

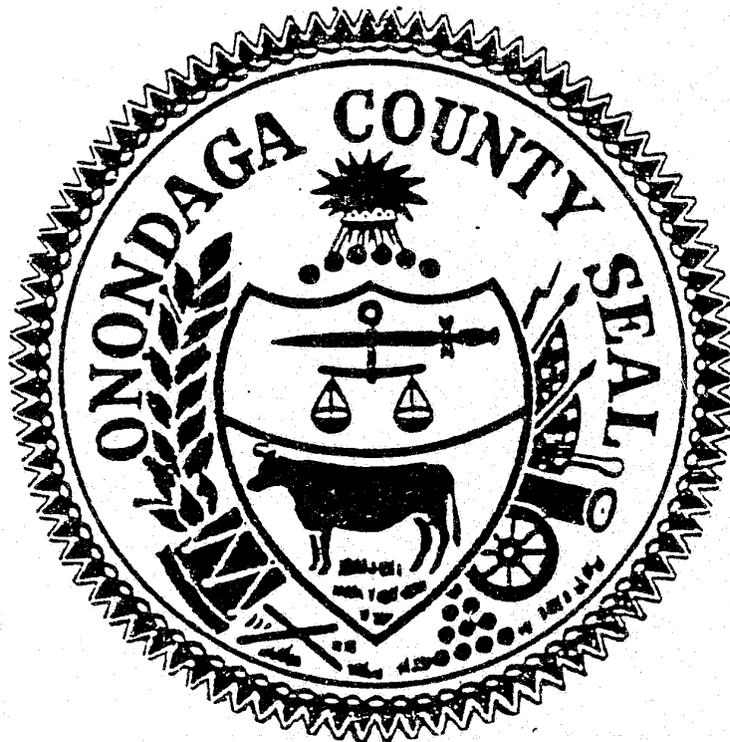
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

1988

Annual Report

CA-5011

115593



Onondaga County



115593

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

NICHOLAS J. PIRRO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

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

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

January 20, 1989

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

Dear Mr. Pirro:

The 1988 Annual Report of the Onondaga County Probation Department is respectfully submitted. The many significant developments that took place in 1988 are highlighted in the "Executive Summary".

I am extremely proud of the commitment and hard work of our staff. Onondaga County can be proud of our department and the services it provides.

I thank you and the Onondaga County Legislature for the support we have been given.

Very truly yours,

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI
Commissioner of Probation

ERC:js

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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ACQUISITIONS

ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

MISSION/GOALS/OBJECTIVES

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

The investigation services provide the ordering court with accurate material and reliable information in a succinct analytical presentation for decision-making. Secondly, they assist dispositional agencies including probation and institutions with information for immediate and future decision-making purposes.

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

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

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HIGHLIGHTS OF 1988
("EXECUTIVE SUMMARY")

It was a very busy and productive year for the Onondaga County Probation Department. Some new programs were initiated and our ongoing programs were refined and enhanced. Some highlights or items of special interest include:

COMPUTERIZATION

By the end of the year the long-awaited Intake computer system (PRISM) was available for testing. This was the result of two years of planning by our department in conjunction with Data Processing.

GENESYS, the new payroll system, as well as FAMIS, the Comptroller's system, are now on-line in our department.

All staff involved are working very hard to input data to implement these systems.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT WARRANT UNIT

Through the cooperation of the Sheriff's Department, members of their Warrant Unit are present in our department every Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday from 4:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. They assist probation officers in arresting violators. Since the start of the program on 8/22/88, they have arrested 28 individuals - an average of about one per night. As a result of an early arrest in our department, it saves the Sheriff's Department time in the long run and results in fewer absconders. The early arrest of a probationer who may be "out of control" also eliminates any chance of the commission of a new offense.

TARGET CRIME INITIATIVE PROGRAM (T.C.I.P.)

Our current T.C.I.P. for supervision was reorganized and now specializes in investigation services. Two experienced probation officers were assigned to complete these investigations giving special attention to patterns of violence, potential for continued violence, drug and alcohol abuse and victim impact.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT

Our EHC program, now a year old, has proven to be a successful alternative to traditional methods of incarceration. This is a very exciting and very new concept in the criminal justice field, in which this department is proud to be involved. Due to technological advancements in EHC systems, we are always exploring the latest equipment to keep current in the field and enhance our program. Probation officers working in the EHC Unit work early morning, day and evening hours and all holidays to ensure appropriate coverage and monitoring. Inquiries have been received from across the United States as well as Canada regarding the program. Our program is unique as it has probation officers making unannounced home visits.

WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM:

Our Weekend Home Confinement Program, which has been in effect for almost two years, received an award from the National Association of Counties (NACO) in recognition for this program's unique services and as an alternative to incarceration.

STAFF SAFETY TRAINING:

A team of fourteen in-house trainers have attended a safety course developed by the U.S. Probation Office with the intention of becoming expert enough to teach the course to our entire staff in small groups throughout the next year. The program has been well received by staff who have attended and inquiries have been received from other probation departments as to how they can start a program in their localities.

Invitations are always extended to other departments whenever a class is held inviting them to send representatives.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROGRAM:

Our department is committed to the implementation of a comprehensive and equitable performance evaluation program. The performance evaluation is a useful tool in recognizing a good employee and in developing future training programs. Our current PEP has been in effect for five years now. We are currently in the process of revamping our document to make the tasks and standards more job-specific to the employee's assignment and identify areas where a need is indicated. We have received inquiries as to our PEP both in and out of county and have been happy to provide information whenever requested.

PROBATION INTAKE UNIT/ST. JOSEPH'S CONSULTATION SERVICE:

For the past two years, our Intake Unit, in conjunction with the Department of Mental Health and St. Joseph's Health Center, has participated in a counseling program for youth. Youth who are referred for Intake services are frequently from multi-problem families. This program has been designed so that the St. Joseph's workers see clients quickly for assessment, short-term counseling and for referral if there is a need for community services. During the year, 172 families were referred to the program.

PINS DIVERSION PROGRAM:

Our department, in concert with representatives from Mental Health, Social Services and the Youth Bureau, has been actively involved in planning for PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision) Diversion during 1988. This program will dramatically change the way probation, in conjunction with inter-agency coordination and cooperation, will service PINS youths and families in this community. The target date for the start of the program is July 1, 1989.

DWI UNITS

During 1988 our DWI Program was expanded from one team to two teams and an additional supervisor. By the end of 1988, 15 probation officers were assigned to work exclusively with the supervision of over 940 cases, almost one-third of our total supervision caseload. The DWI Units have initiated many special programs which will be discussed later in this report.

PROBATIONER CHARACTERISTICS

In 1988 the 1,645 persons sentenced to probation had 5,894 prior arrests, 679 prior felony convictions and 3,116 prior misdemeanor convictions. This means new probationers average 3.4 prior criminal arrests and 2.3 prior criminal convictions. As has been the case in the past few years, the trend continues to be that the probationer is more likely to be a convicted felon. The fastest growing category of probationers is a person convicted of Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance. The number of cocaine positive results in drug screens have increased over 600% between January of 1987 and December of 1988.

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

COMMISSIONER

E. ROBERT CZAPLICKI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

CAROL F. SMITH

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICERS

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

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

GAYLE ANDERSON
DONALD ANGUISH
JAMES CRAVER
JANET DUNCAN

TODD DUNCAN
ALPHONSE GIACCHI
GEORGINA HLODERWSKI
SANDRA MANCA

BERNARD MAROSEK
MARY RICHARDSON
CHRISTINE WENGER
JOHN YOUNG

SENIOR PROBATION OFFICERS

DAVID ATLAS

ROBERT KOSTY

MEREDITH MILLER

PROBATION OFFICERS

BARBARA AHERN
PATRICIA ASHMORE
FRED BAUR
CLAIRE BOBRYCKI
RICHARD BROOKS
ROBERT BUCK
EDDIE COBB
LINDA CONKLIN
SUSAN CORNALL
EUGENE CROSS, JR.
MARILYN DALEY
THOMAS D'AMICO
SHARON DAVIS
ROBERT DOUGHERTY
GARY DOUGLASS
JULIE FABRIZIO
WINIFRED FERRIS
TADEUSZ FUNDALINSKI
GEORGE GIVEN
MARYLOU GOUDY

SHERRI GRADY
WOLFGANG HOENE
JAMES HONIG
RICHARD JOHN
OLIVIA JONES
ROBERT KRAMER
FRANK KROLL
DAWN KRUPIARZ
JAMES LARMONDRA
GERALD LIMPERT
LINDA LIMPERT
CHRISTINE LONG
DANIEL LOUGHLIN
MICHAEL MASICA
VICTORIA MATISZ
JAMES MC LAUGHLIN
CAROLYN MORAN
MARY NORDONE
RICHARD OLANOFF
MARYJO PARISI

SUSAN PAUL
GERALD PETRAGNANI
MARK PFEFFER
EILEEN PHILLIPS
JAMES PRICE
DAVID PUGLIA
DANIEL RICE
CHRISTINE SALVAGNO
VINCENT SCARANTINO
PAULETTE SCHILLO
ANDREW SICHERMAN
DAVID SPIELMAN
JEAN STANLEY
CAROL SWEENEY
IRENE THOMPSON
JAMES VANNELLI
MICHAEL WHIPPLE
RAYMOND WIRTH
ANTHONY WISNESKI
DENNIS ZOGBY

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEES

PATRICIA ARNOLD
FRED BERGER
JUDITH CAPRILOZZI
RICHARD CARTER
EDWARD DETOR
WILLIAM GABRIEL
PHILIP GALUPPI

RANDALL HALL
KAREN JORDAN
JAMES MAIDA
STANLEY RAHRLE, JR.
WILLIAM RUDD
CARY WHITE

PROBATION ASSISTANTS

PETER AMANKWAH
PATRICIA GAFFNEY
SHERREE JACKSON

TERRY MILLER
RICHARD NEUMANN
KIMBERLY SEAGER

*** CLERICAL STAFF ***

STENOGRAPHER III

SHELLEY NAPOLI

STENOGRAPHER II/PERSONNEL

KATHLEEN MICHEL

JEAN STRACK

TYPIST II

SANDRA O'CONNOR
JEANETTE PARODY
BARBARA PUGLIA
GEORGANNA THURNER

WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR, TYPIST I

THERESA AHERN
SHIRLEY BLAIS
MADDALENA CALTABIANO
JANICE CLARK
MELISSA COUFAL
EARLYNN DE MAY
OLIVE FALKNER
PATRICIA FILLINGHAM
SUSAN HENDRIX
ANNA HOGAN
VIRGINIA HOUGHTALING
CAROL INGLES
DIANE LEWIS

MARY ANN MACKEY
KATHERINE MALLORY
JULIE MC CARTHY
KATHLEEN McNULTY
JAC LYN MULROONEY
DIANE OLNEY
CHRISTINE SESSLER
AMANDA SOUCY
ANNA SPICER
JOANNE SPIEGEL

