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VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
VICTIM / WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECT

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QUARTERLY REPORT
THIRD QUARTER, 1977
JULY THROUGH SEPTEMBER

July 1977 marked the beginning of the third year of operations for the Victim/Witness Assistance Project. Funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, it is a cooperative venture of the New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, the Kings County District Attorney's Office, the New York City Courts and the New York City Police Department. The Project is administered by the Vera Institute of Justice.

The Project was created to effect a number of improvements in the criminal justice system. It provided for the implementation of a broad range of witness services and for the operation of a computerized witness management system designed to decrease unnecessary court appearances. It was expected that these improvements would positively affect witness attitudes toward the criminal justice system and concomitantly increase witness participation in court proceedings. A decrease in the number of postponements and dismissals due to witness absence was set as a measure of Project effectiveness. A related Project goal and performance measure was identified as a reduction in manpower and dollar costs to criminal justice agencies anticipated to result from these procedural improvements.

While the Project has effected significant cost and time savings, it has not substantially increased civilian appearance rates and, consequently, has not decreased adjournments or dismissals resulting from witness absence.

As a result of this experience, the Project is both conducting further research in an attempt to uncover possible causes within the system for this failure as well as developing alternatives to current methods of criminal prosecution and management of cases. These include: development of procedures for early identification of cases in which witness non-cooperation acts as a bar to successful prosecution, restitution as a viable means of compensation and mediation as an alternative to Criminal Court in cases of prior relationship between complainant and defendant.

CIVILIAN NOTIFICATIONS

During the third quarter of 1977, 16,180 civilian witnesses were processed by V/WAP, an increase of 5,510 over the same quarter last year or a 35% increase. This is the largest number of civilian notifications for any quarter since the Project began even though the third quarter has traditionally the fewest cases.

As seen in Figure 1A, the percentage of must appear witnesses increased slightly from last quarter. The increase which interrupts a downward trend in "must appears" is explained by several circumstances. First, many cases entered the system in mid-July during the blackout crisis in which witnesses had to appear. Second, during this quarter, there was an almost 100% turnover of ADA's handling the court parts and new ADA's tend to have witnesses brought into court as opposed to excusing or alerting them. Third, it is more difficult to place witnesses on alert during the summer since court dates conflict with vacation plans during this period. However, the proportion of witnesses assigned a must appear status was still slightly lower this year (74%) than last year for the same quarter (76%).

The same reasons that accounted for the slight increase in witnesses notified to appear, accounted for a corresponding decrease in the proportion of complaining witnesses put on alert.

During the third quarter, the Project placed 1,847 civilian witnesses on telephone alert. Of that number 15% or 285 witnesses were activated or called to come into court. Thus 1,562 saved civilian court appearances resulted. Figure 1B shows that saved appearances increased by 316 over the same quarter last year.

