onondaga County: City Police and Traffic Courts, Justice Courts, New York State Supreme Court and the Onondaga County Courts. The main services provided to these courts are: pre-sentence investigation reports on defendants prior to sentencing by the courts; supervision of those defendants placed on probation by the courts; maintaining a Pre-Trial Release Program for release of defendants in lieu of bail prior to disposition of their cases.

The Adult Division, in conducting pre-sentence investigations and during the term of probation supervision, is continually working with other agencies of the Criminal Justice System such as parole, youth parole, the correctional facilities themselves, the various police agencies and the district attorney's office. In addition, the Adult Division is constantly working with various community agencies such as the County Mental Health Department, the Office of Drug Abuse Services, the Department of Social Services and the New York State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. In determining an appropriate and effective plan for an individual, the probation officer might, for example, work with the Hutchings Psychiatric Unit, the New York State Division for Youth or the New York State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

When the defendant or probationer has been involved in a drug-related offense or when they appear to have a drug abuse problem, the Probation Department refers the case to the Multi-Purpose Outreach Unit of the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services. The referral is made through the Central Intake Unit and it should be noted that the relationship between the Onondaga County Probation Department and the Central Intake Unit has always been an excellent one and one which has provided invaluable services to many of our clients.

##### IV-B. PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS

Pre-sentence investigation reports are required by the courts for individuals convicted of a crime for which they could be incarcerated for over 90 days, for those who could receive a period of probation and for those individuals who are eligible for consideration as a Youthful Offender. It should be noted that no court may adjudicate an individual a Youthful Offender without a pre-sentence investigation report. These reports, which cover the legal aspects of the crime, the defendant's prior adult and juvenile record and his present and past social circumstances, are used by the various courts in determining appropriate sentences within the limits prescribed by the New York State Penal Law. These "PSRs," as

the reports are commonly referred to, are also used by the department to develop effective plans of treatment for individuals sentenced to probation. Additionally, they are used by correctional facilities and the New York State Division of Parole to handle and hopefully rehabilitate those persons who are incarcerated and who will someday become eligible for parole. The Adult Division of Probation through the Interstate Compact Agreement, also conducts pre-sentence reports for other jurisdictions when the defendant resides in Onondaga County.

Within the Adult Division, some probation officers specialize in full time investigations. To further increase the department's efficiency, in 1974, a Court Services Unit was created to provide direct liaison between the department and the criminal courts. A probation officer or senior probation officer is assigned to cover each of the criminal courts: New York State Supreme Court, Onondaga County Court, Syracuse Police and Traffic Courts and Town Justice Courts. While these officers are involved primarily in ordering PSRs and delivering them to the courts, they also serve as advisors to the judges, are involved in the pre-trial process and in violations of probation.

In 1975, the number of pre-sentence investigations requested and completed (1,585) was significantly higher than the number completed in 1974 (1,197). The 1975 figures represent an increase of 32%. There were also noteworthy changes in the types of dispositions of these investigations. For example: The number of defendants receiving probation rose 18%. Sentences to a state correctional facility rose 50% while sentences to the Onondaga County Correctional Facility rose 56%. In addition, 24 persons were sentenced to placement at an ODAS (Office of Drug Abuse Services) facility plus probation supervision while 57 individuals were sentenced to incarceration plus probation.

##### IV-B.1 YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

Although by state law an individual is considered an adult at age 16, those defendants who are between the ages of 16 and 19 at the time the crime was committed are investigated to determine their eligibility for Youthful Offender status. If the defendant has not been previously convicted of a felony, he is "eligible" for Y.O. status. However, certain crimes preclude an individual from Y.O. adjudication. Additionally, in certain cases, an individual is "required" to be treated as a Y.O. When the courts handle a person as a Y.O., the criminal conviction is vacated and the Youthful Offender adjudication is substituted. In such cases, the proceedings and records are kept private. The most important aspect of a Youthful Offender adjudication is that it removes the stigma of a criminal conviction.

