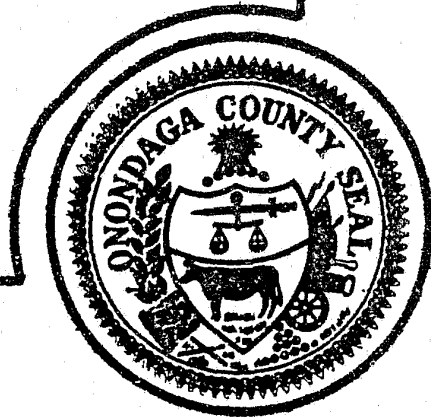


PROBATION  
DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

ONONDAGA  
COUNTY



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1977 ANNUAL REPORT  
ONONDAGA COUNTY  
PROBATION DEPARTMENT

SUBMITTED TO:

JOHN H. MULROY, COUNTY EXECUTIVE  
HARRIET O. JACHLES, CLERK, COUNTY LEGISLATURE  
FEBRUARY 1, 1978

NCJRS

MAR 17 1978

ACQUISITIONS

COUNTY COURT JUDGES

HON. WILLIAM J. BURKE

HON. ORMAND N. GALE

HON. PATRICK J. CUNNINGHAM

FAMILY COURT JUDGES

HON. RAYMOND J. BARTH

HON. PETER P. KOLAKOWSKI

HON. EDWARD J. MC LAUGHLIN

HON. MORRIS SCHNEIDER

CITY COURT JUDGES

HON. JAMES ANDERSON

HON. MORRIS GARBER

HON. JAMES J. FAHEY

HON. ROCCO REGITANO

HON. JOSEPH F. FALCO

HON. J. RICHARD SARDINO

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Introduction.....</u>	<u>4</u>
 <u>Administration Division</u>	
Personnel.....	5-8
Hillbrook Detention Home.....	9-11
Table of Organization.....	12
Probation Department Budget.....	13
Financial Report.....	14
Hillbrook Detention Home Budget.....	15-16
Staff Development and Training.....	17-18
Hillbrook Detention Home.....	19-21
Non-Secure Detention .....	21
Social Work Program.....	21-22
School Program.....	22-23
Medical Program.....	23-24
Recreation, Arts and Crafts.....	24-26
Statistical Report of Detention Unit.....	27
Out of County Detention Service Statistics.....	28
Support Enforcement Unit.....	29-30
Enforcement Unit Statistics.....	31
Support Bureau Financial Report - 1977.....	32
Support Bureau - Comparison - 1976 & 1977.....	33
Disbursements to Social Services.....	33
Probation Outreach Project.....	34-41
Intake/Diversion.....	35
Juvenile Supervision.....	37
Summary.....	38
Adult Supervision.....	39
Summary.....	41

FAMILY DIVISION

Services to Family Court.....	42
Report of Intake Unit.....	42
Sources of Complaints Received by Intake Unit.....	43
Legal Category of Complaints Regarding Juveniles.....	44
Legal Category of Complaints for Adults.....	45
Complaints Processed at Intake During 1977.....	45
Petitions Prepared by Intake Unit for Family Court - 1977.....	46
Movement of Intake Counseling Cases - 1977.....	47
Delinquency Petitions Filed During - 1977.....	48
P.I.N.S. Petitions Filed During - 1977.....	48
Family Court Dispositions on Juvenile Delinquent Petitions....	49
Family Court Dispositions on P.I.N.S. Petitions.....	49
Institutional Liaison and Aftercare.....	50-51
Investigation and Supervision Unit.....	52
Investigation.....	52
Supervision.....	52
Investigations Requested - 1977.....	53
Supervision Case Load - Pre-Adjudicatory.....	53
Supervision Case Load - Post-Adjudicatory.....	53
Interviews and Services.....	54
Violation of Orders of Disposition Filed During 1977.....	55
Dispositions of Violations Filed During 1977.....	55
Juvenile Placements Made During 1977.....	56
Casework Services to Detention.....	57
Family Court Liaison.....	57-58
Volunteers in Probation 1977.....	59-60
Family Crisis Intervention Unit.....	61-62

ADULT DIVISION

Adult Division - Services to the Criminal Courts.....	63-64
Investigation Statistics - 1977.....	65
Youthful Offender Adjudications for 1977.....	65
Dispositions on Investigation Reports - 1977.....	66
Sentences vs. Recommendations.....	67
Crimes of Conviction for Offenders Sentenced to Probation-1977.....	68-69

ADULT DIVISION (Continued)

Certificate of Relief from Disabilities.....	70
Summary of Case Movement.....	71
Operations Involved in Case Movement - 1977.....	71
Probationers' Sex and Age - End of 1977.....	71
Probationers' Employment Status - End of 1977.....	72
Crime Category and Court of Jurisdiction of Probationers Received from Local Jurisdiction During 1977.....	72
Length of Probation Supervision Closings - 1977.....	72
Probation Closings - 1977.....	72
Violations of Probation 1977.....	73
New Arrests Other Than for Violations of Probation - 1977..	73
Inter/Intra State Transfer Cases for 1977.....	74
Onondaga County Pre-Trial Release and Assessment and Supervised Release Project.....	75-79
The Drug Abuse Offender.....	80-81
Emergency Driving While Intoxicated Program.....	82
Town Justice Liaison.....	83
Law Enforcement Liaison.....	83
Community Agencies Project.....	84
Project Intervention II.....	85
Adult Unit Staff Development and Training.....	86-88
<u>Plans and Programs for 1978.....</u>	<u>89-91</u>

SECTION I  
INTRODUCTION

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

As I end 28 years of association with the Onondaga County Probation Department, I feel proud at having been part of a service which has taken such a humane approach to the treatment of offenders.

The history of the Probation Department has always been one of an agency in flux, responding to changes in the law and to community pressures regarding the treatment of offenders. When I became a Probation Officer in 1950, Adult Probation was an arm of County Court with a staff of 4, and Children's Court had a staff of 8; in 1961 the two divisions were consolidated into one Probation Department. The well documented increase in the crime rate is reflected in the size of our caseloads more than in the growth of our staff. In 1964, when I assumed Directorship, our Adult and Juvenile requests for investigations totaled 830; in 1976 the combined total was 2292! In 1964, the number of probationers under supervision was 555; in 1977 it was 1201. Contrast the fact that supervision caseloads have more than doubled and requests for investigations have almost tripled, with the fact that in 1964 we had 34 Probation Officers and in 1977 we had 46, an increase of only 12 additional personnel to handle a caseload that has grown so large.

A comparison of statewide recidivism rates between Probation and all other alternatives, especially incarceration, shows that Probation in New York State had a recidivism rate of 21.3% (in Onondaga County the recidivism rate was 6%) the lowest of all the alternatives. A cost comparison shows that we spend \$12,000 a year to incarcerate an Adult, \$20,000 a year to incarcerate a Juvenile and \$1,000 a year to maintain a client on Probation, making Probation the most cost effective method in those cases where it can be considered as a viable alternative.

In closing, I would like to let those whom I have known and worked with over the years know how I have appreciated and respected their dedication to a most difficult profession. I shall follow the progress of the Probation Department with interest and my best wishes go to all of you.

COMMISSIONER OF PROBATION

*Norman V. McIntyre*



SECTION II

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

1977 PROBATION DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

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

NORMAN V. MC INTYRE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

EDMUND J. GENDZIELEWSKI

ADMIN. ASST.

MARILYN L. PINSKY

RESEARCH TECHNICIAN

KRISTEN GURNEY 8

ADULT DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

CAROL F. SMITH

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

ALPHONSE R. GIACCHI \*\*\*  
JOHN F. GRIFFIN  
T. RICHARD KANE  
EDWARD T. MONTAGUE

FAMILY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

MYLA E. GREENE

PROBATION SUPERVISORS

EDWARD F. COYLE  
ROBERT C. KOSTY  
JAMES F. STEELE  
JOHN J. YOUNG

PROBATION OFFICERS - SPECIAL SERVICES

JOSEPH CAPUTO  
WILLIAM M. WAIT

MEREDITH MILLER  
BRYAN ENNIS

PROBATION OFFICERS

DONALD ANGUISH  
MARY ARMSTRONG  
FRED BAUR, JR.  
THOMAS BURKE 5  
PATSY CAMPOLIETA  
MARCIA CARLTON  
JOAN CARTER  
MARK CONAN \*\*  
JAMES CRAVER  
EUGENE R. CZAPLICKI \*\*\* 7  
MARILYN DALEY  
SUSAN GOLDBERG \*\*  
MARYLOU GOUDY  
PAUL A. HENRY  
WOLFGANG HOENE

PROBATION OFFICERS

GERALDINE BELLOTTI \*\*  
ROBERT BUCK  
MARY ANN CARDEN \*\*\*  
LINDA CONKLIN  
TODD DUNCAN  
RONALD EZICK  
SAM GRILLO  
CLIFFORD HUGHES \*\* 6  
ALAN KOLDIN  
KATHRYN LEINTHALL 6  
COLLEEN LOCHNER  
PAUL MELLO  
RUTH MILLER  
JAMES MULLALEY  
JOSEPH O'HARA

ADULT DIVISION (CONTINUED)

RICHARD JOHN  
JOHN LEONE \*\* 5  
JOSEPH LEWIS 5  
RICHARD MACCHIONE  
BERNARD MAROSEK  
VICTORIA MATISZ  
DALE MATTESON  
MARY MUELLER  
ROBERT MURPHY \*\*\* 4  
ROBERT OBRIST  
RICHARD OLANOFF  
LAWRENCE PLACITO  
CLARENCE POTVIN, JR.  
SUSAN QUANT  
PATRICK REGAN 4

PROBATION OFFICER TRAINEE

DENNIS BROWN 8  
BARBARA DENNIN 8  
DANA GRILLO 8

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE II

JAMES BASS \*\*\* 7  
MICHAEL MORAN

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE I

ERNEST GOZZI, JR. 7  
MICHAEL KERWIN 7  
JULIUS LAWRENCE 7  
CHRISTINE MATYJASIK  
ROBERT MC CARTHY 7

SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

SUPPORT UNIT SUPERVISOR

JOHN J. ROONEY

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE I

SUSAN CRAVER  
ROBERT COLOZZI  
CHARLES DA VIA  
WESLEY GRIDLEY  
MARK HOUSER

FAMILY DIVISION (CONTINUED)

MARK PFEFFER  
JOHN RUSKOWSKI  
JEAN STANLEY  
JAMES TAROLLI  
JANET WRIGHT \*\*\* 6  
MELANIE YOUNG 6  
THOMAS WILGUS \*\*

SUPPORT BUREAU

ACCOUNT CLERK III

GENEVIEVE WILLBRAND

ACCOUNT CLERK II

RUTH POPKOWSKI

SUPPORT BUREAU (CONTINUED)

CASHIERS

PAULINE E. CHAMPAGNE  
BESSIE O. EPPINGER  
MABEL V. NASS  
MARIAN W. MARTIN

BOOKKEEPING UNIT

ACCOUNT CLERK III

GIZELLA SCHMIDT

ACCOUNT CLERK II

HELEN TATUSKO

ACCOUNT CLERK I

MARIAN BARRETT  
SHIRLEY GRANDSHAW

PERSONNEL UNIT

PERSONNEL AIDE

DOROTHY E. CHUNKO

CLERICAL STAFF

SUPERVISING STENOGRAPHER

RUTH M. DRUMM

STENOGRAPHER II

SHIRLEY C. LITZ  
JEAN M. STRACK \*\*\*

TYPIST II

JOYCE GASIOROWSKI

CLERICAL STAFF (CONTINUED)

STENOGRAPHER I, WORD PROCESSING MACHINE OPERATOR I AND TYPIST I

JANICE ARLUKIEWICZ \*\*  
SHIRLEY BARNELL  
MADDALENA CALTABIANO  
FLORENCE CARLONE  
SHELLEY CASLER  
CONSTANCE CUTLER  
JANE FORTIER  
EVELYN GALSTER  
VIRGINIA GALUSHA  
SHARON HAMMER  
BARBARA HAYES 4

B. JEAN LINCOLN  
MARY ANN MACKEY  
JUDITH MUSCHEL  
SHARON SELLERS  
CATHERINE SHORE  
GERTRUDE SINGER  
ANNA M. SPICER  
BERYL STIBBS  
GEORGANNA THURNER  
MARY WILLIAMS 3

PROBATION OUTREACH

UNDER GRANT UNTIL 12/31/77

PRINCIPAL PROBATION OFFICER

STEPHEN J. DAVIS

PROBATION SUPERVISOR

MARY MC GRAW

PROBATION OFFICER (SPECIAL SERVICES)

BRYAN ENNIS

PROBATION OFFICERS

CHERYL DIXON  
VELMA HEARD 2  
OZER O'FARROW \*\*

PROBATION OFFICER AIDE I

FUMIYO ARCHER  
DENNIS ASHBY  
LA FAYETTE BRELAND  
RICHARD BROOKS  
DIANE CARROLL \*\*  
VALERIE JEFFRIES \*\*  
TERRY NEAL  
MELVIN PAGE \*\*  
ERNESTINE PATTERSON  
HENRY THORNTON

ACCOUNT CLERK II

ROSE ZIMMERMAN \*\*

STENOGRAPHER I AND TYPIST I

SHIRLEY BLAIS  
GLORIA SANDERS

\* - RETIRED  
\*\* - RESIGNED  
\*\*\* - PROMOTED

1 - JOB ABOLISHED  
2 - TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT  
TERMINATED  
3 - ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY  
4 - WITH EDDCP PROGRAM  
5 - WITH EDWIAP PROGRAM  
6 - WITH FCIU PROGRAM  
7 - WITH PRE-TRIAL RELEASE  
PROGRAM  
8 - OCETA POSITION

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME STAFF

SUPERINTENDENT OF DETENTION HOMES

JOHN C. HARMON

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DETENTION HOMES

JAMES D. PROCOPIO

DETENTION HOME COUNSELOR II

MARY ANNE CARDEN \*\*\*  
JEAN E. CASS \*\*  
DENNIS J. DE STEFANO  
TIMOTHY M. MAHAR \*\*\*  
MARILYN E. POST  
MICHAEL R. SANDORE \*\*\*

DETENTION HOME COUNSELOR I

GERALDINE BOYD  
TIMOTHY DERMADY  
GEORGINA HEGNEY  
ROLF JOHANSEN  
ALLENE KAHN  
BETTY KERR  
BENJAMIN LEWIS

RICHARD PALUMBO  
KATHLEEN RADWAY  
ROBERT SCHLACHTER  
DOROTHEA SIEPIOLA  
ANN SIMCUSKI  
MICHAEL SULLIVAN  
ROBERT THOMAS

INSTITUTIONAL RECREATION SUPERVISOR

MICHAEL A. PRESTON

INSTITUTIONAL RECREATION AIDE

CATHERINE BARRY \*\*  
CHRISALYN RIGLING

HEAD TEACHER

DOREEN VIGGIANO

TEACHER

EDWARD M. SIEPIOLA \*\*  
KENT LINDSTROM \*\*  
KRISTINE WILGUS

CHAPLINS

RABBI MILTON H. ELEFANT  
REV. JOSEPH C. HOWARD \*\*  
REV. THOMAS H. HEDGES  
SISTER MARY STEVES

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME STAFF (CONTINUED)

TYPIST II

EULA WILKERSON

CLERK I

DEBORAH A. DEMPERIO

- \* - RETIRED
- \*\* - RESIGNED
- \*\*\* - PROMOTED

EDDCP

EMERGENCY DANGEROUS DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM - A 100% STATE REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM IN EFFECT IN ONONDAGA COUNTY SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1974. PROBATION IS ONE OF THE COMPONENTS, THE OTHERS BEING THE SUPREME COURT AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. ADMINISTRATION IS UNDER THE COORDINATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

EDWIAP

EMERGENCY DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ACTION PROGRAM - UNDER COORDINATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

FCIU

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT - A TOTALLY FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAM THROUGH L.E.A.A. DISPERSED TO THE COUNTY OF ONONDAGA BY D.C.J.S.