FIGURE 1A

RESULTS OF CIVILIAN NOTIFICATIONS

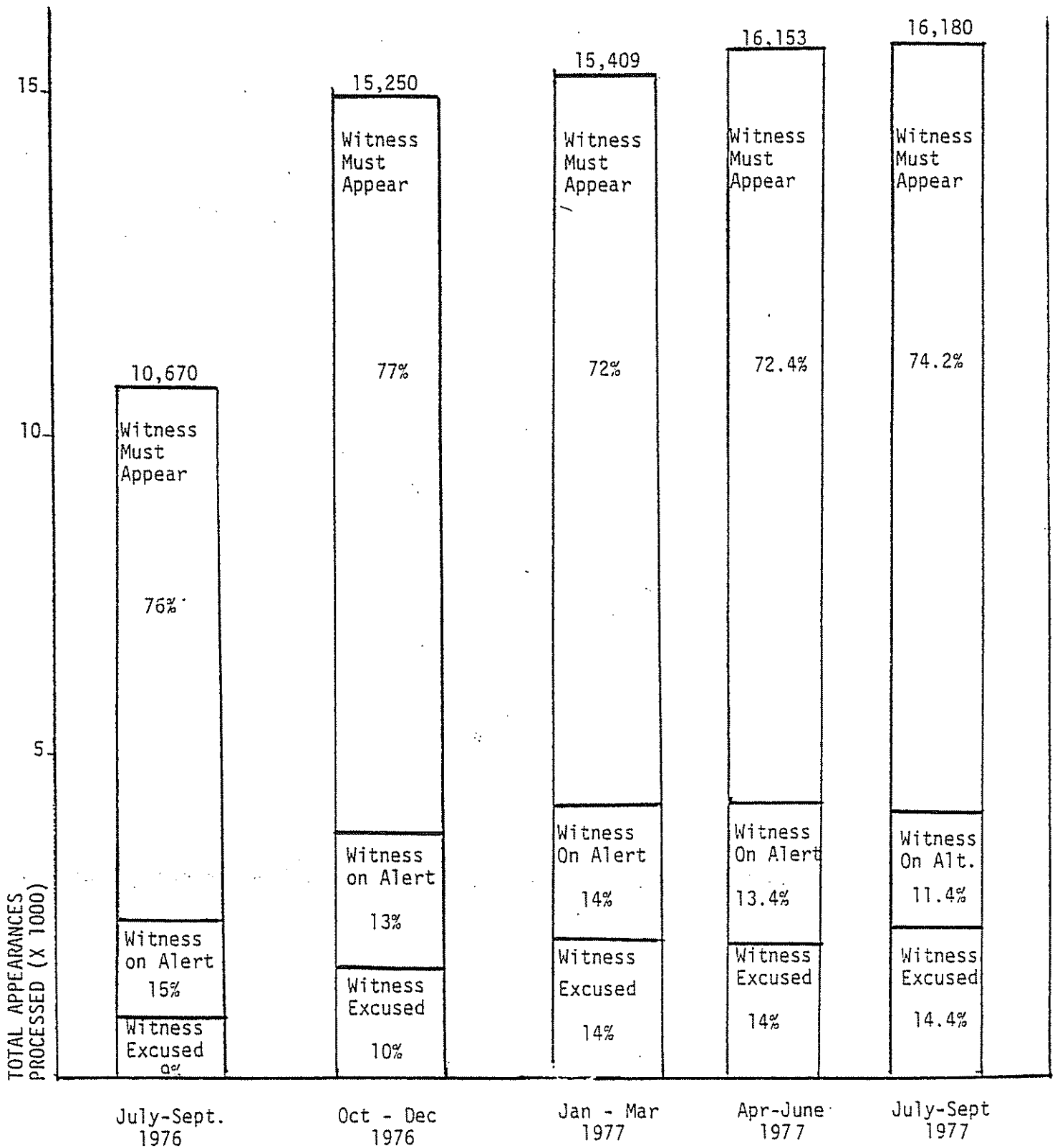


FIGURE 1B

SAVED APPEARANCES - CIVILIAN WITNESSES

July - Sept 1976	10,670 SCHEDULED APPEARANCES	produced ↑	1620 ALERTS (15% of all appearances)	minus ↑	374 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (23% of alerts)	yielded ↑	1246 SAVED APPEARANCES
Oct - Dec 1976	15,250 SCHEDULED APPEARANCES	produced ↑	1973 ALERTS (13% of all appearances)	minus ↑	380 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (19% of alerts)	yielded ↑	1593 SAVED APPEARANCES
Jan - Mar 1977	15,409 SCHEDULED APPEARANCES	produced ↑	2127 ALERTS (14% of all appearances)	minus ↑	334 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (15% of alerts)	yielded ↑	1793 SAVED APPEARANCES
Apr - June 1977	16,153 SCHEDULED APPEARANCES	produced ↑	2171 ALERTS (13% of all appearances)	minus ↑	361 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (17% of alerts)	yielded ↑	1810 SAVED APPEARANCES
July - Sept 1977	16,180 SCHEDULED APPEARANCES	produced ↑	1847 ALERTS (11.4% of all appearances)	minus ↑	285 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (15% of alerts)	yielded ↑	1562 SAVED APPEARANCES

While the number of excusals for the entire quarter increased only slightly, in September a system was initiated, with the cooperation of the DA's office, whereby non-complainants are classified as 'secondary' witnesses and excused until trial. This status can be overturned at any stage of the pretrial proceeding by the DA so specifying on the Court Part Information Sheet (V/WAP's form which reports on witness availability). The excusal rate for the last 3 weeks in September increased to 16.6% from a yearly average of 12%, reflecting use of this procedure.

