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# **Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections**



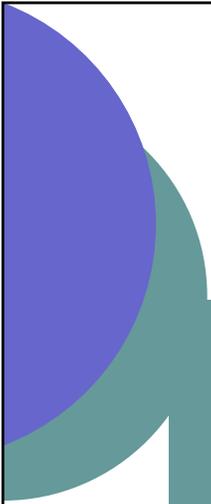
## **2006 Annual Report**

**William R. Steinhaus  
County Executive**

**Mary Ellen Still  
Director of Probation**

**William A Fluck  
Deputy Director**

**Catherine A. Lane  
Deputy Director**



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# 2006

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I am pleased to submit the Annual Report for 2006. During the past year, the department has worked to achieve its primary mission of enhancing community safety by reducing recidivism through the application of evidence-based interventions.

**Highlights for 2006 included:**

- Introduction of electronic monitoring for juveniles to increase positive outcomes and lower costs related to detention and placement;
- Family Drug Treatment Court was established. A probation officer participates on this team designed to intervene in the lives of at risk youth;
- Safe Passage was established to assist youth in the City of Poughkeepsie;
- 13 additional probation officers were certified as instructors in cognitive behavioral curriculums;
- CONNECT, a cross system training between Probation and the Department of Mental Hygiene, was established;
- The Sex Offender Management Grant concluded with the development of a comprehensive approach to dealing with offenders in the county;
- Joint initiatives with the Department of Mental Hygiene established mental health assessment and services to probationers and defendants with serious mental health needs;
- The Mental Health/Juvenile Justice project was recognized by the state for its effectiveness in producing positive outcomes;
- Two probation officers were trained as field intelligence officers.

These achievements and many others are the result of the dedication and commitment of the entire department. The support of Dutchess County Executive William R. Steinhaus and the Dutchess County Legislature is gratefully acknowledged.

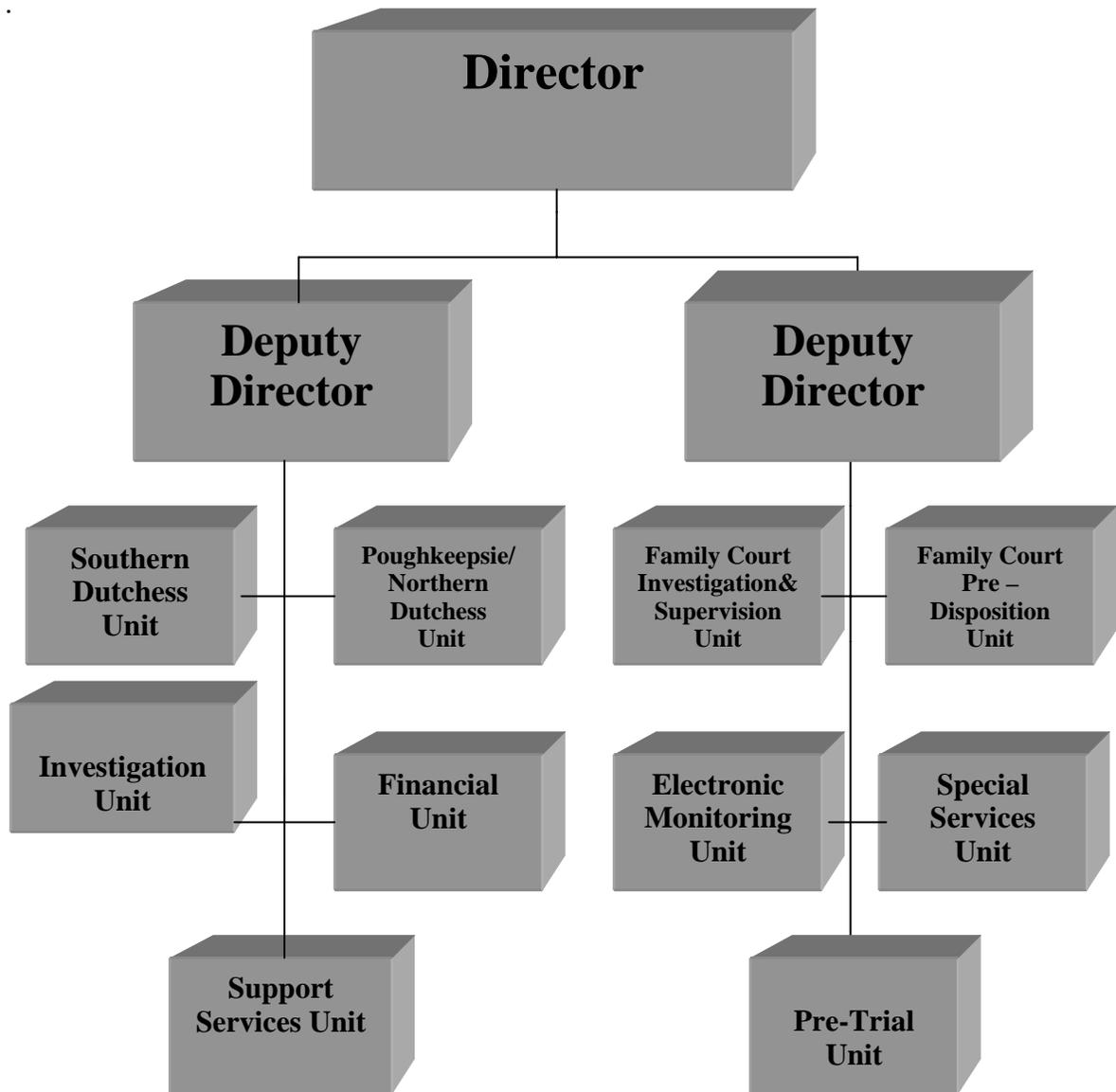
*Mary Ellen Still*  
Director



## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**The Mission of the Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections is to protect the community through intervention in the lives of those under supervision by facilitating compliance with court orders and serving as a catalyst for positive change. We operate in collaboration with our criminal justice partners and the community. We provide services to courts, help strengthen families and give victims a voice in the justice system. We provide leadership and services in a cost effective community based setting.**

# PROBATION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



## Organizational Chart

# Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections



## **Units**

Family Court Supervision  
Family Court Diversion  
Pretrial Services  
Electronic Monitoring  
Investigations  
Northern Dutchess Supervision  
Southern Dutchess Supervision  
Special Services  
Financial  
Support Services

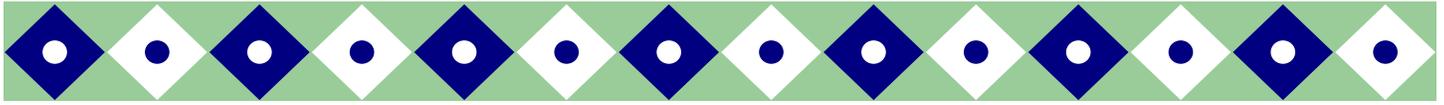
## **Unit Administrators**

Barbara Schumacher  
Dominick Ignaffo  
Jonathan Heller  
John Kryzak  
Joanne Nellis  
Karen O'Connor  
Jane Salese  
Sandra Ackert  
Sharon Harrison  
Peggy Milone

## **Dutchess County Legislature Public Safety Committee**

David Kelly, Chairman  
Patrick Nesbitt, Vice Chairman

Gerry Hutchings  
Margaret Fettes  
William McCabe  
Ray Ronald  
Robert Rolison



## **Family Court Unit Intake/Predisposition**

Dominick P. Ignaffo, Unit Administrator  
Karen DeSimone, Senior Probation Officer

### **Intake Function**

Appearance tickets issued to potential juvenile delinquents by police departments throughout the county are returnable to Intake. In 2006, 273 Appearance Tickets were returnable to Probation Intake.

Intake also accepts PINS complaints from parents/schools and occasionally police officers.

### **Persons In Need of Supervision**

712(a) of The New York State Family Court Act defines a Person in Need of Supervision as a person less than eighteen years of age who does not attend school in accordance with the provisions of part one sixty-five of the Education Law or who is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of a parent or other person legally responsible for such child's care, or other lawful authority, or who violates the provision of section 221.05 of the New York State Penal Law which is the unlawful possession of marijuana.

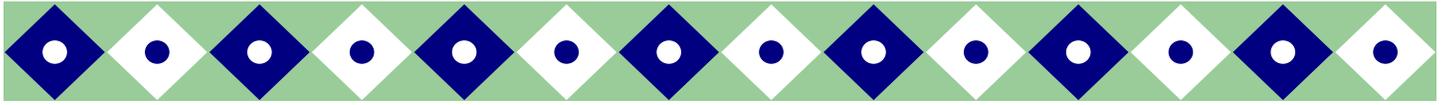
### **Juvenile Delinquent**

301.2(1) of The New York State Family Court Act, defines a Juvenile Delinquent as a person over seven and less than sixteen years of age, who has committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.

Over the last two years the department has made extensive efforts to divert low risk cases as determined by a youth assessment screening instrument – YASI – to the Youth Services Unit, and out of the juvenile justice system.

**Family Court Intake** assists the public by preparing various petitions necessary to access Family Court. The various petitions prepared include petitions for modification of support, custody, visitation, paternity, guardianship and family offense petitions for those who seek Orders of Protection. A representative from Grace Smith House Inc. assists in completing family offense petitions as well as providing advocacy for domestic violence victims.

In 2006 430 PINS complaints were received. The PINS coordinator, Karen DeSimone, receives and assigns all new cases, schedules and conducts PINS orientations, and facilitates cases through the assessment process including the scheduling of school review meetings and the review of the 30 day youth assessment screening instrument [YASI] which includes a case management plan. The YASI is effective in determining and indicating risk and protective factors. The PINS Coordinator also communicates regularly with all school districts regarding utilization of the program and coordination of individual cases. Lower risk youth who may benefit from community-based intervention are referred to the Youth Services Unit. This year Sr. Probation Officer DeSimone has been a key participant in the NY State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives rule review and revision workshop.



## Family Court Unit Intake/Predisposition

Each year a special effort is made to reach out to every school district in Dutchess County. This year particular time and attention has been dedicated to Poughkeepsie High School. This has resulted in a greatly enhanced working relationship between the high school and this agency.

***The Collaborative Solutions Team*** assists in mental health screens, consultations, interventions [including crisis], safety screens, mediation, and substance abuse screening. They can be utilized as a team or individually at any stage from pre-intake to case supervision. They also assist in the administration of the V-Disc.

***The Voice DISC*** [Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children] is a comprehensive mental health assessment for 9-17 year olds. Many adolescents involved with the juvenile justice system are at high risk for mental health disorders i.e.: depression, anxiety, substance abuse and suicidal behavior.

