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THOMAS S. GULOTTA
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

JOSEPH L. SCiarrotta,
DIRECTOR OF PROBATION



PROBATION DEPARTMENT
COUNTY SEAT DRIVE & ELEVENTH STREET
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June 30, 1990

Honorable Thomas S. Gulotta
County Executive
One West Street
Mineola, New York 11501

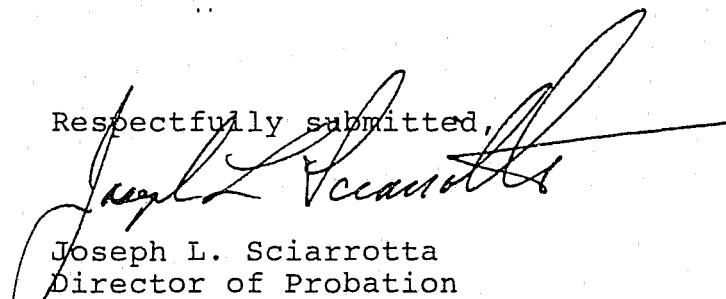
Dear Mr. Gulotta:

I submit herewith the Annual Report of the Probation Department for the year ending December 31, 1989.

This report is essentially a statistical overview of major program activities during 1989 with comparative statistics for previous years.

I gratefully acknowledge your support of Probation and the ongoing cooperation of your entire staff. I must also acknowledge the dedication and loyalty of the employees in the Probation Department who have made it possible for us to maintain the highest standards of service to the people of Nassau County.

Respectfully submitted,


Joseph L. Sciarrotta
Director of Probation

JLS:jb

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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ANNUAL REPORT

1989

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

JOSEPH L. SCIARROTTA, DIRECTOR OF PROBATION

NASSAU COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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County Executive

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Presiding Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

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Supervisor
Town of Hempstead

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Town of North Hempstead

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Supervisor
City of Long Beach

Donald P. DeRiggi
Supervisor
City of Glen Cove

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Administrative Judge, Courts of Nassau County

Hon. Marie G. Santagata
Supervising Judge, Criminal Courts

Hon. C. Raymond Radigan
Judge of the Surrogate's Court

Hon. Burton S. Joseph
Supervising Judge, Family Court

Hon. Charles G. Heine
President, Board of Judges, District Court

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

1989 marked the 70th anniversary of our department. As the result of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, the Nassau County Probation Department was established on March 10, 1919 with one employee.

In the early years of the Probation Department, Nassau County was largely a rural farming community. In 1947, 2,000 homes built on what once were potato fields were offered for sale and launched the population influx that transformed Nassau County into one of the nation's most populous suburban communities.

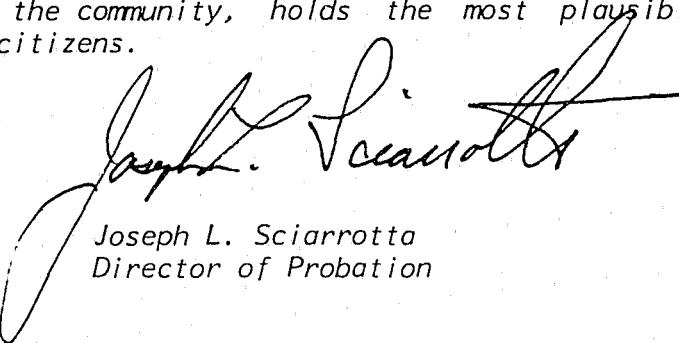
Over the years as the population in Nassau County increased, the Probation Department expanded to keep up with the accompanying rise in the crime rate. But, it was the decade of the 80s -- a decade of crisis, stress and change -- that brought the most serious challenges to our department.

The 1980s was the decade of jail overcrowding, alcohol and substance abuse epidemics and intensification of the recidivism issue. For Nassau County Probation the 80s was also the decade of escalating caseloads, limitations on resources and continued decline of staffing levels. The 80s was the decade that saw our department emerge as the largest component of corrections in Nassau County, supervising two-thirds of the total correction caseload.

Through creative management incorporating a diversity of programming and flexibility of service delivery, Nassau County Probation effected a range of alternative sanctions to meet the challenges of the 80s. Intensive supervision, restitution, electronic monitoring, community services, expanded pre-trial services and enhanced substance abuse treatment were integrated in our programming for a balanced strategy of punishment, control, surveillance and rehabilitation at appreciably lower costs than institutional confinement.

What lies ahead for criminal justice in the decade of the 90s? The adverse social forces present during the 80s will undoubtedly continue to dominate, and crime and substance abuse will remain major factors throughout this next decade.

The 80s have clearly shown that incarceration has not proven to be the solution to reducing crime and recidivism. A comprehensive response to the crime problem must include a more equitable distribution of correction resources to probation and community programs. With adequate resources, probation, working closely with the community, holds the most plausible promise for the protection of its citizens.


Joseph L. Sciarrotta
Director of Probation

CRIMINAL DIVISION

INVESTIGATION PROGRAM

The Nassau County Probation Department conducts pre-sentence and pre-plea investigations for the courts in Nassau County and the cities of Long Beach and Glen Cove for guidance in sentencing convicted offenders. A comprehensive, evaluative study, these reports include recommendations for sentencing and treatment needs of the offender. During the investigation, referrals are made for mental, physical, alcohol or substance abuse evaluations. In addition to their importance in the sentencing process, pre-sentence reports are invaluable for expeditious classification and placement of the offender in the prison system by the Division of Correctional Services. These reports are also consulted by the Parole Board when release to parole is under consideration.

INVESTIGATION ASSIGNMENTS

Jail overcrowding and the alcohol and substance abuse epidemics continued to shape the investigation program in 1989 with investigation assignments reaching a record high of 8918, a 12.6% increase over 1988. The County Court with felony

jurisdiction accounted for 35.4% of the investigation assignments. District Court with misdemeanor jurisdiction accounted for 64.6%. Most of the increase in 1989 originated from County Court, reflecting a 19.3% rise over 1988 in felony investigation assignments.

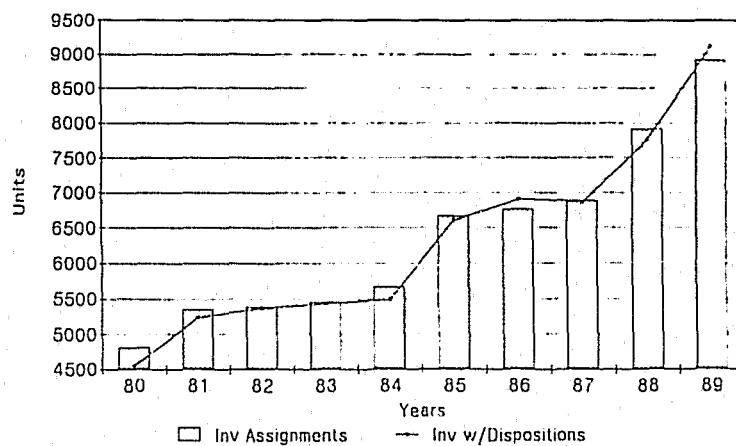
Investigation assignments have risen from 4815 cases in 1980 to 8918 cases in 1989 - an 85.2% increase for the decade!