The complaint room staff expedites the signing of permission and authority affidavits for witnesses eligible - property owners not present at the commission of the crime - who are then excused until trial. A new permission and authority affidavit procedure is being developed in conjunction with the New York City Police Department with a projected start-up date of January 1978. The complainant property owner will sign an affidavit at the precinct stating that he did not give the defendant permission or authority to possess or use the property in question. This affidavit permits this type of witness to be excused from the court proceedings until trial. Disengagement of the civilian from the pre-trial court proceedings will consequently occur at an earlier stage.

POLICE NOTIFICATIONS

The Police Notifications Unit (operated in conjunction with the Appearance Control Unit of the Police Department) handled 13,733 police appearances this quarter, 300 more than in any previous quarter. As shown in Figure 2A, of the 13,733 appearances, 52% were on a 'must appear' status, 26% were on alert and 22% were excused.

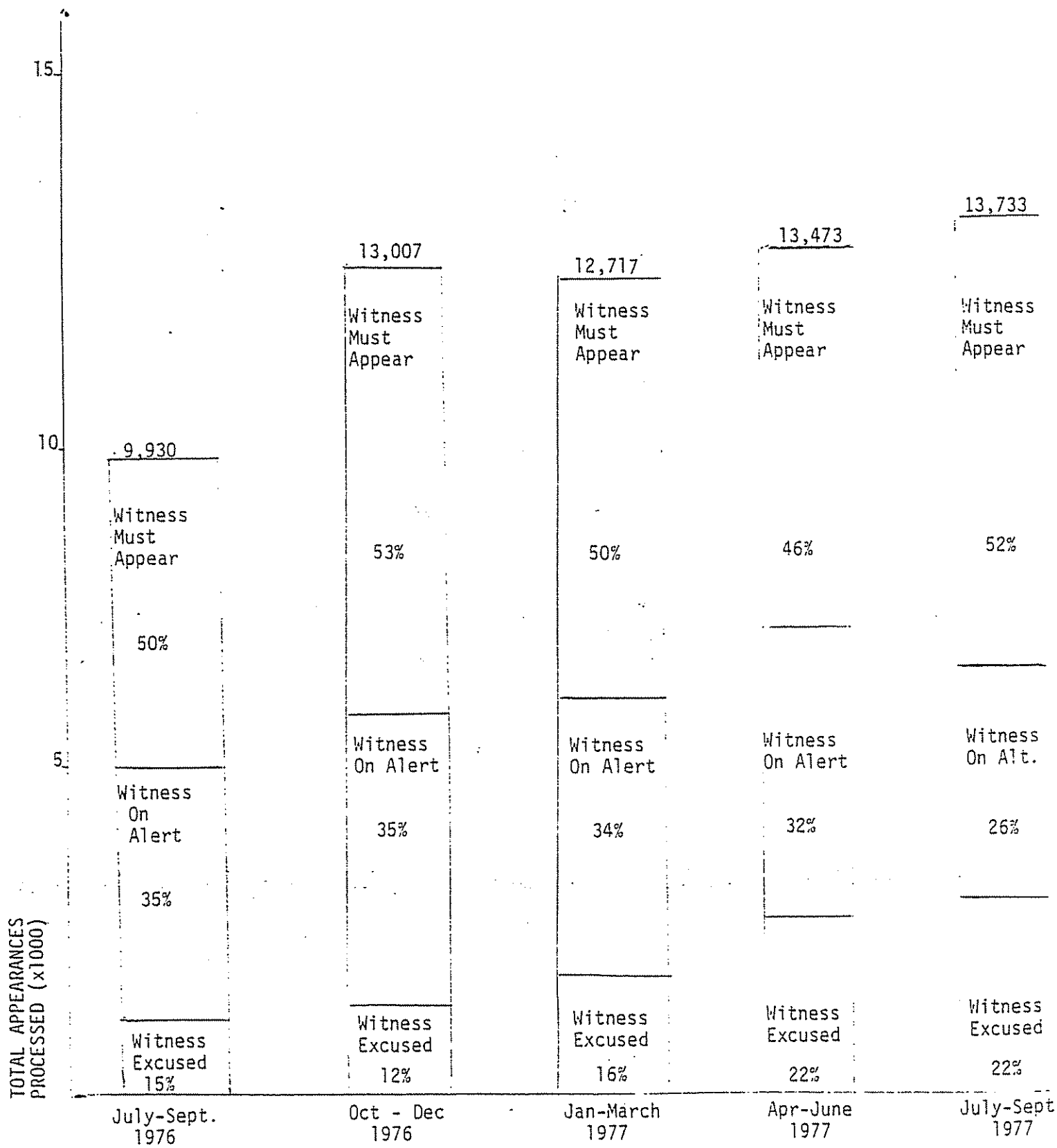
The excusal rate, up from 15% during the same quarter last year to 22%, has remained constant from the last quarter.