### ***Safe Passage***

Many members of the entire department participate in Safe Passage Home, a function of Weed and Seed (a Community Block Grant) which ensures that children get home safely from school as almost all city of Poughkeepsie children walk to and from school. This has had a profound effect on preventing fights and curtailing gang activity in certain sections of the city. As the creator and leading participant in this endeavor, the department enhanced its mission of community safety.

### **DIVERSION SUPERVISION**

The Probation Officers in this unit assist the youth in complying with the case management plan. The plan is developed with the family and incorporated in the 30 day YASI. When appropriate, restorative justice tools are implemented in JD case plans in particular. If diversion does not resolve the complaint in the designated time frame the case may be referred to Family Court. The Probation Officers have made a concerted effort and have reduced the number of cases sent to court for the fourth consecutive year. They have also effectively reduced the number of cases ultimately placed with the Department of Social Services. PINS placements have been reduced dramatically since 2003. In 2005 PINS placements dropped to 17 from 26 in 2004, and have held steady in 2006. A more proactive approach using evidence-based practices continues to reap benefits.

#### **PINS PLACEMENTS**

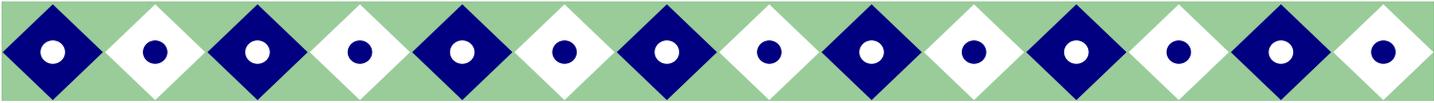
2002 – 60

2003 – 27

2004 – 26

2005 - 17

2006 – 17



## Family Court Unit Intake/Predisposition

Several group sessions are held in house and administered by probation officers from the Diversion and/or Supervision Units, or the Collaborative Solutions Team. Among the groups held in 2006: art, anger management, cognitive life skills including GRLS [girls really living safely], drop-in homework group with the assistance of Marist College students, parenting [including Parents Who Care Program], and substance abuse.

A certified social worker from the Astor Clinic continues to work with our younger children [10 & under] as well as children referred for a second time to the PINS Program. The worker may do outreach to families in the home to assist them in linking to services. The certified social worker works within the Office of Probation and Community Corrections in partnership with the assigned probation officer.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Support</u>	<u>PINS</u>	<u>Pater.</u>	<u>Guard.</u>	<u>Cust.</u>	<u>JDs</u>	<u>Visit.</u>	<u>FOs</u>
DEC	12	55	0	0	5	20	4	92
NOV	5	39	0	1	5	27	7	101
OCT	7	22	0	4	10	27	5	116
SEPT	8	11	2	3	8	27	5	93
AUG	11	17	3	8	13	27	4	129
JULY	9	15	1	3	7	9	5	87
JUNE	8	27	0	2	10	39	8	102
MAY	3	46	0	3	5	28	0	116
APRIL	8	43	0	1	30	17	2	62
MAR	4	64	0	0	30	22	2	93
FEB	3	64	0	1	4	12	1	74
JAN	11	27	0	0	8	18	1	64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1129</b>

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# Family Court Investigation and Supervision

Barbara Schumacher, Unit Administrator  
Sarah Kennedy, Senior Probation Officer  
Chantal Sherwin, Senior Probation Officer

The Family Court Investigation and Supervision Unit provides probation services to children and families who have been processed through the Family Court. These services include pre-dispositional investigations for Custody, Visitation, Guardianship, Neglect, Family Offense, Persons in Need of Supervision and Juvenile Delinquency. Probation supervision is provided for youth adjudicated as Persons in Need of Supervision and Juvenile Delinquents, as well as for youth who received Supervised Adjournments in Contemplation of Dismissal on JD and PINS petitions. Added in 2006 is predispositional supervision of juveniles who were arraigned in Family Court.

## Investigations

Three officers in the Family Court Unit prepare seven different types of investigations that are used in the Juvenile Justice System for a variety of reasons. The investigations are used by the Family Court, County Attorney's Office, Department of Social Services, Office of Children and Family Services, therapists and supervising Probation Officers. Primarily the investigations are used to assist the Family Court in making sentencing decisions for children and youth. The investigations include legal, social, educational, criminal, substance abuse and mental health histories of those involved and include an evaluation and recommendation. In 2006, these categories were expanded to include some additional information such as citizenship status, family income and additional police, probation and family court historical information. In addition, they help to assess risk and protective factors of the youth that come before the court for sentencing.

Investigation requests by the Family Court decreased by 23% in 2006, compared to 2005. This is the third year in a row they have decreased. For PINS investigation requests, 2006 is the fourth consecutive year orders received were reduced, with a decrease of 19% over 2005. This decrease represents a **major achievement** as a result of evidence based best practices introduced several years ago. It appears that attempts to divert low risk PINS cases from Family Court, with the use of the YASI (Youth Assessment Screening Instrument) and the utilization of on site resources, including various groups facilitated by probation officers from the supervision unit, has continued to make a significant impact. Juvenile Delinquency investigations decreased by 24% and Custody, Visitation and Guardianship investigations decreased by 31%. The reduction in investigations is directly linked to successful diversion programs.

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We also have been able to resume the practice of having a Family Court Investigations officer attend the Child Advocacy Center meetings regularly. In this way we have been able to facilitate entry into appropriate juvenile sex offender evaluation and treatment programs and address victim safety concerns prior to sentencing.

The predispositional use of the new Juvenile Electronic Monitoring Program has given potential probationers the opportunity to demonstrate, while their case is pending, that they can safely remain in the community, thus preventing placement outside their home. The investigating officer takes into consideration the progress of those released to JEM predispositionally. During 2006 twenty juveniles were court ordered to participate in the new predispositional JEM program. Predispositional status included juveniles arraigned on Violations of Probation and released to JEM while their violations were pending. All 20 juveniles successfully completed their predispositional period of electronic monitoring. These initiatives were undertaken as the result of research which has demonstrated that out of home placement, in most instances, has a negative impact on youth.

## Supervision

The mission of the Family Court Unit as it applies to supervision is to prevent youth from becoming further involved in the juvenile justice system and to prevent their progress into the adult criminal justice system by addressing issues which contributed to their delinquent or PINS type behaviors.

In addition to assessing risk and protective factors, the officers monitor behavior at home and at school and intervene as appropriate to address the identified needs. The Probation Officers offer opportunities for children to increase the protective factors in their lives by establishing groups on site, in school and within the community in education, leisure activities, social skills development, homework assistance, anger management, gang resistance and cognitive behavioral development. Officers also arranged for on site representation from Dutchess Career Works and Hands on the Hudson for employment and community service program entry. We continue to have a Probation Officer II, located at the BOCES BETA site, and a Probation Officer who taught the GREAT program in the Poughkeepsie School District and at a summer camp program. Also, Probation Officers directly linked youth with services within their communities to address needs and develop protective factors. Included were community service opportunities, employment programs, parenting classes, school counseling, treatment for substance abuse and mental health and sex offender issues.

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The Mental Health Juvenile Justice grant is in its fifth year and has become an integral part of the Juvenile Delinquent service plan. The grant helps fund positions for two Astor clinicians who are housed at Probation and team with the Probation Officers to provide a variety of services to probationers, families and staff. While family focused therapy, an established best practice, has been their primary mode they also address a spectrum of needs and strength development as appropriate. They facilitate hospitalization and treatment program entry, obtain psychiatric and psychological evaluations, attend committee on special education meetings and provide transportation to these and other needed services. In addition, they assisted with incorporating therapeutic interventions into the Juvenile Electronic Monitoring program through a level system. All families with juveniles on EM are referred to the MHJJ program for services to facilitate appropriate interventions while the adolescent is confined and thus more attuned to the interventions. The MHJJ therapists also offered groups at probation in 2006 to address substance abuse, life skills development, employment readiness and job placement, with resources provided. It also funds staff training opportunities at probation and in the community on a regular basis. The MHJJ grant has continued to demonstrate its effectiveness, as monitored by Marist College under contract by OCFS.

As previously mentioned, two new programs, Juvenile Treatment Court and Juvenile Electronic Monitoring were added in 2006. The implementation of these programs, with the spectrum of services provided primarily by Probation Officers which the programs have included, has resulted in the restructuring of the Unit to meet the needs of intensive supervision and service provision. Additionally, these programs could be created because low risk cases as identified by the YASI were diverted from Probation, allowing for the introduction of targeted programs.

An on-going focus of Juvenile Electronic Monitoring is the continued development and implementation of plans to address the needs and strengths of the family so the family can provide the structure and support the juvenile needs when the JEM Program is completed. With this structure, control over the juvenile's time out is gradually transferred to the parents/guardians while through the intervention of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Program and Juvenile Treatment Court the parents/guardians develop the skills to assist them in facilitating this transfer.

Both of the new programs have initially demonstrated success. Of the seven cases accepted into the Juvenile Treatment Court, five are on target for successful completion. In addition to the 20 cases placed on predispositional JEM, there were 30 cases sentenced to JEM in 2006. Five of the cases represent juveniles who were initially on predispositional JEM and then were sentenced to JEM as a condition of probation. Only six of the 30 cases sentenced to JEM did not successfully complete their term, with two of them being the same two which did not successfully complete Youth Treatment Court.

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Statistical information also showed that Violations of Probation disposed of in 2006 increased by 25% over 2005. On a very positive note, there was a two thirds increase in the number of cases being successfully completed prior to the maximum expiration date. Revocations decreased by approximately 10%. With regard to Adjournments in Contemplation of Dismissal restored to the calendar, the number was reduced by more than half in 2006. In summary, while a larger number of VOP's were disposed of by the court, the number of cases successfully completing their probation sentence prior to maximum expiration increased and those receiving revocations decreased. One explanation for this statically significant improvement in outcomes is that the use of JEM or Juvenile Treatment Court for those in violation status has been successful.

In addition to the above, while Juvenile Delinquency OCFS placements from Dutchess County remained stable, Juvenile Delinquency DSS placements were 44% lower this year compared to 2005.