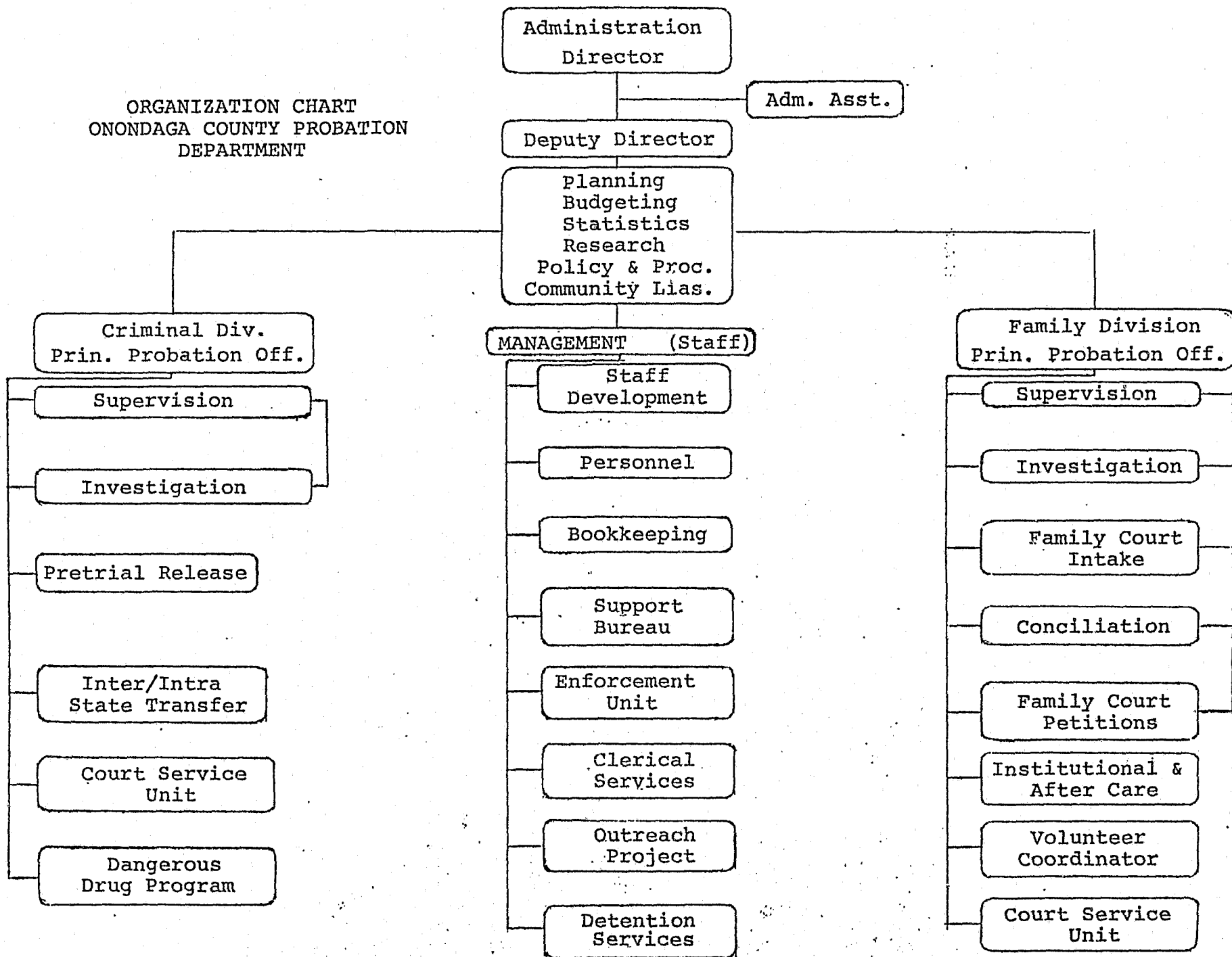
PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

THE ONONDAGA COUNTY PRE-TRIAL ASSESSMENT AND SUPERVISED RELEASE PROJECT IS FUNDED JOINTLY BY THE L.E.A.A. (THROUGH NEW YORK STATE D.C.J.S.) AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT BUDGET.





ORGANIZATION CHART  
ONONDAGA COUNTY PROBATION  
DEPARTMENT



PROBATION DEPARTMENT BUDGET - 1977

<u>CODE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>1976 ADOPTED BUDGET</u>	<u>1977 ADOPTED BUDGET</u>
101	Regular Employees Salaries and Wages	\$1,289,182	\$1,254,031
103	Seasonal and Temporary Employees Wages	<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
PERSONAL SERVICES - TOTAL		\$1,294,182	\$1,257,031
203	Furniture, Furnishings and Office Machines	\$ 7,567	\$ 1,443
205	Automotive Equipment		
210	All Other Equipment		
EQUIPMENT - TOTAL		\$ 7,567	\$ 1,443
303	Books, Office Supplies, and Materials	\$ 19,933	\$ 18,800
312	Automotive Supplies and Materials	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS - TOTAL		\$ 20,433	\$ 19,300
401	Travel	\$ 24,925	\$ 22,215
403	Maintenance and Repairs	4,700	4,700
405	Utilities	26,000	35,000
407	Rents	17,310	10,375
408	Fees for services, Non-Employees	1,000	1,500
408.30	Data Processing Expense	30,000	45,000
408.35	Records Disposition and Microfilming	<u>15,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>
CONTRACTUAL AND OTHER EXPENSES - TOTAL		\$ 118,935	\$ 126,290
606	Juvenile Delinquent Care	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL		\$ 161,935	\$ 153,033
TOTAL DEPARTMENT BUDGET		\$1,456,117	\$1,410,064

FINANCIAL REPORT - PROBATION DEPARTMENT - 1977

(Exclusive of Support Bureau)

BANK BALANCE:

January 1, 1977 \$ 800.56

RECEIPTS:

January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977

Restitution Account - Adult.....	\$23,672.00
Restitution Account - Juvenile.....	2,750.24
	<u>\$26,422.24</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977

Restitution Account - Adult.....	\$23,913.14
Restitution Account - Juvenile.....	2,742.04
	<u>\$26,655.18</u>

Receipts 1977.....	\$26,422.24	
Disbursements 1977.....	26,655.18	
Amount disbursed over Receipts in 1977	<u>\$ 232.94</u>	-232.94

BANK BALANCE:

January 1, 1978..... \$ 567.62

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME BUDGET - 1977

<u>CODE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ADOPTED 1976 BUDGET</u>	<u>ADOPTED 1977 BUDGET</u>
101	Regular Employees Salaries and Wages	\$ 277,003	\$ 262,847
102	Overtime Wages	5,000	5,000
103	Seasonal and Temporary Wages	<u>52,128</u>	<u>53,818</u>
PERSONAL SERVICES - TOTAL		\$ 334,131	\$ 321,665
628	State Employees Retirement	\$ 36,530	\$ 49,909
633	Payments to State For Social Security	17,507	15,377
636	Hospital, Medical and Surgical Insurance	<u>13,050</u>	<u>10,925</u>
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS - TOTAL		\$ 67,177	\$ 76,211
203	Furniture, Furnishings and Office Machines	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,120
210	All Other Equipment	<u>2,000</u>	
EQUIPMENT - TOTAL		\$ 4,000	\$ 1,120
303	Books, Office Supplies and Materials	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
304	Food, Household and Medical	20,500	9,000
311	Construction Supplies and Materials	3,000	2,000
312	Automotive Supplies and Materials	500	250
320	All Other Supplies and Materials	<u>5,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS - TOTAL		\$ 31,000	\$ 16,250

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME BUDGET (CONTINUED)

<u>CODE</u>	<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>ADOPTED 1976 BUDGET</u>	<u>ADOPTED 1977 BUDGET</u>
401	Travel	\$ 400	\$ 400
403	Maintenance and Repairs	7,000	62,500
404	Utilities	35,000	38,000
408	Fee For Services - Non-Employees	104,753	123,300
410	All Other Expenses	<u>9,500</u>	<u>50,600</u>
CONTRACTUAL AND OTHER EXPENSES - TOTAL		\$ 156,653	\$ 274,800
TOTAL NON-PERSONNEL EXPENSES		\$ 191,653	\$ 292,170
TOTAL DETENTION BUDGET		\$ 592,961	\$ 690,046

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

1977 saw our department's utilization of the Training Academy in Albany, New York, greatly reduced due to severe financial constraints placed upon the State Division of Probation by L.E.A.A. (Law Enforcement Assistance Act) Administration via budget cuts.

It is hoped that these budget cuts will be restored in the future so that our department can continue to utilize the Academy Program as frequently as it has in the past.

The courses/seminars and participants are listed below:

FUNDAMENTALS OF PROBATION PRACTICE

3 Probation Officers  
3 Probation Officer Aides

ISSUES AROUND ALCOHOLISM

3 Probation Officers

THEORIES AND TECHNIQUES OF COUNSELING

1 Probation Officer Aide

INTRODUCTION TO GROUP WORK

2 Probation Officers

ADVANCED GROUP WORK

8 Probation Officers

CRISIS INTERVENTION/FAMILY COUNSELING

1 Principal Probation Officer  
1 Probation Supervisor  
4 Probation Officers  
1 Typist

WORKSHOP IN INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES, REPORT WRITING, CASE MANAGEMENT

1 Probation Officer

CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT LAB I

2 Probation Officers

CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT LAB II

2 Probation Officers

Again this year, many staff persons utilized "Remitted Tuition" credits made available through our involvement with students from Syracuse University.

Staff members act as "Field Instructors" with selected students on a "two semester" basis. The credits earned by "Field Instructors" accrue to our department with preference given to those "Field Instructors."

Most of our involvement has been with the school of social work but recently more schools within the Syracuse University structure have become involved with our department's program.

In 1977, some 17 students from Syracuse University, O.C.C., Oswego and Cazenovia participated in this project.

A breakdown of the schools and students involved follows:

Syracuse University	-	3 Graduate Students
		9 Undergraduate Students
Cazenovia College	-	1 Undergraduate Student
O.C.C.	-	2 Undergraduate Students
Oswego College	-	2 Undergraduate Students

Many staff persons spoke to a myriad of civic organizations and human service agencies about our department's roles/responsibilities within the community.

Several members have addressed many area police organizations and others have had the opportunity to address the youth of this community within the educational framework.

Future training must give greater priority towards a "regionalized" concept/approach wherein professionals from the several counties contiguous to Onondaga meet at agreeable location for training purposes.

Budget restrictions at all levels dictate that this type of training be made part of the ongoing program available at the Training Academy.



## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

During the year 1977, detention in our county continued to go through the progressive changes that began in 1964 when the Department of Probation assumed administrative responsibility for this service.

With the development of new programs and the new facility, we have reached a point where delivery of services is optimal. All of the new programs mentioned in the 1976 report have matured and have proven to be successful. These programs are social work, education, medical and recreation. All of these programs fell under a major institutional change which was the regulated schedule of activities made possible by the new facility.

Prior to the development of the new Hillbrook, we had reached a standstill where all that was possible was being done due to the physical limitations. Then came the new Hillbrook facility and programs and services blossomed.

The changes in the Juvenile Justice System as a result of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974 have been rapid and, as a result, we find ourselves again changing and improving services in order to keep pace. Two very significant changes were drafted, and implemented during 1977. They were the placement of detention services under the administrative responsibility of the Onondaga County Department of Social Services and the development of a comprehensive detention plan for the County of Onondaga.

The transfer to the Department of Social Services was logically dictated because the Department of Social Services is the agency responsible by statute for child care and has the resources and funding to provide that care. Even though the Department of Probation has, over the last 13 years, developed much expertise in the field of detention, it still lacks the child care resources that are available to the Department of Social Services. By the nature of its role and function in the community, the Department of Probation should not be responsible for such things as home finding and filing for state aid for dependent children. In order for detention services to continue to grow, we must have easy access to Department of Social Services' resources and expertise.

The change to Department of Social Services is directly related to the second change that took place, that being the development of a comprehensive detention plan. This plan includes three areas, secure detention, non-secure detention,

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME (cont'd)

and regional secure detention. Secure detention is the existing Hillbrook Program which is functioning and maturing quite well. In addition to the secure program, the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974 and the New York State Division for Youth are requiring that non-secure alternatives be developed and made available for all status offenders (non-criminal offenders). The penalty for non-compliance is the loss of state and federal reimbursement and funds. It was decided that our plan would, through LEAA funds, include a non-secure component composed of an agency operated boarding home and a variety of foster-type homes that would satisfy our needs for up to 18 status offenders. It was also decided that from an economic, managerial and practical point of view, it would be best to contract the non-secure component in full to an existing private child care agency. The immediate goal is to have at minimal 75% of our status offenders in a viable, non-secure alternative by August of 1978.

The third area of the plan is the regionalization of our secure program. By regionalization, we mean providing secure services for a 22 county Upstate New York region on a 100% cost of care charge-back to those counties. It is anticipated that by providing alternatives for status offenders in the non-secure homes, more secure space would be available for children who need security from other counties. In addition to providing a valuable and desperately needed service to other counties, there would be financial benefits to our county in the form of reimbursement which will reduce the local expense for Hillbrook's daily operation. Effective January 1, 1978, Phase 1 (transfer of detention to DSS) will be implemented. By April 1, 1978, Phase 2 (non-secure component) will begin with full operation by August 1, 1978. The projected date for Phase 3 (implementation of regional detention) is also August 1, 1978.

All of these changes are the culmination of 13 years of management and program development by the Probation Department. In 1964, when Probation took over detention, it was little more than a jail for kids. At the time, little was known about detention and each county had its own way of dealing with kids in trouble. Programs were non-existent. Children were simply placed in a facility under lock and key with minimal supervision until their next court date, which at times was months away. Under Probation, many philosophies regarding all areas of detention were developed and subsequently picked up by other counties and eventually evolved into state regulations and policies. It is our belief that Hillbrook, over the last 13 years, has been looked up to as the state's most progressive detention program and, as a result, has received many favorable comments from many sources.

## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME (cont'd)

The Probation Department has now done all it can and it is time for someone else to pick up and continue the work. We anticipate that under the Department of Social Services, we will maintain our statewide distinction and continue to progress and mature toward our ultimate goals.

On this, our last entry in the Onondaga County Probation Department's Annual Report, we at Hillbrook wish to extend our warmest appreciation for the guidance, support, and most of all the attention that was given to Hillbrook, its staff and children over the last 13 years by the Probation Commissioner and all of his staff.

## NON-SECURE DETENTION

For the second year in a row, our non-secure detention program suffered a reduction in available beds. During the year, another home resigned, thus reducing our non-secure capacity to three available beds. Recruitment of new homes has been a chronic problem and continues to be. Despite a rate increase from \$7.36 per day (occupied rate) to \$8.82 per day, and from \$3.68 to \$4.41 per day reserved bed fee, we have not been able to acquire new homes. As a result of this situation, over the last few years it has become apparent that another type of non-secure capability must be developed. During the year, plans to develop such non-secure programs were formulated. As indicated previously, these plans will hopefully become a reality in 1978.

During the year, we placed a total of 37 youngsters in non-secure for a total of 436 child care days.

## SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

The social work program has developed as anticipated into a functional operation. The three OCETA persons occupying those positions have fit into our program very well and have been well received by outside agencies and staff. The information flow between Hillbrook and other agencies has been excellent. As a result, more information is available to the counselors at Hillbrook who subsequently can better understand and control behavior problem children.

As yet, we are not sure if the information coming from Hillbrook is being used to its fullest potential, however, feedback from Probation Officers indicates that they

## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

### SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM (cont'd)

find merit with this program and are using the information in their investigations and reports.

One of the new responsibilities added to the social workers during the year was the writing of ten day evaluation reports on each child on their caseload. These evaluation reports are sent to the Probation Officers, social workers, and attorneys with the intent being to provide a progress report showing how a youngster is adjusting in detention and other observations by staff. These reports are written and submitted every ten days during the child's stay in secure detention. It is hoped that these reports will soon find their way into court and become a part of the decision-making process that occurs there.

Other observations include less destructive and acting-out behavior from children since the addition of the social work staff. It is apparent that the attention and the one-to-one counselling is having a positive effect on the attitudes of the children during their stay.

### SCHOOL PROGRAM

School sessions at Hillbrook are conducted by a special education teacher and two certified teachers. The main emphasis of the school program remains on reading skills and mathematics, since these skills are necessary for everyday living in our society and it is apparent that many of our youngsters come into detention severely lacking in these areas.

The primary goal of our program is to provide a positive school experience. The secondary goal of our program is to attempt to raise each child up to his grade level in math and reading. This is a difficult task because the period of time the children are in detention is brief and their behaviors are generally negative to a classroom setting. When it is possible, we do attempt to obtain from the child's home school, their actual school assignments so that an attempt is made to maintain that youngster at the same level as their class.

To obtain our primary and secondary goals, comprehensive tests are administered to each youngster upon entry into our school program to determine the academic ability of each individual. In order to better serve the individual needs of each child, classroom groups rarely exceed eight and grouping is dependent upon the compatibility of the students.

## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

### SCHOOL PROGRAM (cont'd)

During the year, we implemented a new "token economy" program in the classroom to help us achieve our goals. The token economy programs incorporate most of the principals of basic behavior modification which includes the techniques of modifying or changing human behavior. Instead of focusing on the negative behaviors of a student, the emphasis is placed upon the positive. Also, grades are not given for completed work at Hillbrook. The emphasis is instead placed upon understanding rather than achieving a grade. Therefore, for attending class, behaving and displaying a positive attitude and completing their daily assignments, each child is awarded by receiving a token. A child can earn one token per class and there are four classes per day. These tokens, which are flat, wooden disks, can be used as a medium of exchange later in the day. Each class is treated separately and gives the student a fresh start at the beginning. A child may not do well in one class and not be rewarded, but he is rewarded if he does well in the next class. At the end of the day, the students get to exchange the tokens for store items, such as candy bars, soda, potato chips, pretzels, etc.

The token economy program has been very successful, for it has helped in developing positive attitudes and behaviors towards school which show their results in the academic achievement of the students and the minimal amount of times the adolescent does not attend school or is expelled because of poor behavior or attitude.

Prior to implementing the token economy program, there wasn't much to minimize the feeling of failure and anxiety which is felt greatly among these children. Now, every adolescent can succeed in some way, either by behavior or academically, or both in the classroom. The outcome is that the adolescent feels that he can achieve, thereby fostering the positive attitudes that are necessary for a child to learn and succeed.

### MEDICAL PROGRAM

Since we occupied the new facility, we have been able to increase our medical services. With more adequate space, we have been able to add on a full-time nurse and a half-time nurse to our staff. The clinic is set up to allow us to do more individual treatment and is equipped to deal with special medical situations. Since occupying the new facility, we have been able to acquire the services of two nurses in

## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

### MEDICAL PROGRAM (cont'd)

addition to our medical doctor. One of the nurses comes from the Metropolitan Commission on the Aging and the other is on contract, as is the attending physician. As a result, we have been able to increase our medical services and have a better organized clinic. Nursing coverage has increased from three hours a day three days a week to 12 hours a day five days a week. Previous to this type of coverage, unqualified persons were distributing medications and treating minor injuries and illnesses every day. Now, all medications are prepared and distributed in a proper manner by a qualified person. When an injury or an illness occurs, the child is immediately attended to by a licensed nurse and, if necessary, by a medical doctor.

Accurate records are kept on each child and the treatment he has received in detention. Observations, recommendations and previous histories are recorded and forwarded to persons who will be responsible for the child's continued care. Medications are charted in two separate areas and a strict inventory is kept on all drugs.

Aside from the normal medical duties, the nurses provide health counselling and arrange for weekly health programs. The health counselling consists of meeting with children on an individual basis to discuss with them ways to improve their health and how to deal with health problems they may be experiencing. The weekly health programs consist of persons from outside agencies coming to Hillbrook and presenting to groups of children a health related program.

Another new addition to the medical program is the dental program which, with the cooperation of Onondaga Community College, allows us to take children to the college to receive dental cleanings, diagnoses and dental education. From these visits to the college, the children learn better ways to take care of their teeth and receive advice from qualified dentists on what should be done in regards to future dental attention they should receive.

### RECREATION, ARTS AND CRAFTS

Arts, crafts and recreation have expanded since moving into the new building a year ago. The multi-purpose room, the arts and crafts rooms and the gymnasium are used extensively by the recreation staff seven days a week. A diverse program such as this allows us to meet the immediate needs of youngsters who are emotionally upset about being incarcerated.

## HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

### RECREATION, ARTS AND CRAFTS (cont'd)

Physical activities in the gymnasium are held constantly during the afternoon and evening hours. The physical education period has had close to 100% participation each day. The large outside fenced-in area has afforded us the opportunity to play various games outside during the months of good weather.

During the arts and crafts periods, children can participate in new and different craft projects every day. These completed projects help the children express themselves through art and they receive the satisfaction of finishing a project on their own.

The music program implemented in 1976 has continued to be a successful part of the recreation program. Even though the music program is an optional activity, it has a high attendance and participation. In addition to the Hillbrook band, a chorus was formed which gave concerts periodically throughout the year, highlighted by the second annual Christmas Program.

During 1977, we had various off-grounds activities in which 135 children participated. These activities included field trips to Beaver Lake, the Fish Hatchery, ice skating, baseball games, swimming at the Camillus Pool and concerts and plays at the Civic Center.

The Hillbrook Scholarship Program, which was started by the Hillbrook Committee of the Metropolitan Church Board in 1975, enrolled two children in dance lessons during 1977. Through this program, children who exhibit a specific talent or interest in the arts or music are allowed to pursue these talents upon their release back into the community with the financial support being provided by this committee. The funds from this committee are gathered from contributions by local civic groups and individuals.

In addition, the Hillbrook Committee continued to present new and interesting programs to the children every Thursday afternoon at Hillbrook. These programs have a wide range and help to stimulate the child's interests and imagination and creativity.

Through the Metropolitan Commission on the Aging, we have had a second recreation aide. As a result, we now have three recreation staff available to assist the children and provide activities during the recreation periods. In addition, if a child cannot participate in a physical activity due to medical reasons, the additional recreation aide can help this child become involved in another, less stressful

HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

RECREATION, ARTS AND CRAFTS (cont'd)

activity. As a result, the child is not neglected and is not wasting his time by being unoccupied.

Our recreation program does not require mandatory participation, but we do try to encourage children at least to attempt an activity. The importance of recreation in a secure facility is a valuable and needed outlet where children can express themselves in a safe, acceptable and beneficial way.

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



STATISTICAL REPORT OF DETENTION UNIT - JANUARY 1, 1977 - DECEMBER 31, 1977

<u>ADMISSIONS:</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>RACE:</u>	
CITY	261	174	435	WHITE	561
COUNTY	122	58	180	BLACK	193
OUT-OF-COUNTY	96	52	148	INDIAN	4
				HISPANIC	5
	479	284	763		763

UNDER CARE  
JANUARY 1, 1977    10                      6                      16

489                      290                      779    AGE OF ADMISSION:    BOYS    GIRLS    TOTAL

<u>GRADES:</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>			
				7 - 10 YEARS	11	9      20
				11 - 13 YEARS	80	86    166
1 - 6	47	19	66	14 - 15 YEARS	359	169   528
7 - 9	293	197	490	16 & OVER	29	20     49
10-12	135	64	199			
None	4	4	8		479	284   763
	479	284	763			

<u>LENGTH OF STAY:</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DISPOSITIONS:</u>	
1 DAY OR LESS	53	26	79	HOME	393
2-3 DAYS	108	73	181	RELATIVES	9
4-10 DAYS	132	81	213	FOSTER HOMES	53
11-20 DAYS	91	56	147	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	143
21-30 DAYS	36	19	55	NYS-DFY	93
OVER 30	51	26	77	MENTAL HOSPITAL	5
				DETENTION BOARDING HOMES	44
	471	281	752	OTHER JURISDICTIONS	12

752

PINS	202	232	434	
JD	259	45	304	<u>REMAINING IN DETENTION:</u>
INFORMAL	18	7	25	

BOYS      18  
GIRLS      9  
            27

<u>ADMITTING AGENCIES:</u>		<u>NO. OF ADMISSIONS:</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
SYRACUSE POLICE	190	First	216	145	361
PROBATION DEPARTMENT	5	Second	97	62	159
FAMILY COURT	304	Third	44	42	86
SHERIFF	72	Fourth	30	11	41
TOWN & VILLAGE POLICE	46	Fifth	26	8	34
NYSP	32	Sixth	22	9	31
OTHER	114	Over 6	44	7	51
	763		479	284	763

OUT OF COUNTY DETENTION SERVICE STATISTICS

<u>COUNTY SERVED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CHILDREN DETAINED</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CHILD CARE DAYS</u>	<u>TOTAL CHARGE TO THE COUNTY</u>
BROOME	2	29	\$ 1,919.51
CAYUGA	1	9	595.71
CHAUTAUQUA	3	25	1,654.75
CHEMUNG	7	76	4,778.08
CHENANGO	2	32	1,669.44
CORTLAND	2	43	2,469.63
DELAWARE	1	26	1,356.42
JEFFERSON	4	19	1,257.61
LEWIS	1	10	661.90
MADISON	3	15	992.85
MONTGOMERY	2	22	1,456.18
ONEIDA	13	124	7,478.52
OSWEGO	4	29	1,512.93
ONTARIO	3	21	1,389.99
SARATOGA	1	3	198.57
ST. LAWRENCE	7	63	4,169.97
SCHUYLER	2	6	397.14
SENECA	5	27	1,660.95
STEUBEN	1	11	728.09
SUFFOLK	1	8	417.36
TOMPKINS	18	356	21,863.31
ULSTER	1	27	1,787.13
WAYNE	<u>13</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>10,217.78</u>
TOTALS	97	1189	\$70,631.82

### SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT

The Support Enforcement Unit is an investigative and collection service of the Probation Department dealing with individuals who have not complied with Orders of Support issued by Family Court. It is staffed by Probation Aides and is located in Room 104A Court House. It screens delinquent accounts and receives complaints when there have been failures to make support payments as ordered by Family Court. It also processes petitions to modify a court order for an increase or decrease in the amount of support and to suspend or vacate an order.

There is one supervisor and eight aides attempting to effect collection of approximately 14,450 accounts. Beginning with the year 1973 the Unit initiated a system which has designed to increase the collection of support monies and alleviate the case load of Family Court Judges. This proved extremely effective since for the years 1973 thru 1977 collections increased by 878,547 with annual payments totaling an all-time high of 5,507,441 for 1977 and 12,884 cases were withheld from court action. Additional benefits were (1) a lesser number of people with support orders applying for welfare, (2) a reduction from 32 to 14 days in time lag between the date of filing a petition and the date of court appearance, (3) elimination of heavy congestion in the courts and (4) a savings to the county of \$257,780 in processing costs resulting from accomplishment without court action.

Approximately 37% of the delinquent accounts represent Petitioners who are receiving welfare benefits. Disbursement of monies to that department for the year 1977 increased by \$115,191 with the total being \$1,339,167. The number of Respondents making these payments increased from 1003 to 1151.

The new Federal Law Title IV D effective 8/1/75, mandated the Department of Social Services to create a "Parent Locator Service" and to structure various specific units for the purpose of increasing the collection of support monies. The Probation Department upon submission of verified information from the D.S.S. assists in their collections and receives a percentage of Federal Funding.

The special research project undertaken in 1972 which dealt with all delinquent support accounts in which no payments had been received between 12/31/69 and 12/31/77 continues successfully. Every account in this category has been reviewed and its welfare status determined by clearance with the Department of Social Services. If that Agency had a continued interest because of past welfare payments, the case was referred to them for review and appropriate action. The balance of the delinquent cases are still being researched. Recommendations are made after research: To the Family Court for appropriate action which may involve an order by the Court to: (1) close the case, (2) cancel the arrears, (3) suspend current care, (4) modify the original order or (5) institute a violation procedure. During the year 1977 uncollectible cases totaled 673 and \$1,736,459.00 was vacated.

SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT UNIT (continued)

Updating the delinquent list is a perpetual process requiring constant application and pressure which could not be accomplished without the splendid cooperation received from the Probation Intake Department, the Probation Support Bureau, the County Attorney's Office and most important, the Family Court Judges. The large increase in support payments effected without court action and the collection service provided 12,478 additional accounts annually over what had been handled in 1972 is a clear indication of the performance and effectiveness of this unit.