The alert percentage was down and the 'must appear' percentage was up during this quarter. Two explanations might account for this shift. The blackout crisis, once again, figures heavily in the statistics for this quarter. The Police Officers involved in these arrests were not placed on alert but were required to appear thereby reducing the percentage of officers placed on alert.

The second major factor involves the Police Officer duty charts that were instituted in September. These charts were received from the Police Department and included in our data base. Thus, on the Court Part Information Sheet, R.D.O. (an officer's regular day off) and preferred date (those days he is scheduled to work an 8x4 shift) information was printed out accordingly. The day before the new squads and charts were to go into effect, the Policemen's Benevolent Association (PBA) refused to accept the chart changes which would increase the number of days worked per year, without a contract being signed. The Police Department was thus forced to revert back to the old chart. The new dates had been used for several weeks prior to the PBA refusal and for several days thereafter as the change back required time. Thus, the information being received by the District Attorney was not reliable and poor dates were being chosen. This decreased possible alerts and in-

FIGURE 2A

RESULTS OF POLICE NOTIFICATIONS



creased the number of 'must appears'. (If an RDO date is selected, the P.O. will not be brought in unless the case is FVP or jail. However, as the officer is not excused or on alert, he is included in the must appear category albeit unable to appear.) There were, therefore, 3,466 officers placed on alert by the Appearance Control Unit during the third quarter. Figure 2B summarizes the trends in police alerts over the past five quarters.

The activation rate was down from 16% last quarter to 13% this quarter (457 activations). This reduction may be attributed to a procedure developed by V/WAP which encourages ADA's to call V/WAP if they merely are requesting an officer's appearance to speak to him. When this occurs, V/WAP's Appearance Control Unit personnel arrange to have the officer on alert call rather than having the ADA "activate" him.

Of the 5,280 officers who were notified to appear, 3,717 or 70% were expected to appear and 1,563 or 30% were unable to appear. The utilization of the computerized duty charts had raised this rate from 56% expected to appear during the first quarter 1977 to 70% for the second quarter. That this rate remained at 70% this quarter is viewed positively in light of the sudden change in duty chart information.

In addition to these telephone notifications, V/WAP issued a bi-weekly computer listing of court dates scheduled for officers in each command over the next month. Commanding officers are thus able to determine court appearance requirements for their officers in advance, and can contact V/WAP when scheduled appearances conflict with regular days off, vacations, etc. Prior knowledge of manpower shortages or changes in shift assignments due to court appearances permit better planning by commanding officers.