CLERK I

LINDA HYLAN

PETITION CLERKS

VIRGINIA DE LAPP

SHARON SELLERS

*** BOOKKEEPING UNIT ***

SUPERVISING ACCOUNT CLERK III

JUDITH THOMAS

ACCOUNT CLERK II

BARBARA SYKORA

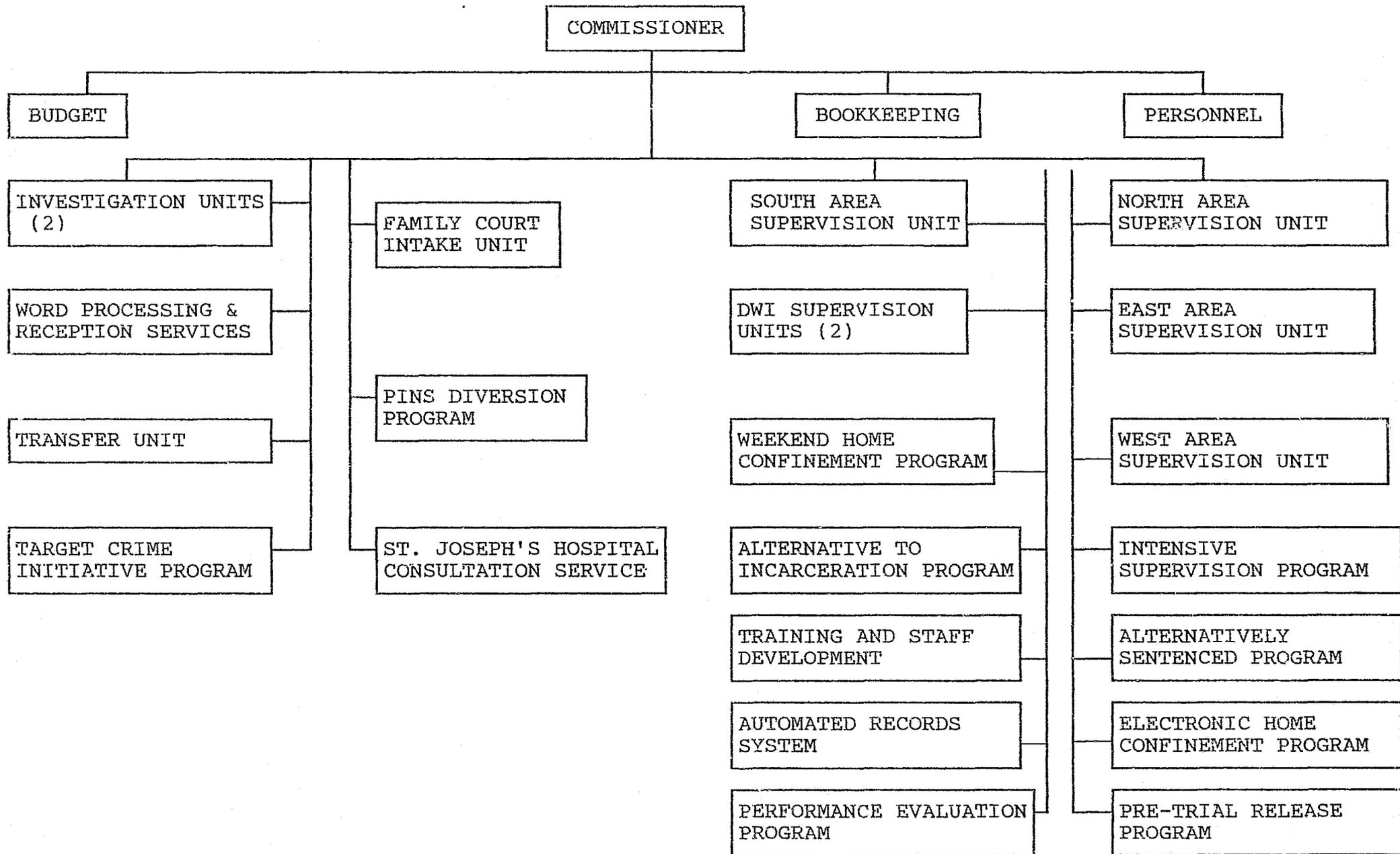
ACCOUNT CLERK I

MARIAN BARRETT
MICHAEL FUSCO
PATRICIA KESLER

RESIGNED/RETIRED DURING 1988

MARIANNE ACKERMAN
MELISSA ALBANI
DENNIS BARDENETT
DELRINA BRAITHWAITE
JOHN BROWN
MARCIA CARLTON
ANTHONY COMPANION
JAMES COSTELLO
CHERYL DATLO
NEIL GOODMAN

GRACE GREY
SANDRA HEFFERNAN
MIREILLE JEAN
TIMOTHY KRUPP
TIMOTHY MAHAR
GRACE PALMER
PATRICIA REID
MELISSA ROBINSON
CHERYLANNE SCARANTINO
EILEEN SHEEHAN
ROBERT TARNOW
LARRY WILLIAMS



ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

WORD PROCESSING UNIT

The word processing unit is responsible for maintaining a smooth flow of the various types of communication produced from the various units in the department. The expectations from the word processing unit ranges from the typing of this annual report to appointment letters, social and presentencing reports for the courts, as well as the numerous internal papers, such as probation supervision histories, minutes from the various meetings and memos to staff.

The word processing unit now possesses four personal computers and attached printers. These are used strictly for presentence reports and related investigative typing. These machines have made the many corrections necessary in this work extremely quick and easy. We have also purchased several new IBM Personal Wheelwriter typewriters that make our typing of supervision histories faster and with less errors.

The unit maintains four reception desks within the department, insuring that telephones are answered efficiently and clients checked in appropriately.

In addition the unit is also responsible for the ordering and maintaining of all supplies used by the department and responsible to keep an inventory of all business machines used within the department (typewriters, dictating machines, etc.), and to place any repair calls needed on these machines.

Prioritization and the timely completion of the work submitted is a constant challenge for this division of the department and requires constant reassessment. The success of this unit's meeting its mission depends on the cooperation of all staff, and the equipment needs to be of advanced technology and in good working condition.

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

Ordering supplies, processing payroll, balancing accounts and collecting restitution are only a few of the many things in which our Bookkeeping Unit is involved on a daily basis. The Bookkeeping Unit is responsible for managing and balancing over a \$4.6 million departmental budget, along with various other State-funded programs.

Restitution is collected by the Bookkeeping Unit, deposited into a separate checking account, and checks are issued to numerous victims or agencies. We hope to get this process computerized in the very near future.

State Aid reports which are filed quarterly, must be accurate and precise to ensure the largest amount of revenues returning to the County.

GENESYS is our new payroll system in the County, and our payroll and personnel clerks are working extremely hard to help implement this program. As computerization of our office increases, so do the number of ways to utilize this technology. We can now check our account balances, and status of various documents using our new on-line FAMIS financial program. This saves waiting for monthly reports and gives us up-to-the-second data.

CENTRAL RECORDS UNIT

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequently, a CRU worker will make two trips per day to the District Attorney's Office signing in-and-out the DA's files for the investigators use and securing them in locked file cabinets.

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

If the person is sentenced to incarceration, Sheriff's transport deputies come to Central Records for the appropriate paperwork for the receiving facility. If the person is sentenced to probation, the appropriate data is again entered onto PARIS. The individual's license status is checked and certain sentence data entered onto the Probation Registrant System (a New York State-wide storage of all probationers). The CRU worker then assigns the case to the appropriate supervision team as equitably as possible.

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

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

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

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

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

STAFF DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING

"The ever-increasing complexity of the criminal offender presents a myriad of problems to the probation officer. The effective probation officer must maintain and improve their knowledge, skills and ability by participating in a formal program of work-related educational experiences" (Sections 346.1 & 346.2, NYS Division of Probation, Rules & Regulations).

The New York State Division of Probation & Correctional Alternatives mandates 21 annual training hours for all members of the professional staff. Our department gives high priority to quality, job-related training which is vital to good morale & in raising the standard for delivery of service. In 1988, our department is in compliance with the 21 mandated training hours.

Other highlights of the year include:

DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-HOUSE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR NEW PROFESSIONAL STAFF:

A training program was developed for newly-hired probation officers. By the end of the year, the program was given three times and 20 new staff had completed the six-week course. Our program is unique in that approximately 40 various staff (clerical, probation officers, supervisors and administrators) participated in presenting various segments, on-the-job training, and other assistance depending on their area of expertise. Additional components of the program include: drug and alcohol education, court observations, late night field visits, tours of local facilities, riding with the police, etc.

Comments have been overwhelmingly positive from participants and presenters alike. Supervisors and veteran staff are pleased that their time spent with an employee who has gone through the program has significantly decreased.

Our program is the first of its kind and the most unique and extensive of any county probation department in Upstate New York. The program has received official recognition from the New York State Department of Probation & Correctional Alternatives and plans are being made to have it officially certified in lieu of two weeks attendance at the Correctional Academy in Albany which is currently required.

STAFF SAFETY:

Twenty-four of our employees attended a two-day course developed by the U.S. Probation Office on "Staff Safety," fourteen of whom took the course with the thought of becoming in-house trainers for our entire staff (and any other agencies who would be interested in sending representatives when a session is scheduled). The course was then divided into segments, and the

in-house trainers (clerical & professionals) were divided into teams to become expert in their part of the course. A practice session was held in the latter part of the year with the intention of holding the first class in January of 1989 and four additional times throughout the year. The Community Education Office at Onondaga Community College has graciously let us use their facilities for our program.

VIDEO TAPE PROGRAM:

A series of job-related video tapes were shown for six consecutive Fridays. The same tape was shown at 12:00 p.m. and at 1:00 p.m. and staff were invited to bring their lunch and watch the tape. Approximately 80 staff attended over the six-week span.

OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMS:

Our Union representatives recommended a program geared toward helping "physical and sexual abuse" probationers. Three panel members were invited from the Sheriff's Department, Children's Division and Rape Crisis Center. All staff attended.

Additionally, all staff has now attended "Drug Abuse & Detection" presented by the County's toxicologist, Chip Walls.

Peter Laun, the Director of Highway Safety, also spoke to the majority of our staff on how to detect drug & alcohol use in the field with particular emphasis on the "gaze nystagmus" technique.

Eighteen staff members have participated in "time management" which was sponsored by the Division of Probation & Correctional Alternatives through the Central New York Coalition of Social Governments.

GOALS FOR 1989

Our performance evaluation document is in the process of being revised in the area of "training needs" as perceived by the employee and their supervisor. This will enable the training coordinator to develop training programs geared to specific needs or content areas. Personal safety, legal issues, computer printouts, and assisting their client with special problems (sexual, mental health, drugs, alcohol) are the most-requested areas.

Other goals for 1989 include:

1. 100% compliance with 21-hours mandated training.
2. Fundamental training of new employees will be given high priority.
3. Four or five "staff safety" courses will be scheduled during 1989 so the entire department (about 135 clerical & professionals) will participate in the program in groups of 30.
4. The video tape program will be expanded as well as our video tape library.
5. Efforts will be made to seek out or develop training programs for clerical staff geared towards their needs.

STUDENT INTERNS

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

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

During 1988, three field students from the Syracuse University School of Human Development were in placement with us. Two field instructors are assigned to each student so the student's experience is therefore diversified.

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

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

SERVICES TO CRIMINAL COURTS

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT

1988 marks the 25th year that the Pre-Trial Release Unit has been in operation in Onondaga County. This unit insures that no individual arrested for a crime remains in jail solely because of inability to post bail. In 1988, 30% more individuals were screened for Pre-Trial release than in 1987. This resulted in an increase in the Pre-Trial caseload with 13% more individuals being released to Pre-Trial than in the previous year. Supervision contacts made by the Pre-Trial Release staff also increased during 1988. In 1988, Pre-Trial was staffed by six full time probation assistants and supervised by a probation supervisor.