In 1977, the State Legislature enacted Section 11-H of the Social Services Law of 1977, Chapter #516, which required that as of 1/1/78, all Social Service Districts are required to establish a single Support Collection Enforcement Unit, responsible and accountable to the local Commissioner of Social Services. Due to the enactment of this statute, the County Legislature Resolution #655, effective, 12/15/77, transferred the Enforcement and Support Bureau from the Probation Department to the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Services.

The Probation Department since 1964, has been responsible for the operation of the Support Bureau. At this time, the Administrative staff is extremely grateful to the members of the Enforcement and Support Bureau who, in their dedication, have brought its activities to the point where it is used as a model for Enforcement and Support Bureaus throughout the State of New York.

ENFORCEMENT UNIT STATISTICS - 1977

Number of cases opened for collection enforcement of court order (includes repeaters)	12,946	
Number of cases opened for collection supervision	<u>9,315</u>	
Total number of cases served for 1977		22,261
Initial contact requesting enforcement of order:		
Voluntary Screening*	6,047	
Letters	1,568	
Walk-in (Office)	2,556	
Phone-in Requests	<u>2,775</u>	
Total requiring determination		12,946
Type of order:		
Local Family Court Order	8,173	
U.S.D.L. Order**	2,339	
Paternity Order	<u>2,434</u>	
Total		12,946
Disposition by Enforcement Unit:		
Adjusted	11,910	
Unadjusted	<u>1,036</u>	
Total		12,946
Violations Filed	673	
Modifications Filed	1,579	
Wage Orders Effectuated	317	
Amount of arrears verified as uncollectable after investigation by the Enforcement Unit and referred to Family Court for appropriate action (673 Cases)		1,736,459
New Cases Processed Totaled		1,544
Cases Activated at Request of D.S.S.		682

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

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

SUPPORT BUREAU FINANCIAL REPORT - 1977

The Support Bureau performs the accounting and cashiering functions for the Probation Department. It provides effective collection and disbursement of support payments pursuant to order by Family Court.

Utilizing the County Data Processing System, a qualified and bonded staff received and disbursed over five and one half million dollars during the year of 1977.

RECEIPTS

	<u>PERIOD OF TIME</u> <u>1/1/76-12/31/76</u>	<u>PERIOD OF TIME</u> <u>1/1/77-12/31/77</u>
Collected for Support and Maintenance	\$ 5,191,924.95	\$ 5,507,441.40
Cancelled Checks and Stop Payments	13,702.59	13,119.50
Balance on Hand and Due Agencies and Individuals	35,929.62	40,336.13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,241,557.16	\$ 5,560,897.03

DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursed to Individuals	\$ 3,977,244.90	\$ 4,175,382.41
Disbursed to Social Services	1,223,976.13	1,339,167.73
Balance on Hand	40,336.13	46,346.89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,241,557.16	\$ 5,560,897.03

There was an increase in disbursements to the Department of Social Services of \$115,191.60 over 1976. There were 1,151 respondents making payments to the Department of Social Services at the end of 1977, compared to 1,003 at the end of 1976.

The Support Collection Unit shows an increase in collections of \$315,516.45 over the amount collected in 1976. There were 2,829 active cases at the end of 1977, compared to 2,693 at the end of 1976.

SUPPORT COLLECTION UNIT COMPARISON - 1976 & 1977

<u>Month</u>	<u>Receipts 1976</u>	<u>Receipts 1977</u>
January	\$ 405,703.37	\$ 411,118.26
February	404,782.32	397,186.54
March	463,945.54	498,737.45
April	439,657.98	416,540.68
May	416,046.74	448,680.22
June	465,737.69	524,441.87
July	432,337.31	433,505.24
August	428,408.92	484,012.59
September	437,092.62	463,029.05
October	393,989.33	454,508.54
November	446,260.55	498,970.49
December	457,962.58	476,710.47
	<u>\$5,191,924.95</u>	<u>\$5,507,441.40</u>

<u>Month</u>	<u>Disbursements 1976</u>	<u>Disbursements 1977</u>
January	\$ 402,268.03	\$ 399,482.02
February	405,272.82	398,373.90
March	420,225.93	512,935.74
April	486,586.49	417,257.17
May	412,213.67	435,589.40
June	415,391.44	541,583.51
July	484,463.76	428,114.33
August	404,680.80	437,662.81
September	473,041.12	512,076.93
October	394,165.45	443,113.13
November	408,178.46	451,730.06
December	494,733.06	536,631.14
	<u>\$5,201,221.03</u>	<u>\$5,514,550.14</u>

DISBURSEMENTS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

<u>Month</u>	<u>Disbursements 1976</u>	<u>Disbursements 1977</u>
January	\$ 90,017.61	\$ 97,223.44
February	96,652.33	94,181.00
March	107,008.55	122,285.30
April	104,684.85	99,367.63
May	100,140.73	110,036.00
June	108,009.79	128,735.82
July	104,203.34	106,670.80
August	101,841.26	116,806.93
September	105,523.80	118,493.30
October	97,577.31	111,925.13
November	103,121.13	119,801.38
December	105,195.43	113,641.00
	<u>\$1,223,976.13</u>	<u>\$1,339,167.73</u>

PROBATION OUTREACH PROJECT - 1977

Probation Outreach, a federally funded experimental project operated by the Onondaga County Probation Department, began operations on June 1, 1974. It was created in response to a 1972 study which showed that a high percentage of the department's total caseload and an even higher percentage of its probation violations for that year came from a relatively small (7 census tract) area of the inner city of Syracuse, known as the Model Cities area. It was determined that a new approach to the delivery of probation services there was needed. The Department, with help from the State Division of Probation and the local Crime Control Planner's Office, applied for a L.E.A.A. Grant to test out a new community-based approach involving:

1. One or more decentralized offices located in the target area;
2. A staff made up of professionals and para-professionals, drawn from the target area;
3. The use of the team concept, as opposed to the traditional one-to-one counseling role of the Probation Officer; and
4. A heavy emphasis on working with probationers and their families in the community, rather than in the office.

During the first year, (June, 1974 to May, 1975), two storefront offices were established, staff was hired and trained, and a workload of juvenile and adult probation supervision cases was gradually assumed. Total staff was 18 and the total budget was \$196,000.

In the second year, (June, 1975 to June, 1976), services were expanded to include pre-sentence investigations and intake/diversion for Family Court. Total staff was 25 and the total budget was \$300,000.

In the third year, (July, 1976 to June, 1977), the budget was reduced to \$233,000. As a result, the smaller of the two offices was closed, staff was reduced to 17, and the pre-sentence investigation function was returned to the main department. However, services were improved through the reorganization of staff into specialized teams, and the professionalism of staff was enhanced by the raising of the educational requirements for beginning staff members (everyone working at Outreach now has at least a Bachelor's Degree).

When part of the project was institutionalized in July of 1977, a final extension of six months was granted, thus carrying the remainder of the program through December 31, of 1977. This marked the end of the federal funding.



PROBATION OUTREACH PROJECT (CONTINUED)

Outreached entered 1978 as a regular part of the County Probation Department, with three of its four teams having been institutionalized. Only the Intake/diversion team was phased out, due to insufficient funds. The major services still provided from the Outreach office involve the supervision of juveniles (30% of the department total) and adults (19% of the total) who are placed on probation by the courts.

INTAKE/DIVERSION:

This team works with youngsters who have had Juvenile Delinquency or P.I.N.S. complaints filed against them. There are basically two options:

1. If the charge is too serious, or attempts at informal counseling do not work, or if any of the parties involved (including the complainant) do not agree to let the team handle the complaint informally, the case is petitioned to Family Court for a formal hearing; or
2. If all parties are willing, the team can work with the youngster and his or her family for 60 days to attempt to ameliorate the problems which resulted in the filing of the complaint.

If the second option is chosen, the team refers clients to community resources whenever possible, so that follow-up services will continue to be provided beyond the 60-day Intake limit. The goal of this function is to divert selected youngsters away from the formal juvenile justice system. About 90% of the complaints handled at Outreach involve juvenile delinquents.

1977 STATISTICS:

New Cases	321
Closed	352
Adjusted	85
Unadjusted	18
Community Agency	114
Petitioned	135
Percent of closed cases petitioned	38%
Percent of cases closed, adjusted, or unadjusted	29%
Percent of closed cases referred to community agency	32%
Percent of total department, J.D. and P.I.N.S. complaints handled	16%

PROBATION OUTREACH STATISTICS (Continued)

Number of interviews	2865
Office	974
Field	1891
Hours worked	4234.5
Total contacts (Includes phone calls, etc.)	6211
Percentage of interviews done in field	66%
Average interviews per day (not including Team Manager)	6.0%

This year's figures indicate that the majority of the cases (62%) are still being diverted, with the remainder being petitioned to Family Court, usually at the insistence of the victim or the police. Our most recent recidivism figures, covering the period from 1/76 - 6/77, indicate that most cases which were serviced by the Intake team at Outreach, remained free of further complaints or adjudications during that time. Of 292 cases serviced, 28% had at least one new complaint filed against them, but only 18% had petitions filed against them because of these complaints, and only 4% were eventually adjudicated as a P.I.N.S. or J.D. These are encouraging results and provide a strong argument for the intervention of probation at the Intake/Diversion stage. This is especially true in light of our research which indicates that about 75% of the cases we refer to Family Court, end up being dismissed, with the family therefore, failing to receive needed services.

JUVENILE SUPERVISION

This team works with youngsters who have been through the formal Family Court process, and have been placed on probation. The normal probation adjudications are one year for P.I.N.S. and two years for Juvenile Delinquents. The team counsels the individual and family, refers them to appropriate community resources, monitors compliance with the conditions of probation ordered by the court, and does the follow-up work on violations of those conditions (writing reports to the court, attending hearings, arranging for institutional placements, etc.). Placement, however, is recommended only after community-based alternatives have been fully explored. The goal is to help youngsters and families adjust successfully to community living, while at the same time affording protection to the community.

1977 Statistics:

Workload

Number of cases supervised at beginning of year	72
New cases received	34
Total cases supervised	106
Number completing probation	36
Number revoked	16
Number of cases supervised at end of year	50
Per cent of total Dept. J.D. and PINS cases supervised at end of year	30%

Recidivism

Number of probationers rearrested	29
Total number of rearrests	39
Percent of total probationers rearrested	27%
Number of violations filed	19

Dispositions:

Dismissed	0
Restored to probation*	8
Placed - D.S.S.	6
Placed - D.F.Y.	2

Day sheet totals

Hours worked	4247.5
Total Contacts (includes phone calls, etc.)	6895
Total interviews	4255
Office	936
Field	3319
Per cent of interviews in field	78%
Average interviews per day (not including Team Manager)	8.2

\*Some were revoked, then placed on probation again.

SUMMARY

There was a decrease in workload in 1977, from a total of 138 cases in 1976 down to 106 this year. We are not certain of the reasons for it, but the main department experienced a similar decline. As of the end of year, Outreach was supervising 30% of the total department workload of J.D. and P.I.N.S. cases. Of the 50 cases left at Outreach, 32 are J.D.'s and 18 are P.I.N.S.

Regarding recidivism, 27% of the youngsters under supervision were rearrested during 1977 (down from the 1976 figure of 32%), and total rearrests for 1977 were down from 73 to 39. There were 19 violations filed (compared to 17 last year). Most resulted in the youngster's either being placed back on probation or being sent to a private institution through D.S.S.

The output totals taken from the day sheets filled out each day by project staff are difficult to compare to last year's totals because the juvenile team has undergone so many changes in the past two years. But most indicators remain very high, especially the average interviews per team member per day (8.2) and the percentage of interviews done in the field (78%).

ADULT SUPERVISION

These two teams supervise people placed on probation by the Criminal Courts of Onondaga County. The normal probation terms are three years for misdemeanants and five years for felons. These teams, like the juvenile supervision team, do counseling, monitoring of probation conditions, and follow-up on violations. They emphasize field work and referrals to community agencies.

1977 Statistics:

Workload

Number of cases supervised at beginning of year	201
New cases received from this jurisdiction	133
Number transferred in from other jurisdictions	9
Total cases supervised	343
Number completing probation	16
Number transferred to other jurisdictions	34
Number of early discharges (for good behavior)	71
Number revoked or closed due to other charges	23
Number of cases supervised at end of year	200
Per cent of total Dept. adult cases supervised	19.4%

Recidivism

Number of probationers rearrested	67
Total number of rearrests	88
Per cent of total probationers rearrested	19.5%
Number of violations filed	58

Dispositions:

Withdrawn/Dismissed	8
Restored to probation	16
Revoked/Closed due to other charges	18
Case closed - absconder	7

Day Sheet Totals

Hours worked	8032.5
Total Contacts (includes phone calls, etc.)	10924
Total interviews	7385
Office	3446
Field	3939
Per cent of interviews in field	53%
Average interviews per day (not including Team Manager)	6.4

The adult workload remained constant, starting the year at 201 cases and ending at 200. That 200 is currently just under 20% of the departmental total of adult supervision cases. Counting carry-over cases from 1976, the teams worked with 343 probationers during 1977.

Of those 343, 67 (or 19.5%) were rearrests. Fifty-eight violations were filed against 51 separate probationers. Most were disposed of either by being continued on probation (16) or being revoked and incarcerated (18).

The rearrest figures at Outreach are comparable to those of the main department, despite the fact that Outreach operates in the highest crime area of the County. According to the computerized Probation Registrant System initiated by the Division of Probation in May of 1977, since that time the department as a whole has had 199 rearrests. Of those, 35 (or 17.6%) were on Outreach probationers. Since Outreach supervises 19.4% of the adult workload, it has actually had less than its proportionate share of rearrests during this time.

The output totals as taken from the day sheets are again difficult to compare to last year's, since the specialized adult teams were not created until halfway through 1976. The totals remain high, although the 6.4 figure for interviews per day could be improved upon. Field work remained at an acceptably high 53%.

SUMMARY

1977 marked the final year of federal funding for Probation Outreach. As of January 1, 1978, most of the program has been institutionalized by the County and has become a regular part of the department's ongoing operations.

The project, the first of its kind in New York State, has demonstrated that the community-based, decentralized approach to probation services - focusing on a particular target area, utilizing teams of professionals and paraprofessionals from that area, and emphasizing field work and the use of community resources - is an extremely effective approach to the delivery of those services.

The department extends its thanks to the local Crime Control Planner's Office, the County Executive, County Legislature, Division of Probation, Division of Criminal Justice Services, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and others for helping us to develop and implement this innovative program.

SECTION III  
FAMILY DIVISION



SERVICES TO FAMILY COURT

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

REPORT OF INTAKE UNIT

Under the Family Court Act, rules of the Court allow the probation services to attempt adjustment of suitable cases before the filing of a petition. This preliminary procedure is called Intake and is applicable to proceedings relative Neglect, Support, Juvenile Delinquency, Persons In Need of Supervision, Family Offense and Conciliation.