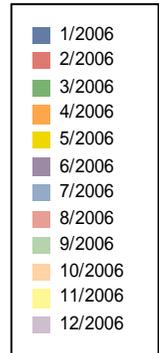
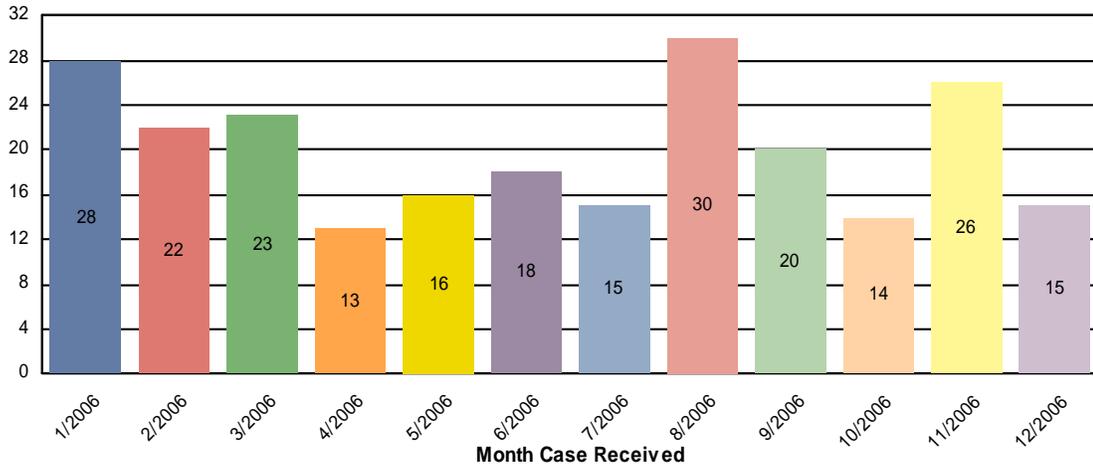
In summary, the addition of Juvenile Electronic Monitoring and Juvenile Treatment Court, resuming the Court liaison position, increasing groups available on site at probation and in the community and expanding the role of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Program in 2006 have all contributed to increased positive results within the Family Court Investigation and Supervision Unit.

For 2007, we are looking forward to analyzing the impact of the new programs in order to determine their longer term effect. We will then respond by making adjustments as programmatic needs become targeted in order to expand upon the progress demonstrated in 2006. In view of the success of the programs addressing the needs of Juvenile Delinquents, working within the system collaboratively towards offering comparable programs for PINS is also a goal for 2007.

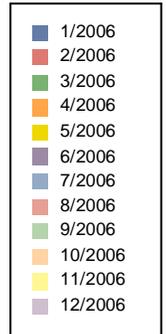
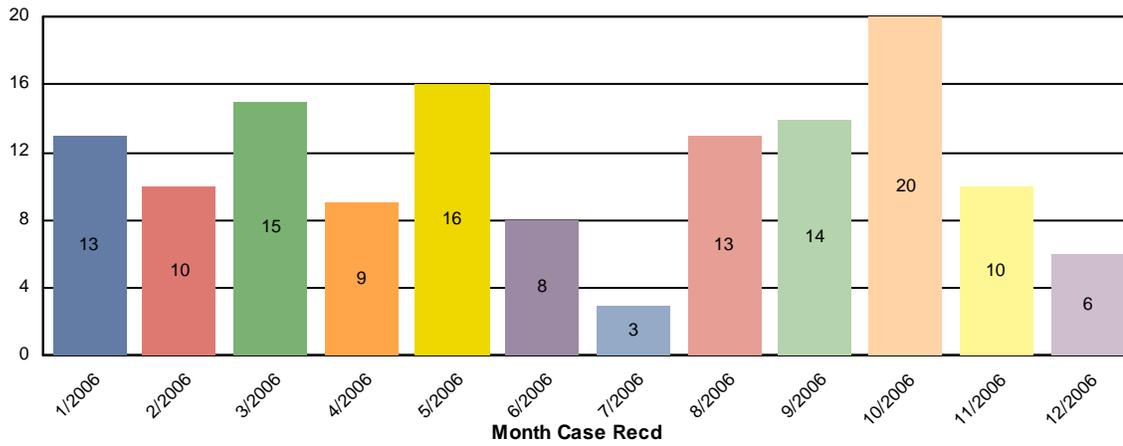
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# Count of ClientNo / DtCaseRecd

## ALL FAMILY COURT INVESTIGATIONS



## JUVENILE SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED 2006



# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

Jonathan Heller, Unit Administrator  
Robert Dosiak, Senior Probation Officer

Jail population patterns in New York State reveal that a large majority of those admitted are pretrial detainees, and most are confined (fewer than ten days) for want of relatively low bail. Such current practices often reveal an unnecessary, inefficient and inequitable use of confinement. Consequently, most of the counties in New York State operate some form of pretrial release program. These programs facilitate release without financial conditions by identifying appropriate defendants for release on recognizance (ROR) or release under supervision (RUS). As used here, ROR refers to the release of a defendant on his or her promise to appear. RUS refers to the release on a promise to appear with other conditions, which constrain the defendant's behavior and movements, and are monitored by the pretrial service.

Dutchess County is fortunate to have been involved in some form or another with providing pretrial service programming for the past 32 years. The Pretrial Services Unit remains primarily focused on providing courts with another option to bail with the goal of reducing unnecessary pretrial detention. We strive to offer release services along a 'continuum of control'; defendants are considered initially for those releases that are least restrictive, however, if release is not achieved, or the defendant presents a greater risk, more limiting release options are considered, such as electronic monitoring. This approach has proven successful and aids in dispositional planning across the entire criminal justice process, providing other options and tools as alternatives to incarceration.

Issues surrounding the Jail population continued to place demands on Pretrial Services in 2006. Our focus in 2006 was directed toward more of the "front end" of the process, targeting bench warrant reduction and employing creative methods of reducing incarceration where appropriate. The department and particularly the Pretrial Services Unit, was strongly represented in interagency meetings and forums focused on exploring new ways to adequately manage pretrial defendants. While the jail population did begin to level off mid year, towards year's end the incarcerated population was once again on the rise, with more defendants displaying serious mental health issues, as well as a trend toward inmates with histories of violent behaviors, making the screening process much more challenging.

# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

A highlight for 2006 was the Pretrial/Mental Health Diversion Initiative formed in response to the increased numbers of criminal defendants entering the jail with serious mental health issues. The targeted population is individuals with mental health issues whom, for whatever reason, have either lost connections to necessary services or never developed them. In many cases, these individuals may display behaviors that ultimately cause them to become arrested, essentially criminalizing behaviors that are manifesting underlying mental health problems. The Diversion Initiative seeks to connect or in many cases reconnect these individuals with services, addressing the underlying issues and avoiding incarceration. The program was piloted in the City of Poughkeepsie Court this past year.

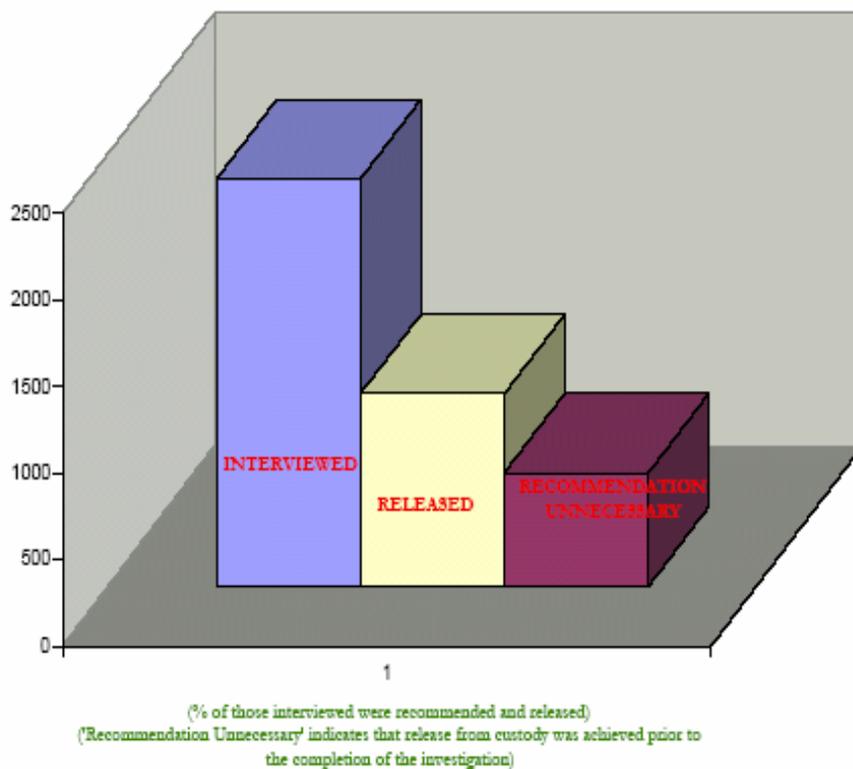
The pretrial services officer staffing City Lockup incorporates a brief screening instrument into the pretrial release eligibility interview. Specific responses may require that the case be forwarded to a Forensic Screener employed by the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene. Both an immediate preliminary plan and a longer term plan would be developed in order that the individual's needs are met, and in many cases the criminal prosecution is avoided entirely, netting a savings of both jail and court time. Thus far, the program has been positively embraced by the Court and preliminary anecdotal evidence indicates successes, as this population is particularly problematic, especially when criminal proceedings are added to the mix.



# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

What follows are brief descriptions of the Pretrial service programming as well as statistical highlights. Continued in the highlights this year is a measure noted as “RU” (recommendation unnecessary). Cases are coded “RU” to indicate that release from custody was achieved by the defendant prior to the completion of the investigation (generally by means of posting bail or bond). Remembering that the goal of the program is to reduce unnecessary pretrial detention, thus saving the jail space for those defendants who pose greater risk, the inclusion of the “RU” statistic gives a better overall picture of the outcomes, specifically in calculating how many defendants actually were released relative to the number of interviews conducted. Noteworthy for the period of 2006 is that while interviews *decreased* by 7% over 2005, releases showed an *increase* of 9%.

Pretrial Services Workload Statistics 2006



# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

The chart that follows reports the specific release tallies broken out by month to provide a detailed picture of pretrial case activity.