A major task of the Pre-Trial Release Unit is to screen all defendants who have been arrested and are held in the Public Safety Building and to subsequently recommend those appropriate for Pre-Trial release and then supervise these individuals in the community. Each workday morning, a probation assistant screens those defendants who have been arrested in the past 24 hours. The defendant's prior record is reviewed and those individuals who are selected as possible candidates for Pre-Trial Release are then individually interviewed. Referral to appropriate services is often a condition of these individuals' release. Alcohol and drug abuse are the most frequent problems of defendants being considered for Pre-Trial Release. In 1988, the Department of Mental Health continued to evaluate defendants in the Public Safety Building who would not usually be considered for Pre-Trial due to very serious alcohol or drug problems. If it is determined that there is an appropriate community treatment program where the defendant will not present a threat to the community and will likely reappear in court, the defendant is recommended for Pre-Trial Release.

In an effort to help alleviate over crowding in the Public Safety Building Jail, the Pre-Trial Release Unit has made a commitment to provide Pre-Trial Services over the weekend. Beginning in June of 1988, a Pre-Trial assistant has been assigned on a rotating basis to screen for appropriate individuals in the jail on Saturday morning. Primary emphasize is given to those individuals who are being arraigned on Saturday mornings in Syracuse City Court. The assigned probation assistant then appears at the arraignments in City Court and makes recommendations for release at that time. Since June, we have averaged between three or four individuals released to Pre-Trial on each Saturday. Previously, these individuals most likely would have remained in the Public Safety Building Jail until they could have been interviewed by Pre-Trial staff on Monday morning.

In order to encourage a defendant's reappearance in court and law abiding behavior, individual conditions of release are established for each person. These may include weekly contact with a

probation assistant in person or by phone, referrals to community agencies and continuance of school or employment. The program seeks to improve those conditions which caused the defendant to come to the attention of the criminal justice system. Rearrest, failure to follow conditions of release or failure to appear in court may trigger a judicial notification and often a revocation of the defendant's release.

The probation assistants in a Pre-Trial Release unit also provide a liaison function for the Probation Department for Family, City, County and Supreme Court. The staff appears at calendar call to make Pre-Trial Release recommendations, dispenses information on individuals placed on probation, and gathers requests for presentence investigations. One probation assistant also provides monitored release services to Family Court, as discussed in the Family Court services section. In 1988, we served 21 juveniles in that program.

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

1. Those released under the program return to work or school, support their families and receive treatment for any condition which may have contributed to their criminal behavior.
2. The program reduces over crowding in the Public Safety Building Jail and the cost of incarceration to the tax payers.

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE UNIT
1988 ACTIVITY

	1988	1987	% Of Increase
Defendants Screened for Pre-Trial Release	6745	5174	+30%
Defendants Interviewed after Screening	3060	2543	+20%
Defendants Recommended for Release	845	703	+20%
Defendants Actually Released to Pre-Trial	800	710	+13%
Release Revoked	160	131	
Reasons:			
Failure to Appear	90	55	
New Arrest	49	45	
Failure to Follow Conditions of Release	21	31	
Total Number of Screening Contacts	3,780		
Total Number of Supervision Contacts	24,202		
Total Contacts Made by Pre-Trial Release Staff	27,982		

INVESTIGATIONS

The year 1988 was again another busy and productive year for the investigation section of the Onondaga County Probation Department. Our department has committed the labor of 18 staff solely to complete investigations as ordered by the 84 Judges of Onondaga County as well as completing complimentary investigations for all of the other counties in New York and the other states. In addition to the above, probation officers handling caseloads are also doing investigations on persons under their supervision.

Despite the fact that a significant number of staff are committed to do investigations, 1988 saw the months of February through July as "overflow." This is a situation whereby the incoming investigations exceeded the capacity of the investigative units to complete them. Our investigators are assigned a workload of 18 investigations per month. During the overflow time this was expanded to 20 or more per month to be completed. Our overflow situation necessitated the redirection of resources within the department and the cases which were unable to be completed by the investigations unit were reassigned to other units within the department for completion. The months which were not in overflow saw the investigation teams receiving the maximum amount of workload. Routine matters such as vacation and staff illness became matters of concern because it stretched our capabilities.

Despite these problems, it was important to maintain a high standard of quality in our reports. Home visits, face-to-face contacts, thorough record checks, contacts with victims, and contacts with police and treatment agencies are all necessary to allow the courts to have the most information possible with which to make their decisions. Probation investigators often work non-traditional hours in an effort to gather the necessary information on a timely basis.

Additionally, this department also provides presentence, pre-plea reports, Certificates of Relief from Disabilities and supplemental investigations for Criminal Courts.

Family Court requests are also a significant part of our workload and our Investigations Unit completed all specialized reports (custody, visitation, adoption, abuse-neglect, and home studies) as well as the majority of PINS/JD requests.

Family Court cases are sensitive and most often deal with families in crisis. They consume a great deal of time and effort of an investigator's workload, more than the statistics actually reflect. These cases frequently have short due dates with difficult decisions to be made and numerous contacts to accomplish. These cases rarely make headlines but deal with the basic fabric of our society, the family, which call upon

all the skills of our investigators. Our primary focus is to insure the best interest of the child.

The Probation Department is not unmindful of our position within the Criminal Justice System and is constantly changing to meet current needs. To this end, the department has designated certain investigators to complete specialized cases requiring higher levels of skill. One area is to designate the TCIP cases to be completed by specific investigators. These are cases requiring special attention due to the nature of the offense or of the offender. Other cases such as specific Family Court investigators have been assigned to officers with specialized skills and aptitudes.

A projected new change for 1989 will be to designate two probation officers to deal specifically with cases who are detained in the local jail. They will have the mandate to complete the presentence investigations in a two-week period rather than the normal five-week period. This will allow the system to move somewhat faster, thus easing the burden on the detention facility. Defendants will not have to be detained for long periods of time for completion of the presentence report.

These items are in keeping with the department's philosophy to provide the best possible report to the court within the shortest possible time.

ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES FOR CRIMINAL COURTS

Certificates of Relief From Disabilities Investigations:

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

During 1988, 71 Certificates of Relief From Disabilities were investigated.

Pre-Plea Investigations:

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

Various courts ordered 54 pre-plea investigations in 1988: 10 for misdemeanor arrests and 44 for felony arrests.

Contact With Victims of a Crime:

The Probation Department is sensitive to the needs and concerns of victims of crimes. Victims are contacted on presentence reports for their statement about the crime, restitution and sentencing recommendations. Contacts are made by letter, phone and personal home visits. In 1988, 2,696 victim impact letters were sent on criminal court cases. We received 1,412 written responses from victims which were attached to presentence reports and forwarded to the court. Additional victim data is included in the presentence report narrative. (See "Restitution Collection").

CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1988

<u>FELONIES</u>	<u>PrePlea</u>	<u>PSI</u>	<u>JO</u>	<u>total</u>
Carried from previous year	4	123	0	127
Ordered during year	44	894	1	939
Total Felonies	48	1017	1	1066
Withdrawn by court	1	2	-	3
Completed during year	34	893	1	928
Remaining at end of year	13	122	-	135
<u>MISDEMEANORS</u>				
Carried from previous year	1	199	-	200
Ordered during year	9	1501	-	1510
Total Misdemeanors	10	1700	-	1710
Withdrawn by court	-	11	-	11
Completed during year	8	1500	-	1508
Remaining at end of year	2	189	-	191
<u>OTHER</u>				
Carried from previous year	-	1	-	1
Ordered during year	1	6	-	7
Total Other	1	7	-	8
Withdrawn by court	-	1	-	1
Completed during year	1	4	-	5
Remaining at end of year	-	2	-	2
GRAND TOTAL				
Carried from previous year	5	323	-	328
Ordered during year	54	2401	1	2456
Grand Total	59	2724	1	2874
Withdrawn by court	1	14	-	15
Completed during year	43	2397	1	2441
Remaining at end of year	15	313	-	328

CRIMES OF CONVICTION

FOR PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED IN 1988*

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Driving While Intoxicated	142	421	563
Petit Larceny	-	254	254
Burglary	220	-	220
Assault	59	108	167
Grand Larceny	55	12	67
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	20	69	89
Criminal Mischief	9	82	91
Forgery - related	56	45	101
Robbery	84	-	84
Sexual Abuse/Sexual Misconduct	26	36	62
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	68	58	126
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	50	-	50
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	20	29	49
Criminal Trespass	-	78	78
Criminal Possession/Sale of Marijuana	18	11	29
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	5	23	28
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	4	43	47
Endangering Welfare of a Child/Unlawful Dealing With a Child/Incest	1	29	30
Manslaughter/Murder/Negligent Homicide	17	-	17
Resisting Arrest	-	31	31
Prostitution/Promoting Prostitution	1	16	17
Rape	18	-	18
Sodomy	8	-	8
Issuing a Bad Check	-	19	19
Criminal Impersonation	-	14	14
Arson	13	-	13
Criminal Contempt	-	14	14
All Others	-	109	109
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	894	1501	2395

*Includes all "Attempted" charges

1988 DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT INVESTIGATIONS

	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Probation	395	843	1238
"Shock" Probation (Initial jail time at OCCF and Probation)	69	37	106
Intermittent Shock Probation (Weekends incarceration and Probation)	6	23	29
Alternatively Sentenced to Probation	41	5	46
Electronic Home Confinement and Probation	26	10	36
Weekend Home Confinement and Probation	11	12	23
Total of Probation Sentences	548	930	1478
State Prison	263		263
Onondaga County Correctional Facility (Straight Time)	80	179	259
Division For Youth	1		1
Intermittent Time at OCCF (Weekends)		13	13
Conditional Discharge	19	287	306
Unconditional Discharge	2		2
All Others	19	118	137

1988 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS
CITY, COUNTY AND SUPREME COURTS

JUDGE	YO CASES											NON-YO CASES										ALL
	PR	SP	IP	AS	EP	PS	OS	OI	CD	UD	DF	PR	SP	IP	AS*	HP	EP	PS	OS	OI	CD	UD
Merrill	4							4			115	5	6	1		1		18	3	9		11
Mariani/ Tormey	5										35	1	1	2	1			11		3		7
Higgins	6										36	2			1			10		12		2
DeJoseph	20	1					1				70	6	3		1			23	1	10		5
McKinney	6							1			41	2	1	1	1	1		17	4	10		11
Gigliotti/ Townes	6	1									19	2						12		3		1
Other City Court Judges	3										24	1	1							58		6
Burke	15	8		2	1						82	17		3	4	5	80	29		6		1
Cunningham	20			4	1			1	1		85	3		12	2	2	65	28		12		3
Mulroy	18	7		3	1	5					81	16		12	1	12	56	15		5	1	4
Auser	3	1						1			6	2	2	1			8	2				1
Other County Court Judges	10	1									25	4	3		1	4	12	1		2		10
Gorman	17	2		1			4			1	76	10	2	3	3	2	36	21		1		4
Other Supreme Court Judges											9	1										1

TOTAL 133 21 10 2 6 5 7 1 1 704 72 19 35 15 27 257 187 8 131 1 67

Key: PR - Probation

SP - Shock Probation

IP - Intermittent Probation

*AS - Alternatively Sentenced to Probation
(may be in conjunction with some jail time)