# IV-B.2 PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS BY ORIGINAL CONVICTION - 1975

During 1975, of the 1,585 pre-sentence investigations completed, the most frequently investigated crime was the Possession or Sale of a Controlled Substance (198), followed closely by D.W.I. (191) and Petit Larceny (187). It is significant to note that these three categories represent 36% of all pre-sentence investigations completed. Criminal Trespass (108), Assault (92) and Possession of Stolen Property (90) represent 18% of all investigations completed.

	Totals	Y.O.'s	Probation
ABC Law	1		
Aggravated Harassment	5	1	1
Arson	7	1	
Assault	92	21	24
Attempted Burglary	23	7	12
Attempted Grand Larceny	32	6	19
Attempt to Commit a Crime	45	16	7
Attempted Murder	2		
Burglary	70	38	19
Child Stealing	1		1
Conspiracy	10	2	3
Criminal Facilitation	2	2	
Criminal Impersonation	1		1
Criminal Mischief	40	14	13
Criminally Negligent Homicide	6		1
Criminal Trespass	108	53	40
Custodial Interference	1		
Disorderly Conduct	5	1	1
Driving While Intoxicated	191	18	72
Endangering Welfare of a Child	5		2
Escape	7		1
Escape from Furlough or Release	1		
Falsely Reporting an Accident	4	1	
Falsifying Business Records	3		1
Forgery	20	2	5
Fraudulent Accosting	2		
Grand Larceny	66	17	24
Issuing Bad Check	4		3
Loitering	18	17	5
Labor Law	1		
Manslaughter	5		
Menacing	4	2	
Murder	2		
Official Misconduct	1		
Obstructing Governmental Administration	11		2
Petit Larceny	187	74	57
Perjury	1		1
Possession of Burglar's Tools	4	3	3
Possession of Fireworks	2	2	

	Totals	Y.O.'s	Probation
Possession of Forged Instrument	26	1	5
Possession of a Hypodermic Needle	1		
Possession/Sale of Controlled Substance	198	56	193
Possession of Stolen Property	90	32	26
Possession of a Weapon	27	3	9
Promoting Prostitution	1		
Prostitution	4		1
Public Intoxication	3		
Public Lewdness	7	2	
Rape	6		
Reckless Endangerment	16	3	6
Resisting Arrest	27	8	12
Robbery	47	12	14
Sexual Abuse	25		4
Sexual Misconduct	10		4
Social Services Law	6		2
Sodomy	4		1
Theft of Services	2		
Unlawful Dealing with a Child	1		
Unlawful Imprisonment	1		
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	53	23	16
Vehicle and Traffic Law, except D.W.I.	40	13	8
Totals	1,585	451	519

## IV-B.3 YOUTHFUL OFFENDER - PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR 1975

There were 44% more Youthful Offender investigations in 1975 (451) compared with 1974 (314). Of the 451 investigations, there were 318 Youthful Offender adjudications of which 307 were placed on adult probation.

Youthful Offender Investigations	451
Youthful Offender Adjudications	318
Youthful Offender Supervisions	307

Of the total Youthful Offender investigations, 70% were adjudicated Youthful Offenders and 97% of these adjudications were sentenced to probation.

#### IV-B.4 INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED - ADULT DIVISION - 1975

Total number of investigations completed in all courts	1,585
Per cent of increase over 1974	32%

#### IV-B.5 DISPOSITIONS ON INVESTIGATION REPORTS

	NUMBER
Placed on Probation	519
State Correctional Facility	170
Onondaga County Correctional Facility	260
Conditional Discharge	232
Unconditional Discharge	9
Probation and Office of Drug Abuse Services	24
Probation and Onondaga County Correctional Facility	57
Time Served	34
Fine	51
Dismissed	5
Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal	23
Plea Withdrawn	14
Certificate of Relief	27
Failures of Court to Notify	47
Pending - End of Year	113
Total	1,585

#### IV-B.6 INVESTIGATION STATISTICS - JULY-DECEMBER 1975

The following statistics have been accumulated for the period July through December 1975.