Pretrial Case Activity 2006

	FELONY							MISDEMEANOR						TOTAL					
	MALE			FEMALE				FELONY RU(M&F)	MALE			FEMALE			MISD RU(M&F)	INV	REC	REL	RU
	INV	REC	REL	INV	REC	REL	INV		REC	REL	INV	REC	REL						
JANUARY	80	34	39	19	6	8	25	86	23	28	27	5	4	58	212	68	79	83	
FEBRUARY	53	18	24	20	10	12	13	77	27	32	22	4	7	36	172	59	75	49	
MARCH	84	32	41	10	5	5	14	84	36	36	20	11	14	31	198	84	96	45	
APRIL	70	43	48	8	5	5	7	82	37	42	11	9	10	25	171	94	105	32	
MAY	82	32	39	13	7	8	26	108	41	44	15	5	5	48	218	85	96	74	
JUNE	79	36	36	12	5	7	15	81	37	39	21	8	9	35	193	86	91	50	
JULY	60	30	31	11	8	8	13	85	29	35	20	15	15	41	176	82	89	54	
AUGUST	75	31	37	20	12	13	12	83	35	36	24	12	14	38	202	90	100	50	
SEPTEMBER	88	35	39	8	7	7	22	83	26	34	20	15	15	33	199	83	95	55	
OCTOBER	81	28	30	18	14	15	18	67	28	32	15	11	13	29	181	81	90	47	
NOVEMBER	85	40	44	14	10	10	17	73	30	30	17	5	4	36	189	85	88	53	
DECEMBER	102	47	51	20	14	11	16	93	34	34	23	9	10	46	238	104	106	62	
Totals	939	406	459	173	103	109	198	1002	383	422	235	109	120	456	2349	1001	1110	654	

## ROR/RUS

Begun in 1974 as strictly a jail based program, the least restrictive release option remains true to its roots in the Manhattan Bail Project of the 1960's. An interview is conducted, information is verified and a validated risk tool is applied to make a determination as to the risk of failure to return to court. This program has expanded as needs presented to include screening at the jail twice daily on business days and once daily on weekends and holidays. Additionally, officers within this unit staff the higher volume courts in order to preclude the incarceration of those defendants deemed appropriate and eligible for release. Screening and evaluation for these least restrictive programs occurs following the guidelines set by both the state and national pretrial standards. As such, evaluations are completed expeditiously and the information and recommendations are forwarded to the courts as soon thereafter as possible. Those defendants deemed ineligible are carefully reviewed for more restrictive programming such as Electronic Home Detention, ITAP, and Transitional Housing, all covered elsewhere in this report.

# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

## **Drug Courts**

Drug Courts were introduced to Dutchess County in 2001. Presently there are Drug Courts that operate in the cities of Poughkeepsie and Beacon. Additionally, the department maintains a consulting and service role in the Family Treatment Court. The Office of Probation and Community Corrections provides designated staff assigned to each court. The Probation Officers have specific roles and duties but work as part of the Drug Court Team. Each Drug Court operates independently and both Poughkeepsie Drug Treatment Court and the Beacon Drug Court are designated a 'Hub' Drug Court, meaning that the courts accept cases from other jurisdictions. All three of the Drug Courts continue to be successful diversion programs.

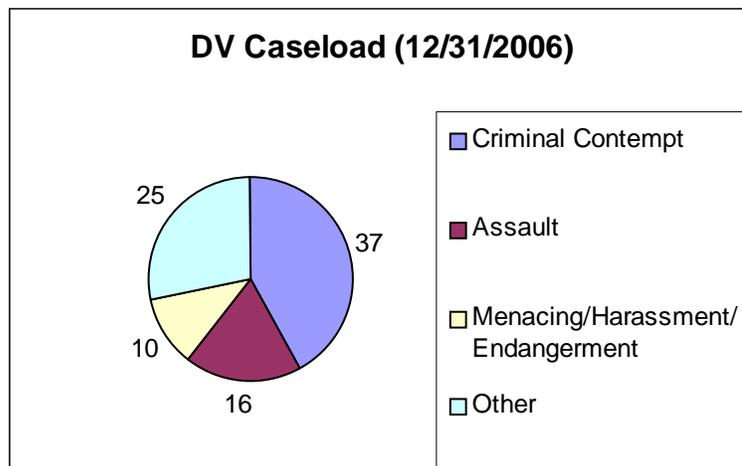
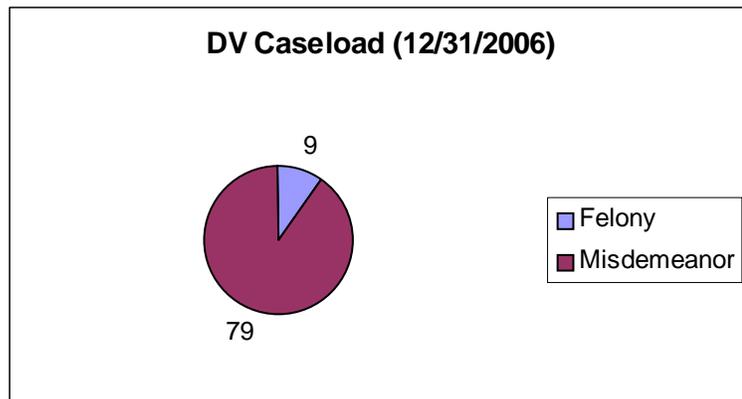
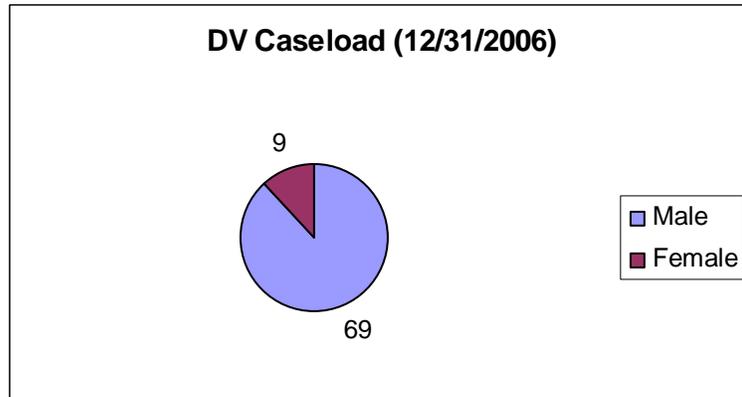
## **Domestic Violence Unit**

The Domestic Violence Unit is a specialized unit within Pretrial services. Staffing consists of a Senior Probation Officer and two additional Probation Officers, supervising caseloads of offenders convicted of a domestic violence offense. Additionally, offenders that are on probation for non-dv offenses but demonstrate a documented domestic violence history are supervised in this unit. Most of the offenders are mandated to complete Domestic Abuse Awareness Classes (DAAC). Offenders are supervised intensively and are subject to frequent unannounced field contacts. Victim safety is prioritized; and to that end, the Probation Officers and the Victim Services Unit maintain regular contact with victims of domestic violence. The Probation Officers also work closely with the DAAC Forensic Educational Coordinator. DAAC case conferences are held biweekly, and Probation Officers are welcome and encouraged to sit in during classes.

The Domestic Violence Unit is also part of the Dutchess County Domestic Abuse Response Team (DART), which is a multi-agency response to DV arrests made by the City of Poughkeepsie Police Department, the Town of Poughkeepsie Police Department, or the Beacon Police Department. Communication among agencies is an essential component of DART. When a DV arrest occurs "after hours", the police agency holds the offender in lock-up until the following morning. DART's goal is to make pre-arraignment recommendations in an attempt to promote a consistent response to domestic violence arrests. The consistent response to DV arrests will be further enhanced by the recently established Poughkeepsie Integrated Domestic Violence Court and the soon to be established Beacon Domestic Violence Court. An Integrated Domestic Violence Court presides over concurrent criminal and Family / Supreme Court dockets, while a Domestic Violence Court only presides over criminal court dockets.

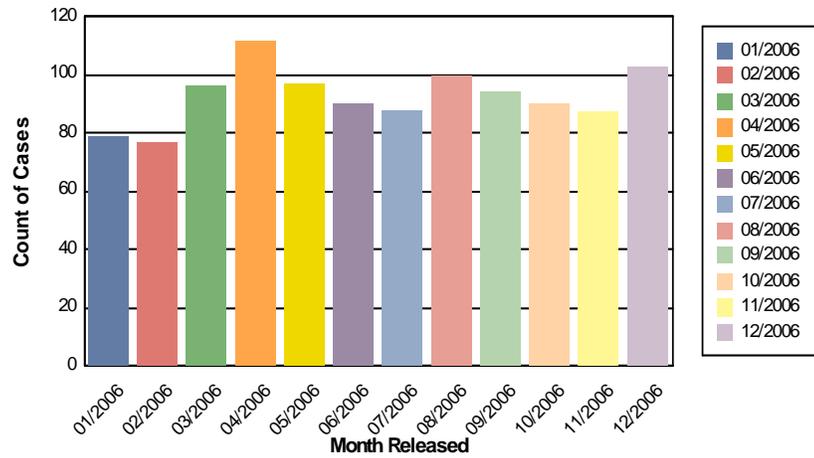
# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

The following is a profile of the DV caseload (snapshot 12/31/2006):

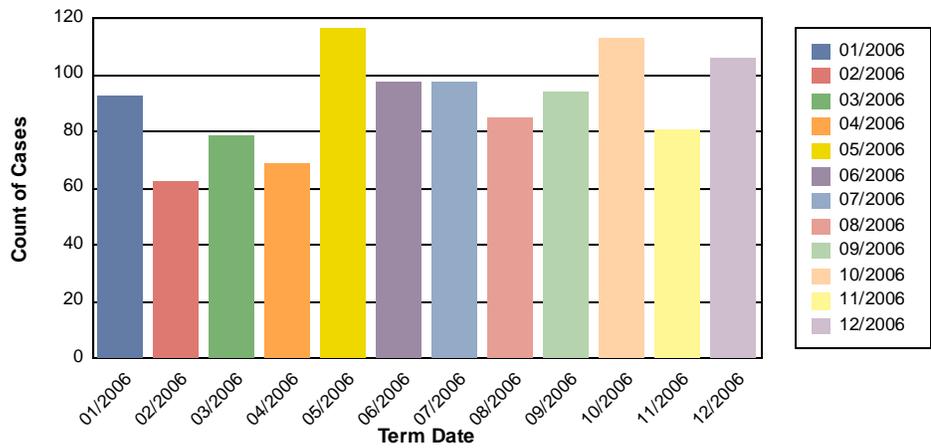


# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

## All ROR Cases Received 2006 by Month



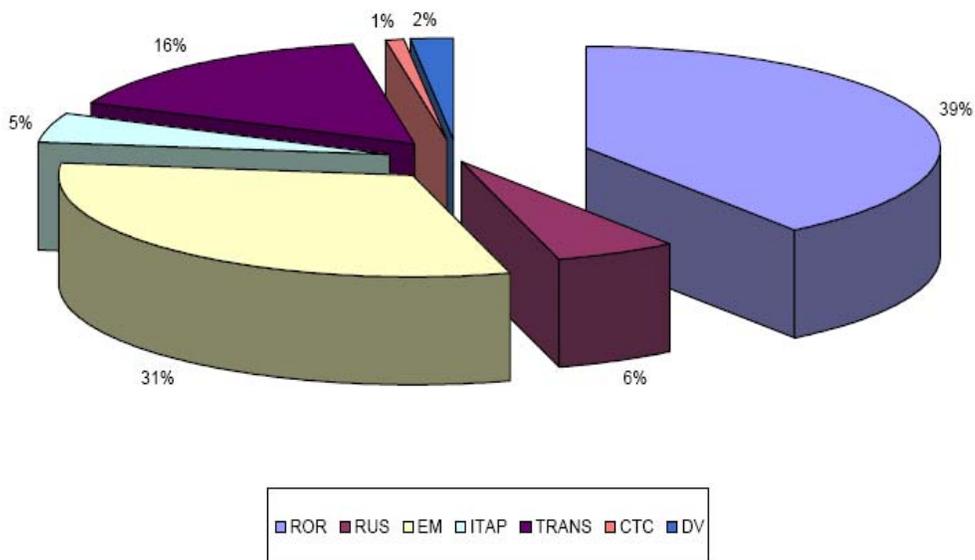
## All ROR Cases Closed by Month 2006



# PRETRIAL SERVICES UNIT

The following chart provides a visual of the percentage of releases into specific programming by the pretrial process.