HP - Weekend Home Confinement & Probation

EP - Electronic Home Confinement & Probation

DF - Division For Youth

PS - State Prison

OS - Straight Time at Onondaga County Corr. Facility

OI - Intermittent Time at Onondaga County Corr.
Correctional Facility

CD - Conditional Discharge

UD - Unconditional Discharge

OTHER - All Others

1988 INVESTIGATION DISPOSITIONS
JUSTICE COURTS

JUDGE	YO'S							NON-YO'S							ALL OTHERS	
	Probation Sentences							Probation Sentences								
	PR	SP	IP	OS	OI	CD	PR	EP	AS	SP	HP	IP	OS	OI	CD	
Mecca	5					2	9						3		4	2
Powers	1					1	15						5	1	4	3
DeVaul	3						7				1				2	4
Chase	2					11	20		1				3		9	9
Wittenburg	3					4	15					2	6		1	1
Hall	2		1		1	1	21					1	3		4	2
Schultz	2						21	1		1		1	7		6	7
Wells	4					2	16	1			1		6		5	4
Grenman																
Gorham	1						1								3	1
Matthews	2						4								1	
Walsh	2					2	16	1					1		2	
Knapp															1	
Gates/Perrin	1						1						1		1	1
Josef	2					1	8				1	1	4		5	1
Edwards							3					1	1		8	2
Schneider													1			
Dwyer							1									
Lynch	1						13	1		1					1	
Kerr	2					1	13	1			1	1	7		3	1
Wheller							2									
Lamson							1			1						
Garrett							1									
Ali							2									
Kinsella							2			1					1	
Burnham						1	22			1			3	1	8	10
Harding	3					1	28	1			1		4		6	4
Simms							5									
Angyal																2
Lauery						1	1									1
Cadiz	1					1	5						1		1	
Lessaongang	1					2	2						1		3	
Rutherford							13						1		4	
Farnholtz	2			1		5	8			1		1			4	2
Harrison	1	1			1	3	13		1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2
Esce							2									
Reed										1						
Hart																
Harding	3					1	6									
Grenman							1								1	1
Bertrand	1						27			2	1		4		3	2
Stevens							2									
Smolinski	1						15						1		2	2
Smith	1															
Other Vill.																
Justices	11					2	1	1		1					32	6
TOTALS	58	1	1	1	2	42	343	7	1	12	8	9	66	3	126	70

Key: PR - Probation
 SP - Shock Probation
 IP - Intermittent Probation
 HP - Weekend Home Confinement & Probation
 EP - Electronic Home Confinement & Probation
 AS - Alternatively Sentenced to Probation
 OS - Straight Time at OCCF
 OT - Intermittent Time at OCCF
 CD - Conditional Discharge
 UD - Unconditional Discharge
 OTHER - ALL OTHERS

TARGET CRIME INITIATIVE PROGRAM

The Target Crime Initiative Program (TCIP) is funded through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The overall intent of the program is to enhance available resources in order to expedite prosecution of serious offenders. In Onondaga County, as throughout New York State and the entire nation, we are seeing more serious crimes being committed, often over and over by the same individuals. This initiative is an effort to insure that these cases are handled quickly and treated seriously since they pose a major threat to our community. The cases accepted in this program are prioritized as follows:

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

Two probation officers and a typist are funded under the auspices of this program. During the first nine months of 1988 over 150 individuals were supervised on probation by TCIP officers.

During the last quarter of 1988 the emphasis in the program was changed from supervision to investigation. The purpose of this change was to target these high profile cases earlier during the court process. Two experienced probation officers were assigned to complete these investigations, giving particular attention to patterns of violence, potential for continued violence, drug and alcohol abuse and victim impact. They completed 87 investigations between October and December, 1988.

CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION

Probation supervision is one of the sentences available to the courts subsequent to the conviction of an offender.

The Supervision Division, composed of eight (8) supervisors and fifty-two (52) probation officers, was responsible for the supervision of 4,354 cases during 1988. That number includes individuals sentenced from Supreme, County, City, Town and Village Courts in Onondaga County as well as Criminal Court probationers transferred to Onondaga County from other states and other New York State Counties.

The Supervision Division is structured as follows:

1. Three geographic units - 23 probation officers
2. Two Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) units - 15 probation officers
3. Intensive Supervision Program/Alternatively Sentenced Cases (ISP/ASC) - 7 probation officers
4. Electronic Home Confinement (EHC)/general supervision unit - 7 probation officers

The three (3) geographic units and one-half the workload of EHC/general supervision unit were responsible for all Criminal Court cases not specifically identified and selected for the three (3) specially designed programs noted above. Those programs are described in detail later in the report.

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

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

Included among the primary challenges for Probation in 1988 was the continued high incidence of alcohol and drug abuse among the probation population. Of particular concern was the more widespread use of cocaine in the form of "crack" which is the most potent form of the drug and the increased crime, violence and Violations of Probation that were generated by its use. Increases were also noted

in the numbers of cases relating to the physical and sexual abuse of children. The number of high risk, multi-problem individuals being sentenced to probation also increased, primarily due to overcrowding of the jail populations on all levels. The increased numbers of high risk, multi-problem cases overflowed the ISP/ASC program designed to provide them with specialized, intensive supervision services. As a result, many of the high risk, multi-problem cases are presently being supervised within the general geographic units where caseloads are higher and supervision less intense.

Probation consistently draws upon existing community services and resources to address the unmet needs and long term problems of the probation population. Onondaga County is fortunate to have a wide and varied network of professionals and agencies in the community who regularly and effectively work with probation referred clients. Presently, however, probationers with cocaine abuse problems requiring inpatient treatment must be referred to facilities outside the area due to a lack of inpatient services in Onondaga County. Substance abuse evaluations and appointments for outpatient treatment with agencies in Onondaga County often have waits of a month or more.

Probation officers work evenings and weekends and actively use AlcoSensors and urine testing as a tool to assist in monitoring the probationers' compliance with the conditions of probation.

The following are criminal supervision statistical tables:

CRIMINAL COURT

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1988

On Probation - January 1, 1988	2709*
On Probation - December 31, 1988	3021*

OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1988

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation - January 1, 1988	1321	1388		2709
Received From This Jurisdiction	548	929	1	1478
Received From Other Jurisdictions	75	92		167
Total Received This Year	<u>623</u>	<u>1021</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1645</u>
Total Carried and Received	1944	2409	1	4354
Completed - Maximum Expiration	36	150		186
- Discharged Improved	221	215		436
- Discharged Unimproved	35	50		85
- Revoked	186	200		386
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	105	121		226
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>14</u>
Total Passed	587	746		1333
On Probation - December 31, 1988	1357	1663	1	3021

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

CRIMINAL COURT
 CRIMES OF CONVICTION OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO PROBATION OR
 TRANSFERRED IN - 1988

<u>Conviction</u>	<u>Fel.</u>	<u>Misd.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Driving While Intoxicated/DWAI	136	374	510
Burglary	136	-	136
Petit Larceny	-	144	144
Assault	33	67	100
Grand Larceny	51	-	51
Forgery-related	38	24	62
Possession of Stolen Property	19	40	59
Sexual Offenses	41	13	54
Criminal Mischief	6	52	58
Possession of Controlled Substance	39	41	80
Sale of Controlled Substance	37	-	37
Criminal Trespass	-	44	44
Robbery	37	-	37
Sale/Possession of Marijuana	11	11	22
Possession of a Weapon	12	15	27
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	3	13	16
Endangering the Welfare of a Child/Incest	1	19	20
Prostitution	-	14	14
Resisting Arrest	-	20	20
Unauthorized use of a Motor Vehicle	2	23	25
Bad Checks	-	11	11
Arson	10	-	10
All Others	<u>11</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>107</u>
TOTAL	623	1021	1644

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "SEX"

Male	1257
Female	220
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1477

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "RACE"

White	1044
Black	339
Other	94
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1477

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "EMPLOYMENT STATUS"

Employed full time	747
Employed part time	65
Not employed	665
	<hr/>
TOTAL	1477

(Figure excludes Transfer-Ins)

CRIME CATEGORY AND COURT OF JURISDICTION OF NEW PROBATIONERS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 (Excludes Transfers In)

	<u>FEL.</u>	<u>MISD.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
			<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Supreme Court	118	7	125	9%
County Court	430	56	486	33%
City Court	-	433	433	29%
Justice Court	-	433	433	29%
TOTAL	548	929	1477	100%

TYPE OF CONVICTION OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED - 1988
(Includes Transfers In)

<u>Felonies</u>		<u>Misdemeanors</u>	
A	1	A	- 515
B	23	B	- 132
C	62	U	- 374
D	177		
E	361		
TOTAL	623	TOTAL	1021

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 WHO
HAD "PRIOR ARRESTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ARRESTS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	113
2.....	56
3.....	33
4.....	23
5.....	15
6.....	6
7.....	5
8.....	4
9.....	3
10.....	1
11.....	1
12.....	1
TOTAL	261

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS RECEIVED
DURING 1988 WHO HAD "PRIOR JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS"

<u># OF PRIOR JD ADJUDICATIONS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1.....	68
2.....	43
3.....	17
4.....	8
5.....	3
6.....	3
TOTAL	142

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED
 DURING 1988 BY "NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS"

<u>NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ARRESTS</u>
0.....	400.....	0
1.....	272.....	272
2.....	239.....	478
3.....	162.....	486
4.....	130.....	520
5.....	99.....	495
6.....	79.....	474
7.....	49.....	343
8.....	42.....	336
9.....	33.....	297
10.....	24.....	240
11.....	23.....	253
12.....	11.....	132
13.....	14.....	182
14.....	11.....	154
15.....	6.....	90
16.....	6.....	96
17.....	6.....	102
18.....	6.....	108
19.....	4.....	76
20.....	6.....	120
21.....	3.....	63
22.....	3.....	66
23.....	3.....	69
26.....	2.....	52
28.....	4.....	112
29.....	3.....	87
30.....	1.....	30
34.....	1.....	34
40.....	2.....	80
47.....	1.....	47
	(TOTAL 1,645)	(GRAND TOTAL 5,894)

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISIONS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS"

<u>NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS</u>
0.....	1,171.....	0
1.....	351.....	351
2.....	77.....	154
3.....	29.....	87
4.....	6.....	24
5.....	7.....	35
6.....	2.....	12
7.....	1.....	7
9.....	1.....	9
	(TOTAL 1,645)	(GRAND TOTAL 679)

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT SUPERVISIONS
RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS"

<u>NUMBER OF PRIOR MIS- DEMEANOR CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SUPERVISION CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS</u>
0.....	642.....	0
1.....	336.....	336
2.....	231.....	462
3.....	147.....	441
4.....	97.....	388
5.....	61.....	305
6.....	33.....	198
7.....	26.....	182
8.....	12.....	96
9.....	20.....	180
10.....	9.....	90
11.....	7.....	77
12.....	8.....	96
13.....	2.....	26
14.....	7.....	98
15.....	2.....	30
17.....	2.....	34
25.....	2.....	50
27.....	1.....	1
	(TOTAL 1,645)	(GRAND TOTAL 3,116)

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS
 RECEIVED DURING 1988 BY "NUMBER
 OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS"

<u># OF PREVIOUS INCARCERATIONS</u>	<u># OF PROBATIONERS</u>
1	172
2	73
3	26
4	21
5	5
6	7
7	2
8	1
9	3
10	2
11	2
13	2
20	2
TOTAL	
	318

SEX AND AGE OF NEW PROBATIONERS RECEIVED DURING 1988

(EXCLUDES TRANSFER IN)

<u>Age</u>	<u># of Males</u>	<u># of Females</u>	
Under 16	-	-	
16-18	155	21	
19-21	192	25	
22-25	228	33	
26-30	273	52	
31-40	261	60	
41-50	91	20	
51-60	37	8	
Over 60	<u>20</u>	<u>1</u>	
TOTAL	1257	220	1477

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1988*

	<u>Felony</u>		<u>Misdemeanor Other</u>	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	3	50	11	57
More Than 1, Up to 2	29	81	143	88
More Than 2, Up to 3	110	35	122	41
More Than 3 Years	<u>150</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>14</u>
Subtotal	292	186	415	200
Total		478		615
GRAND TOTAL				1093

(*Does not include cases transferred to another jurisdiction)

VIOLATIONS OF CRIMINAL COURT PROBATIONERS FILED IN 1988

Violations of Probation represent one of the primary tasks of probation officers in the supervision of probationers. Without recourse to Violations of Probation safe supervision in the community and enforcement of the Order and Conditions of Probation would be immeasurably more difficult and certainly less effective.