The number of investigation cases completed and sentenced or otherwise disposed of by the courts in 1989, represented a 17.4% increase over 1988 for a total of 9111 cases. Of these dispositions, 5194 were sentenced to probation; 2068 were committed to Nassau County jail and 1153 to state prison; and 696 received discharges, fines or dismissals.

Overall in 1989, there was a slight decline of 1.9% in the probation rate over 1988 and an increase for the fourth consecutive year in the commitment rate. State prison commitments rose a significant 55.2% over 1988 while County jail remands increased 16.9%.

Pre-Sentence Investigation Assignments & Investigations With Disposition For Years 1980 - 1989

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Invest.Assign.	4815	5346	5384	5458	5666	6670	6762	6889	7922	8918
Invest.W/Dispos.	4557	5234	5370	5434	5498	6611	6904	6861	7758	9111



OFFENDER PROFILES

The data in 1989 demonstrated a continuing aging of the offender population, reaching an average age of 26.7 years. During the last decade, the average age rose from 22.8 years in 1980 to 26.7 years in 1989. The decade of the 1980s has evidenced an unprecedented increase in the number of offenders in the 30 years and over age group.

Further analysis of the investigation program reveals that in 1989 the proportions of male and female cases remained substantially stable, with 7778 (85.4%) male cases and 1333 (14.6%) female cases. The offense profiles of male and female offenders have also remained consistent. Females were more likely to be involved in larceny, forgery and possession of stolen

property than males and less likely to be involved in burglaries, robberies and DWI offenses.

Nassau County continues to be an attractive locale for crimes committed by non-residents. In 1989, non-resident crime increased 19.1% over 1988 to reach 2739 cases or 30.1% of the investigation caseload.

In 1989 more than two-thirds of the cases in the investigation program had prior convictions either as an adult or juvenile. These are the persons classified as recidivist; and they represent an important variable since the presence or absence of a prior criminal record has a significant impact on an offender's adjustment to probation supervision and to outcome after discharge.

AGE OF OFFENDERS INVESTIGATED WITH DISPOSITIONS
DURING THE YEARS 1980 - 1989

Age Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Median age- Years	22.8	23.4	24.3	24.7	24.9	25.8	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.7
% in 16-20 age group	41.3	38.2	35.0	32.0	31.7	27.1	23.6	23.8	23.2	22.2
% in 16-29 age group	74.8	73.8	70.2	70.5	68.9	65.9	63.8	64.9	65.5	62.8
% in 30 & over age group	25.2	26.2	29.8	29.5	31.1	34.1	36.2	35.1	34.5	37.2

DRUG OFFENSES

For the third consecutive year, drug abuse offenses continued to demonstrate a notable above-average increase. In 1989, drug offenses soared 32% over 1988 to 2124 cases. Sale or attempted sale of a controlled substance was the most frequent drug offense in County Court. Possession or attempted possession of a controlled substance was the most frequent drug offense in District Court.

Cocaine remained the dominant drug with crack, the cocaine derivative, ranking second. Cocaine and crack together accounted for more than 85% of the types of drugs in the investigation caseload. Although marijuana and heroin experienced small declines in 1989, they continued to rank third and fourth and accounted for 6.9% and 3.6% respectively of the various drugs.

Type of Drug Involved in Drug Abuse Assignments, 1988 & 1989

<u>Type</u>	1988		1989		Inc/Dec 1989 over 1988	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cocaine	855	49.8	1101	48.8	+246	+ 28.8
Crack	552	32.2	880	39.0	+328	+ 59.4
Marijuana	168	9.8	156	6.9	- 12	- 7.1
Heroin	90	5.2	81	3.6	- 9	- 10.0
Valium	8	0.5	2	0.1	- 6	- 75.0
LSD	7	0.4	6	0.3	- 1	- 14.3
PCP	13	0.7	12	0.5	- 1	- 7.7
Angel Dust	3	0.2	2	0.1	- 1	- 33.3
Quaaludes	1	0.1	0	0.0	- 1	-100.0
Hashish	0	0.0	1	0.1	+ 1	+100.0
Barbiturates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Amphetamines	0	0.0	2	0.1	+ 2	+100.0
Diazepam	2	0.1	0	0.0	- 2	-100.0
Other	17	1.0	12	0.5	- 5	- 29.4
Total	1716	100.0	2255	100.0	+539	+ 31.4

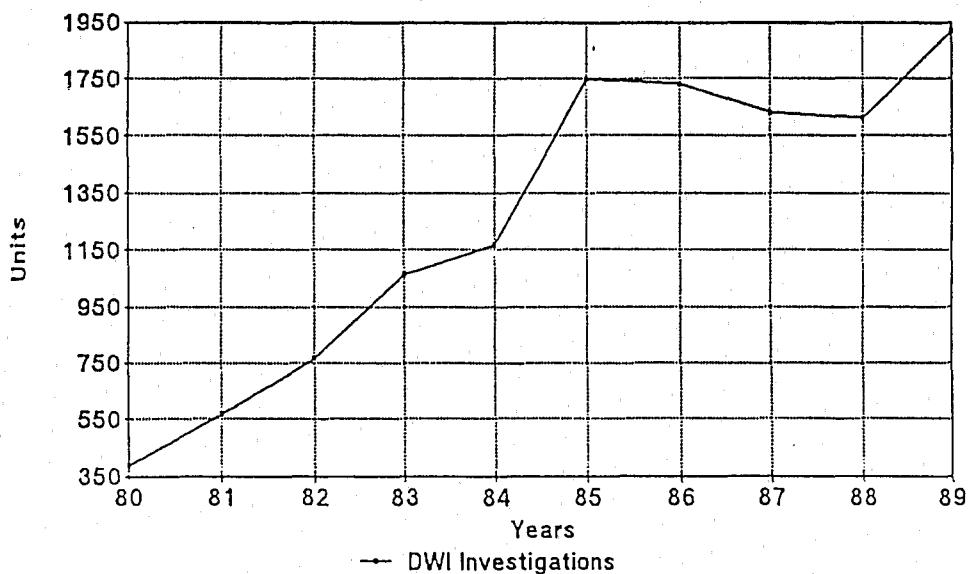
DWI OFFENSES

After three consecutive years of small declines, 1989 witnessed a rise of 19.4% in Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) investigations to reach a record 1921

cases. A total of 1631 DWI offenders were sentenced to probation for a probation rate of 84.9%. Of those sentenced to probation, 271 received a split sentence (jail/probation).

DWI Offenses in Investigation Caseload, 1980 - 1989

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
DWI Offenses	389	568	766	1063	1168	1746	1730	1630	1609	1921



MAJOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

An analysis of all the crime categories in the 1989 investigation caseload

reveals that 39.1% were property-type crimes; 7.9% were crimes against persons; 20.5% were drug offenses; and 21.1% were DWI offenses.