**PRETRIAL CASELOAD PROGRAMS**  
By Percent of Cases Received in 2006  
(\*\*cases received)



# Electronic Monitoring

Electronic Monitoring (EM) has been one of this department's major Alternatives to Incarceration programs for supervising adult pretrial and sentenced defendants since 1992.



## Electronic Monitoring/Warrant Unit

Jack Kryzak, Unit Administrator  
John P. Egan, Sr. Probation Officer  
Vicki Bradley, Sr. Probation Officer

This technology allows probation officers to continuously monitor defendants/probationers in their homes through the use of a small transmitter attached to the ankle and a receiver installed in the home. Teams of probation officers working around the clock, seven days a week, supervise individuals on this program. Pagers carried by probation officers enable them to respond immediately in the event that an individual on EM leaves his or her residence without authorization. The courts use this alternative to incarceration option extensively because it allows individuals under intensive supervision to remain employed and productive, while enabling probation officers to respond immediately in the event of a violation of program rules.

In February 2006, following discussions with members of the County Attorney's Office and Dutchess County Family Court, this department began placing certain juveniles, ordered by Family Court, on EM. These juveniles, both sentenced and pre-dispositional, are at risk and facing the possibility of placement. By providing them with the enhanced supervision available through electronic technology, along with services to address any special needs, their chances of maintaining lawful and productive behavior are improved significantly.

The Electronic Monitoring program has had an enormous impact on managing the jail population over the years, and since February of this year it has been helping to reduce the number of juveniles placed in non-secure and secure detention. During 2006, 482 new Electronic Monitoring cases were received from the courts, 45 of which were juveniles; averaging 36 adults and 4 juveniles per month. This represents a significant reduction in total jail and detention days served by defendants/respondents.

The Intensive Treatment Alternative Program (ITAP) and the Transitional Housing Program (THP) are part of the Electronic Monitoring Unit. ITAP, which is jointly operated by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Probation, has two probation officers assigned within the treatment setting. This program provides intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment to defendants mandated by the courts. THP provides defendants, who have agreed to participate in treatment, with a secure, supervised, substance free residential environment. Many defendants placed in ITAP are housed initially at THP to help insure compliance with treatment goals while they attend ITAP. Alternative housing becomes available as defendants progress in treatment and eventually reintegrate back into the community. THP also provides temporary residence to some defendants before they enter inpatient treatment. These two programs collectively act as alternatives to incarceration while offering defendants with serious substance abuse problems the opportunity for recovery. During 2006, 191 individuals were admitted to THP, an increase of 26 over the previous year. ITAP averaged 60 individuals in treatment per month in 2006 with 57 new admissions during the year.

## **Electronic Monitoring/Warrant Unit**

The Warrant Bureau is also a part of this Unit. A probation officer assigned to the Warrant Bureau oversees efforts to apprehend individuals for whom judges have signed Violation of Probation warrants. This officer works closely with local and state law enforcement agencies to enhance execution of probation warrants. Swift action on Violation of Probation warrants helps hold these offenders accountable and serves to ensure community safety.

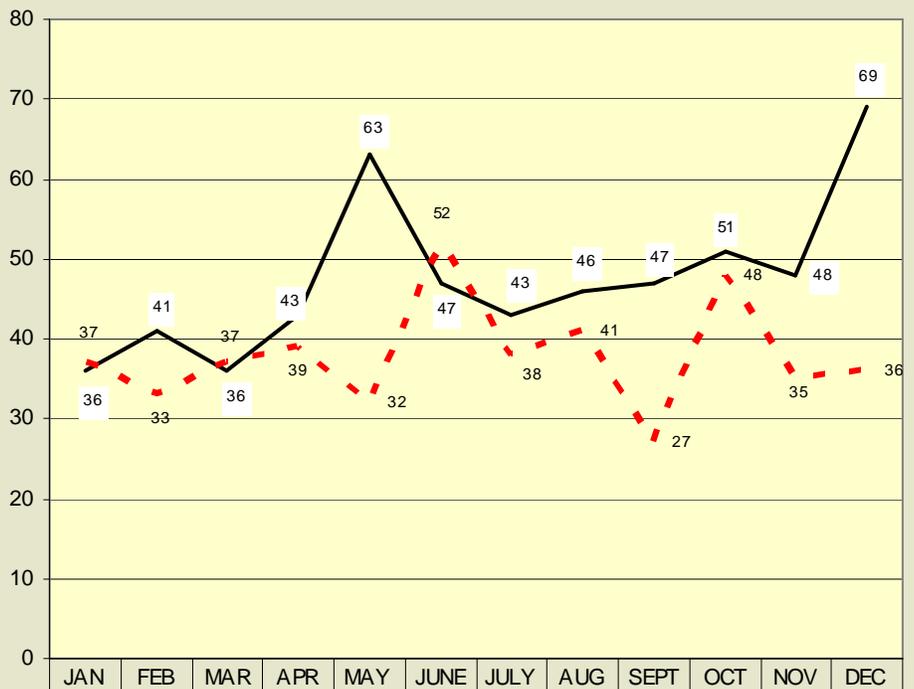
In addition to efforts made by the warrant officer and other probation officers to apprehend probation violators, this department is also involved in crime reduction as a member of the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) IMPACT team. The primary goal of IMPACT is to reduce violent crime and gun violence in designated counties through strategies developed by respective District Attorney's Offices, local/state /federal police agencies as well as probation and parole. As part of this strategy, and in conjunction with IMPACT guidelines, this department has designated two probation officers as IMPACT Field Intelligence Officers (FIOs). Their duties include the collection of information regarding local criminal activity, and the transfer of that information to member law enforcement agencies. The coordinated effort of local IMPACT members has shown progress in reducing violent crime in Dutchess County through the regular sharing of information, warrant sweeps and ongoing strategic planning.

# Departmental Arrests 2006

	Felony VOP	Misdemeanor VOP	Electronic Monitoring	Other*	TOTAL
January	3	5	5	5	18
February	4	3	4	1	12
March	3	7	10	3	23
April	4	2	4	7	17
May	4	8	2	6	20
June	4	0	6	4	14
July	6	4	7	2	19
August	5	3	8	3	19
September	4	3	7	4	18
October	1	4	3	1	9
November	1	3	2	2	8
December	2	2	10	2	16
<b>TOTALS:</b>	41	44	68	40	193

\* Includes Bench Warrants, Arrest Warrants and remands from Transitional Housing.

# EM Cases Received Monthly 2005 vs. 2006



— 2006 TOTAL NEW E.M. CASES FOR MONTH:	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
- - - 2005 TOTAL NEW E.M. CASES FOR MONTH:	36	41	36	43	63	47	43	46	47	51	48	69
	37	33	37	39	32	52	38	41	27	48	35	36



## 2006 Pre-sentence Investigations

Joanne Nellis, Unit Administrator  
Thomas Morris, Senior Probation Officer  
Carol Hooper, Senior Probation Officer

The primary purpose of the Pre-sentence investigation is to provide local criminal courts with succinct and precise information upon which to base a balanced sentencing decision. The Probation Officers who prepare the pre-sentence reports must be especially skilled in gathering, organizing and analyzing information. In the report and accompanying sentence recommendation, the probation officer must assess the probability of risk to the community of future criminal behavior, the harm the offense caused, the need for restitution, and the defendant's ability to pay court sanctions, such as fines and restitution. The officer must also identify the defendant's need for treatment to correct characteristics, conditions, or behavioral patterns that limit motivation or his or her ability to obey the law and must assess the availability and suitability of rehabilitative programs in the community. The preparation of the pre-sentence report is critical not only to the sentencing court, but also to various community agencies, including substance abuse and mental health treatment programs, the NYS Department of Correctional Services, and the NYS Division of Parole.

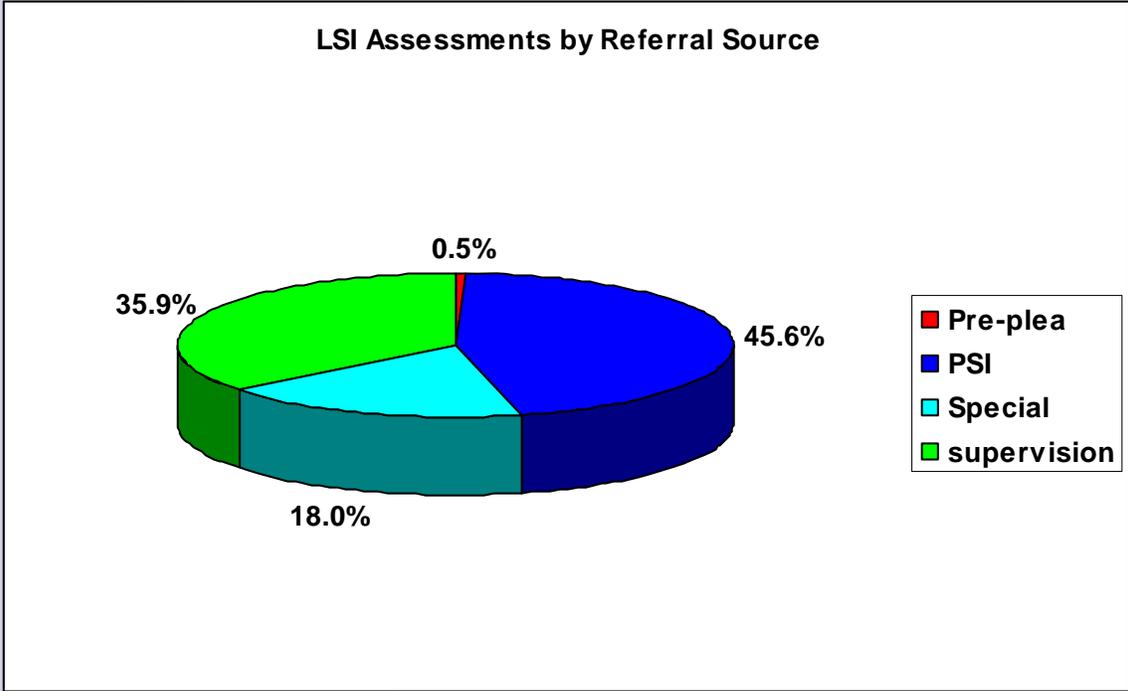
The elements of the pre-sentence report includes a summary of the offense, the offender's role, prior criminal justice involvement and a social history with an emphasis on family history, employment, physical and mental health, and substance abuse history. We also have a section devoted to outlining the areas of need as determined by the LSI-R.