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

The Onondaga County Probation Department's Intake Unit is staffed by one Supervisor, six Probation Officers, and two Petition Clerks responsible for filing Family Court petitions. The Intake service is located at the Onondaga County Office Building, 600 South State Street, Syracuse, New York.

Since June, 1977, the Family Crisis Intervention Unit has provided Intake services to Persons In Need Of Supervision, residing in the Townships of Clay, Salina, Cicero, and the villages of Liverpool and North Syracuse. See detailed program description later in this report.

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

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

Complete Intake Unit statistical information follows.

SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY INTAKE UNIT

	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
Attorney		770
Department of Social Services	22	923
Family Court		212
Family Court Judge		91
Neighbor - Friend		30
Relative - Parent	468	67
Self	4	1080
School	180	
Legal Aid		176
Social Agency	8	156
Police:		
City	836	243
County	121	35
Railroad	9	
State	162	13
Village	175	
Other	3	
Enforcement Unit		73
District Attorney's Office	<u>        </u>	<u>46</u>
TOTAL	1988	3915

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES

PERSON IN NEED OF SUPERVISION

Truancy	180	
Ungovernable	<u>498</u>	
		TOTAL 678

DELINQUENCY

Aggravated Harassment	2	
Arson	14	
Assault	78	
Attempt To Commit A Crime	18	
Burglary	299	
Criminal Mischief	114	
Criminal Possession Dangerous Instrument	1	
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	74	
Criminal Trespass	85	
Dangerous Drugs (Controlled Substance)	29	
Disorderly Conduct	2	
*Falsely Reporting Incident	8	
Forgery	4	
Grand Larceny	22	
Harassment	20	
Loitering	1	
Menacing	10	
Obstructing Governmental Administration	8	
Other	22	
Petit Larceny	245	
Possession Dangerous Weapons	17	
*Reckless Endangerment	14	
Resisting Arrest	4	
Robbery	36	
Sexual Abuse	21	
Sodomy	10	
Unauthorized Use Of A Motor Vehicle	132	
Unlawful Assembly	<u>4</u>	
		TOTAL 1303

MARRIAGE APPLICATIONS

	<u>7</u>	
		TOTAL <u>7</u>

TOTAL COMPLAINTS REGARDING JUVENILES 1988

*Rape	5
*False Alarm	4

LEGAL CATEGORY OF COMPLAINTS FOR ADULTS

Conciliation	35
Support	953
Family Offense	1142
Wayward Minor	22
Modification of Court Order	940
Enforcement of Court Order	175
Violation of Court Order *	168
Other	16
Visitation	83
Custody	239
Paternity	<u>142</u>
TOTAL	3915

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

COMPLAINTS PROCESSED AT INTAKE DURING 1977

	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number of complaints provided with information	194	699	893
Number of cases opened for Intake Counseling	1988	3915	5903
Direct referrals to Intake	<u>      </u>	<u>786</u>	<u>786</u>
TOTAL	2182	5400	7582
TOTAL INTAKE INTERVIEWS			11,024

PETITIONS PREPARED BY INTAKE UNIT FOR FAMILY COURT - 1977

<u>JUVENILE PETITIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Delinquency	476
P.I.N.S. (Ungovernable)	272
P.I.N.S. (Truancy)	147
Neglect	0
Consent To Marry	6
Termination of Placement	31
Notice of Motion	26
Other	7
Violation of Order Of Disposition	198
Restoration	<u>33</u>
TOTAL JUVENILE PETITIONS	1196

ADULT PETITIONS

Non-Support	1171
Conciliation	0
Family Offense	846
Modification of Court Order	1140
Enforcement of Court Order	132
Violation of Court Order	135
Visitation	41
Custody	183
Paternity	<u>184</u>
TOTAL ADULT PETITIONS	3732 *

\*434 Were double petitions; that is, two or more petitions requested by same petitioner.

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

MOVEMENT OF INTAKE COUNSELING CASES

<u>NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS PROVIDED WITH INTAKE COUNSELING</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cases Remaining End of	1976	79	14	93
Cases Opened During	1977	1988	3915	5903
Cases Involved In Counseling During	1977	2067	3929	5996
Cases Closed During	1977	1973	3910	5883

<u>TYPES OF CASES TERMINATED</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Conciliation		35	35
Custody		239	239
Delinquency	1302		1302
Enforcement of Court Order		175	175
Family Offense		1142	1142
Information		16	16
Modification of Court Order		940	940
Neglect			
Paternity		142	142
Persons In Need of Supervision	671		671
Support		953	953
Violation of Court Order		168	168
Visitation		83	83
Wayward Minor		<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	1973	3910	5883

THE WAY CASES WERE TERMINATED

Adjusted	868	590	1458
Referred to Community Agency	210	123	333
Petitions Referred To Family Court	895	3197	4092
CASES REMAINING END OF 1977 FOR CONTINUED COUNSELING	94	19	113

DELINQUENCY PETITIONS FILED DURING 1977

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Aggravated Harassment	3	1
Arson	3	1
Assault	24	9
Attempting To Commit Crime	8	3
Burglary	136	6
Criminal Facilitation	2	
Criminal Mischief	22	3
Criminal Possession of Burglars Tools	1	
Criminal Possession of Controlled Substance	5	
Criminal Possession of Dangerous Weapon	5	1
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property	30	3
Criminal Trespass	10	5
Escape	2	
False Report	2	1
Forgery		1
Grand Larceny	9	1
Menacing	1	
Obstructing Governmental Administration	2	1
Petit Larceny	29	11
Promoting Prostitution		1
Prostitution	1	2
Public Lewdness	1	
Reckless Endangerment	6	1
Resisting Arrest	4	
Robbery	31	2
Rape	4	
Sexual Abuse	7	
Sodomy	8	
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle	50	2
Unlawful Assembly	3	
Total	409	55

PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS FILED DURING 1977

	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Truancy	75	58	133
Ungovernable	130	158	288
Total	205	216	421

FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENT PETITIONS

	<u>WITHOUT SOCIAL</u>			<u>WITH SOCIAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Dismissed	84	12	96	5	0	5
Suspended Judgement	1	0	1	14	4	18
Withdrawn	5	0	5	1	0	1
Pending	98	7	105	29	4	33
Probation	0	0	0	24	4	28
Transferred To						
Other Jurisdiction	0	0	0	1	0	1
Placed	3	0	3	43	6	49
Transferred to						
Other County	3	0	3	0	0	0
749A	68	11	77	26	2	28
General Docket:						
Dismissed	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pending	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	265	46	301	143	20	163

FAMILY COURT DISPOSITIONS ON PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS

	<u>TRUANCY</u>						<u>UNGOVERNABLE</u>					
	<u>WITHOUT SOCIAL**</u>			<u>WITH SOCIAL</u>			<u>WITHOUT SOCIAL</u>			<u>WITH SOCIAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Dismissed	17	18	35	1	3	4	28	28	56	6	9	15
Susp. Judg.	2	4	6	2	1	3				2	0	2
Withdrawn		1	1				9	14	23	4	5	9
Pending*	9	2	11	4	5	9	3	4	7	7	13	20
Probation				12	5	17	2	0	2	15	18	33
Placed				2	2	4		1	1	22	30	52
Placed***		1	1									
Pending	14	12	28	12	4	16	14	18	32	18	18	36
TOTAL	135						288					

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

\*\*Social Investigation.

\*\*\*Placed pursuant 256A of Family Court Act.



### INSTITUTIONAL LIAISON AND AFTERCARE

Every one of the institutional placements utilized by the Onondaga County Family Court for children whose needs require placement in an institutional setting are located outside of the borders of Onondaga County. If a boy or girl is able to function within a group home, boarding home or foster home, there are several agencies within the community that can provide this service, and this service is given preference.

Traditionally, two Probation staff persons have followed through on the children's cases in order to insure that the children are receiving appropriate services and that the family is being prepared for his or her return home.

This service begins with consultation with Probation staff when placement seems indicated and proceeds to meeting with child and parent before placement is made by the Family Court Judge. Routine visits at the institution with the child and the Social Work staff follow. Whenever possible, the Probation Officer attends and participates in a progress conference at the institutional setting. Periodic contacts with the parents by the Probation Officer are vital as this information is shared with the institutional staff in developing home visits and discharge plans.

Records of placement progress are maintained in the Probation files. When situations arise or change in placement planning is deemed appropriate or necessary, the Probation Officer acts as a Liaison and a Facilitator between the institution and the Family Court. The Probation Officer is also responsible for doing updated Social Investigations and making recommendations when ordered by the Court.

Following discharge, the aftercare worker provides supervision and makes referrals for the child and family to appropriate community agencies in order to continue the treatment plan. Unfortunately, community based educational programs or alternative living arrangements to the home which the child left are not always available.

At the close of the calendar year 1976, 68 children were in private placement in institutions. This represented a dramatic increase over the previous year. During 1977, this number leveled off and actually decreased by one to 67. The number of children placed in group or boarding homes increased to 12. Thus, the total number of children in placement

INSTITUTIONAL LIAISON AND AFTERCARE (CONTINUED)

in institutions or group homes increased by three at the close of the 1977 calendar year.

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>
In Private Placement	67	45	24
In Group Homes	12	5	7
In Aftercare	9	5	4

INVESTIGATION AND SUPERVISION UNIT

INVESTIGATION:

The investigation is ordered by the Family Court Judge and involves collecting information from social and legal sources. It is a summation of the person's early years as well as an assessment of current functioning.

The Family Division handles not only investigations as juveniles but adult investigations which are not of a criminal nature. This category includes support, custody, visitation, family offenses, petitions for consent to marry. Juvenile investigations include persons in need of supervision, (truancy and ungovernable) and delinquency matters. The summary information leads in the direction of where the client is at the time of the investigation, frequently utilizing outside professional consultants such as psychologists, medical consultants, outside psychiatrists to help assess the needs of the client. With this additional information, the investigator then helps to establish a plan of treatment. All persons involved, including the client, make a significant contribution to the plan of treatment and from this plan, a recommendation is made to the Family Court Judge regarding an appropriate disposition for the case.

Appropriate recommendations are not only contingent upon accurate assessment of needs of the client, but also upon the existence of appropriate services available to the Probation Department and the Family Court. It is the Family Court Judge alone who has the final responsibility of making a decision on each case.

An inordinate amount of time is spent by the Probation Officer in seeking these services in order to make appropriate and realistic recommendations to Family Court, thus, distracting from time which might more profitably be spent in a supervision capacity.

SUPERVISION:

Should this disposition in the Probation investigation be one of probation itself, the investigation will help the supervising Probation Officer toward establishing a realistic goal for his client.

Coordinating of services and supervision of a young person is a tremendous responsibility. Obviously, one person cannot meet all of these needs. Therefore, frequently these young people are also referred to, and are being seen by, other social agencies within the community. Many youngsters are also referred for volunteer services to help them make full and profitable use of their leisure time. In recent years, the Probation Officer has become a case manager to a much greater extent than in the past. The Probation Officer maintains regular contact with the client through office visits and helping implement the plan of treatment with other agencies.

INVESTIGATIONS REQUESTED - 1977

Custody	73
Family Offense	16
Habeas Corpus	0
Home Studies	2
Juvenile Delinquents	167
Marriage Applications	4
Neglect	3
PINS (Truancy)	57
PINS (Ungovernable)	175
Support	8
Violation of Orders of Disposition	76
Visitation	17
Other Jurisdictions	<u>29</u>
TOTAL	627

SUPERVISION CASE LOAD - PRE-ADJUDICATORY

Continued From Previous Year	141
Added During Year	<u>801</u>
TOTAL	942
Disposed of By Court	794
Absconded	<u>18</u>
Total Disposed & Absconded	- 812
REMAINING AT END OF YEAR	130

SUPERVISION CASE LOAD - POST-ADJUDICATORY

On Probation at Beginning of Year	247
Probationers Received During Year	<u>165</u>
TOTAL	412

Passed From Probation:

A. Probation Completed	152
B. Transferred Out	7
C. Probation Revoked	<u>63</u>
Total Passed From Probation	- 222
TOTAL ON PROBATION AT END OF YEAR	190

INTERVIEWS AND SERVICES

Intake Interviews and Services:

Number of Office Interviews	9,024	
Number of Field Visits	<u>2,000</u>	
TOTAL		11,024

Investigations and Supervision  
Interviews and Services:

Number of Office Interviews	8,178	
Number of Field Visits	<u>2,294</u>	
TOTAL		11,102

TOTAL OF OFFICE INTERVIEWS IN 1977 - 17,202

TOTAL OF FIELD VISITS IN 1977 - 4,924

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Mileage accumulated for 1977 during the  
performance of pre-sentence investigations  
and supervision functions by Probation Officer 21,788

Mileage accumulated for 1977 as a result of  
placements and visits to institutions by  
Probation Officers (does not include util-  
ization of county car). 22,710

TOTAL MILEAGE 44,498

VIOLATIONS OF ORDERS OF DISPOSITIONS FILED DURING 1977

<u>YEAR ORIGINAL PETITION FILED</u>	<u>P.I.N.S.</u>			<u>J.D.</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
1973	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
1974	13	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
1975	9	13	22	7	0	7	16	13	29
1976	26	39	65	30	3	33	56	42	98
1977	15	27	42	16	3	19	31	30	61
TOTAL	65	79	144	54	6	60	119	85	204

DISPOSITIONS OF VIOLATIONS FILED DURING 1977

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Pending	15	14	29
Withdrawn	43	13	56
Placement D.S.S.	13	14	27
Placement D.F.Y.	9	4	13
Probation	5	7	12
Suspended Judgement (Previous Order Continued)	8	5	13
Dismissed	9	17	26
749A (Adjournment In Contemplation of Dismissal)	1	0	1
Suspended Judgement	2	6	8
Probation Revoked	3	1	4
Probation Continued	4	2	6
Discharged Probation	4	0	4
Discharged With Warning	1	2	3
Placement Vacated	1	0	1
Placement Revoked	1	0	1
TOTAL	119	85	204

JUVENILE PLACEMENTS MADE DURING 1977

<u>D.S.S. PLACEMENTS AT PRIVATE FACILITIES</u>	<u>MALE</u>				<u>FEMALE</u>			
	<u>DIR. PET.</u>		<u>VOD.</u>		<u>DIR. PET.</u>		<u>VOD.</u>	
	<u>D</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>P</u>
LaSalle	6	3						
Berkshire Farms	5	4	2	1				1
Lincoln Hall	5	3	1	3				
St. Anne Institute						2		3
Hopevale						2		2
Catholic Social Services		2	1	1		1	1	4
Cayuga Home	1	1		1	1	2		
Salvation Army Friendship Home						10		1
Vanderheyden Hall						4		
House of Good Shepard		2			1	2		
Hutchings						1		
Gateway	1							1
Gustavus Adolphus			1					
George Junior Republic						2		
Reachout								1
Schenectady Home for Children	1							
Division for Youth	25	5	6	3	4	3	4	
D.S.S. Foster Care	1	1	1			2		
Department of Social Services	1	3		1		2		
TOTALS	46	24	12	10	6	33	5	13

TOTAL JUVENILE PLACEMENTS: 149

KEY: DIR. PET.....Direct Petitions  
VOD.....Violations  
D.....Delinquent  
P.....Person In Need of Supervision

### CASEWORK SERVICES TO DETENTION

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

The Probation Officer provides counseling to youngsters whose cases have not been assigned for Social Investigation. In addition, the child is informed of the procedures that are transpiring in Family Court. In addition, the Probation Officer is involved with the staff of Hillbrook in transferring a child from the secure detention program to the non-secure boarding homes.