Consistent with New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Rules and Regulations, the Onondaga County Probation Department has a comprehensive rearrest/misconduct procedure whereby any rearrest or serious breach of the Order and Conditions of Probation, i.e. failure to pay restitution, failure to seek treatment, etc., must be conferenced among the probation officer, supervisor and principal probation officer and a written report known as a Uniform Court Report made to the court that sentenced the individual to probation. During probation conferences, possible courses of action to be taken in each case are reviewed and typically there is discussion regarding the specific plan of treatment for the probationer for the future.

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

The 875 Violations of Probation filed in 1988 represent a 20% increase over the 1987 figure of 739 Violations of Probation. The increase was disproportionately greater than the 4 1/2% increase in the number of all cases supervised during the year which increased from 4,160 cases in 1987 to 4,354 cases in 1988.

In large part, the increase in Violations of Probation may be attributed to the fact that the Onondaga County Probation Department through several Alternative to Incarceration Programs, received an increasing number of high risk probationers who would have formerly been sentenced to local and state prison terms. In view of serious overcrowding problems at the Public Safety Building Jail, the Onondaga County Correctional Facility and the State Correctional System, we expect higher risk individuals to be sentenced to probation in even greater numbers in the future. Concurrently, the number of Violations of Probation filed is expected to increase at least proportionately.

Greatly increased cocaine use among probationers, especially of "crack" which is cheaper, more available and more addictive than other forms of the drug, has further complicated supervision of probationers and also resulted in increased numbers of Violations of Probation. It should be noted that cocaine abusers have proven to be the most difficult of all probationers to motivate

to seek treatment and even while in treatment have high relapse rates. Generally rearrest rates for cocaine abusers are also higher due to the need of abusers to commit illegal acts to support their drug habits and because violent behavior is a frequent side effect of cocaine addiction. It should be noted that when probationers who are cocaine abusers are violated, the Probation Department typically recommends "treatment or jail." Probation officers have found during 1988 that cocaine abusers in many instances actively chose jail rather than treatment and continued probation supervision. Among probationers' stated reasons for the choice of jail were that they believed it was easier to do a short time at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility, they didn't see cocaine use as a problem, they didn't want treatment and they didn't want the "hassle" of a probation officer telling them what to do.

It is significant that of the 810 Violations of Probation disposed of in 1988 410 or approximately 51% were either continued on probation or discharged. It is significant that the vast majority of probationers who are restored to probation supervision following a Violation of Probation process successfully complete their probation sentences.

The following table reflects our activity regarding Violations of Probation:

VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1988
(CRIMINAL COURT)

Carried from 1987	431
Filed during year	875
Disposed of during year	810
Pending or no disposition reported by court	496

DISPOSITIONS

<u>Probation Revoked & Incarcerated:</u>	<u>400</u>
State Prison	19
OCCF - Straight Time	307
OCCF - Intermittent Time	17
Time Served	26
Other Revocations	30
Division For Youth	1
<u>Continued on Probation:</u>	<u>389</u>
Violation Sustained - Reinstated	297
Violation Sustained - Shock Probation	22
Violation Withdrawn or Dismissed	60
Electronic Home Confinement	10
<u>Discharged by Court:</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Absconders this Year:</u>	<u>42</u>

ALTERNATIVELY SENTENCED CASES

Implemented in April, 1987, this program is designed to further increase utilization of probation sentencing for felony offenders in an effort to reduce state and local incarceration.

A significant aspect of this program is the enhanced preplea or presentence probation to determine his appropriateness for the program. Sentencing may be deferred for up to six months during which time the offender is closely supervised, monitored for compliance of conditions and may be subject to routine drug and alcohol tests. Any non compliance is promptly reported to the court.

Defendants considered for this program must meet the following criterion:

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

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR ASC - 1988

Enhanced Presentence Reports Ordered	75	Completed	63
Enhanced Preplea Reports Ordered	23	Completed	17
Interim Supervision Ordered	31		
Alternative Sentence Supervision Ordered	22		

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1988

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

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

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

As of 12/31/88, over 1730 individuals have entered the Intensive Supervision Program in its nine years of operation. The majority of these cases are multi-problem individuals whose problems include various psychiatric disorders, learning disabilities and severe alcohol and drug problems. Most have a history of previous arrests and many have served prior probation sentences or have been previously incarcerated for periods of time. Because of the reduced number of cases (25), probation officers are able to spend more time with probationers and are thus able to provide the probationer with a greater chance of successfully completing their probation sentence, as well as providing greater protection for the community.

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

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAM - 1988

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/88	166	101	267
Cases Added During 1988	86	51	137
Transfer From Other Jurisdiction	3	5	8
Transfers From Other County PO's	70	34	104
Total Received This Year	159	90	249
TOTAL CARRIED AND RECEIVED	325	191	516
Completed Maximum Expiration	1	5	6
Completed-Discharged Improved	10	6	16
Completed-Discharged Unimproved	10	6	16
Revoked	63	38	101
Transferred to Other Jurisdictions	4	4	8
Transferred to Other County PO's	118	78	196
Total Passed	<u>206</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>343</u>
TOTAL CASELOAD AS OF 12/31/88	119	54	173

159 Violations of Probation were filed during the year. 51 were based on new arrests only and 108 were based on technical violations, often in conjunction with new arrests.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT

As of November 1988 the Electronic Home Confinement Program completed one year of existence in the Onondaga County Probation Department. This program was instituted as an alternative to incarceration for jail bound offenders. Jail bound probation eligible defendants who can be safely contained within the community with increased structure and surveillance are the target groups of the program. Objectives of the program are:

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

Two different types of electronic monitoring systems remain intact in the department. The "active system" works like a home security system monitoring an offender's movements in their home via radio signals. If the offender strays beyond an area of 100-200 feet, a signal is emitted to a computer in the Probation Office where we are immediately notified that the offender has left the premises. The "passive" system makes random frequent calls to an offender's home to check if he or she is still there. Utilizing both systems the department currently has the capacity to monitor 25 defendants. Throughout 1988 the average number of probationers supervised under Electronic Home Confinement at any one time was 21.

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

In 1988, 29 individuals successfully completed the program, 10 were terminated unsuccessfully and 21 continue under supervision. Nine individuals were terminated for violating their probation conditions and one individual was terminated at his own request. Violations were primarily for continued cocaine and/or alcohol use and rearrests.

Since its origin, four individuals have been arrested for new crimes while on the program. Two arrests were theft-related and two were for Aggravated Unlicensed Operation. The two AUO arrests were initiated by a probation officer during surveillance of probationers under confinement whose license had been revoked as a result of a DWI conviction. All 10 individuals terminated from the program were incarcerated.

ELECTRONIC HOME CONFINEMENT - 1988

Carried from previous year.....	10
Received during year.....	50
Satisfactorily completed program.....	29
Terminated from program and incarcerated.....	10

REMAINING AT END OF YEAR.....	21
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DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED UNITS

Driving While Intoxicated has become a major menace to society as well as a major drain on the resources of the Criminal Justice System. In 1981, there were 576 alcohol related accidents in Onondaga County resulting in 33 deaths. In 1987, there were 414 alcohol related accidents and 23 deaths. DWI/DWAI convictions in 1981 were 378/1,242 respectively. In 1987, 694/1,317 respectively. DWI is the number one crime category under probation supervision in 49 (including Onondaga County) of the 62 counties in New York State.

For the past ten (10) years, the Onondaga County Probation Department has tried to respond to this problem by dedicating more and more of our resources to deal with individuals sentenced to probation for DWI. Ten years ago we had two probation officers who concentrated their efforts on DWI's. In 1983, we began a formal DWI Unit with six probation officers and a supervisor. At the end of 1988, we had two complete units consisting of fifteen (15) probation officers and two (2) supervisors working exclusively with the supervision of DWI's. The DWI caseload for Onondaga County is over 940 cases, almost one-third of our total supervision caseload.

Individuals under probation supervision for DWI receive intense supervision, including frequent reporting, referrals for alcohol/drug treatment, AA meetings, surveillance for illegal driving and alcohol/drug testing. The use of Alco Sensors, "urine blitzes," unannounced home visits, bar checks, etc. are all part of the tools our probation officers utilize to closely monitor the probationers and protect the community. By using a flexible time schedule including late night, early morning, and weekend working hours, probation officers are able to detect various violations of the conditions of probation and therefore keep the probationers ever mindful of their obligations to themselves and the community. On over 400 occasions, working other than normal working hours, our probation officers have detected individuals either drinking, driving, or using drugs. Due to this close monitoring and detection, we are able to provide a basis for more intense alcohol/drug treatment for the probationers, protect the community, and avoid recidivism. We are proud of the fact that we are consistently at or near the top of the list for probation departments in New York State for the lowest recidivism rate for DWI.

In our continuing efforts to modify our techniques and programs to respond to community and individual probationer's needs, we have developed several special programs, discussed below.

Special Programs:

Our Alcohol/Drug Addiction Education Program continues to flourish through the efforts of three specially trained probation officers. During 1988, we expanded our program from two sessions

to three sessions, each lasting eight weeks. Since poly-drug abuse has become a common occurrence in our DWI population, this education program addresses both alcohol and other drugs. During 1988, we had 336 individuals referred to our program, with 217 satisfactorily completing the program. We believe that our educational program is professional, highly effective and competitive with any currently being offered in the community.

During 1988, we continued our "urine blitzes" whereby various probationers were contacted at night and instructed to report to the office the following morning (as early as 6:00 a.m.) to take a urine test to determine whether or not they were abusing drugs. This technique is highly effective in keeping the probationers aware of the fact that they may be tested at any time and any place for the use of alcohol/drugs.

The Alternatives to Incarceration Program, which will be expanded upon further in a latter part of this report, offers 12 beds at the Rescue Mission for participants.

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

Presentations to community groups, especially high school classes, on the subjects of probation, DWI, alcohol and drug abuse continue to be offered by our department. Nineteen (19) presentations were made to a variety of audiences. On most of these occasions, voluntary clients accompanied the probation officer to give an account of the consequences of DWI. In October 1988, Commissioner Czaplicki, Principal Probation Officer Mary Winter, and DWI Supervisors Jim Craver and Al Giacchi were invited to the New York State Stop DWI Coordinators Fall Conference at the Sagamore Hotel in Bolton's Landing, New York to make a presentation on our programs and efforts.

Funding Assistance:

The "Stop DWI" Program continues to be a primary source of funding for our DWI Units. This program continues to generously supply our department with Alco Sensors and mouth pieces as well as a variety of training equipment and training opportunities. The "Stop DWI" Program has graciously funded six probation officer positions during 1988.

Summary:

In Onondaga County, the typical DWI probationer is a male Caucasian, 26 to 40 years old, with two DWI arrests.

All individuals under probation supervision in Onondaga County for DWI have at least five special conditions of probation: no drinking, to get treatment, to allow testing for alcohol and drugs, no driving, and no drugs. We are very strict on relicensing individuals under our supervision for DWI, with only

10% of our clients having permission to reapply for their license. This permission is given only after we have monitored the individual for at least six months to make sure they are abiding by their conditions of probation and getting treatment.