### **LSI-R Assessment Program**

In June 2004 the probation department began utilizing the Level of Service Inventory – Revised (LSI-R). The LSI-R is an assessment tool that is used to measure a given offender's risk of recidivism. It also identifies the specific criminogenic needs an offender may possess. If these needs are successfully addressed, the offender's likelihood of re-offense may be reduced. The LSI-R is a valuable tool that is also being used to assist in case planning in order to allocate departmental resources in a more efficient manner.

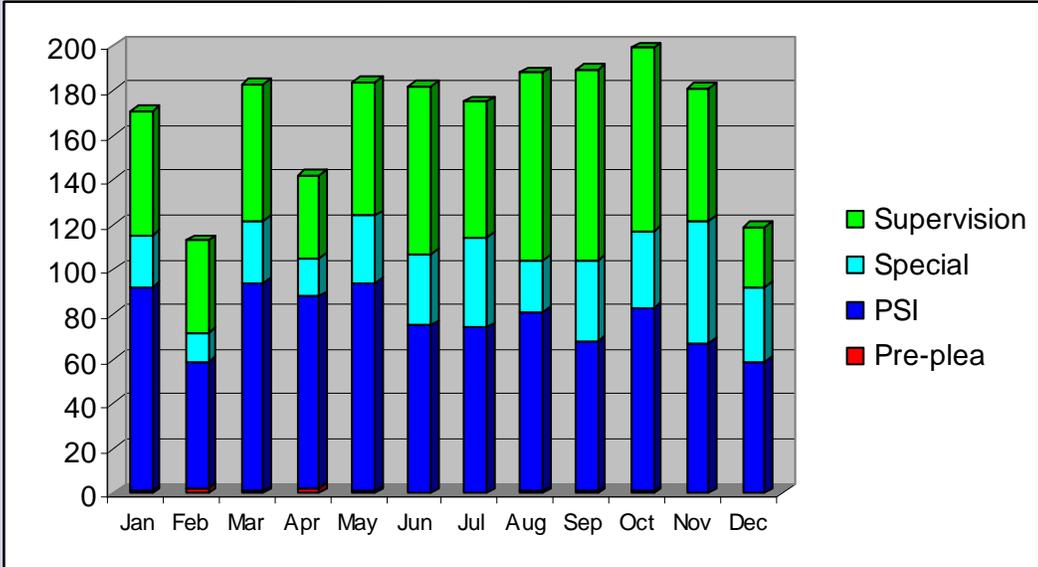
LSI assessments are performed at the Pre-sentence Investigation stage of a case and reassessments are completed every six months thereafter by a supervision officer. The reassessments serve to measure an offender's progress toward certain goals that, if achieved, could lower their risk of re-offending. If a lower overall risk score is achieved the offender may be allowed to transition to a less intense level of supervision or ultimately, an early release from supervision.

The use of the LSI-R has expanded to full implementation in all adult supervision units during 2006. The number of LSIs completed has increased from 1396 in 2005 to 2026 in 2006. The following chart illustrates the proportion of LSIs completed by the different segments of the department.



The following charts illustrate the number of LSI assessments completed in 2006 by month as well as referral source. The number of assessments completed by supervision officers has increased substantially this year. The number of assessments completed by supervision officers has eclipsed the number completed by those officers conducting pre-sentence investigations in 2006.

2006 LSI-R

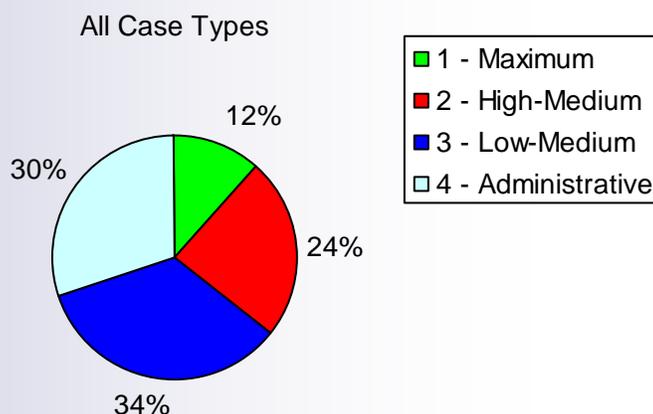


Assessments

Referral Source	J a n	F e b	M a r	A p r	M a y	J u n	J u l	A u g	S e p	O c t	N o v	D e c	Source Total
PSI	91	57	93	86	93	75	74	86	67	82	67	59	924
Pre-Plea	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	10
Supervision	56	41	61	37	60	75	61	84	85	82	59	27	728
Special	23	13	28	17	30	32	40	23	36	34	55	33	364
Monthly Total	171	113	183	142	184	182	175	188	189	199	181	119	2026

A majority of probation officers have reached a level of proficiency with the LSI that they have been given the ability to score their own assessments without the need for review by the LSI coordinator. Within the next few months nearly all those officers using the LSI will be able to self score with the help of a computer based LSI error checking tool.

A completed LSI assessment results in an overall risk score. The overall risk score is used to classify offenders into supervision levels. The following graph shows the percentage of open supervision cases which resulted in a particular supervision level being recommended.



It should be noted that not all offenders are necessarily assigned to the supervision level recommended by the LSI assessment, primarily due to the nature of their offense. Recommended supervision levels may be overridden, and offenders on probation as the result of sex offenses, domestic violence, and habitual DWI offenders are normally supervised intensively at least in the early stages of supervision, regardless of their LSI score until a specialized assessment is completed. These offenders are assessed by a treatment professional, using an assessment tool geared toward the specific behavior.



## Victim Services Unit

Another integral part of the pre-sentence investigation is the victim impact statement. Many of the victim impact statements we submit to the court are obtained through the Victim Services Unit.

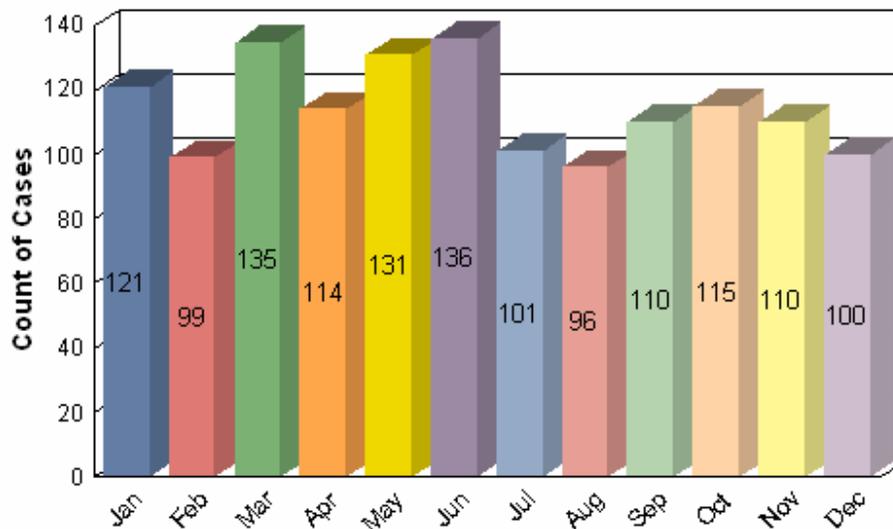
The Victim Services Unit (VSU) is devoted solely to the needs of victims. The unit is comprised of a part time senior probation officer (Carol Hooper) and a part time crime victim specialist/advocate from Family Services, Inc. (Jessica Kirk). The team works to address the needs of victims and give them a voice during the criminal justice process. The referrals are made primarily on behalf of victims of serious violent crimes, including, but not limited to, murder, manslaughter, physical and sexual assaults, domestic violence, burglary and robbery. The remaining referrals were primarily for victims of crimes related to harassments, fraud, criminal mischief and for general victim services. From 1/1/06 through 12/31/06, probation officers made a total of 141 referrals to this unit. Additionally, many victims are getting involved with victim advocacy programs prior to the pre-sentence investigation process. The VSU crime victims advocate is able to facilitate a VIS directly to the investigating Probation Officer, and the Advocate will continue to stay involved as needed. The referrals to the VSU represents the ongoing trend in the community and more specifically, in this department, to recognize the special circumstances and related needs that result when an individual becomes a victim of a crime.

Most of the referrals to VSU were made by the Pre-sentence Investigation Unit and were requests for victim impact statements. In most cases the victim was contacted, services were offered and a victim impact statement was submitted to the court for sentencing of a defendant. In addition to helping victims complete victim impact statements and address matters directly related to the criminal prosecution of a case, the VSU will also refer victims to counseling through Family Services, assist them in completing Crime Victim Board applications for restitution (primarily medical), provide court accompaniment and make referrals to other appropriate support services.

Even with additional attempts to contact victims, as the VSU is designed to do, the VSU was unable to get a response or locate 35% of the victims for victim impact statements or general victim services. It should be noted that due to the nature of some offenses, victims often fear for their safety and often do not want to make an official statement or stay involved, as they may fear retaliation. This becomes increasingly evident when the Domestic Violence officers ask for "routine follow-up" during the probation supervision period. The VSU is unable to locate many of the domestic violence victims the longer an individual is being supervised. Another explanation regarding the "no response" issue is that some victim impact statements are going directly to the PSI Officer or directly to the Judge; the VSU only records victim statements received directly through this Unit.