TEN RANKING CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR THE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM FOR 1988 AND 1989

1988				1989			
Rank	Offense	No.	% Total	Rank	Offense	No.	% Total
1.	DWI	1609	20.7	1.	DWI	1921	21.1
2.	Larceny	1499	19.3	2.	Larceny	1626	17.8
3.	Poss.Cont.Sub.	713	9.2	3.	Poss.Cont.Sub.	978	10.7
4.	Sale Cont.Sub.	593	7.6	4.	Sale Cont.Sub.	736	8.1
5.	Assault	458	5.9	5.	Assault	556	6.1
6.	Poss.Stol.Prpty.	289	3.7	6.	Burglary	323	3.5
7.	Burglary	271	3.5	7.	Poss.Stol.Prpty.	322	3.5
8.	Unauth.Use Veh.	263	3.4	8.	Unauth.Use Veh.	307	3.4
9.	Crim.Misch.	261	3.4	9.	Crim. Misch.	275	3.0
10.	Robbery	226	2.6	10.	Robbery	252	2.8

PRETRIAL SERVICES

An essential factor in helping to contain the jail population, probation's pre-trial services are directed toward those not yet convicted or sentenced, but who might have been held after arrest in the Nassau County Correctional Center. Each person released represents jail days saved for the County.

RELEASED ON RECOGNIZANCE (ROR)

Investigations are conducted for the

courts on persons held in detention or at the Nassau County Correctional Center pending trial to determine if they can be safely released to the community without bail or reduced bail.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE PROGRAM (CROC)

This unit provides monitoring and limited supervision of persons who have been released to the community pending trial. It is designed to ensure their return for court appearances.

PRE TRIAL SERVICES

	1988	1989	Inc/Dec No.	Inc/Dec %
ROR Investigations Completed	4371	5029	+658	+15.1
Conditional Release Cases Under Supervision	5766	5831	+ 65	+ 1.1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Probation Mental Health Unit provides consultation and referral services to probation officers concerning probationers' substance abuse, psychiatric and emotional problems. The unit also serves as liaison with substance abuse and psychiatric treatment facilities and participates in discharge planning and after care for those probationers who have been hospitalized.

In 1989, the Mental Health Unit performed a total of 1309 alcohol consultations resulting in 1033 referrals for treatment evaluation; 620 drug consultations; and 83 psychiatric consultations.

This unit also provides clinical issues and questions for psychiatric evaluations performed by the Forensic Services Section of the Nassau County Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities. During the 1989 calendar year, 166 referrals for psychiatric evaluations were prepared by the Mental Health Unit staff and an additional 53 were court ordered.

The Mental Health Unit works closely with the Child Abuse Coordination and Treatment Team of the Nassau County Coalition on Child Abuse and Neglect. Concerns include treatment planning for both interfamilial and non-familial sex offenders.

PROBATION ALCOHOL SCREENING SERVICE

Designed to address the persistent and growing problem of Driving While Intoxicated offenses, the Probation Alcohol Screening Service [PASS] reaches out to the first-time DWI offender at the earliest possible time after arrest. It is a crisis intervention and rehabilitative strategy that offers defendants the opportunity to enter alcohol treatment prior to sentencing with the possibility of a conditional discharge at the time of sentence.

PASS monitors participants' compliance with court mandated treatment conditions and provides counseling and referral services. During 1989, a total of 934 cases were screened, of which 866 were referred for treatment evaluation. At the year's end, 459 cases were being actively monitored and 504 cases had completed treatment.

VICTIMS ASSISTANCE UNIT

Compensation to crime victims is an important consideration in the sentencing process. The Victims Assistance Unit assesses the crime victims' monetary losses and makes recommendations to the court concerning the amount of restitution to be paid by offenders to their victims. After sentencing of the offender, each victim is contacted and notified of any restitution that may have been ordered by the court.

The Victims Assistance Unit conducts between 400 to 600 restitution investigations per month. In 1989, \$1,123,831 in restitution payments were collected by the Probation Department for disbursement to crime victims.

COURT LIAISON UNIT

This unit tracks the department's cases through the various court systems, keeping staff apprised of the status of their cases. The unit acts as a focus for information and communication between the Probation Department and the Nassau County Courts, Long Beach City Court and Glen Cove City Court.

Officers in the Court Liaison Unit screen pre-sentence reports and prepare commitment papers for New York State Division of Correction and the Nassau County Sheriff's Department.

Other officers work directly in the courtrooms conveying probation policy, processing judicial inquiries, and conferencing with judges, law secretaries, defense attorneys and district attorneys.

SUPERVISION PROGRAM

Supervision of sentenced criminal offenders comprises the largest single probation program. Under the direction of a probation officer, individuals sentenced to probation are required to comply with the conditions of probation set forth by the court, and, if indicated, pay restitution to their victims, undergo treatment for addiction or emotional problems, be confined under electronic surveillance, or perform community service.

Probation officers in the drug and alcohol units [DAU] supervise offenders convicted of drug and alcohol offenses. The regular supervision units monitor defendants convicted of all offenses other than drug and alcohol crimes. High-risk offenders are supervised by the intensive supervision units. The compact unit monitors non-resident offenders sentenced to probation in Nassau County and arranges transfer of their supervision to their home

jurisdictions. Offenders sentenced by the court to electronic detention are supervised by the electronic surveillance and detention unit [ESD].

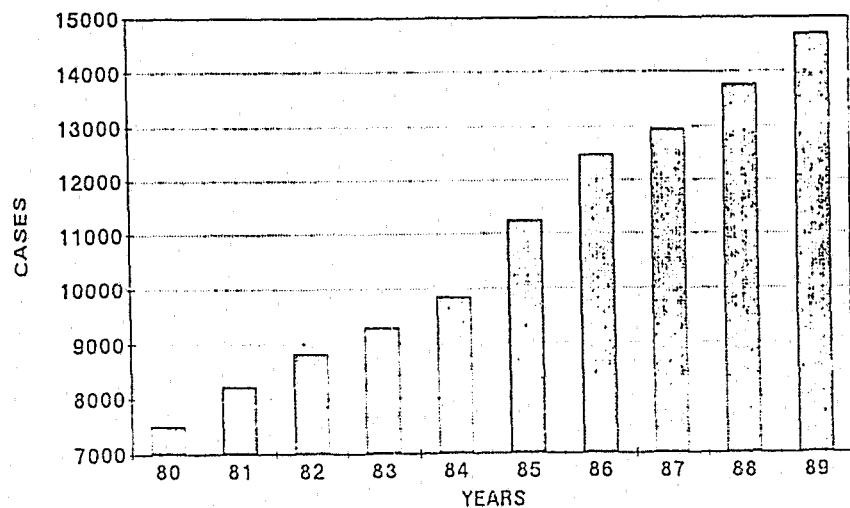
SUPERVISION CASELOADS

In 1989, the total supervision caseload increased by 6.8% over 1988 to reach a record high of 14,696 cases with most of the growth in the areas of drug and alcohol offenses. The 1989 average monthly supervision caseload in the drug and alcohol units rose to a high of 102.7 cases per officer and the average monthly supervision caseload in the regular units produced a record 103.2 cases per officer. The average monthly supervision caseload in the intensive supervision program increased from 28.2 cases in 1988 to 34.4 cases per officer in 1989.

The active supervision caseload has progressed from 7502 cases in 1980 to 14,696 cases in 1989 -- a 96% increase for the decade!