Our priority is to protect the community while aiding the individual to avail themselves of treatment. The quality of our efforts thus far has not only been recognized locally but in other parts of our state.

Our hope for 1989 is to expand our staff to lower caseloads and thus provide the opportunity to continue to provide the close supervision and monitoring this population requires. The lower the caseload, the better job we are able to do to fulfill our obligation to protect the community and to rehabilitate the offender.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR DWI UNITS - 1988

	<u>FEL</u>	<u>MISD</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Caseload as of 1/1/88	169	429	598
Caseload as of 12/31/88	251	596	847

Discharges:

Honorable Discharges		59
Dishonorable Discharge		16
Maximum Expiration Date		37
Closed due to death/other		<u>4</u>
	TOTAL	116

Violations of Probation:

Restored		87
Absconder		0
Pending		114
Revoked - Jail		80
Dishonorable Discharge		<u>3</u>
	TOTAL	284

Transfers:

To other teams		34
To ATIP Program		14
To Electronic Home Confinement		<u>11</u>
	TOTAL	59

Rearrests:

DWI		4%
Aggravated Unlicensed Operation		4%
Other crimes		8%

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION PROGRAM (ATIP)

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

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

During 1988, program candidates continued to be screened carefully resulting in individuals who were more motivated and stayed in program longer. Emphasis was placed on the need for individuals to be truly ready before leaving the Rescue Mission. Last year's four bed increase allowed space for individuals to continue in residence beyond their four month treatment program.

In addition to the Rescue Mission Residential Alcoholism Recovery Program, we continued to utilize the numerous counseling services available in New York State to design a specific program for each individual during their stay at the Mission. Employment and training for employment was also a high priority.

Again this year we utilized various ATIP members in speaking to area high schools about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse. Six different probationers were used during 19 engagements.

Also in 1988, we completed a study of the past three years of program operation. Our most important findings were that DWI participants were measurably more successful than probationers convicted of other crimes. This was probably due to the fact that if an alcoholic DWI is dried out, receives treatment and is provided structure to live his life, a very high percentage will succeed.

But with an offender who has other criminal characteristics, we found that dealing only with his alcoholism leads to only a minimal number of successes. The choice the program has is to specialize in DWI-only cases and expect a high success rate or add program components to try to improve the success rate of the non-DWI offenders. To address the latter, the report recommends various program additions including classes and groups on anger, violence, cocaine addiction and larcenous behavior.

One of the most dramatic achievements of the ATIP is the rearrest rate of program successes versus program failures. Over the three year period to date, only 10% of the DWI program successes and 19% of the other program successes were rearrested. Since only six (6) program successful probationers out of forty-five (45) were rearrested, the success rate was 87%. However, twenty-nine (29) program failure probationers out of forty-one (41) were rearrested for a success rate of 30%.

ATIP success has shown to be a long-term success for 87% of those who complete the program. This is remarkable since 100% of the participants were regular probation program failures and definitely jail-bound.

Our main goal for 1989 is to address issues related to program failures. Our plan is to identify a potential program failure and develop a more specialized program to meet their needs.

The following is a statistical summary of the program:

ATIP-ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION SUMMARY - 1988

Number of individuals carried from 1987	18
Number of individuals entering program during 1987	36
Number of individuals completing entire program - 1987	16
Number of individuals currently in residence	12
Number of individuals currently in Aftercare Phase	17
Number of absconders	0
Number of individuals returned to court and resentenced to incarceration	7
Number returned to court and awaiting sentence	2

WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM

In May 1987, the Onondaga County Probation Department in conjunction with the Volunteer Center, Inc., began a Weekend Home Confinement Program for individuals sentenced to probation for DWI. It is an alternative to incarceration for serious DWI offenders. The program is a combination of punishment, treatment and reparation.

The program is very structured and closely monitored. Probationers in the program have as one of their conditions of probation that they participate in this program. From 5:30 p.m. on Friday night until 8:00 a.m. on Monday, the probationers are involved in education, community service, AA or a religious service of their choice, or confined to their homes. For a two hour period on Friday nights, they are receiving alcohol/drug education. From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, they participate in community service work. On Sunday morning, they have to attend an AA meeting or a religious service of their choice. The rest of the time they are required to remain in their homes where they are visited by probation personnel (at which time they are given Alco Sensor tests), and contacted through phone calls by the Volunteer Center staff. The maximum number of participants at any time is eight. The individuals are charged a fee of \$20 per sentenced weekend for these services. For the year 1988, we collected service fees totalling \$5,545. During this same period of time, the probationers donated 2,906.75 hours of community service work.

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

The excellent cooperation between the two agencies has allowed for the development of an excellent alternative to incarceration for DWI offenders. The funding for this program is through the "Stop DWI" Program. The "Stop DWI" Program, through its funding of the Weekend Home Confinement Program and the DWI Units in our department, recognizes the important viability of alternatives to incarceration to protect the community and rehabilitate the offender in DWI cases.

STATISTICAL REPORT

FOR THE WEEKEND HOME CONFINEMENT PROGRAM - 1988

1. Recommended for WHC during 1988:	46
2. Sentenced to WHC:	29
-Active participants:	21
-Program waived:	5
-Recommendation withdrawn	
Probation Department:	1
-Pending:	2
3. Successfully completing program during 1988:	15
4. Violated and resentenced:	1
5. Remaining in program as of 12/31/88:	5

SERVICES TO FAMILY COURT

REPORT OF THE INTAKE UNIT

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

For the majority of time in 1988 the Intake Unit consisted of one probation supervisor and six probation officers providing intake casework. The Intake Unit receives referrals for a variety of family and community problems including cases in the area of support, family offense, juvenile delinquency and persons in need of supervision.

The statistical data for 1988 indicates substantial increases involving the numbers of juvenile and adult referrals. The juvenile referrals, inclusive of juvenile delinquencies, increased by approximately 20% over 1987. The adult referrals increased approximately 28% over 1988. Of particular note is the increase in the number of family offense related referrals.

A major challenge during 1988 was the continuation of the planning for mandatory PINS diversion. Major participants in the planning were representatives from the Probation Department, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Social Services, the Youth Bureau, as well as a number of other community agencies. The initial planning document was submitted in July, 1988 and during the last quarter a great deal of time and effort was spent by the involved agencies in finalizing, revising and completing the plan. Of special significance was the transfer of the lead agency from the Youth Bureau to the Probation Department. Hopefully, these efforts will result in our county's participation in mandatory PINS diversion to be fully operational by July 1, 1989. To that end the Probation Department, as well as other county agencies, has secured new staff positions designated for implementation of PINS diversion. The challenge for 1989 will be the final approval of the plan, pre-implementation development and training, and finally having the plan be operational. This should prove to be a challenging and exciting time and will dramatically change the way the Probation Department in conjunction with inter-agency coordination and cooperation will service PINS youth and their families in this community.

During 1988 the Probation Department worked closely with the Data Processing staff and by year's end finalized the initial stages of the computerization of Intake to become active as of January 1, 1989. The efforts with computerization will continue into 1989. The computerization of Intake should augment the whole operation of Probation Intake and serve as an integral part of the data base for PINS diversion.

During 1988 the Probation Department participated with State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and the Governor's Task Force on Domestic Violence in the preliminary stages of developing standards and guidelines for the handling of domestic violence cases. These efforts will be continued into 1989 along with our continuing community involvement with domestic violence issues.

1989 will be a year of changes and challenges with Probation Intake's main endeavors focussed on PINS diversion, continued computerization and increased concentration on domestic violence issues.

INTAKE UNIT

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

Truant	218	
Ungovernable	<u>601</u>	
PINS TOTAL		819

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Petit Larceny	486
Attempted Petit Larceny	3
Burglary	186
Attempted Burglary	10
Criminal Mischief	138
Assault	73
Attempted Assault	2
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	64
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	74
Criminal Trespass	47
Grand Larceny	40
Attempted Grand Larceny	2
Robbery	22
Attempted Robbery	7
Sexual Abuse	25
Rape	3
Sodomy	14
Criminal Possession of a Weapon	6
Menacing	9
Aggravated Harassment	6
Harassment	8
Arson	4
Falsely Reporting an Incident	10
Forgery	22
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	4
Obstructing Governmental Administration	11
Criminal Impersonation	4
Criminal Possession of Marijuana	1
Possession of Burglars Tools	4
Resisting Arrest	8
Criminal Sale of a Controlled Substance	2
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	5
Public Lewdness	3
Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument	4
Reckless Endangerment	10
Escape	3
Possession of a Hypodermic Needle	1
Criminal Nuisance	2
Custodial Interference	1
Possession of Marijuana	1
Scheme to Defraud	2
Stolen Property	1
Cruelty to Animals	1

Deer Jacking	1	
Prostitution	1	
Filing a False Statement	1	
Unlawful Possession of a Weapon	9	
Criminal Tampering	2	
Unlawful Possession of a Noxious Material	<u>1</u>	
JD TOTAL		1344

Probation Intake arranged for the voluntary payment of restitution in the amount of \$4045.68 during 1988.

OTHER

Restoration of ACD's	33	
Application for Detention	2	
Consent to Marriage	<u>1</u>	
OTHER TOTAL		36

TOTAL COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES		2199
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LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS - ADULT

Article of Family Court Act

Article 4 - Support matters	1729
Article 8 - Family Offense	<u>1611</u>
TOTAL	3340

Juvenile ACD Monitoring Cases received in 1988: 28

TERMINATION OF INTAKE CASES

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>TOTAL JUVENILE</u>	<u>SUPPORT</u>	<u>FAMILY OFFENSE</u>	<u>TOTAL ADULT</u>	<u>COMBINED TOTAL</u>
Adjusted	438	176	614	4	53	57	671
Terminated, Matter Not Pursued & Not Referred For Petition		135	135	107	147	254	389
Referred for Petition Immediately	389	284	673	1459	1192	2651	3324
Terminated Without Adjustment & Referred For Petition	419	198	617	11	23	34	651
 SUBTOTALS	 1246	 793	 2039	 1581	 1282	 2296	 5035
Adult & Juvenile Cases Provided With Information Only							1063
TOTAL INTAKE CASES CLOSED							6098

ST. JOSEPH'S/PROBATION CONSULTATION SERVICE

The St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service was proposed, funded and implemented in 1986 through the cooperative efforts of the Onondaga County Probation Department, the Onondaga County Department of Mental Health and St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center. The application for project funding was submitted to the New York State Office of Mental Health in March of 1986 and the project began screening clients in October of that year.

Youth who are referred to the Probation Department's Intake Unit as Persons In Need of Supervision and Juvenile Delinquents are frequently from multiproblem families who often do not follow through with needed services. Contributing to the lack of follow through has been the difficulty of Mental Health services in the community to respond in a timely manner to these families. The St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service has been designed to see Probation Intake clients quickly for assessment, short term counseling and for referral if there is an additional need for community services.

Originally, the St. Joseph's staff consisted of one full-time psychiatric social worker and one halftime clinical psychologist. However, due to the higher than expected numbers of referrals from Probation Intake, it was decided that the St. Joseph's staff would change to two full-time psychiatric social workers. During 1988 there were two staff changes so that there were only two full-time workers for seven months of the year. During that period of time, the Probation Intake staff referred 172 families to the St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service. A strong positive of the program is that probation and St. Joseph's staff have a close and complementary working relationship in providing services to clients. It is expected that this positive working relationship will continue as Probation Intake begins "mandatory PINS diversion".