FIGURE 2B

SAVED APPEARANCES - POLICE WITNESSES

Period	Scheduled Appearances	Produced	Alerts (Percentage of Appearances)	Minus	Alert Activations (Percentage of Alerts)	Yielded	Saved Appearances
July - Sept 1976	9930	produced	3506 ALERTS (35% of all appearances)	minus	525 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (15% of alerts)	yielded	2981 SAVED APPEARANCES
Oct - Dec 1976	13,007	produced	4524 ALERTS (35% of all appearances)	minus	673 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (15% of alerts)	yielded	3851 SAVED APPEARANCES
Jan - Mar 1977	12,717	produced	4324 ALERTS (34% of all appearances)	minus	693 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (16% of alerts)	yielded	3601 SAVED APPEARANCES
Apr - June 1977	13,473	produced	4268 ALERTS (32% of all appearances)	minus	666 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (16% of alerts)	yielded	3602 SAVED APPEARANCES
July - Sept 1977	13,733	produced	3466 ALERTS (26% of all appearances)	minus	457 ALERT ACTIVATIONS (13% of alerts)	yielded	3009 SAVED APPEARANCES

Computerized police duty chart information is forwarded by V/WAP to the DA and to the court bridgeman, the two parties who assist the judge in selection of adjourned dates. The intention is to reduce time-consuming and costly adjournments to officers' scheduled days off.

To determine if this information reduces such adjournments, a controlled experiment was conducted in August. A sample of 489 cases with information provided on duty charts was compared to 148 cases in which the information was withheld. It was found that in cases in which the defendant was not jailed and duty chart information not provided, 25% of the adjourned dates were set on an officer's regular day off. When the information was included, RDO dates were chosen 18% of the time, a reduction of 28%. In cases involving a jailed defendant, where the court's discretion in setting dates is limited by the necessity of a speedy hearing, the reduction was 40% to 36%, or a 10% reduction. Police officers ordered in on their RDO on jail and FVP cases are paid at time and a half. Thus, this reduction not only contributes to a smoother, more efficient process but results in cost-savings to the Police Department.