Total Active (Post-Adjudicatory) Supervision Caseload, 1980 - 1989

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Post Adj. cases under Supv	7502	8231	8816	9291	9845	11,243	12,482	12,951	13,763	14,696
Inc/Dec over Prev. Year	+864	+729	+585	+475	+554	+1398	+1239	+469	+812	+933
% Inc/Dec over Prev. Year	+13.0%	+9.7%	+7.1%	+5.4%	+5.9%	+14.2%	+11.0%	+3.8%	+6.3%	+6.8%



SUCCESS RATES FOR SUPERVISION

One measure of the overall effectiveness of the supervision program is the type of discharge (improved or unimproved) received by a probationer. In the regular supervision unit program, the success rate (percentage of probationers discharged as improved) climbed from 57.7% in 1988 to a high of 63.7% in 1989. In the drug and alcohol supervision program, the success rate rose from 71.7% in 1988 to a higher 72.6% in 1989. In both the drug and alcohol and regular supervision units over two-thirds of the caseloads were discharged as improved.

The intensive supervision program [ISP] with a special screening unit is designed for the high-risk offender. The program concentrates resources on this population through a low caseload - high service management approach. Selected on the basis of risk assessment, the offenders in the ISP program are closely monitored.

Because the ISP program deals only with

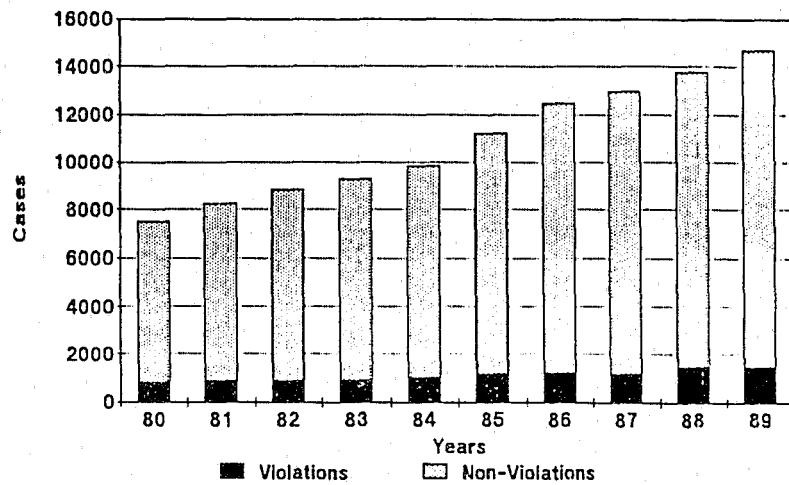
high-risk offenders, and because those who do well are transferred to other programs, the success rate as measured by the percentage of probationers discharged as improved is low as compared to other supervision programs. In 1989, based on 221 discharged probationers, the success rate remained low at 14.5%.

The violations of probation rate is the second measure for assessing supervision program effectiveness. In 1989 the rate of violations filed per 100 cases under supervision declined to 9.4 violations, below the level of 10.1 in 1988. The types of violations of probation filed in 1989 - new conviction, failure to report, failure to attend therapy, failure to pay restitution or absconding -- revealed no major changes over 1988.

In keeping with the higher-risk offender population, and with the higher caseload, the violations rate in 1989 in the intensive supervision program was higher than the previous year, reaching 28.8 violations per 100 cases as compared to 27.9 violations per 100 cases in 1988.

Violations of Probation Filed During 1980 - 1989
Violation Rate per 100 cases under Supervision

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total# cases under Supv.	7502	8231	8816	9291	9845	11,243	12,482	12,951,	13,763	14,696
# Violations	734	814	816	849	948	1094	1136	1096	1389	1382
Violation Rate	9.8	9.9	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	10.1	9.4



PROBLEMATIC PROBATIONERS

Difficult offenders continued to enter the supervision program in record numbers. As in 1988, the monitoring of homeless individuals, undocumented aliens, illiterate defendants, mentally impaired chemical abusers, the mentally ill and HIV positive offenders again challenged supervising probation officers.

Repeat offenders contributed additional issues for the supervision program. High levels of recidivists in the investigation program assured a high level of recidivists in the supervision caseload. Over 56% of such offenders were sentenced to probation in 1989. An offender with a prior record poses a higher risk for failure on probation and often requires increased staff resources.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE & DETENTION (ESD)

This past year, the ESD Unit completed its third year of operation and provided electronically monitored supervision to 122 probation cases.

A sentence by the court that includes electronic monitoring as a condition of probation is imposed most often on offenders who need a more stringent sanction to straight probation, but a less harsh sanction than confinement in jail. Offenders are generally sentenced to electronic detention for an average of 90 days. The balance of their probation is then monitored by either the drug and alcohol or regular supervision units based on their conviction.

The unit's electronic monitoring equipment provides twenty-four hour seven-day-a-week supervision. It consists of a transmitter (attached to the offender's ankle), a field monitor (attached to the offender's telephone), and a central computer in the ESD

office. An offender's curfew schedule is programmed into the computer noting such data as work hours, therapy appointments and reports to probation. Any unauthorized absences from home automatically generate a violation message to the computer.

COMPACT SERVICES

Approximately 30% of the crimes committed in Nassau County are committed by non-resident offenders. Those out-of-county defendants who are sentenced to probation in a Nassau County courtroom are supervised by the Compact Services Unit. They are monitored for compliance with all court-mandated conditions while arrangements are made to transfer their probation supervision to their home jurisdictions.

In 1989 the compact services unit experienced a surge in its total active caseload to 1103 cases, an increase of 31.6% over 1988.

PROBATION REFERRAL PROGRAM

The Probation Referral Program represents a cooperative undertaking between the Nassau County Probation Department and the Nassau County Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction. Designed to address the intensifying drug epidemic, the program makes drug outpatient treatment services available at any one of 29 approved community agencies for probationers involved in drug offenses. Since the program's inception in 1987, a total of 1613 probationers have been referred.

WARRANT SQUAD

The Warrant Squad is responsible for the apprehension of probation violators. The unit processes all arrests of probationers in the office and returns

them to court. The National Crime Information Center, a nationwide registry of outstanding warrants, facilitates the unit's work of locating and apprehending probation absconders anywhere outside of Nassau County.

In 1989, the Warrant Squad executed 1264 warrants. The six officers in the unit made 1044 office arrests and 220 field arrests averaging over 200 arrests each.

The officers in the Warrant Squad receive training in weapons, self-defense, handgun retention, justification of physical force and search and seizure procedures. Because this unit processes offenders who may be intoxicated or psychotic or violent, the officers receive additional training in crisis intervention, hostage negotiations, and mediation techniques.

FAMILY DIVISION

JUVENILE SERVICES

The juvenile services of the Family Division comprise three major areas: Intake, Investigation and Supervision. The most notable change in 1989 was a major increase in the abuse of addictive substances by juveniles. This accounted for additional custodializations by the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the Nassau County Police and was also the precipitating factor for much of the problematic behavior that came to the attention of the department. As in the past, the Family Division workloads continue to reflect problems evident in the general society.

JUVENILE INTAKE

The Nassau County Probation Department's Juvenile Intake Unit offers intensive, short-term services to families with youngsters under the age of sixteen who have been referred to Family Court because of acting-out behavior...in the home, school or community. The behaviors addressed involve either criminal activity (juvenile delinquency) or status offenses (persons in need of supervision who are ungovernable, incorrigible, runaways, etc.)