Finally, another valuable aspect of the St. Joseph's/Probation Consultation Service has been the in-service training provided to probation staff by the St. Joseph's staff on topics such as counseling techniques and teen suicide.

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATION SUMMARY - 1988

	<u>Support</u>	<u>Adoption</u>	<u>Custody</u>	<u>Juv. Del.</u>	<u>Des. Fel.</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>Visit.</u>	<u>Abuse Neglect</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pending Completion as of 1/1/88		7	33	5	1	20	16	8	5	95
Ordered during 1988	1	86	231	112*	-	232 T-74 U-158	85	70	54	871
Total	1	93	264	117	1	252	101	78	59	966
Withdrawn by Court			16	1		2	3	4		26
Completed during year	1	82	233	106	1	228	90	63	14	818
Remaining at end of year	-	11	15	10	-	22	8	11	45	122

*Charges for Juvenile Delinquency Investigations Received

Petit Larceny	37
Criminal Mischief	9
Burglary	9
Poss. Stolen Property	7
Assault	7
Criminal Trespass	5
Endangering the Welfare of a Child	5
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	5
Robbery	4
Reckless Endangerment/Menacing	4
Sexual Misconduct/Sex Abuse	3
Criminal Negligent Homicide	1
Grand Larceny	1
All Others	15

TOTAL 112

FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS ORDERED BY JUDGE-1988

Transfer Requests	54
Buck	213
Bersani	192
McLaughlin	170
Rossi	144
Hedges	98

TOTAL 871

JUVENILE FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS IN 1988

JUDGE	PINS U						PINS T						JD						
	DSS	DFY	PROB	SJ	ACD	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	ACD	SJ	OTHER	DSS	DFY	PROB	CD	ACD	SJ	OTHER
ROSSI	6		10		2	1	3		7		2			1	8		1		1
BUCK	11		20		3	7	2		10	4		1		4	8	1	3		2
HEDGES	7		11	3	2	2	2		4			1	2	4	11	2	1		
BERSANI	13		18	2	1	4	3		4	3		2	5	4	20	1			1
MC LAUGHLIN	5	1	15	1	2	5	4		5	2				3	8	1	2		1
TOTALS	42	1	74	6	10	19	14		30	9	2	4	7	16	55	5	7		5

TOTAL

Placed on Probation	157
Placed with DSS	63
Placed with DFY	17
Adj.in Cont. of Dismissal	26
Suspended Judgment	8
Conditional Discharge	5
Others	<u>28</u>

304

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION

The Onondaga County Probation Department supervised 411 Family Court cases during 1988 consisting primarily of Juvenile Delinquents (JD's) and Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS).

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

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

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

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

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

Listed as follows are Family Court supervision and Violation of the Order of Disposition statistics:

FAMILY COURT SUPERVISION CASELOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY 1988

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
On Probation As of 1/1/88	90	107	23	220
Received From This Jurisdiction	55	102	27	184
Transferred From Another Jurisdiction	4	3	-	7
Total Received During 1988	59	105	27	191
Total Carried and Received	149	212	50	411
 <u>Passed From Probation:</u>				
Completed Maximum Expiration	55	76	16	147
Discharged Improved	4	6	2	12
Discharged Unimproved	10	5	-	15
Revoked	18	32	2	52
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	3	5	-	8
Closed Due to Death/Other	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Passed From Probation	90	125	20	235
TOTAL ON PROBATION AS OF 12/31/88	59	87	30	176

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

SEX AND AGE OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RECEIVED IN 1988

Age	13 & Under		14 - 15		16 & Over		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	
Male	9	15	22	20	16	21	103
Female	2	4	5	29	5	16	61
TOTAL	11	19	27	49	21	37	164

ADJUDICATION AND CHARGES OF PERSON PLACED ON PROBATION BY FAMILY
COURT IN 1988

Person In Need of Supervision (Ungovernable)	74
Person In Need of Supervision (Truancy)	31
Violation of Custody Order	2
Violation of Support Order	12
Violation of Order of Protection	5
Family Offense	4
Violation of Visitation Order	4
Juvenile Delinquency*	59
*Had the juvenile been age sixteen, the charge would have been:	
Petit Larceny	23
Criminal Trespass	2
Sexual Misconduct/Sexual Abuse	2
Endangering Welfare of a Child	6
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	2
Criminal Mischief	5
Assault	5
Burglary	7
Menacing/Reckless Endangerment	3
Possession of a Weapon	1
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	2
Robbery	1
Resisting Arrest	1
TOTAL	191

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1988

	J.D.		PINS		OTHER	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
Up to One Year	9	4	10	11	2	1
More Than 1, Up to 2	49	12	68	19	13	1
More Than 2, Up to 3	10	2	8	2	3	
More Than 3 years	1		1			
Subtotal	69	18	87	32	18	2
Total	87		119		20	
GRAND TOTAL			<u>226</u>			

VIOLATIONS OF ORDER OF DISPOSITION (PROBATION IN 1988)

	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Carried from 1987	9	16	5	30
Filed During Year:				
New Conviction/Charge	9	7	9	25
Technical Violations	29	59	11	99
Total Filed During Year	38	66	20	124
TOTAL: CARRIED & FILED 1988	47	82	25	154
	<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Disposed of During 1988				
Withdrawn/Dismissed	8	2	4	14
Probation Continued	11	6	5	22
Revoked: Placed with DFY	2	2		4
Placed with DSS	13	25		38
Other Revocations	3	5	2	10
Discharged from Probation by Court	1	1		2
TOTAL DISPOSED OF	38	41	11	90
VIOLATIONS REMAINING AS OF 12/31/88	9	41	14	64

LENGTH OF SUPERVISION OF CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION - 1988

	J.D.		PINS		OTHER	
	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>	<u>Comp.</u>	<u>Rev.</u>
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RESTITUTION COLLECTION

Probation Sentence:

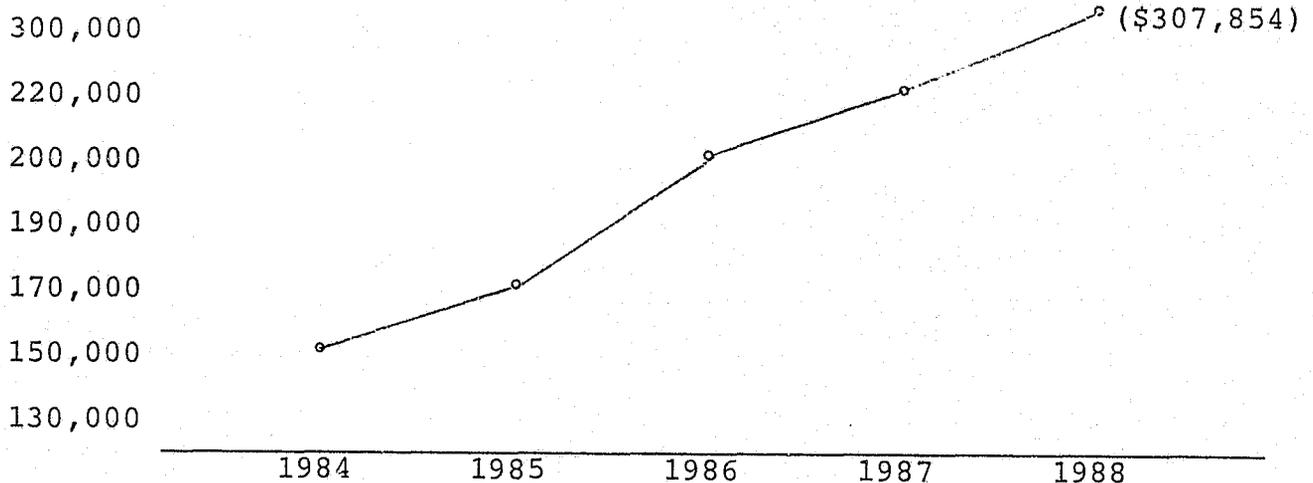
The offender replaces the financial loss to the victim of a crime by the payment of restitution. The court reviews the information from the presentence report submitted by this department and is empowered to order restitution as a condition of probation. The Probation Department then monitors, collects and disburses monies due to victims. There are currently 634 active restitution cases with 471 new cases opened during the year. 259 cases were paid in full.

Conditional Discharge Sentence:

Conditional Discharge restitution (sometimes called Restitution/Reparation) is ordered by the courts when a person is not sentenced to probation but restitution needs to be collected. Probation collects the money, imposes a 5% collection fee, and disburses money to the victims like regular restitution. One staff member monitors the collection of the conditional discharge orders and reports back to the courts when payment is paid in full or in the event the payments are not made as the court ordered. There were 70 of these cases active during the year. At the end of the year 34 cases remained. Sixteen violation notices were sent to the courts for failure to pay properly.

Restitution collection has continued to grow each year. In 1988 a total of \$307,854 was collected, a 28.4% increase over 1987. It is a 234.25% increase over the last five years.

RESTITUTION COLLECTION 1984 - 1988



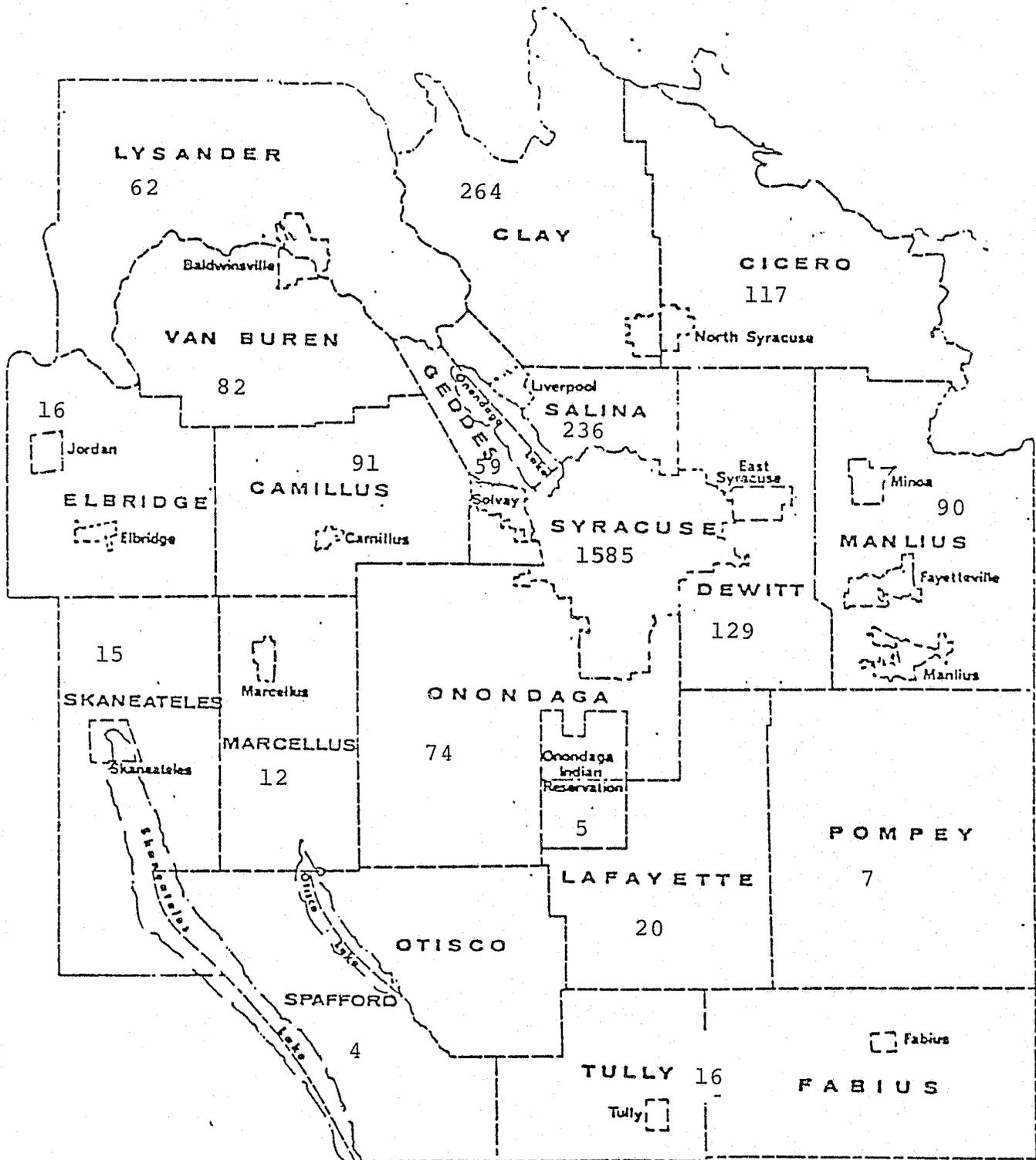
1988
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
5% SURCHARGE DISBURSEMENT