Total Adult and Youthful Offender Investigations by Court - July - December 1975

County Court	217
Supreme Court	32
City Court	234
Town Justice Court	220
Other Jurisdiction	35
Total	738

Investigations by Residence - July - December 1975

City	422
County	272
Other Jurisdiction	44
Total	738

Investigations by Race - July - December 1975

White	506
Black	210
American Indian	13
Other	9
Total	738

Investigations by Age and Sex - July - December, 1975

	Male	Female
16 - 18	261	29
19 - 24	195	31
25 and over	197	25
Totals	653	85

#### IV-B.7 RELIEF FROM DISABILITY

Another area of investigations is an investigation for a Certificate of Relief from Disabilities. After an individual has been convicted of a crime by plea or trial, he may apply for this certificate which restores certain of the rights and privileges lost by the conviction. Once the application has been made, a legal and social investigation is conducted to assist the courts in deciding whether to grant or deny the Certificate of Relief from Disabilities. During 1975, 27 investigations of this nature were performed.

#### IV-C. SUPERVISION

Another major function of the Adult Division is the supervision of those persons placed on probation by the courts. An individual convicted of a felony is placed on probation for five (5) years while a misdemeanor receives a supervision period of three (3) years or one (1) year. Among many conditions he is expected to adhere to, a probationer must: maintain satisfactory employment or attend school, he must provide for the welfare of his family and he must keep his probation officer advised of his whereabouts. The probation officer attempts to assist the probationer in leading a law-abiding life in the community while helping him resolve his particular problems. Frequently, the probation officer will refer the probationer to appropriate community agencies in an effort to solve his problems.

More defendants receive probation than any other type of sentence imposed by the courts. In fact, in 1975, 89 more defendants received straight sentences of probation than were sentenced to the State Correctional Facility and the Onondaga County Correctional Facility combined. It is the belief of the Onondaga County Adult Probation Department that probation provides a better chance for rehabilitation of offenders than incarceration. Additionally, probation represents a significant savings over the cost of incarceration.

##### IV-C.1 INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE TRANSFERS

It is the policy of the Onondaga County Probation Department and other counties throughout the state to cooperate with each other in performing probation services. The New York State Division of Probation Interstate Compact Unit serves all counties within the state in coordinating probation services from other states and sometimes outside the country.

Any county within New York State can request another jurisdiction to conduct a pre-sentence investigation or request for particular information. Furthermore, investigations for possibility of transferring supervision of persons on probation to an area outside the county of original sentence and supervising probationer for other counties is done for the purpose of mobility for individuals to successfully rehabilitate. The Interstate Compact centralizes records of investigations and supervisions for cases going out or being received into New York State.

On a quarterly basis, progress reports are provided to probation departments supervising individuals who are on probation from a jurisdiction outside Onondaga County.

#### IV-C.2 TOTAL TRANSFER CASES - YEAR ENDING 1975

Transfers to:	Other County	Other State
Adult	92	40
Juvenile	6	1
		+ 1 Juvenile to Puerto Rico
Transfers from:		
Adult	128	41
Juvenile	9	0

#### IV-C.3 SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1975

	Courts		
	Superior	Local	Total
On Probation - January 1, 1975	423	368	791
On Probation - December 31, 1975	438	444	882
Increase			91
Percent of Increase			11%

#### IV-C.4 OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1975

On Probation - January 1, 1975	791
New Sentences of Probation - 1975	519
Supervision Transfers Received	169
Sub Total	1,479
Supervisions Completed	520
Interstate Transfers	32
Intrastate Transfers	45
Sub Total	597
Total on Probation - December 31, 1975	882

#### IV-C.5 PROBATIONER'S SEX AND AGE - END OF 1975

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Males (16 - 18)	314	36%
Females (16 - 18)	34	4%
Males (19 - 24)	238	27%
Females (19 - 24)	51	6%
Males (25 and Over)	206	23%
Females (25 and Over)	<u>39</u>	<u>4%</u>
Total	882	100%

#### IV-C.6 LENGTH OF PROBATION SUPERVISION CLOSINGS - 1975

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Less than One Year	174	29%
1 - 2 Years	229	38%
2 - 3 Years	155	26%
3 Years and Over	<u>39</u>	<u>7%</u>
Total	597	100%