The casework services to detention were continued throughout the year of 1977, and will be phased out in early 1978. At the present this function is being performed by the caseworkers that are assigned to Hillbrook Detention Home through O.C.E.T.A. funding.

### FAMILY COURT LIAISON

The primary function of the Family Court Liaison is that of gathering and dispensing information. The Liaison must keep abreast of all Probation referral cases in Family Court and be able to represent any given Probation Officer in court on any given court date. In so doing, the Court, as well as the Law Guardian designated to the case, has current information as to the progress of the case.

The Liaison works most closely with the Assistant County Attorney who prosecutes all juvenile matters for the county. The Liaison must also communicate with the Juvenile Intake Division as well as the Police Department to get background information on current petitions in order to ascertain whether or not secure detention is advisable for any given child. In other instances, where home release, (or monitored home release in PINS matters), is not feasible, the Liaison may be called upon to locate a temporary foster home from the Department of Social Services. From time to time, Judges make this request of the Liaison Person also.

The Liaison must also keep a running record of all Social Investigations ordered by Family Court Judges and see that they are processed by the court clerical staff. The Liaison has recently taken on the responsibility of delivering the requests for Social



FAMILY COURT LIAISON (Continued)

Investigations to the Probation Department. It is of essence that the requests for socials not be overlooked as delays at this level can cause serious problems for the investigating Probation Officer. In designated Felony matters, the Liaison sets up psychological and psychiatric exams for the individuals. These evaluations are required by new portions of Family Court Law. All Monitored Release referrals are immediately communicated to that unit.

We have been very fortunate during the past year to obtain from the community, volunteers who perform certain functions to assist the Family Court Liaison in Family Court. When the court moved to having four judges operating simultaneously, it became necessary to obtain and train five to eight volunteers from the community who are able to enlighten clients as to court procedures. The volunteers also obtain signatures from clients, families or medical attention while at Hillbrook and signatures for permission to conduct interviews with collateral contacts in the course of the subsequent probation investigation. The present training course for volunteers consists of several informal lectures and a tour of Hillbrook Detention Facility. After the volunteers commence their work, the Liaison supervises their efforts and calls at least one monthly meeting for follow-up and discussion. We are deeply indebted to Joan Barrett, Mary Ann Haynes, Doris Ianuzi, Anna Mae VanDoren, Alice Coates, Rhoda Galligher and Maggie Matthewson for their efforts, concern and devotion as Family Court Volunteers.

It is important that the Liaison be knowledgeable in the several areas which comprise the Criminal Justice System so that efforts of the Police, the Probation Department, the numerous community agencies, and Family Court can best be utilized to secure service for the troubled youth that come to our attention.

VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION - 1977

The Volunteers in Probation Program (V.I.P.) is now four years old and continues to fulfill a vital role in assisting Probation Officers in the discharge of their daily duties. The main ingredient of our program is the "one-to-one" relationship established between the Volunteer and Probationer. Although the preponderance of our Volunteers function in this capacity, there are alternative roles for those Volunteers who prefer participating in a specific area of expertise, such as being financial counselors, employment counselors, etc. The only criteria for a Volunteer to be accepted into the program is that he or she be at least 18 years of age, be of good character and be willing to participate for at least six months.

At the present time there are approximately 42 active Volunteers and an ongoing recruitment and orientation program is being maintained in order to insure that the program continues to attract a strong nucleus of participants. The present policy in the area of recruitment involves the Program Coordinator regularly addressing community organizations, businesses and schools on the philosophy and goals of the program and the need for community participation. The orientation aspect of the program involves monthly instructional sessions scheduled during the evening hours at which time the prospective Volunteers are informed of what their role as a V.I.P. will be.

It should be noted that during 1977 there was a change of leadership in the program. The former Program Coordinator, Thomas Wilgus, left the department in August and was replaced by Probation Officer Joseph O'Hara. Under Wilgus's direction, the program made great strides forward, especially in the area of community relations.

The primary focus for 1978, besides, of course, continuing to strive to attract mature, stable, empathetic Volunteers will be to contact various recreational facilities within the county (such as bowling alleys, miniature golf courses, etc.) and to attempt to arrange a "discount program" for the Volunteers and Probationers utilizing those facilities. It is also anticipated that during 1978 an employment program for Probationers will commence. This program will be under the auspices of the City-County Youth Board and Probation Department and the day to day administration will be the function of the V.I.P. Program Coordinator. Further details regarding the eligibility criteria and functions of this program will be promulgated to the staff in the coming weeks. At this juncture, it is enough to say however, that Deputy Commissioner Gendzielewski who has been instrumental in obtaining funds for this program is very enthusiastic about its potential as is Richard Alteri, the director of the City-County Youth Board.

In the area of group activities, the V.I.P. Christmas party was held in December, 1977 and we anticipate having a V.I.P. night at McArthur Stadium when the Syracuse Chiefs are at home during the summer of 1978 as well as a group picnic.

We in the Volunteers Program feel that the Probationers derive immeasurable benefit from this program as do the Volunteers and Probation Officer and we are looking forward to the future with great enthusiasm.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT

The Family Crisis Intervention Unit, established by Federal funding, became operational in June of 1977. The staff initially consisted of one supervisor, three P.O.'s, and a clerical worker. However, one P.O. resigned in August, 1977 and that position has remained vacant.

During 1977 the focus of the Crisis Intervention Unit was providing an active and aggressive Intake Diversion Program for all Persons-In-Need of Supervision who resided in the northern part of the County, specifically the Townships of Clay, Salina, and Cicero, and the Villages of Liverpool and North Syracuse. The Unit's goal were to be very visible in the community and divert as many status offenders and their families from the Court System as possible and appropriate. Two outreach offices have been established within the catchment area, one at the Town of Clay Office Building in Clay, and one at the Lawrence Road School in North Syracuse. The reception by the community to this program has been very encouraging and supportive.

The Unit operates on a 24 hour basis including weekends and holidays and responds to referrals within a day of receipt. Referrals have come from the schools, the local police agencies, community groups, and individuals and families within the catchment area. Eighty percent of all contacts have been made in the field.

In addition to providing intensive direct service to P.I.N.S. children and their families, the Unit is also working with the community in assessing and developing services within the northern part of the County. The Unit functions as a liaison from that area to the main Probation Department and the entire Criminal Justice System.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Intake Diversion

Referrals to Family Crisis Intervention Unit 7/1/77 - 12/31/77

<u>P.I.N.S.</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
Ungovernable	38	23	61
Truant	4	3	7
Total	42	26	68

# of cases referred provided with information only - 27

Termination of Intake Cases

Adjusted, Unadjusted	36-29 (adjusted)	7 (unadjusted)
Referred to Community Agency	8	
Petitions Referred to Family Court	11	
Cases remaining at the End of 1977 for Continued Counseling	13	

Number of Interviews -

Office Visits	74
Field Visits	305

In November of 1977 the Unit took on the additional responsibility of a Monitored Release Program. Essentially this program services all P.I.N.S. children who reside both in the City and the County after a petition is filed from the time of an initial court appearance until a finding is made and the case is either disposed of or a Social Investigation is ordered. When a child is released at this stage in the legal system, it is usually under certain conditions, i.e., remain at home, observe a curfew, attend school. These conditions are monitored by the Unit and a compliance report is made available to the Court. The Unit is responsible for advising the Court immediately if a violation occurs so an earlier hearing date can be scheduled.

The Monitored Release Program is the first of four components to be developed towards the non-secure detention program.

In 1978 the staff of the Unit will be increased by three OCETA Positions whose income will be supplemented by the vacant P.O. position. Our intent is to continue to provide the Intake Diversion Program to the County North and the Monitored Release Program to P.I.N.S. residing both in the city and the county.

SECTION IV  
ADULT DIVISION

ADULT DIVISION - SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL COURTS

A Defendant, following arrest by a law enforcement agency, must be arraigned immediately before a Town/Village Justice Court, and officially notified of the charge against him/her. The Judge may then remand the Defendant to custody in the Public Safety Building. A Defendant may be so remanded immediately, prior to appearance before a Judge, when arrested by the Syracuse City Police or on a Supreme/County Court warrant.

During 1977, our statistics reveal that 2133 Defendants in custody were investigated by our Pre-Trial Release Project. 552 of these Defendants were released by the Courts having jurisdiction to our custody in the Pre-Trial Release Project and under our supervision prior to disposition of their charges. The majority of these releases came from Syracuse City Court, 81% of them were male and 61% were charged with misdemeanors (a reflection of average arrest statistics). The majority were under 25, and 63% of the releasees had previous convictions. We attempt a speedy release, and 63% were indeed released in less than 24 hours from booking.

The Supervision component of the Pre-Trial (pre-conviction) Release Project used community agencies in 63% of the cases that the Courts released to our Project. This is an effort to lessen the chances of re-arrest of the Defendants by working on those problem areas that may have caused his/her original conflict with the Criminal Justice System. It is also an attempt to divert the person out of the system when possible.

The next contact of the Adult, Criminal Division, with the offender is post-conviction, when the Court of jurisdiction (one Supreme Court, three County Courts, 51 Town/Village Justices, five City Courts) orders our Department to conduct a Pre-Sentence Investigation in order to assist the Judge in deciding which alternative of sentencing that is allowable under statute is the most appropriate in each case. The Judge must have such an Investigation if the Defendant is eligible for Youthful Offender, the sentence is probation, in all felonies, and if the sentence is to be incarceration in excess of 90 days. This report includes a complete legal and social report on the offender, as well as the circumstances of this particular offense, as well as a contact regarding restitution with the victim, if there is one. 1723 of these Investigations were submitted to the Courts by the Department in 1977. Our reports usually include a recommendation as to sentence by the Judge, and we have continued to stress appropriate minimal penetration into the Criminal Justice System. The use of the Conditional Discharge sentence has continued to increase (302 in 1977), primarily in misdemeanor cases where we have been able to successfully

ADULT DIVISION - SERVICES TO THE CRIMINAL COURTS (cont'd)

make referrals to other agencies and manipulate pertinent environmental circumstances during the Investigation process, so that the offender is able to continue in the community with the only restraint being to stay out of further trouble.

The majority (496) of the Defendants investigated by the Department were sentenced to probation by the Judges. There are certain charges that are not eligible by statute for probation, but those under supervision are on probation for charges ranging from vehicle and traffic misdemeanors up to attempted robbery and assault. We have 1032 offenders under supervision. This supervision includes the necessity of office reporting, home visits by the Probation Officer, employment and school visitations, liaison with law enforcement and community agency resources and such other contacts as are appropriate or necessary. The majority of our Probationers are male and under 25 years of age, while the percentages of felony to misdemeanor actually under supervision are quite close. 76% of our Probationers are either employed, in school or some tupe of training program. We consider this vital to successful supervision. We also supervise 151 offenders for other counties/states, and have conducted 116 Investigations for other Courts in other jurisdictions.



INVESTIGATION STATISTICS - 1977

The following statistics have been accumulated for the period January through December, 1977.

Total Adult and Youthful Offender Investigations by Court:

County Court	487
Supreme Court	123
City Court	453
Town Justice Court	508
Other Jurisdictions	<u>152</u>
Total	1723

Investigations by Residences:

City	949
County	632
Other Jurisdictions	<u>142</u>
Total	1723

Investigations by Race:

White	1203
Black	490
American Indian	17
Other	<u>13</u>
Total	1723

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ADJUDICATIONS FOR 1977

Although by State Law an individual is considered an adult at age 16, those Defendants who are between the ages of 16 and 19 at the time the crime was committed may be investigated to determine their eligibility for Youthful Offender status. If the Defendant has not been previously convicted of a felony, he is "eligible" for Y.O. status. However, certain crimes preclude an individual from Y.O. adjudication. Additionally, in certain cases, an individual is "required" to be treated as a Y.O. When the Courts handle a person as a Y.O., the criminal conviction is vacated and the Youthful Offender adjudication is substituted. In such cases, the proceedings and records are kept private. The most important aspect of a Youthful Offender adjudication is that it removes the stigma of a criminal conviction. In 1977 there were 380 adjudications as Youthful Offenders as a result of our investigations, and the Courts placed 181 of these eligible youths under our probation supervision.

DISPOSITIONS ON INVESTIGATION REPORTS 1977

	<u>Number</u>
Placed on Probation* (does not include transfers from other jurisdictions)	496
State Correctional Facility	166
Onondaga County Correctional Facility	237
Conditional Discharge	302
All Other Dispositions	120
Pending - End of Year (includes investigations where no notifications were received of the dispositions)	<u>317</u>
Total	1638

\* Of the 496 placed on probation for 1977, 47 spent the first 30 or 60 days of their probationary period at the Onondaga County Correctional Facility and three spent the initial probationary period at an Office of Drug Abuse Services Facility.

It is to be noted that we are continuing to stress minimal penetration into the Criminal Justice System during our investigative process. We believe this is good rehabilitative practice, and we accomplish this in no small way by our liaison established with the sentencing Courts (i.e. our Court Service Bureau) and key community agencies, where we divert many offenders. The use of the Conditional Discharge continues to be a key factor in this effort.

SENTENCES VS. RECOMMENDATIONS

In nearly all cases where a Pre-Sentence Investigation is requested by the court, the report includes a recommendation for sentence. Below are shown the percentages of deviation from recommendation in actual sentences given by various courts. Sentences were graded in severity from least to most severe: Unconditional Discharge, Conditional Discharge, Fined, Probation, Incarceration.

It must be noted, however, that the Probation Department does not recommend a specific sentence in the area of incarceration. We only state that the offender is a good/poor candidate for Conditional Discharge, a fine, probation, or incarceration and why.