	R/R Receipts	Reg. Rest. Receipts	Receipts Total	R/R Disbmts.	Reg. Rest. Disbmts.	Total Disbmts.	5% Surcharge Disbmts.
JANUARY	14,774.30	3,846.00	18,620.30	20,526.51	3,556.72	24,083.23	820.66
FEBRUARY	19,265.00	7,560.56	26,825.56	15,756.80	3,685.00	19,441.80	664.86
MARCH	22,808.24	4,815.98	27,624.22	22,994.75	10,288.54	33,283.29	940.37
APRIL	26,014.39	2,050.44	28,064.83	20,696.85	1,590.00	22,286.85	890.85
MAY	20,005.91	2,430.00	22,435.91	24,044.90	2,557.94	26,602.84	880.67
JUNE	26,213.57	1,292.00	27,505.57	19,964.81	2,202.00	22,166.81	819.36
JULY	28,526.67	1,637.00	30,163.67	30,456.19	1,782.00	32,238.19	1,215.84
AUGUST	21,212.11	2,402.83	23,614.94	24,731.43	723.83	25,455.26	1,052.92
SEPTEMBER	23,880.65	811.24	24,691.89	22,467.14	1,881.24	24,348.38	853.49
OCTOBER	22,988.83	1,993.00	24,981.83	24,166.14	1,699.00	25,865.14	987.38
NOVEMBER	28,730.33	1,644.99	30,375.32	28,850.40	1,894.99	30,745.39	1,208.27
DECEMBER	22,425.28	525.00	22,950.28	22,750.87	482.00	23,232.87	1,006.44
TOTALS:	<u>276,845.28</u>	<u>31,009.04</u>	<u>307,854.32</u>	<u>277,406.79</u>	<u>32,343.26</u>	<u>309,750.05</u>	<u>11,341.11</u>

New accounts opened: 471
 Satisfied (paid accounts): 259
 Current cases (approx.) 634
 Total Restitution ordered: \$692,654.00
 Increase over 1987: 28.4%
 Increase over last 5 yrs. 234.25%

Total Cash Receipts: \$296,459.53
 Surcharge collected: + 11,394.79
 Total: 307,854.32
 Restitution disbursed: \$298,408.94
 5% Surcharge disbursed: + 11,341.11
 Total: \$309,750.05

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF ALL PERSONS
ON PROBATION FROM ALL COURTS - 1988



Total Supervision Cases		3197	
(Family Court)	176		
(Criminal Court)	3021		
Total Persons on Probation		3051	
Residence in City		1585	
Residence in County		1299	
Residence in NYS (Outside Onondaga Co.)	104		(Jurisdiction Retained)
Residence Outside NY State	63		(Jurisdiction Retained)

* 146 Dual Supervision Cases

ROUTINE TESTING FOR DRUGS AND ALCOHOL - 1988

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

ALCOSENSORS

AlcoSensors provide an important tool in the monitoring of a probationer's alcohol use/abuse. Each probationer who is sentenced to probation with a condition to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages is required to be tested at least once per month with the AlcoSensor. Testing is done in a random fashion to provide the element of surprise. The portability of the unit enables us to test in the office, the home, or anywhere in the community. Currently, through the generosity of the "Stop DWI" Program, our department has eleven (11) AlcoSensors available to our staff. Each supervision team in our department has at least one AlcoSensor assigned to that team for its staff. Usually when a machine is signed out by a probation officer it is used for the testing of several probationers, not just one. The Alco Sensor gives an added dimension to our supervision process in detecting and confronting an alcohol problem. As a result, we can better protect the community while simultaneously engaging the probationer in treatment services.

URINE AND BLOOD DRUG SCREENS

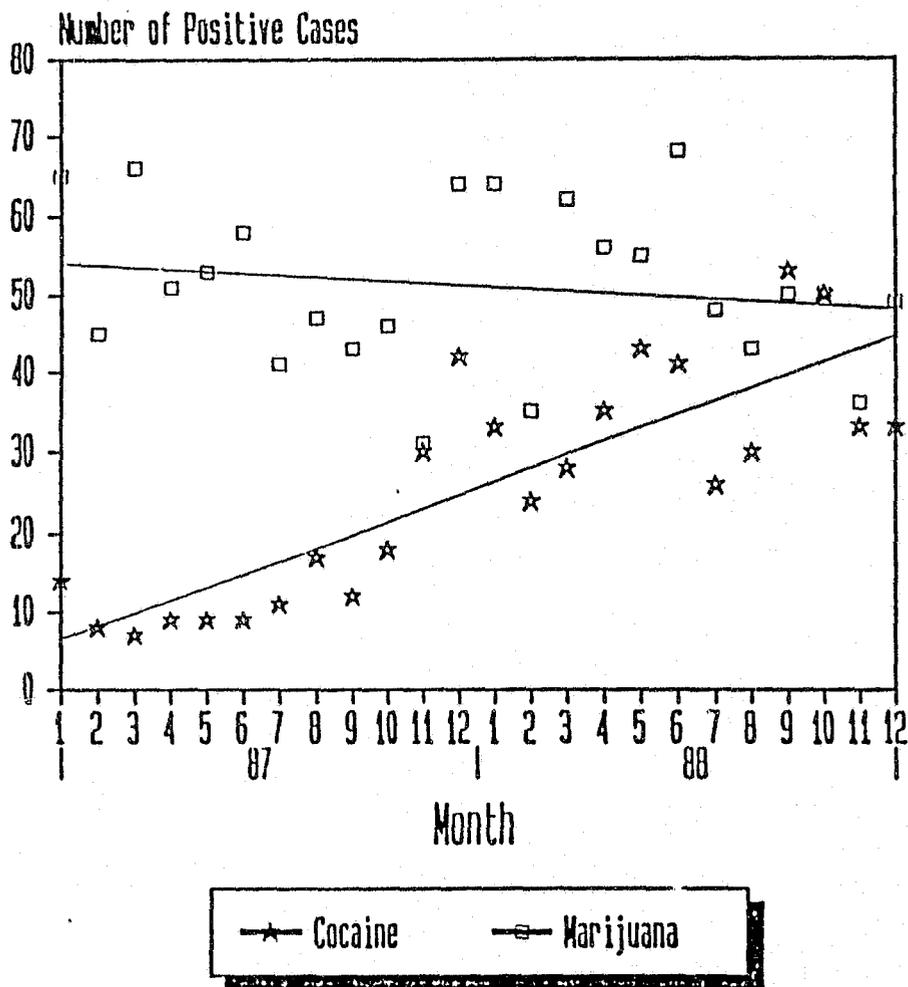
In 1988 a total of 2,540 specimens were analyzed (2,510 urines, 40 bloods). In analyzing these samples, 17,780 tests for drugs were performed and 360 for alcohol. The total cost to Onondaga County was \$37,605.00.

The level of use of marijuana remained essentially the same during 1987 and 1988 (see following chart).

More significantly, during 1988, Onondaga County witnessed a dramatic increase in the purity and availability of cocaine for sale in the county. This had a significant impact on results of Routine Drug Screens tested for the Probation Department. Positive cocaine results increased by 128% (see following charts).

Finally, alcohol was detected in eight screens, methadone in four screens, opiates in 16 screens and valium type drugs in 34 screens. Cocaine was detected in 429 screens. Marijuana was detected in 616 screens.

Cocaine vs Marijuana Use 1987 thru 1988



Testing by OGD Toxicology Lab

EXPLANATION OF CHART

The above chart clearly indicates that the number of positive tests for marijuana has remained relatively constant.

Over the past two years, however, the number of positives for cocaine use has increased over 500%.

RECORDS RETENTION AND DISPOSITION

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

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

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

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

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

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

1988 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION

1. The number of drug screens positive for cocaine increased from an average of seven (7) per month in January of 1987 to forty five (45) per month in December of 1988.
2. Juvenile Intake cases increased by 20% and Adult Intake cases increased by 28% from 1987.
3. Collection of restitution for victims of crimes continues to increase dramatically - 28% from 1987 to an all-time high figure of \$307,854.
4. Our computer access now includes PARIS, CHAIRS, PROMIS, JOBS, NYSPIN, NCIC-III, DMV, GENESYS, FAMIS and PRISM.
5. Pretrial Release participants grew 13% from 1987 to include 800 persons released.
6. Presentence investigations ordered by various criminal courts numbered 2456.
7. The crime category in both investigation and supervision cases that grew the most was Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance.
8. The number of persons sentenced to state prison decreased from 289 in 1987 to 263 in 1988.
9. The number of persons sentenced to the Onondaga County Department of Corrections after presentence investigation decreased from 299 in 1987 to 272 in 1988. However, the number of probation violators sentenced to the facility as a result of a violation of probation increased from 288 in 1987 to 324 in 1988.
10. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced probation programs (Alternatively Sentenced Cases, Electronic Home Confinement and Weekend Home Confinement) increased from 28 in 1987 to 105 in 1988.
11. Field contacts and night home visits has increased dramatically.
12. The largest category of new probationers received continued to be those sentenced to probation for Driving While Intoxicated (510 cases received during 1988).
13. The Alternatives to Incarceration Program for alcohol abusing probation violators had a three year success rate of 87% for those who completed the program.
14. Family Offense Intake cases grew from 1115 in 1987 to 1611 in 1988.
15. Even though juvenile delinquency Intake cases grew from 1030 in 1987 to 1344 in 1988, the number of social investigations of juvenile delinquency cases decreased from 174 cases in 1987 to 106 in 1988 and the number of J.D. supervision cases decreased from 88 in 1987 to 55 in 1988.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1989

1. Develop a variety of programs to more effectively address the exploding problem of cocaine abuse.
2. Implement the PINS Diversion Program.
3. Expand the Electronic Home Confinement Program.
4. Continue to emphasize services to probationers in the evenings and on weekends.
5. Develop more specialized training programs for staff.
6. Complete the Intake and Restitution computer systems.
7. Implement an Ignition Interlock Device Program in the department for DWI offenders.
8. Continue to emphasize and enhance the department's range of alternatives to incarceration.
9. Complete the last phase of the DWI Unit reorganization by having all DWI probationers assigned to these two teams.
10. Expand the STAFF SAFETY training program and continue to emphasize procedures and practical measures related to staff safety.
11. Continue to work closely with the County Criminal Justice Advisory Board in developing a comprehensive plan to deal more effectively with offenders.