The Juvenile Intake Unit screens, evaluates and intervenes in all such

referrals utilizing a number of highly creative and effective programs as alternatives to formal court action. Through the use of mediation, community service, restitution, parenting education groups, crisis intervention and referrals for long-term counseling, this unit has been able to offer timely and effective services to parents and children involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

During 1989 there continued to be an increase in the number of youths referred to Juvenile Intake. New juvenile delinquency (J.D.) cases totalled 1163, an increase of 8.9% over 1988. New PINS cases (persons in need of supervision) grew from 624 to 679, an increase of 8.8%.

Although many of the youngsters referred during 1989 exhibited severe pathology and increased substance abuse, the Intake unit was successful in developing alternatives to court action in 69.2% of all PINS cases and 32.8% of all JD cases.

In addition, Juvenile Intake collected \$33,820 in restitution from 94 juveniles as part of the adjustment process, and 63 juveniles completed 1241 hours of community service.

Juvenile Intake 1988 - 1989

Type	Cases Assigned				Petitions Filed			
	1988	1989	Inc/Dec No.	%	1988	1989	Inc/Dec No.	%
JD	1068	1163	+95	+8.9	646	787	+141	+21.8
PINS	624	679	+55	+8.8	171	210	+39	+22.8
Totals	1692	1842	+150	+8.7	817	997	+180	+22.3

JUVENILE INVESTIGATIONS

Following an affirmative finding, the court may order a probation investigation and report to assist in arriving at a disposition.

Investigations assigned in 1989 showed an increase of 19.8%, from 414 in 1988 to 496 in 1989. Many of these cases continue to reflect the serious social problems in our society. Since the more amenable cases are successfully diverted at the intake level the juvenile

assigned for formal investigation tends to be more resistant to behavioral change. Indicative of the severity of problems is the fact that almost one-third of the juveniles referred by the Family Court Judiciary come from families which have been or currently are known to Child Protective Services for incidents of child abuse. In addition, out-of-home placements in the investigation area increased 14%, despite concerted efforts to find viable community-based alternatives.

Juvenile Investigations

<u>Type</u>	1988		1989		Inc/Dec	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
JD	258	62.3	327	66.0	+69	+26.7
PINS	156	37.7	169	34.0	+13	+ 8.3
Totals	414	100.0	496	100.0	+82	+19.8

Probation continues to be the most frequent disposition of juvenile cases. In 1989, probation was the disposition in 57.7% of the JD cases and 60.5% of PINS cases. Because of the availability of intensive supervision, drug testing, and lower caseloads in the supervision units, a disposition of probation is

often recommended despite serious behavioral difficulties. All cases going to disposition are carefully screened to determine the least restrictive option as required by law, consistent with the need for the safety of the community.

Juvenile Dispositions

<u>Type</u>	JD Dispositions				PINS Dispositions			
	1988	1989	Inc/Dec	No.	1988	1989	Inc/Dec	No.
Probation	152	183	+31	+20.4	110	99	-11	-10.0
Placement	54	65	+11	+20.4	29	29	0	0.0
W/D & Dismissed	14	7	- 7	-50.0	14	7	- 7	-50.0
CD & Susp.Judg.	16	26	+10	+62.5	4	5	+ 1	+25.0
ACOD	52	31	-21	-40.4	9	2	- 8	-88.8
Others	5	5	0	0.0	4	5	+ 1	+25.0
Totals	293	317	+24	+ 8.2	170	147	-24	-14.1

For those JD investigations receiving dispositions, petit larceny was the number one ranking offense comprising 18.2% of all JD offenses. As evidence of the increasing drug problem,

possession of a controlled substance moved from fifth to the third highest ranking offense. In 1987 it was not included in the top five.

<u>Highest Ranking JD Offenses</u>							
Rank	<u>Offense</u>	1988		1989		% all JD	
		No.	Offenses	Rank	Offense	No.	Offenses
1.	Crim.Misch.	48	16.4	1.	Petit Lar.	58	18.2
2.	Petit Lar.	39	13.3	2.	Assault	51	16.1
3.	Assault	35	11.9	3	Poss.Cont.Sub.	34	10.7
4.	Burglary	37	12.6	4.	Crim.Misch.	26	8.5
5.	Poss.Ct.Sub.	20	6.8	5.	Burglary	23	7.2

JUVENILE SUPERVISION

Juvenile supervision was carried out in 1989 by two regular supervision units and one juvenile intensive services unit. The regular units supervised caseloads averaging 46 juveniles. The juvenile intensive services unit supervised "at-risk-for-placement" juveniles with caseloads generally half the size of regular units.

Probation Officers supervising juveniles employ a wide array of techniques to encourage positive behavioral change. Extensive use of community resources and regular contact with school officials, parents, other law enforcement agencies, therapists, and others are utilized. Completing a community service requirement is an additional method used to help juveniles gain more law-abiding behavior.

Within the juvenile intensive services

unit, two highly trained senior probation officers monitor the most serious cases in the Family Division. Supervising juveniles residing in targeted, high crime areas, they use team and surveillance techniques, analyze intelligence regarding street activities, and coordinate a vigorous drug testing program for juveniles suspected of substance abuse.

Although there was a decline of 12.5% in 1989 in the number of post-adjudicatory cases which were under supervision, pre-adjudicatory cases (which are primarily ACOD cases) exhibited an increase of 30%. Such dispositions are being used more frequently by the Family Court as a less intrusive dispositional option, but these dispositions present special problems for supervision personnel, since in most cases a formal probation investigation has not been completed.

Post-Adjudicatory Supervision

	1988	1989	Inc/Dec	
			No.	%
JD	493	447	-46	- 9.3
PINS	272	222	-50	-18.4
Total	765	669	-96	-12.5

Pre-Adjudicatory Supervision

	1988	1989	Inc/Dec	
			No.	%
Total During Year	110	143	+33	+30.0

SCHOOL LIAISON UNIT

This specialized unit serves the juvenile who is placed in a residential facility providing a continuum of case management that prepares the juvenile for reentry into the community, the time of greatest risk of recidivism. During the period of placement, the unit works

closely with the residential school, the child, and the child's family. Because of the ongoing cooperation and support provided by the School Liaison Unit, most placements of Nassau County juveniles are with private facilities at considerably lower costs than Division for Youth institutions.

JD & PINS Institutional Statistics

	1988			1989			Inc/Dec
	Inst.	Care	Total	Inst.	Care	Total	
Placed During Year:							
Investigation	83	0	83	94	0	94	+13.2
Supervision	53	0	53	44	0	44	-16.9
Total Cases	366	16	382	385	18	403	+ 5.0
Discharged During Yr.	127	10	137	165	9	150	+10.2
Remaining End of Yr.	239	6	245	220	9	205	-16.7

ADULT FAMILY SERVICES

The Family Division provides Intake, Investigation and Supervision Services on custody and visitation, domestic violence, child abuse/neglect as well as other matters within the jurisdiction of the Family Court Act. The Adult/Family Services Units also provide services to the Supreme Court on custody/visitation and adoption cases.

ADULT INTAKE

Intake provides a walk-in facility that

is open to the public every business day. Each case is briefly screened to ensure that the case is within the jurisdiction of the Family Court. In most situations, the case will then be assigned to an experienced probation officer who will explore the problem and discuss such available options as: preparation of a petition to go before a Family Court Judge for court action; short-term crisis intervention counseling by the intake staff; or referral to an agency that offers services not available from probation.