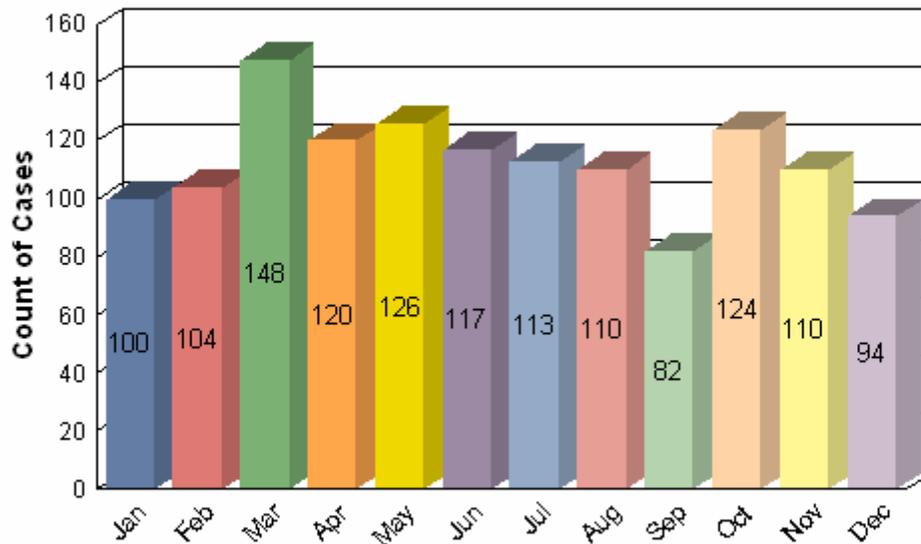
As mentioned, the VSU is designed to have “follow-up as needed” for cases where the defendant was sentenced to probation. In many cases the victim has established a “working relationship” with the VSU as we are the first contact with this department for many victims. The VSU acts as a liaison between the probation officer and the victim, thereby ensuring that victim rights and needs are primary, while promoting offender accountability and preventing triangulation between the victim, the defendant and the supervising probation officer. This situation is most common in domestic violence cases. In addition to formal referrals to the VSU, the DV officers make routine “follow-up” requests when they would like to “check in” with a victim or to advise them of a probationer’s non-compliance, VOP status, etc. These cases are informally tracked. The VSU averages about 15-20 DV “follow-up” referrals a month. The VSU also responds to miscellaneous victim issues as referred by the supervising Probation Officers (sometimes as crisis drop-ins). Also, on several occasions the DA’s office referred victims to the VSU for assistance in dealing with victim issues during the course of the criminal prosecution of the case. Because the VSU has been in operation for the last 5 years, there are a small number of victims who have reached out to the VSU over the years to get help with miscellaneous matters related to their initial or secondary victimization. Due to the increase in public awareness and education of victims rights, collaborative networking between agencies and the increased funding and availability of support programs, the VSU within this department continues to change and adapt to the needs of the population it serves, always keeping a focus on the needs and rights of the victims as first and foremost.

## Adult Investigation Cases Submitted 2006



**Total Adult Investigation Cases 2006 = 1368**

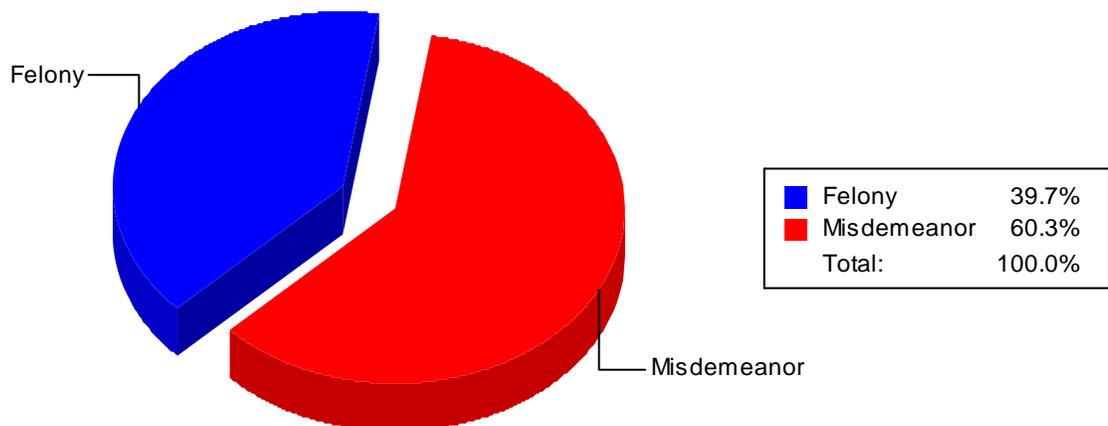
## Adult Investigation Cases Received 2006



Total Adult Investigation Cases 2006 = 1348

## Adult Investigation Cases Received 2006

Felony vs. Misdemeanor



# SUPERVISION

Karen O'Connor, Unit Administrator  
Jane Salese, Unit Administrator  
Vivian Cirillo, Senior Probation Officer  
Daniel Bryant, Senior Probation Officer

There have been significant changes in the field of community corrections over the past several years. Evidence based principles and practices have now permeated the probation field. Research and science have allowed practitioners to apply findings to actual practice and to measure the results.

The “tools of the trade” have changed from the question and answer interview to the evolution of dynamic risk assessment instruments such as the LSI-R and COMPAS. The introduction of actuarial assessments have changed the face of probation as probation officers are now able to measure the risk of recidivism as well as target specific needs, known as criminogenic factors, when developing intervention plans.

Technology has also entered the field of community supervision including drug testing, electronic monitoring, GPS and the ignition interlock. Probation officers use these tools to support a “best practice” approach to supervision.

For the past several years, the department has been incrementally introducing evidence based practices with various segments of the probation population beginning with juveniles. In 2006, this effort was expanded to the entire adult population. This initiative will ultimately result in the reorganization of the department around risk and enable resources to be deployed accordingly.

Supervision officers are expected to re-administer the LSI-R, initially done at the Investigation stage, on a 6 month interval to determine if risk areas have, in fact, been reduced. (For additional information on the LSI-R instrument, please see the Investigation section). The LSI-R identifies those areas that are key to reducing recidivism and necessitated new types of interventions in order to meet the needs identified by this assessment. One of the ways to address the identified needs is through cognitive approaches.

Cognitive groups are increasingly being offered on-site. Facilitated by Probation Officers trained and certified in this approach, they assist in targeting the specific areas identified by the LSI-R.

Employment is increasingly recognized as a major issue to support a pro-social life style. Therefore, probation officers have targeted this area as well. The department’s employment specialist, Anna Angell Neustat, received intensive training to enable her to offer groups for probationers and to serve as a resource for probation officers as well. This training was made available through the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives through a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. The department was also fortunate to have the part-time services of an employment specialist.

Another new initiative for 2006 was the addition of a clinical social worker from the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene. The on-site social worker, Kathy Montana, assesses probationers in order to provide guidance and linkages necessary for successful probation supervision. This collaborative initiative is designed to meet the needs of a growing population with mental health issues on probation. This position is continuing to evolve but has already become an integral part of the service plan for probationers with more serious mental health issues.

The introduction and continuation of evidence based practices has fueled the creativity and dynamic approaches of the department. Staff at all levels contribute their ideas through work groups and quality assurance teams. Guided by the research, the department will continue its mission to enhance community safety and reduce recidivism.

## 2006 ADULT SUPERVISION CASES RECEIVED — RELEASED

2006	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
January	20	71	91	42	57	99
February	27	50	77	19	62	81
March	40	69	109	47	75	122
April	29	52	81	34	62	96
May	41	67	108	40	60	100
June	29	49	78	25	64	89
July	28	62	90	17	45	62
August	26	67	93	22	55	77
September	34	40	74	24	44	68
October	16	55	71	32	63	95
November	32	57	89	24	30	54
December	29	45	74	15	50	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>1035</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1008</b>



## SPECIAL SERVICES UNIT

Sandra Ackert, Unit Administrator  
Robert Davis, Senior Probation Officer  
Pam Francis, Senior Probation Officer  
Jeffery Walraven, Senior Probation Officer  
Diane Whiteman, Senior Probation Officer

**The Special Services Unit** deals with high-risk populations requiring intensive supervision. It includes the STOP DWI, Sex Offender and Day Reporting (CTC) Programs. Officers in this unit work closely with treatment providers, advocates, police agencies, prosecutors, victims and community agencies. Smaller caseloads, extensive fieldwork, increased surveillance and specially trained officers are hallmarks of this unit.

The following numbers, which include Youthful Offenders, represent sentenced cases placed on intensive, specialized supervision caseloads. In addition, there were 75 sex offender pre-sentence investigations completed by a Senior Probation Officer in the Sex Offender Program.

### 2006 SPECIAL SERVICES SENTENCED CASES ONLY

Cases Received	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
DWI	57	7	66	15
SOS	17	0	32	3
CTC*	15	2	33	3

## 2006 SPECIAL SERVICES SENTENCED CASES ONLY

Cases Closed	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
DWI	54	2	61	12
SOS	14	1	23	0
CTC*	22	2	45	5

\*Does not include pre-trial cases

## 2006 SPECIAL SERVICES VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION

	Filed		Revoked		Probation Modified		Probation Continued/ Withdrawn/ Dismissed/		Pending	
	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis	Fel	Mis
DWI	14	35	7	13	1	2	9	11	2	11
SOS	7	7	5	7	0	0	2	2	2	4
CTC	10	33	15	9	3	3	7	6	7	9

DWI = Driving While Intoxicated

SOS = Sex Offenders

CTC = Community Transition Center/Day Reporting

## STOP DWI,

Our longest running Special Services program has a very simple but vital mission:

*To promote public safety by reducing recidivism.*

Probation officers in this Unit have smaller caseloads so they can devote a significant amount of time to surveillance of high-risk DWI offenders, to communicate with treatment professionals and to explore new intervention strategies. These officers spend approximately 50% of their time in the field doing home visits and employment visits as well as bar checks and motor vehicle checks. Frequently, this fieldwork is done on weekends and late evenings when offenders are more likely to be tempted to violate their conditions of Probation e.g. use alcohol and/or drive without a license.

The Senior Probation Officer, Robert Davis, who is a Credentialed Alcohol and Substance Abuse Counselor, has the responsibility of providing consultation and education not only to officers in the DWI Unit, but also to other staff throughout the department.

Since DWI offenders make up approximately 1/4 of the adult supervision caseload, use of efficient and effective intervention strategies is imperative and has been the driving force to explore innovative research based techniques. Cognitive behavioral groups, a research based approach, have been offered since 2001 through a grant from Stop DWI. Dr. Elizabeth Teed, who facilitates two CBCS groups weekly, also assists with the professional development of probation staff by helping them introduce cognitive behavioral techniques into their supervision practices.



# SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM

**The Sex Offender Program** provides closely monitored, intensive supervision to approximately 85 sex offenders at any given time. Additionally, a Senior Probation Officer writes pre-sentence reports on convicted sex offenders as ordered by the courts.

Probation officers in this unit work closely with sex offender therapists, most notably with those at the Relapse Intervention for Sex Crimes Program run by Family Services, Inc. who meet with probation staff on a bi-weekly basis for case conferencing.

Officers maintain contact with the New York State Sex Offender Registry to ensure that offenders meet reporting requirements. The department also works collaboratively with the Registry, the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and local law enforcement to confirm addresses of registered offenders of all levels.

The Dutchess County Sex Offender Management committee, formed in 2002, has continued to work towards the more effective management of sex offenders in Dutchess County. In 2003 a \$218,242 grant was received from the United States Department of Justice to enhance current juvenile and adult programs in Dutchess County through a victim centered approach. The committee continued its work in 2004, 2005 and 2006 conducting a system assessment, analyzing system gaps, and beginning to develop implementation plans to address critical issues. Spearheaded by the Office of Probation and Community Corrections and the Relapse Intervention for Sex Crimes Program of Family Services, Inc., the committee also includes representation from Sexual Trauma and Recovery Services, Dutchess County Jail, Dutchess County Social Services, Dutchess County Supreme and County Courts, County Attorney, NYS Division of Parole, District Attorney's Office, Department of Mental Hygiene, Sheriff's Office, Public Defender's Office, Astor Adolescent Services, Family Court, the New York State Police and the Center for Sex Offender Management and Dr. Beth Teed as the evaluator.

Senior Probation Officer Jeffrey Walraven regularly participates in community forums designed to educate the public about sex offenses, particularly offenses against children. Several forums are held each year throughout the county.

# COMMUNITY TRANSITIONS CENTER

A day reporting program, CTC is an alternative to incarceration, providing not only security to the community through a highly structured and closely monitored format but also offering the opportunity to address identified criminogenic needs. It is recognized that individuals who need education/employment, life skills, appropriate companions and pro-social and family support, as well as those involved with substances are more likely to commit crimes. CTC including a Senior Probation Officer, attempt to integrate offenders into community institutions and lifestyles. An important piece of the CTC program cognitive behavioral curriculum, Moral Therapy (MRT), shown to be particularly effective criminal justice population. Community service is integral component of the CTC program.



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CTC serves mostly young people between the ages of 16 to 25 years old, either as sentenced or pre-trial cases. The program has a capacity of 60 individuals. CTC works closely with the Jail Transition program, ensuring a seamless delivery of assessment and intervention begun if the offender was incarcerated. A Senior Probation Officer on site provides intensive supervision and monitors compliance with court orders. Positive outcomes in the form of reduced recidivism and a managed jail population are the primary goals of the program.

# Restitution Unit

Theresa Brown—Principal Accounting Clerk



The Restitution Unit was created from the Financial Unit in December 2006 to be able to fully focus on restitution cases and other financial transactions being processed by the Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections.

At the end of 2006, the positions assigned to the Restitution Unit consisted of two Accounting Clerks, an Office Assistant and the Principal Accounting Clerk, who supervises the Unit.

Restitution Unit responsibilities include monitoring incoming funds from probationers and outgoing monies to crime victims. On a monthly basis, we create all new case accounts, and close cases that have paid in full or completed their probation term. Occasionally, we will receive a fine to collect for a small court in Dutchess. We also process the receipt of restitution surcharge and supervision fees, which are revenues to Dutchess County. Some other types of transactions handled by this unit are amended court orders; defendant and victim address changes, filing of victim lien orders, satisfaction of victim lien orders, adjusting cases for receipt of monies from outside sources, victim affidavits, defendant bankruptcies, personal contact with probationers in the collection of monies at our front desk, and phone contacts with victims. The collection and handling of monies in this unit is guided by DC Finance and DC Comptroller requirements. Collection from defendants and distribution to victims is guided by procedures developed by the NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

In 2006, this unit had a caseload of approximately 1,206 restitution and 2,545 supervision fee cases.

We currently work with the "Tracker" computer system and look forward to the new Financial Management system and Criminal Justice computer system to be implemented in 2007.

	MONTH	SUPERVISOR FEES COLLECTED	RESTITUTION COLLECTED	SURCHARGE COLLECTED	TOTAL COLLECTED
	JANUARY	\$10,428.90	\$22,659.06	\$956.30	\$34,044.26
	FEBRUARY	\$13,402.60	\$18,328.09	\$838.69	\$32,569.38
	MARCH	\$14,416.34	\$23,010.35	\$1,054.61	\$38,481.30
<b>1ST. QTR.</b>	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38,247.84</b>	<b>\$63,997.50</b>	<b>\$2,849.60</b>	<b>\$105,094.94</b>
	APRIL	\$9,589.99	\$20,869.48	\$1,014.23	\$31,473.70
	MAY	\$12,730.00	\$31,455.84	\$1,523.27	\$45,709.11
	JUNE	\$8,687.32	\$26,137.94	\$1,125.21	\$35,950.47
<b>2ND QTR.</b>	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,007.31</b>	<b>\$78,463.26</b>	<b>\$3,662.71</b>	<b>\$113,133.28</b>
	JULY	\$11,039.00	\$27,447.98	\$1,273.73	\$39,760.71
	AUGUST	\$6,350.00	\$26,077.12	\$1,190.06	\$33,617.18
	SEPTEMBER	\$9,101.63	\$45,282.39	\$1,716.95	\$56,100.97
<b>3RD QTR.</b>	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,490.63</b>	<b>\$98,807.49</b>	<b>\$4,180.74</b>	<b>\$129,478.86</b>
	OCTOBER	\$10,061.92	\$32,873.39	\$1,557.09	\$44,492.40
	NOVEMBER	\$6,588.00	\$13,627.65	\$676.17	\$20,891.82
	DECEMBER	\$11,854.38	\$25,857.77	\$1,270.44	\$38,982.59
<b>4TH QTR.</b>	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28,504.30</b>	<b>\$72,358.81</b>	<b>\$3,503.70</b>	<b>\$104,366.81</b>
<b>YEARLY TOTALS</b>		<b>\$124,250.08</b>	<b>\$313,627.06</b>	<b>\$14,196.75</b>	<b>\$452,073.89</b>
<b>Restitution Disbursed</b>		<b>\$342,735.15</b>			

## Support Services Unit



**Peggy Milone, Support Services Assistant**  
**Lori Olheiser, Senior Office Assistant**

The 17 support personnel for the Office of Probation has continued to grow along with the department to help assist with the needs of the officers and the administration. The staff have continued to change and learn new skills and the new requirements needed to assist the officers.

Responsibilities include covering the reception and phone areas in the Poughkeepsie and Beacon offices. The receptionist greets the public and directs them to the individual they are here to see. Phone personnel field hundreds of phone calls every day routing them to the staff member they need to assist them. The support staff assists the officers with the final preparation of their court documents. The unit is also responsible for the department payroll and the maintenance of all case files. All of these requirements are met in a professional and cooperative manner.

# TRAINING

Professional staff are required to complete twenty-one hours of professional training each year. Training for probation officers must encompass a wide range of topics in order to equip them with the tools necessary to perform their duties. Consequently, the average probation officer receives more than double the required twenty-one hours of training each year.



We are extremely fortunate to have adequate training monies made available by the county to address staff and department needs. Major training events for 2006 included:

- ◆ Fifteen additional staff members were trained as facilitators for a cognitive/behavioral curriculum, bringing the total number of officers trained to seventeen. This has enabled us to facilitate juvenile as well as adult cognitive/behavioral groups on an ongoing basis.
- ◆ Two Probation Officers and a Unit Administrator completed National Institute of Corrections training in Colorado as trainers for How to be More Effective in Supervising Women Offenders in the Community. The team then trained seventeen Dutchess County Probation Officers in this curriculum during 2006.
- ◆ Twenty-four Probation Officers attended a full day training offered by the New York State Office for Prevention of Domestic Violence.
- ◆ All eight of our Unit Administrators attended a two-day training offered by the New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives on the evidence based Fundamentals of Probation Curriculum that has been developed for all new Probation Officers.
- ◆ Nine Probation Officers and Unit Administrators attended training on developing the Logic Model and outcome measures for contract agencies and agency programs.
- ◆ One Senior Probation Officer and one Deputy Director continue to maintain their credentials as Alcohol and Substance Abuse counselors through the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.
- ◆ Officers continue to receive training in areas relating to substance abuse, family treatment issues, sex offenders, gangs and the use of the computer.
- ◆ Two Probation Officers were trained as part-time Field Intelligence Officers. They continue to work closely with the Dutchess County Sheriff's Office, Town of Poughkeepsie Police and City of Poughkeepsie Police Departments.
- ◆ We continue to participate with local police, state police, parole and federal agencies in Operation Impact activities.
- ◆ Six officers received initial training in Aerosol Subject restraint. Seventy-one officers are certified to carry pepper spray for this department and remain up to date with certification renewal training.
- ◆ Nine officers are certified to carry and use batons.
- ◆ Every other month throughout the year, officers who completed the long course in Defensive Tactics can, and are strongly encouraged to, attend the three-hour refresher Defensive Tactics course. Practical Application techniques were incorporated into the defensive tactics reviews, which included sending teams into the community to search for absconders and execute probation warrants.
- ◆ We continue to provide firearms training and certification to staff. Forty-one officers meet departmental requirements to carry a firearm on the job.
- ◆ We have incorporated a probation officer safety training module and a Field Officer training component for all newly hired Probation Officers.

## **PUBLIC ACCESS DEFIBRILLATION PROGRAM**

Dutchess County has developed a Public Access Defibrillation Program (PAD) to increase the chances of survival for citizens and/or staff members who may become victims of cardiac arrest. The Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections became a PAD site in September 2003. Since that time, 12 people have been trained as "lay rescuers" in the use of the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) by the County Health Department. Having the AED on site with trained officers and the entire department participating in drills has helped us develop new skills to meet staff and community needs.



## **PROBATION OFFICER OF THE YEAR**

***Roger Norman Roush*** “Norm” was recognized for his outstanding work when the state Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives named him **Probation Officer of the Year** at the annual Probation Officer Association’s conference in August. The Probation Officer of the Year Award was presented by Robert Maccarone, State Director.

Officer Roush was nominated for the award by his Director, Mary Ellen Still. The award was given to Norm for his work in preventing youth gang activity and for being the first probation officer in the northeast to receive his **G.R.E.A.T** (Gang Resistance Education and Training) certification.