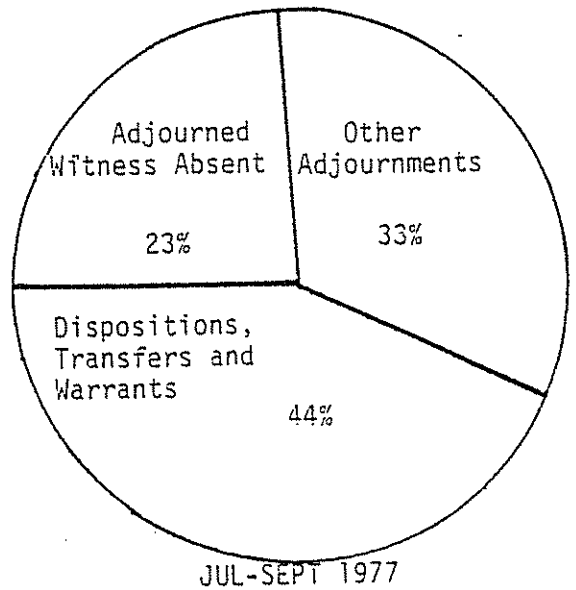
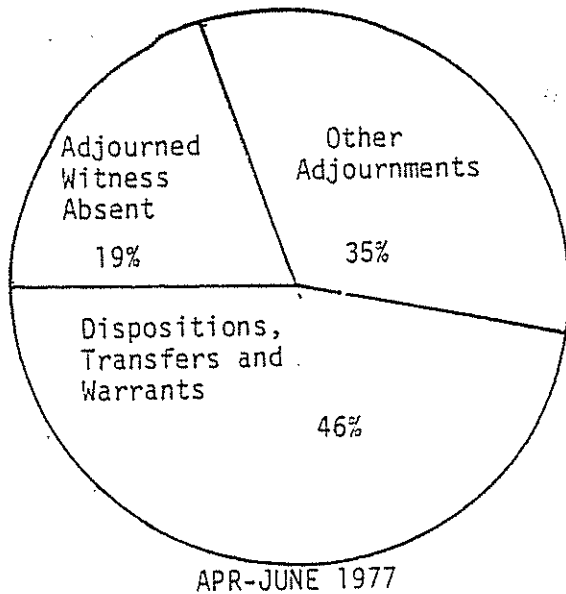
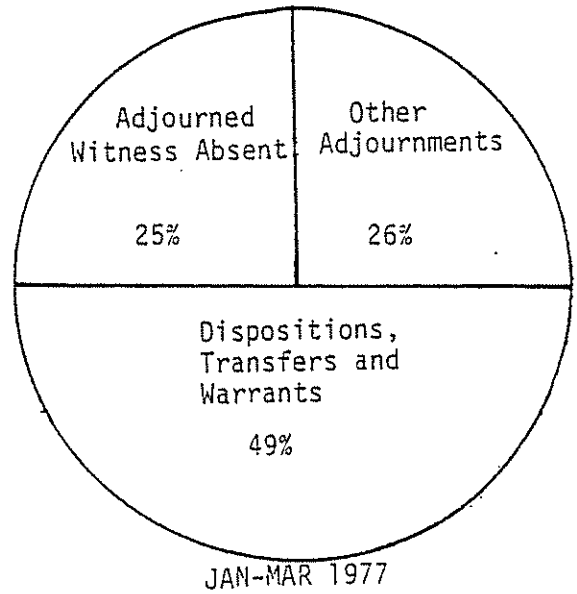
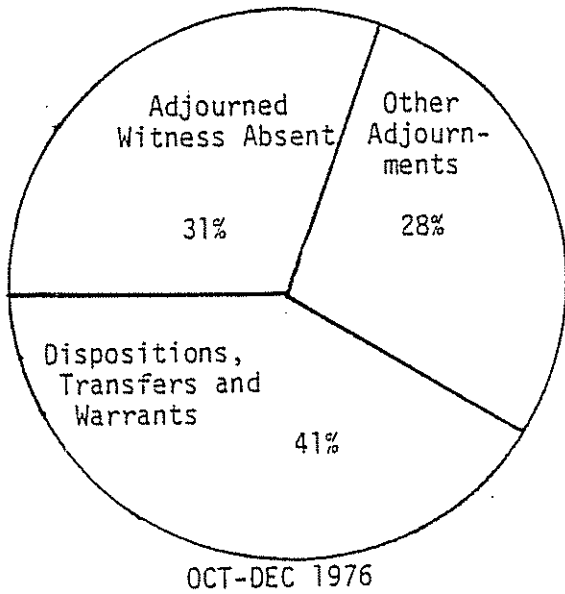
COURT EFFICIENCY

According to a sample of 303 cases scheduled in post-arraignment parts during this quarter, 23% were adjourned because a prosecution witness (civilian or police) was absent. (If two reasons were given for an adjournment, e.g. CW absent and defense attorney not present, the civilian absence was the reason of record.) As Figure 3 shows, the proportion of adjournments because of witness absence, having shown a steady and marked decrease during the past three quarters, increased this quarter. The increase is explained by the fact that witness availability during the summer months tends to decline. There was a corresponding 2% reduction in both adjournments for other reasons and in dispositions, transfers and warrants.