	<u>Same as Recommendation</u>	<u>Less Severe</u>	<u>More Severe</u>
Supreme Court	88%	4%	8%
County Courts	82%	8%	10%
City Courts	79%	9%	12%
Justice Courts	78%	10%	12%

CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PROBATION IN 1977

(Not necessarily the original arrest or indictment charge)  
(List includes inter and intra-state transfers)

Aggravated Harassment	1
Arson	4
Assault	36
Attempted Burglary	11
Attempted Grand Larceny	8
Attempt to Commit a Crime	1
Burglary	61
Criminal Trespass	50
Criminal Mischief	22
Criminal Impersonation	2
Conspiracy	3
Disorderly Conduct	1
Driving While Intoxicated	70
Endangering Welfare of a Child	1
Escape from Furlough or Release	1
Falsifying Business Records	2
Forgery	6
Grand Larceny	20
Issuing Bad Check	4
Loitering	1
Menacing	1
Official Misconduct	1
Obstructing Governmental Administration	1
Petit Larceny	54
Possession Burglar Tools	3
Possession of Forged Instrument	28
Possession of Controlled Substance	42
Possession of Stolen Property	37
Possession of a Weapon	16
Promoting Prostitution	1
Prostitution	4
Public Lewdness	2
Reckless Endangerment	9
Resisting Arrest	6
Rape	1
Robbery	18
Sale of a Controlled Substance	6
Sexual Abuse	7
Sodomy	3
Sexual Misconduct	4
Social Service Law	6
Unlawful Use of Motor Vehicle	11
Vehicle and Traffic Law, Except D.W.I.	2

CRIMES OF CONVICTION FOR OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PROBATION IN 1977

Attempted Criminal Possession Controlled Substance	4
Possession Gambling Records	1
Sale of Marijuana	2
Coercion	1
Theft	1
Assault and Battery	1
Promotion of Dangerous Drug	1
Attempted Larceny - Motor Vehicle	1
Criminal Selling Controlled Substance	1
Leaving Scene	1
Unarmed Robbery	1
Possession of Heroin	1
Attempted Robbery	2

CERTIFICATE OF RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES

Another area of investigations conducted by the Adult Probation Department is the investigation for a Certificate of Relief from Disabilities. After an individual has been convicted of a crime by plea or trial, he may apply for this certificate which restores certain of the rights and privileges lost by the conviction. Once the application has been made, a legal and social investigation is conducted to assist the courts in deciding whether to grant or deny the Certificate of Relief from Disabilities. During 1977, 28 Certificate of Relief were granted following investigations by the Adult Probation Department.

SUMMARY OF CASE MOVEMENT - 1977

On Probation - January 1, 1977	1089
On Probation - December 31, 1977	1032
Decrease	57
Per Cent of Decrease	5%

OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN CASE MOVEMENT - 1977

On Probation - January 1, 1977	1089
New Sentences of Probation - 1977	492
Supervision Transfers Received	<u>90</u>
Subtotal	1671
Supervisions Completed	568
Inter/Intrastate Transfers (Out)	<u>71</u>
Subtotal	639
Total on Probation - December 31, 1977	1032

PROBATIONERS' SEX AND AGE - END OF 1977\*

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Males (16-25)	467	56%
Females (16-25)	59	7%
Males (25-34)	143	17%
Females (25-34)	25	3%
Males (35 and Over)	115	14%
Females (35 and Over)	<u>23</u>	<u>3%</u>
Total	832	100%

\*Excludes Probation Outreach Project

N.B. For specific crimes to which offenders were sentenced to probation, see earlier chart relating to types of investigations.

PROBATIONERS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS - END OF 1977\*

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Employed	501	60%
School	83	10%
Training	16	2%
Any Combination of Above	11	1%
Custody	23	3%
Job Seeking	95	12%
Unemployed	42	5%
Unemployable	<u>61</u>	<u>7%</u>
Total	832	100%

\*Excludes Probation Outreach Project

CRIME CATEGORY AND COURT OF JURISDICTION OF PROBATIONERS  
RECEIVED FROM LOCAL JURISDICTION DURING 1977

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Felony	202	41%
Misdemeanor	<u>290</u>	<u>59%</u>
Total	492	100%
Supreme Court	30	6%
County Court	192	39%
City Court	142	29%
Justice Court	<u>128</u>	<u>26%</u>
Total	492	100%

LENGTH OF PROBATION SUPERVISION CLOSINGS - 1977

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Less Than One Year	79	15%
1 - 2 Years	230	44%
2 - 3 Years	152	29%
3 Years and Over	<u>58</u>	<u>12%</u>
Total	519	100%

PROBATION CLOSINGS - 1977

Number of Probation Supervisions Completed	519
Interstate/Intrastate Transfers	<u>71</u>
Total Number of Probation Supervisions Closed	590



VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1977

	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PER CENT</u>
Violations Lodged*	243	
Violations Closed:		
Revoked	68	37%**
Restored to Probation	54	29%**
Dismissed on Plea to Other Charge(s)	23	12%**
Withdrawn (Includes Absconders)	37	20%**
Discharged by Court	<u>3</u>	<u>2%**</u>
Subtotal	185	100%
Violations Pending	<u>58</u>	
Total	243	

\*Includes 27 Violations Pending from December, 1976

\*\*Based on Subtotal of 185 Violations Disposed of in 1977

NEW ARRESTS OTHER THAN FOR VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION - 1977

In 1977, there were 183 arrests of Probationers on criminal charges other than Violation of Probation.\*\*\*

\*\*\*Excludes Probation Outreach Project

INTER/INTRA STATE TRANSFER CASES FOR 1977

Number of Cases under Supervision as of 1/1/77

Intrastate transfer - ins	70
Intrastate transfer - outs	93
Interstate transfer - ins	19
Interstate transfer - outs	<u>43</u>
Total	225

Number of Cases under Supervision as of 12/31/77

Intrastate transfer - ins	117
Intrastate transfer - outs	106
Interstate transfer - ins	34
Interstate transfer - outs	<u>42</u>
Total	299

Number of Cases Transferred in during 1977

Intrastate	70
Interstate	<u>20</u>
Total	90

Number of Cases Transferred out during 1977

Intrastate	50
Interstate	<u>21</u>
Total	71

Number of Pre-Sentence Investigations conducted for other Jurisdictions during 1977 - 116  
(Intrastate - 95; Interstate - 21)

It can be noted from the attached charts that almost half of our intrastate investigation requests come from Madison (25) and Oswego (23) counties. We did the most interstate investigations for Florida (7).

For supervisions we accepted the most intrastate cases from Oswego (39), Madison (18), and Oneida (14) counties. We transferred the most to Oswego (27) and Monroe (14) counties. We accepted the most interstate supervisions from Massachusetts (6) and transferred the most out to Florida (10).

Please note attached charts A and B.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PRE-TRIAL RELEASE AND ASSESSMENT  
AND SUPERVISED RELEASE PROJECT

In February of 1977, the Pre-Trial Release Program, as it was formerly known, became the Onondaga County Pre-Trial Release Assessment and Supervised Release Project. The new Project consisted of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Grant monitored by the local Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and regular Probation Department funds. Staff was increased from one Probation Officer Aide II and two Probation Officer Aide I's, to an addition of a clerk-typist, a Senior Probation Officer, one Probation Officer Aide II and three Probation Officer Aide I's. The Principal Probation Officer of the Adult Division, Carol Smith, is the Project Director. The Project is broken down into two (2) components, the Release Unit and the Supervision Unit. The Release Unit conducts the initial investigation and the Supervision Unit maintains the community contacts.

During 1977, 2,133 cases were investigated by the Project, and from these investigations, 663 recommendations were made. The factors involved in the Defendants not recommended for release included such reasons as some individuals investigated did not meet the risk assessment criteria, various individuals were released by other means, i.e. bail, ROR, etc., some defendants had detainers from other jurisdictions, and various other individual situations. Of the 663 recommendations, 552 (or 83%) releases were secured. This indicates a high degree of confidence placed in Pre-Trial by the courts. Undoubtedly, one of the major reasons for this degree of confidence is the fact that of the 552 individuals released, only 69 (or 12%) had their releases revoked, the majority due to rearrests. A second reason for the courts' confidence is that with the advent of the Federal Grant, a Supervision Unit was established to provide referral and counseling services to the releasees. This also allows the Unit to further monitor the activities of an individual who is released.

The mandates of the Federal Grant were also adhered to during the year. One of the reasons for the increase of services was to alleviate the over-crowding in the Public Safety Building and to insure releases for those eligible within twenty-four hours. Both of these areas were stressed in the beginning stages of development and significant progress and results have been accomplished. A risk development criteria has been developed that is working out satisfactorily for both our Court system and our own purposes, as well as that of our funding sources.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PRE-TRIAL RELEASE AND ASSESSMENT AND SUPERVISED  
RELEASE PROJECT (cont'd.)

Considerable time was spent organizing identification and recapitulation information. An extensive card file and folder system was developed. When possible, most defendants are interviewed and released within twenty-four hours of their arrest. The charges against the releasees range from arson, assault, burglary, and robbery down to harassment, etc.

Cases investigated by PTR Unit	2133	
Not eligible or released by other means	663	31%
Recommendations made to Court	663	31%
Ready but unable to recommend	10	
Assists (we assisted an alternate disposition)	9	
Releases secured	552	26% of those investigated

Percentage recommended for release which were released by the Court: 83%

Individuals released to PTR by individual Court:

Syracuse City Court (Criminal)	464	84%
Syracuse City Court (Traffic)	15	3%
Onondaga County Court	20	4%
Town/Village Justice Courts	53	9%
	<u>552</u>	<u>100%</u>

A profile of Defendants released to our Project follows:

Charges:

Misdemeanor or less	449	61%
Felony	288	39%
	<u>550</u>	<u>100%</u>

Male	447	81%
Female	103	19%
	<u>550</u>	<u>100%</u>

Ages:

16-21	61	56%	
21-30	29	27%	Jan. - March
Over 30	19	17%	
	<u>109</u>	<u>100%</u>	
16-18	156	35%	
19-25	151	34%	
26-30	52	12%	April- Dec.
Over 30	82	19%	
	<u>441</u>	<u>100%</u>	

Race:

White	352	64.0%
Black	174	31.6%
American Indian	12	2.2%
Puerto Rican	11	2.0%
Other	1	.2%
	<u>550</u>	<u>100%</u>

Bail (Set by Court, but released to PTR):

\$ 500	108	
1000	54	
1500	36	
2000	2	
2500	20	
3000	4	
3500	1	
5000	12	
Over \$5000	5	
\$250 Cash	1	
\$100 Cash	1	
No Bail	31	
	<u>275</u>	49.8%

Previous Convictions: 349 63%

Released at arraignment: 277 59.2%

Time between Booking and Release:

Less than 24 hours	244	62.7%
24-48 hours	45	11.6%
Over 48 hours	100	25.7%
	<u>389</u>	<u>100%</u>

The Project was partially implemented on February 12, 1977, but the Supervision Unit did not become totally functional until July of 1977. From July thru December, the Supervision statistics are as follows:

Referrals to other agencies:

CJAC	148	26.8%
MOU	16	2.9%
Reachout	31	5.6%
Hutchings	13	2.4%
Alcoholics Anonymous	24	4.3%
Catholic Charities	10	1.8%
Methadone Maintenance	1	.2%
YWCA (Project Intervention)	54	9.8%
Other	64	11.6%

Pre-Trial Release Revocations:

Failure to appear	8	12%
Rearrest (not all rearrest's result in revocation)	51	74%
Failure to adhere to conditions of release	5	7%
Revoked by Judge	5	7%
	<u>69</u>	<u>100%</u>

Supervision Unit Contacts:

Office visits	911
Telephone contacts	2724
Home visits	188
School visits	11
Employment visits	20
Interagency conferences	662
Law Enforcement and District Attorney Conferences	369
Community Observation	150

Pre-sentence Report Investigations:

Assigned	1
Completed	1
Disposition of PSR	Conditional Discharge

Total days not incarcerated due to Pre-Trial Release: 23,526 days

Total cases active as of 12/31/77: 202

### THE DRUG ABUSE OFFENDER

The following report contains information that the staff has derived upon analysis of their case loads and their general knowledge in regard to drug abuse. Far and away, the most commonly abused drug is alcohol, so much so that it is typically divorced from the other types of drugs. It is difficult to tell exactly where one draws the line between alcohol use and alcohol abuse, but there are a good number of individuals on probation who became involved in the Criminal Justice Systems simply because of their abuse of alcohol. This not only entails the D.W.I. cases but also certain Assault cases, Larceny cases, as well as other cases in which alcohol intoxication played a significant part in the crime.

With the exception of alcohol, the most widely used drug by the population that we come in contact with is marijuana. In fact, it is an extremely atypical situation when one finds a person that has been involved in drug experimentation, to any extent, who has not used marijuana. While it would appear that almost everyone who has experimented with opiates, barbiturates, amphetamines, and other types of drugs, have also experimented with marijuana. It should also be noted that there are those who use marijuana exclusively. There would appear to be a general feeling among Probationers, that marijuana is an innocuous substance, with the exception of the legal penalties its use may bring about.

Probation supervision can have an impact on certain types of drug abuse in that the opiates which include heroin, morphine and codeine; the synthetic narcotics which include Demerol and methadone, the amphetamines, the barbiturates, cocaine, Valium, and Darvon, can all be detected through urinalysis. If a Probationer is consistently abusing these substances, there is a good possibility that this will come to the attention of the Probation Officer if urinalysis is employed. Urinalysis does not only work as a detection device regarding drug abuse, but it can also serve as a drug abuse deterrent in that a Probationer might hesitate to use a certain drug realizing that it might be detected in his urine. Marijuana, which is by far the most frequently used illicit drug, is not detectable in the urine and it is felt by some Officers that being placed on probation is not an effective deterrent for those who chose to use marijuana. This is only an opinion, but it is the observation of many officers that a majority of those who use marijuana prior to being sentenced to probation, continue to use this drug, to some extent, while under probation supervision. It has further been observed that even those people who successfully complete an inpatient or outpatient rehabilitation program return to the use of marijuana while they may give up other types of drug abuse.

While patterns of drug abuse have changed over the years and different types of drugs come in and out of vogue, drug abuse, taken as a whole, has consistently remained a community problem.



THE DRUG ABUSE OFFENDER (continued)

The Criminal Justice System and specifically probation, can and does have an impact on this problem, but drug abuse is such a wide-spread phenomenon that the Criminal Justice System alone cannot effectively control it. In regard to substance abuse, probation supervision is most effective when the Probationer and the Probation Officer share a common goal of attempting to positively deal with the offender's alcohol or drug problem. Obviously a significant problem is encountered when the Probationer will not admit or does not consider that his substance abuse constitutes a problem. To a certain degree, probation supervision can successfully deal with even negatively-minded substance abusers even when their sole motive for abstention is fear of detection. In such cases, however, the problem is very likely to reappear once probation supervision is no longer in the picture. Finally, there is a certain percentage of persons that are on probation for substance abuse that view their probation supervision as a "cat and mouse" game. In such cases, the Probationer makes no bona fide attempt to alter his substance abuse but rather directs his attention toward not being caught in the act. In all cases, the role of the Probation Officer is to attempt to identify the extent of the problem, stress a responsible life style, suggest treatment alternatives and emphasize potential consequences of continued abuse. In the community setting where free will is operative, the success or lack of success in regard to rehabilitation for the alcohol or drug offender largely lies with the personal choices that the offender makes.