Intake Unit, 1988 - 1989

	Cases Assigned				Petitions Filed			
	1988	1989	No.	Inc/Dec %	1988	1989	No.	Inc/Dec %
Custody/Visitation	2747	3048	+301	+10.9	2452	2692	+240	+ 9.8
Support	2294	2489	+195	+ 8.5	2131	2282	+153	+ 7.2
Family Offense	5634	5807	+173	+ 3.1	4740	4870	+130	+ 2.7
Paternity	228	254	+ 26	+11.4	197	228	+ 31	+15.7
Other	1012	1174	+162	+16.0	938	1100	+162	+17.8
Total	11,915	12,772	+857	+ 7.2	10,458	11,174	+716	+ 6.8

ADULT INVESTIGATION/SUPERVISION UNIT I (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES)

This unit conducts court ordered investigations on Family Offense cases. It also supervises respondents placed on probation as a result of family violence.

During 1989, there was an increase of 35.4% in family violence cases referred for supervision. Cognizant of the urgency of the domestic violence

problem, probation accepts supervision of family violence cases without a presentence investigation and report. The department's focus continues to emphasize the role of probation in protecting the petitioner/victim, while recognizing that the cycles of family violence dictate therapeutic intervention. The family services unit monitors referrals to a range of appropriate rehabilitation and treatment programs.

Family Services Unit I, 1988 - 1989

<u>Type</u>	Investigations Assigned				Total Supervision Caseload During Year			
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Inc/Dec</u>
Family Offense	136	120	-16	-11.8	127	172	+45	+35.4

ADULT INVESTIGATION/SUPERVISION UNIT II

This unit conducts investigations for Family, Supreme and Surrogate's Courts in matters of custody and visitation, child abuse and neglect, and adoption proceedings.

Adoptions - Adoption investigations referred by both Family and Surrogate's Courts are conducted by the Family Division's Supreme Court Bureau. The backgrounds of the prospective adoptive parents are thoroughly explored as part of such investigations, and the court is advised as to their ability to assume parental responsibilities. There was a significant increase of 69.5% in this

type of referral in 1989.

Child Abuse/Neglect - During the year an increasing number of referrals involved newborn children who tested positive for drugs at the time of birth as a result of the mother's use of drugs during pregnancy. This has become the single largest case category in child abuse/neglect investigations.

Custody/Visitation - In 1989 there was a 16% increase in custody/visitation investigations. Because of new support laws enacted by the New York State legislature, it can be anticipated that 1990 will bring a significant increase in referrals.

Family Services Unit II/Supreme Court, 1988 - 1989

<u>Type</u>	Investigations Assigned				<u>Inc/Dec</u>
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	
Adoption	46	78	+ 32	+69.5	
Neglect/Abuse	514	395	-119	-23.2	
Custody/Visitation	584	680	+ 96	+16.4	
Totals	1144	1153	+ 9	+ 7.9	

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

Mediation Services - Since April of 1989, the Family Division has been providing mediation services for Family Court Custody and Visitation cases. Probation officers, trained as mediators by the American Arbitration Association, have been mediating custody and visitation disputes referred by the adult intake unit and the two family services units. Forty-six referrals were received and in 22 of those cases both parties agreed to participate in mediation.

Results have been encouraging. In 19 (86.3%) of the 22 cases mediated, "parenting agreements" have been created which provide for custody, visitation, and in some cases child support. Expansion of the mediation program planned for 1990 should greatly enhance the ability to serve both the Family and the Supreme Courts.

Referrals for 1989	46
Cases Mediated	22
Agreements Created	19

Voluntary Counseling - The Family Court Judiciary has the discretion of referring cases to the Probation Department for voluntary counseling. Most of these cases involve marital disputes and drug and/or alcohol abuse. Upon referral from the court, Family Services Unit I screens the parties involved and based on the presenting

problem makes a referral to the most appropriate of a variety of community mental health agencies.

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>Inc/Dec No. %</u>
Referrals	270	273	+3 1%

SUPPORT SERVICES

During 1989, the Community Resources Specialist assumed overall responsibility for the Mental Health Unit. In addition to case consultations for mental health and/or substance abuse services, the Community Resources Specialist also acted as liaison between the Family Division and various community resources providing ongoing treatment services.

Specialized treatment services for cases involving family violence (spouse abuse) were coordinated through the Mental Health Unit. The Community Resource Specialist and a probation officer in the Family Services Unit co-led several information groups for victims of spouse abuse during the year.

As in the past, a number of training sessions for Family Division personnel presented by community agencies, parenting groups, and specialized treatment services for sexual offenders were arranged through the Community Resource/Mental Health Unit.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Director of Probation is responsible for the overall administration of the entire department. Under the Director's authority, and in compliance with New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Administrative Division studies, evaluates and reports current needs and trends. The Division develops programs to address these needs and initiates and refines these programs for ultimate inclusion into the line operations. In addition, the Administrative Division directs a number of programs designed to support and augment the effective functions of the line staff.

PERSONNEL

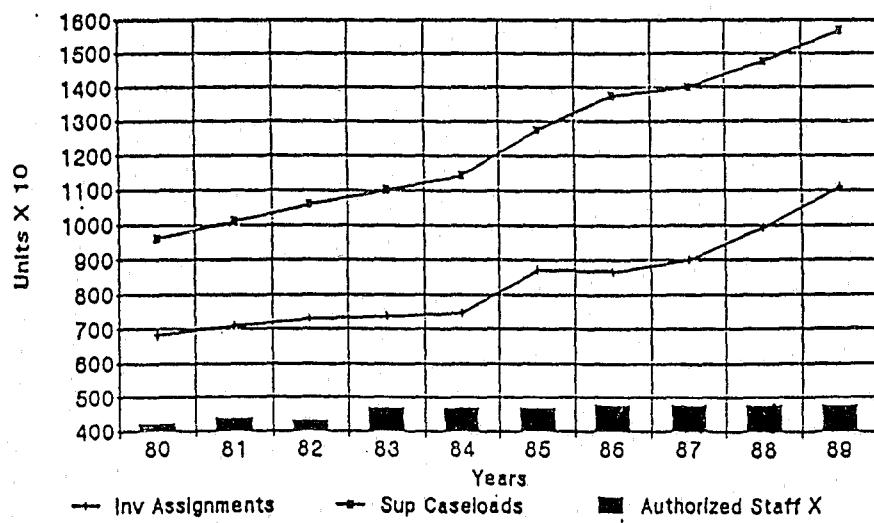
The Personnel Office administers a comprehensive program for all employees, coordinating with County agencies and the State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

In 1989 the total number of full-time staff budgeted for the Probation Department was 479, the same as for 1986, 1987 and 1988. As of December 31, 1989 there were 452 employees on payroll, 27 below the authorized level.

Over the last decade there has been a growing gap between staffing levels and workload. Investigation workloads increased dramatically by 62.3% and total supervision workloads showed an equally dramatic increase of 62.9% over the decade. Staffing levels, as represented by the total number of personnel authorized at the beginning of each year increased by only 14.8% during the decade. Almost all of this increase came before 1984, prior to the period in which the workload had its most significant growth.