#### IV-C.7 PROBATION CLOSINGS - 1975

Total Number Probation Supervisions Closed	597
Number Probation Supervisions Completed	520
Interstate Transfers	32
Intrastate Transfers	<u>45</u>
	597

#### IV-D. VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION

While more defendants are being sentenced to probation, 519 in 1975 vs 438 in 1974, the number of Violations of Probation filed in 1975 (114) has decreased 10% from the number filed in 1974 (127). A Violation of Probation is filed when it is believed that a probationer is not fulfilling the conditions of his probation. The violation may be filed by the probation department or the court which has imposed the original sentence of probation. Following the violation, the court of original jurisdiction holds a hearing to determine the guilt or innocence of the probationer. If the probationer is found guilty or pleads guilty, a pre-sentence report is ordered by the court. Sentence is then imposed and the person is either restored to probation or has his probation revoked (incarceration).

In 1975, of all the Violations of Probation filed, 46% resulted in a revocation of probation, 38% were restored to probation and 16% were either withdrawn, dismissed or vacated.

The number of violations represents only a small percentage of probationers and probation as a sentence remains highly successful, with a majority of probationers being honorably discharged before the maximum expiration of their sentence.

#### IV-D.1 VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - DISPOSITIONS - 1975

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Violations Lodged	114	
Revoked	52	46%
Restored	43	38%
Withdrawn	9	8%
Vacated	<u>10</u>	<u>8%</u>
	114	100%

#### IV-E. RECONSIDERATION OF PROBATION - 1975

A Reconsideration of Probation differs from a violation in that there is no formal or legal allegation that a probationer is technically violating his conditions of probation. Its basic purpose is to bring the defendant before the court and more fully impress upon him his responsibilities to fulfill the obligations of the probation sentence. That is to say that a reconsideration serves as a warning to the probationer that failure to fulfill his probation obligations may result in a violation being lodged against him.

In 1975, there were 16 Reconsiderations of Probation brought before the various courts.

#### IV-F. MUTUAL OBJECTIVES PROBATION PROGRAM - 1975

At this time in Onondaga County there is one case under the Mutual Objectives Probation Program. It is anticipated that there will be several more cases tried on MOPP in the upcoming year. If they prove MOPP to be a worthwhile approach, the idea may be tried on a larger scale.

The MOPP itself involves the participation of the potential probationer in the choosing of specific individual conditions of probation designed to meet his needs and problem areas. These MOPP conditions are used in addition to some of the usual probation conditions, but they also substitute for some of them. The MOPP condition involves commitments on both the part of the probationer and the probation officer. The probationer agrees to do certain things (i.e. get a high school diploma) within a certain time period. The probation officer agrees to be actively involved in coordinating the community program involving the probationer.

These MOPP conditions are then written up and given to the judge. If the judge agrees to go along with the recommendation of probation and the MOPP conditions, he then signs a statement saying he will consider the case for early dismissal at a specific date in the future, for example, 18 months after the sentence date. This is providing that the MOPP conditions have been met.

#### IV-G. PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM - 1975

The Onondaga County Pre-Trial Release Program has been operative under the Adult Division since 1965. The program's policies are implemented by three Probation Officer Aides. The program's main purpose is to secure release of individuals held in the Onondaga County Public Safety Building, who, due to financial or collateral problems, cannot obtain a bail bond for release. These individuals are investigated in a thorough, but expedient, manner regarding criminal background, family situation, employment status, community affiliation and general stability.

Following the investigation, a recommendation is given to the court, which is either favorable or against release. If favorable and the court agrees, the individual is released with no financial burden to himself or family, while pending disposition of the criminal matter.

The Defendant is able to go back into the community to resume normal activities. He is required to maintain contact with Pre-Trial Release staff on a regular basis. Those needing special counseling or in-depth treatment are referred to other community agencies, along with as much supervision as is possible by Pre-Trial Release staff. Due to an expanded referral effort, a larger number of defendants, who previously were not considered, can now be released. These include a greater number of "high risk" cases, described as such because of the serious nature of the crime, the increased possibility of repeated crimes and the defendant's availability to the court. These factors explain an increase of 153 more releases secured in 1975 than in 1974. This represents an increase of 74% over 1974.