EMERGENCY DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED PROGRAM

The Emergency Driving While Intoxicated Program that began in May of 1976, was continued during the entire year of 1977 through a grant obtained by the District Attorney's Office from the New York State Department of Traffic Safety. This grant consisted of two Probation Officer positions for the Probation Department. The ultimate aim of this program is to insure that the driver who has a serious drinking problem and is a threat to the community, be treated under a structured program in hopes that he will enter back into the community as a safe driver.

In 1977, the two Probation Officers assigned to the D.W.I. Program completed 77 investigations for Driving While Intoxicated. These investigations included both Misdemeanor and Felony charges.

At the end of 1977, there were 96 Probationers under supervision of the D.W.I. Program. Of this 96, 50 were placed on probation as a result of a Felony conviction and 46 were placed on probation as a result of a Misdemeanor conviction. Of all the individuals supervised since the program's beginning, only one person has been rearrested for Driving While Intoxicated, and that occurred in December of 1977. This is the lowest recidivism rate of any reported crime of probationers.

Of the 96 individuals presently being supervised by the D.W.I. Program, 80 of them are presently employed, one is attending school, one is in training, five are unemployed, one is job-seeking and seven are designated unemployable for various reasons.

Also during the year the Probation Department began pre-plea screening evaluation reports for the District Attorney's Office. This process is used to determine if an individual charged with Driving While Intoxicated does, indeed, have a drinking problem or to determine whether a pre-sentence report is indicated.

It is anticipated that in May of 1978, the grant will be continued for one more year, as a result of the successful implementation of probation theory and practice in dealing with the Driving While Intoxicated offender.

### TOWN JUSTICE LIAISON

The Onondaga County Probation Department, Adult Division, services all the Town and Village Courts throughout the County. There are currently 19 Town Courts with 36 part time judges and there are ten Village Courts with 13 part time judges. The case-loads of these courts are increasing at a steady rate with the suburban population and shopping areas being developed and expanded. Many of the busier courts have two full time clerks and two judges. The Justice Courts handle Criminal, Traffic and some Small Claims cases.

The Adult Division of the County Probation Department has a Senior Probation Officer assigned to the courts full time to process and review investigations, to make regular appearances at the courts, and to act as liaison between the staff and the courts on all Justice Court related matters.

The departmental function has proved invaluable in improving communication between the Justice Courts and the Probation Department.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON

Investigation and apprehension of probationers who have failed to comply with the condition of probation as set by the court, has become a more important function in probation work in recent years. The public, the Courts, and rehabilitation demand accountability for actions. In 1977, over 200 Violation of Probations were filed in the Criminal Courts in Onondaga County. Whenever a Violation of Probation Warrant is issued by the Court, it is processed through a Senior Probation Officer whose responsibility it is to see that the Warrant is filed with the proper police agency or put out for immediate service with police and/or probation personnel. Information is gathered through the family, probation staff, police and other community sources to try to locate the fugitive Probationer. It is the decision of the Supervising Probation Officer to determine the method of service for the Warrant or, on the other hand, to request that the Senior Probation Officer assigned to Warrants, carry out the execution of same with the use of a police agency. The Warrant Officer is responsible for making arraignment arrangements and bail recommendations to the Court that issued the Warrant and to be sure that a Violator's case is quickly brought to the respective Court calendar.

### COMMUNITY AGENCIES PROJECT

The Probation Department's awareness of the need for inter-agency and community cooperation is a must factor in dealing with many of our multi-problem youths. (See separate heading Drug Abuse.)

Many of our young adults are in need of a complete environmental change, immediate intervention and one-to-one counseling. In some cases, a structured setting is required if they are to be fully rehabilitated. Probation services alone cannot meet the needs of these more severely troubled clients.

The Adult Division referrals to the over-taxed New York State Division For Youth and to other local programs have caused concern, and a project was innovated to search out the alternative agencies to meet our ever growing needs.

Outside placements in approved facilities for certain individuals are a requirement if the person's needs are to be met and rehabilitation effected. To become more effective, the agency is comprising and utilizing such supportive community resources as Catholic Charities Foster Home Services, Teen Challenge Referral Center, Sequin Community Services and Alpha House, to name a few. Other alternatives not requiring placement are also of great advantage, including services offered by the Community Employment-Training Agency, Criminal Justice Action Committee and Hutchings Psychiatric Center Outreach Teams, as well as the many neighborhood agencies.

As we seek out more alternate routes and properly assess the offenders' needs to the available community resources, a more realistic rehabilitation plan will result. It is our goal to develop a handy reference matching common Probationer needs to community/other agencies services, and to make this reference readily available to all line staff, as an aid in continuous programming. This project is being coordinated and researched by our Probation Officer specializing in youth placements.



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

## PROJECT INTERVENTION II

During the past year, Project Intervention II, a grant funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, County Manpower Coordinating Unit, has been operating in the YWCA, with two Probation Officers acting as liaison officers. The program has attempted to provide job readiness and counseling assistance for females in the Criminal Justice System.

Of the approximately 115 female Probationers under supervision during this period, a large majority were receiving services from other agencies. Thus, referrals to Project Intervention II were minimal.

However, during the past year, 53 female Defendants have been referred to the project by Pre-Trial Release personnel.

On December 31, 1977, federal funding to Project Intervention II was terminated. However, it is expected that in the near future, local funding for the project may be obtained.

ADULT UNIT STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

During 1977, all adult division staff members participated in at least one training program. Twenty-nine Probation Officers participated in training programs provided outside of our department, either at the New York State Division of Probation Training Academy in Albany, New York, University College of Syracuse University, or through the New York State Office of Drug Abuse Services. Intra-departmental training sessions were mandatory, while participation in outside training was on a voluntary basis. Probation Officers continue to show a positive motivation toward improving their job skills by participation in the various training programs. Suggestions for continuing or modifying past training programs and implementation of new ones are provided by both administrative and line personnel. It should be noted that not only new Probation Officers, but Probation Officers with many years of service on the job, maintain their enthusiasm for obtaining more training to revitalize old skills and to obtain new ones.

Below is a list of the various programs in which our staff participated:

BOCES Seminar on Drugs  
10 Probation Officers

Counselor Training: Short Term Client Systems (ODAS Program)  
6 Probation Officers

Assessment Interviewing for Treatment Planning Programs (ODAS Program)  
6 Probation Officers

Introduction to Group Work (Training Academy)  
1 Probation Officer

Advanced Group Work Course (Training Academy)  
3 Probation Officers

Vocational Rehabilitation Program (ODAS Program)  
3 Probation Officers

Correctional Management Laboratory - I (Training Academy)  
1 Probation Officer

Overview of Drugs (ODAS Program)  
5 Probation Officers

Workshop: Interviewing Techniques - Report Writing and Case Management (Training Academy)  
1 Probation Officer

Problem Solving Skills and Management Course (University College)  
1 Probation Officer

Crisis Intervention Family Counseling Course (Training Academy)  
1 Probation Officer



ADULT UNIT STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING (continued)

Seminar in Alcoholism (Syracuse University)

1 Probation Officer

Traffic Safety Seminar (Syracuse University)

1 Probation Officer

Performance Appraisal (University College)

1 Probation Officer

Management and Human Services (University College)

1 Probation Officer

Basic Course in Part Time Police Work (University College)

1 Probation Officer

All adult division staff also participated in an "Arrest Procedures and Defensive Tactics" course presented specifically for our department by Sergeant William Galvin of the Syracuse Police Department.

Several officers also arranged to observe a tour of duty riding in a patrol car with either the Syracuse Police Department or the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department. This activity has proven to be an excellent means of exchanging views between line staff of the various departments.

Monthly staff meetings have also been utilized as training sessions, especially in familiarizing staff with other community resources.

A sample of agencies that have made presentations at staff meetings are:

- The Mental Health Association - Advocacy Program
- The District Attorney's Office - D.W.I. Unit
- The District Attorney's Office (Presentation on Violation of Probation procedures)
- The Brick House
- The New York State Division of Probation
- The Office of Drug Abuse Services
- Catholic Social Services
- SYR
- C.J.A.C.
- Teen Challenge

Beside these outside sources, various staff members made presentations on new programs or subjects relative to our work.

Field visits to various resources were also utilized in our training program. Some of the facilities visited during 1977 were:

- Auburn State Prison
- Masten Park Drug Rehabilitation Center (Buffalo, New York)
- Reachout Drug Rehabilitation Program
- Willows A.R.U.
- Rescue Mission

ADULT UNIT STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING (continued)

During the year, permission was received from Hutchings Psychiatric Hospital, the Syracuse University Law School, and the Syracuse University Medical School to allow Probation Officers to use their libraries for training and as resources. Several Probation Officers have utilized Hutchings library's films and tapes for training in recognizing and dealing with psychiatric problems. The department is thankful for the courtesy extended by these facilities.

The past year proved very fruitful for training with the hope that 1978 will prove even better.

Besides being trainees, our staff also acted as trainers.

During 1977, the department's student placement relationship with Syracuse University continued to expand. Four Probation Officers worked with students:

Sue Quant (School of Social Work - Undergraduate)  
Marilyn Daley (School of Rehabilitation - Undergraduate)  
Don Anguish (Law School Student)  
Al Giacchi (School of Social Work - Graduate Student)

The feedback from both students and field instructors was very positive regarding the placements and it is hoped that they will continue in the future. Besides the above formal field instruction, Probation Officer Victoria Matisz worked with a police academy recruit for one day providing him with an overview of probation functions.

Three Probation Officers represented the department on outside committees: Dale Matteson (District Attorney's Task Force on Drugs)  
Joe Lewis (District Attorney's Task Force on Drugs and the Onondaga County Traffic Safety Committee)  
Al Giacchi (The Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee - Program Evaluation Subcommittee)

Two Probation Officer served on Board of Directors of outside programs: Mary Mueller (Y.W.C.A. Board, and Chairman of the Y.W.C.A.'s Committee on Project Intervention and Membership Chairperson - N.Y.S. Probation Officers Association)  
Al Giacchi (The Alternate Route Program)

Patsy Campolieta, Robert Murphy, Joe Caputo, Richard John, James Craver, Joe Lewis, Robert Czaplicki, James Bass, Christine Matyjasik, and Julius Lawrence presented lectures at various schools, programs, and agencies around the county, as well as appearing on radio and TV programs during 1977.

With an interest in improving the quality of staff training while, at the same time, informing the community of probation's function, the staff looks forward to an even more active year in 1978.

PLANS AND PROGRAMS FOR 1978

The results of a recently published Civil Service list for Probation Officer, has necessitated the hiring of 16 new professional staff members. The major challenge for 1978 will be training and integrating these new employees into the Probation Department. This will involve many hours of both internal, and inter-agency training, and there is bound to be temporarily, a deleterious affect on the quality of service.

The Probation Outreach Project is scheduled for institutionalization on January 1, 1978. Combined with the above situation, this necessitates an inordinate amount of time to be devoted to teaching and training new staff as regard to policy, procedures and theory. A specific schedule is being developed to implement appropriate training for both new groups of staff.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

We have received second-year funding for the Pre-Trial Assessment and Supervised Release Grant. This project has been well received. It has been evaluated and approved by the funding sources, and the staff is operating most satisfactorily. It is our hope that in the second year, we may get into the area of diversion Investigations in selected cases, particularly, on the misdemeanor level.

DWI PROGRAM

Our two Probation Officers who are funded through the District Attorney's Office, Division of Motor Vehicles Grant, have been notably successful with Driving While Intoxicated cases. They have had no Probationers re-arrested for drinking-related crimes. Unfortunately, neither Probation Officer can be reached on the eligible Probation Officer list. It is hoped that the new replacements will have sufficient time under the grant to be trained to provide a pre-conviction screening survey for the courts that they service, and in that way, assist the pre-trial decision making process of the court.

PROGRAMMATIC

We hope that we are not being too enthusiastic in our goal of studying treatment alternatives in the coming year. We feel that by earlier appropriate intervention in certain cases, we could cut down on our recidivism and confinement rate. We are therefore in the process of accumulating data on day and residency treatment programs in our own and surrounding communities which we hope to gear especially towards our Offender's needs. We hope

PROGRAMMATIC (CONTINUED)

to then make this list immediately available for use as a constant resource to our Investigating and Supervising Officers, thus, effectuating more alternatives of treatment for our offenders. I personally feel that this can have considerable impact on our service delivery and the response of our offenders to same.

FAMILY DIVISION

GEOGRAPHIC ASSIGNMENTS

Review of workloads and case assignments support the fact that Probation Officers are spending an inordinate amount of time traveling to meet their responsibilities. In view of this, assignment of investigating and supervising Probation Officers to specific geographic territories is being proposed. This will not only result in less travel time but will increase the Probation Officer's knowledge of the sector served, and enhance the Probation Officer's viability in the community to the end that the client and public are better served.

VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION PROGRAM

The Volunteers in Probation Program has had a very successful year. Through the efforts of the Coordinators in the program, it has been expanded for the benefit of the individual probationer. Plans for the year include continued expansion of the program for 1978. In addition to providing individual enrichment to each probationer, the program continues to serve the department as a very effective public relations vehicle.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT

Though having been severely hampered by the lack of staff to date, it is expected that this situation will be resolved in the near future to permit the Family Crisis Intervention Unit to meet its responsibilities as specified by the contract. The monitored Release Program, which has been operative since November 1, 1977, with only one person, will expand to include 3 OCETA positions. Our acceptability and credibility in the Northern County Area of the Family Crisis Intervention Program, attests to the need for such a program, and calls for a commitment on our part that the program will be permitted to continue and to expand.

INTAKE UNIT

A comprehensive plan is being developed to restructure the Intake Unit for increased responsiveness in our service.

This plan is due in early January, with implementation to follow as soon as possible.

### OUTREACH PROJECT

Effective January 1, 1978, the previously mentioned Federally funded program, Probation Outreach Project, has been partially institutionalized by the County of Onondaga. Effective the first of the year, this component will be totally funded by the County of Onondaga, and under the re-configuration pattern, three teams will remain in this area.

The goal for the forthcoming year is to fully integrate this decentralized service into our main operation by training the new staff that will be coming on board January 1, 1978, and monitoring the project to see if our department should consider decentralization of services in other areas of the county. To that extent, some re-assignment of activities will occur in the Family Division.

### ENFORCEMENT AND SUPPORT UNIT

Effective January 1, 1978, the Enforcement and Support Unit will be transferred to the Department of Social Services. The transfer was mandated pursuant to Chapter 516 of the Laws of 1977, State of New York.

### HILLBROOK DETENTION HOME

As of 1/1/78, the Hillbrook Detention Home will be under the aegis of the Department of Social Services. It will be an incapacitated unit, responsible to the Commissioner of Social Services. The transfer of this unit has been in the process over the past year. It is hoped that re-aligning this facility under the Department of Social Services will provide an enhanced service to the children who are appearing in Family Court. At the same time, a non-secure plan is being funded through a Criminal Justice Services grant. One component of this grant will incorporate the Family Crisis Unit and Monitored Release Program, which will be an attempt to keep youngsters in their own home without relying on institutional care while their cases are in the court process.



**END**