Department Workloads for 1980 - 1989 (Criminal & Family Divisions)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Invest. Assignments	6835	7110	7309	7373	7479	8709	8553	9012	9955	11,095
Total Active Supv.Caseload	9630	10,127	10,602	11,009	11,423	12,735	13,758	14,017	14,780	15,691
No. Personnel Authorized	420	438	430	470	470	470	479	479	479	479



BUDGET & FINANCE

The total Probation Department budget for 1989 was \$24,851,366. Revenues amounted to \$9,540,343 and were derived mainly from reimbursement of 46.5% by the New York State Division of Probation and from the Stop-DWI program, and the Intensive Supervision Project. In addition, the Probation Department received grants for youth employment services from the New York State Division for Youth and the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services totalling \$78,000 for the year.

RESEARCH & STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Research and Staff Development provides the Administrative, Family and Criminal Divisions with a wide variety of services including: program development; statistical compilations; staff training through human behavioral seminars and firearms/peace officer training; an audio-visual studio with special filming and taping projects; coordination of the Department's speaker's bureau; and college and university liaison with supervision of internship placements.

Research reports continue to focus on all facets of the Department's activities with analyses of offender profiles; general demographics; and trends and developments in probation and criminal justice. In 1989, a major research project was completed, "Probation and Recidivism: A Study of Probation Adjustment and its Relationship to Post-Probation Outcome for Adult Criminal Offenders."

This past year, in cooperation with the Research Institute on Alcoholism of the State University System in Buffalo, New York, the Research & Staff Development unit conducted a major survey of first-time and multiple DWI offenders on probation. A report entitled, "The Problem Drinker-Driver Project" was issued and marked the completion of the first phase of this study.

Training activities resulted in professional personnel achieving 100% compliance with a mandated 21 hour-per-year training requirement. In 1989, over 11,000 hours of training were completed by 348 probation personnel. Content covered a broad spectrum of subjects such as interviewing skills, domestic violence, counseling techniques, the adolescent sex offender, firearms training, use of Mace, and use of deadly physical force.

The audio-visual section with its on-site videotaping capability provided many excellent training programs to staff. A special project, initiated in 1989 and which will continue in 1990, was on-site videotaping at the major residential institutions for juveniles in New York State. These videotapes are being used at Family Court by both court and probation personnel to help youngsters and their families become familiar with residential placement alternatives. The productions of the audio-visual section have been shared with many agencies in the Criminal Justice System and are in high demand.

EMPLOYMENT & VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE UNIT

Securing and maintaining employment or vocational training is a condition of probation for most adult offenders and an important factor in effecting law-abiding behavior. The Employment and Vocational Guidance Unit serves both the Criminal and Family Divisions with programs to assist probationers in gaining meaningful employment.

An extensive job bank is maintained by the unit for unemployed and underemployed probationers.

The unit administers special subsidized and unsubsidized employment programs for youthful probationers 14 to 21 years of age. After placement, the unit maintains contact with the probationer and employer to maximize success.

A community service program for juveniles 11 to 16 years of age was established within the unit. The program offers an alternative sanction for Family Court.

During 1989, over 1500 probationers from both the Criminal and Family Divisions received close to 4000 services ranging from job placement to referrals to a variety of vocational, literacy, high school equivalency, job readiness and testing programs. Additionally, 218 probationers, 14 to 21 years of age, participated in 24 two-day job readiness workshops. Of the 218, 65 participants were placed at subsidized job sites and 95 were placed in unsubsidized employment.

The Community Service Juvenile Program enabled 147 juveniles to complete 4085 hours of community service at not-for-profit and tax supported agencies throughout Nassau County.

HEMPSTEAD COMMUNITY SERVICES

An outreach program serving the Village of Hempstead and surrounding areas, Hempstead Community Services provides crisis intervention, information and referral services. The center is staffed by professional and para-professional staff. As a walk-in service, it is open weekdays with evening hours for regular probation reports.

The unit handles a variety of problems presented by its walk-in clientele. These include employment difficulties, marital problems, need for financial assistance, acting-out youngsters, school problems and substance abuse.

The Family Division frequently refers Persons in Need of Supervision cases that do not warrant formal court action to the unit for further counseling.

During 1989, over 900 people were assisted by the unit.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES SPECIALIST

During 1989, the Community Resources Specialist arranged for a number of agencies to present their programs to Criminal Division probation officers. These included drug and alcohol inpatient and outpatient facilities; a dispute resolution program; and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Liaison with both County and community based agencies continued to provide Criminal Division personnel with enhanced knowledge of community resources.

On a number of occasions, the Community Resources Specialist and the Mental Health Unit worked closely together in investigating new referral sources and, where necessary, in trouble-shooting existing referral sources.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARIES 1988-1989
INVESTIGATIONS AND SUPERVISION
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

		1988	1989	Inc/Dec 1989 over 1988	
I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES					
A. Criminal Division	No.	No.	No.	%	
1. County Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,393	2,946	+ 553	+ 23.1	
Release on Recognizance	381	294	- 87	- 22.8	
Violations of Probation	351	399	+ 48	+ 13.7	
Transfers - Other Courts	330	307	- 23	- 6.9	
2. Youth Part - County Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	309	326	+ 17	+ 5.5	
Violations of Probation	123	132	+ 9	+ 7.3	
Transfers - Other Courts	42	37	- 5	- 11.9	
3. District Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	4,384	5,065	+ 681	+ 15.5	
Release on Recognizance	3,990	4,735	+ 745	+ 18.7	
Violations of Probation	602	594	- 8	- 1.3	
Transfers - Other Courts	328	313	- 15	- 4.6	
4. Youth Part - District Court					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	672	774	+ 102	+ 15.2	
Violations of Probation	99	97	- 2	- 2.0	
Transfers - Other Courts	27	30	+ 3	+ 11.1	
Total Investigations	7,758	9,111	+1,353	+ 17.4	
Total Supplemental Investigations	6,273	6,938	+ 665	+ 10.6	
Grand Total	<u>14,031</u>	<u>16,049</u>	<u>+2,018</u>	<u>+ 14.4</u>	
B. Family Division					
1. Juvenile Investigations					
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	76	93	+ 17	+ 22.4	
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	460	464	+ 4	+ 0.9	
Supplemental Investigations	216	265	+ 49	+ 22.7	
Violations of Probation	190	141	- 49	- 25.8	
Transfers - Other Courts	12	9	- 3	- 25.0	
2. Family Investigations					
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	1,172	1,179	+ 7	+ 0.6	
Supplemental Investigations	51	63	+ 12	+ 19.0	
3. Intake Unit Cases	13,607	14,614	+1,007	+ 7.4	
Total Investigations	1,708	1,736	+ 28	+ 1.6	
Total Supplemental Investigations	<u>14,076</u>	<u>15,092</u>	<u>+1,016</u>	<u>+ 7.2</u>	
Grand Total	<u>15,784</u>	<u>16,828</u>	<u>+1,044</u>	<u>+ 6.6</u>	
II. SUPERVISION					
A. Criminal Division					
Conditional Release		5,766	5,831	+ 65	+ 1.1
Post-adjudicatory Supervision					
1. County Court	4,183	4,503	+ 320	+ 7.6	
2. Youth Part - County Court	987	984	- 3	- 0.3	
3. District Court	7,397	7,982	+ 585	+ 7.9	
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,196	1,227	+ 31	+ 2.6	
Total	<u>13,763</u>	<u>14,696</u>	<u>+ 933</u>	<u>+ 6.8</u>	
Total Criminal Division	19,529	20,527	+ 998	+ 5.1	
B. Family Division					
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	110	143	+ 33	+ 30.0	
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	907	852	- 55	- 6.1	
3. After-Care Unit	382	403	+ 21	+ 5.5	
Total Family Division	<u>1,399</u>	<u>1,398</u>	<u>- 1</u>	<u>- 0.1</u>	
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY TOTALS					
Total Investigations	9,466	10,847	+1,381	+ 14.6	
Total Supplemental Investigations*	<u>20,349</u>	<u>22,030</u>	<u>+1,681</u>	<u>+ 8.3</u>	
Grand Total	<u>29,815</u>	<u>32,877</u>	<u>+3,062</u>	<u>+ 10.3</u>	
*Total Supervision Caseload	20,928	21,925	+ 997	+ 4.8	