# IV-G.1 PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT - STATISTICAL REPORT - 1975

Cases Investigated by Pre-Trial Release Unit	1293
Exclusions*	850
Recommendations Made to Court	443
Releases Secured	360
Individuals Released on Pre-Trial Status by Courts: **	
Syracuse City Court (Criminal)	269
Syracuse City Court (Traffic)	24
Onondaga County Court	18
Justice of the Peace Courts	49
Total	360
Pre-Trial Release Revocations:	15
Charges:	
Misdemeanor or Less	220
Felony	199
Statistical Breakdown of Races:	
Male	292
Female	57
Under 21	180
Over 21	169
White	206
Black	132
Indian	5
Puerto Rican	1
Other	1
Total on Active Status:	210

\*Exclusions - Include release on bail, other release, jurisdictional detainers, etc.

\*\*This reflects the number of courts contacted where an individual has charges in more than one court. For the 360 cases on Pre-Trial Release, there were 419 charges involved.

## SECTION V

## PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1975



## V. PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1976

Historically, the community has placed unrealistic expectations on Family Court to resolve all the ills of children and families in our society. The record of the court and our department attests to our inability to meet these expectations. In the Family Division of the Probation Department, we see our role as one of an advocate and manager, identifier, and appraiser of services. It is our plan in the forthcoming year to develop information and resources to intervene in family problems and hopefully, to resolve them without court intervention.

To meet this end, we will this year concentrate on changing some of the duties and functions of our Intake Unit. In the Family Division starting in January, we will re-assign one Senior Probation Officer from the Intake Unit to work as a community liaison officer for the Family Division of Probation. This officer's duties will be to apprise staff of existing community resources, develop working relationships between our department and other agencies, including criminal justice agencies, identifying gaps in service, and aid in their development.

It is hoped that by working with the family as a unit, we may be able to provide some profitable service that we mentioned previously. During the forthcoming year in the Family Division, we plan to provide additional community services during evening hours and to have staff available to the client, thus making the Family Division of the Probation Department more responsive to the community needs.

Our emphasis in the Criminal Division for the forthcoming year will be in the Pre-Trial Release Program and other special areas as noted.

In the Pre-Trial Release area we will be in a better position with the addition of an Aide II slot to emphasize post-release followup within our own department and with those resources to whom we have made a referral. This aspect is most important, as it will provide better service to the Courts, more releases because of increased follow through post-release, and, ultimately serve as a diversion from the system if utilized to its fullest, as precipitating factors contributing to criminal involvement will, in many cases, be eased by the time of conviction.

We will be cooperating with the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Unit at Hutchings Psychiatric Center and the Soule Center of Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital in a post-plea screening project of individuals convicted of Driving While Intoxicated to assist the Courts in determining the extent of the offender's drinking problems.

We have had a Probation Officer volunteer to use his own time to assist offenders in learning basic reading skills, as we find there is a representative percentage whom are unable to read want ads, simple labels and signs, etc.

In May, 1976, our present grant in the Probation Outreach Project will expire. Prior to that time, an evaluation design will be completed under the grant. With this information, we will make plans as to how we incorporate the positive features of this program into our department.

For 1976, in the Enforcement and Support areas, we plan to explore the effects of Title IV D HEW and its implication on the cost of collections in this county.

Hillbrook Detention Home will play a major role in the Probation Department in 1976. With the development of the new detention facility, main emphasis in 1976 will be on training staff, developing new, more efficient and effective programs for detention, and basically getting used to a new, modern detention unit.

Several studies will be conducted during 1976 by detention staff to determine the effects of juvenile detention on the detained youngsters. The objective will be to determine if detention, as it is now, is positively or negatively effecting the attitudes of children.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES  
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Bookkeeping - 425-2321

ADULT DIVISION - 425-2400

Pre-Trial Unit - 425-2327

FAMILY DIVISION - 425-2312

Intake Unit - 425-2286

ENFORCEMENT UNIT - 425-2303

SUPPORT BUREAU - 425-2300

**END**