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES - 1989
NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

I. INVESTIGATIONS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

A. Criminal Division	Male	Female	Total
1. County Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	2,605	341	2,946
Release on Recognizance	246	48	294
Violations of Probation	351	48	399
Transfers - Other Courts	591	96	687
2. Youth Part - County Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	301	25	326
Violations of Probation	125	7	132
Transfers - Other Courts	36	1	37
3. District Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	4,207	858	5,065
Release on Recognizance	4,067	668	4,735
Violations of Probation	495	99	594
Transfers - Other Courts	276	37	313
4. Youth Part - District Court			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	665	109	774
Violations of Probation	87	10	97
Transfers - Other Courts	25	5	30
B. Family Division - Family Court			
1. Juvenile Investigations			
Pre-adjudicatory Investigations	74	19	93
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	355	109	464
Supplemental Investigations	176	89	265
Violations of Probation	90	51	141
Transfers - Other Courts	9	0	9
2. Family Investigations			
Post-adjudicatory Investigations	511	668	1,179
Supplemental Investigations	37	26	63
3. Intake Unit Cases			14,614
Total Investigations			10,847
Total Supplemental Investigations*			22,030
Grand Total			32,877

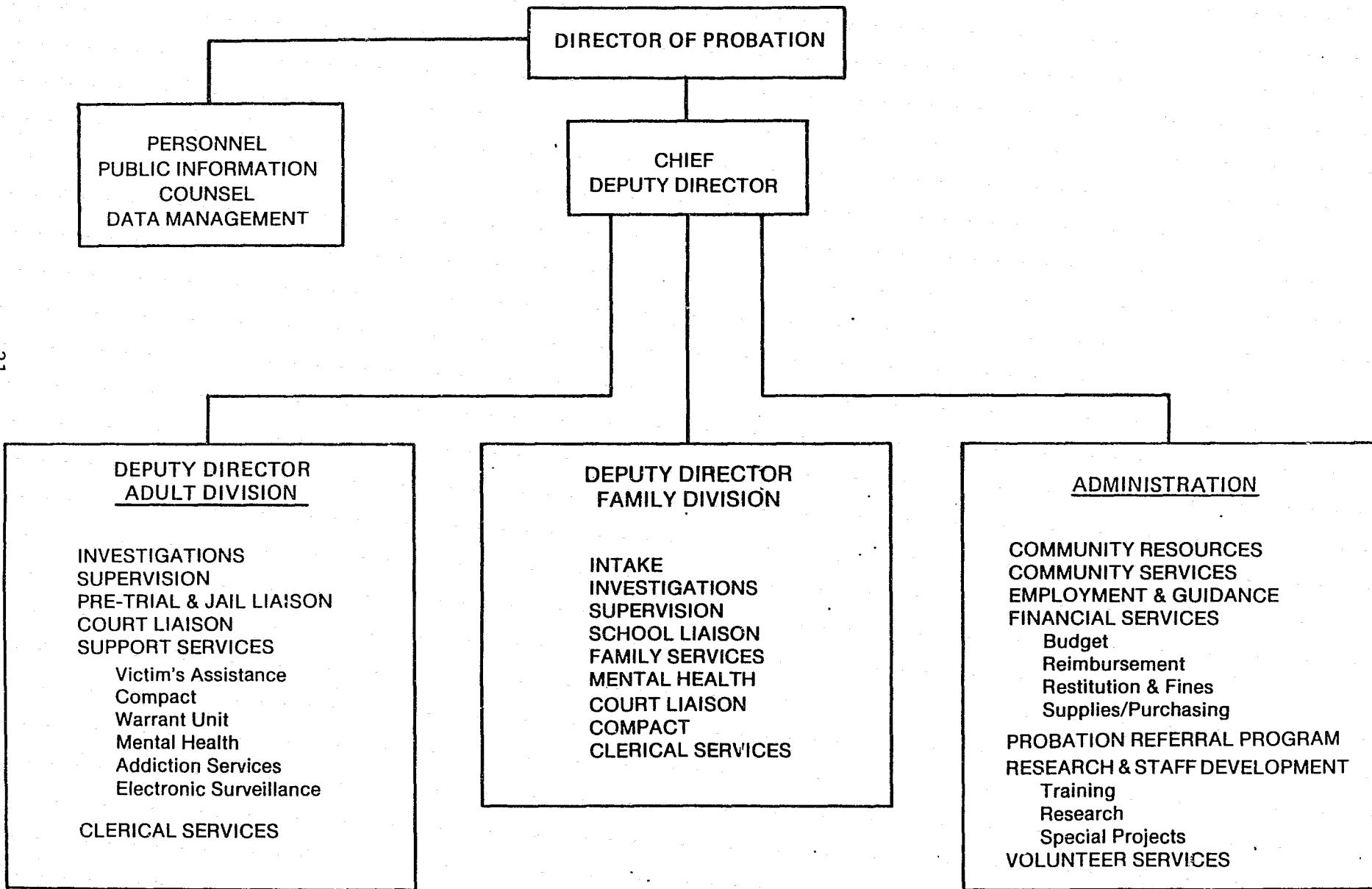
II. SUPERVISION CASES

A. Criminal Division	Male	Female	Total
Conditional Release	4,547	1,284	5,831
Post-adjudicatory Supervision			
1. County Court	3,848	655	4,503
2. Youth Part - County Court	901	83	984
3. District Court	6,738	1,244	7,982
4. Youth Part - District Court	1,047	180	1,227
Total	12,534	2,162	14,696
Total Supervision Cases - Criminal Div.	17,081	3,446	20,527
B. Family Division			
1. Pre-adjudicatory Supervision	110	33	143
2. Post-adjudicatory Supervision	651	201	852
3. After-Care Unit	284	119	403
Total Supervision Cases - Family Div.	1,045	353	1,398
Grand Total	18,126	3,799	21,925

*Also includes Release on Recognizance, Violations, Transfers and Intake Unit Cases.

NASSAU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





**NASSAU COUNTY.
THOMAS S. GULOTTA
County Executive
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

Joseph N. Mondello, Town of Hempstead

Presiding Supervisor

Gregory P. Peterson, Town of Hempstead Supervisor

Angelo A. Delligatti, Town of Oyster Bay Supervisor

Benjamin L. Zwirn, Town of North Hempstead Supervisor

Donald P. DeRiggi, City of Glen Cove Supervisor

Bruce Nyman, City of Long Beach Supervisor