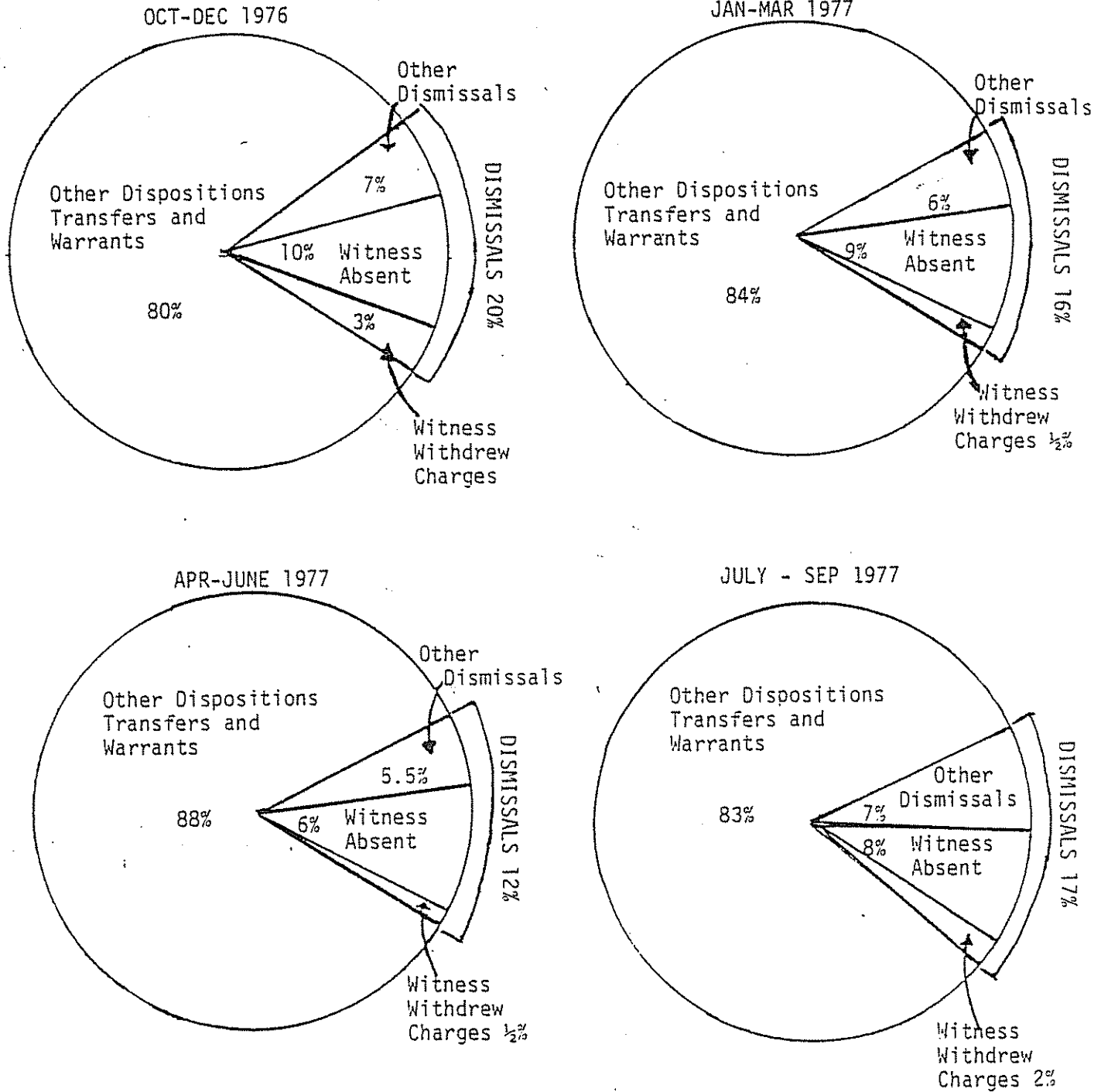
In Figure 4, dismissals and reasons for them are presented as a proportion of other final dispositions, transfers and warrants. Seventeen percent of non-adjourned cases during the third quarter were dismissed. This represents a slight increase over last quarter. The percent due to witness absence was about half of the dismissals or 8% of the total number of dispositions. Over the past year, dismissals due to civilian absence has remained approximately 50% of dismissals.

FIGURE 3

ADJOURNMENTS AS A PROPORTION
OF ALL POST-ARRAIGNMENT OUTCOMES



DISMISSALS AS A PROPORTION
OF POST-ARRAIGNMENT DISPOSITIONS,
TRANSFERS AND WARRANTS



There is no ready explanation for the increase in witness withdrawal of charges (as shown in Figure 4) other than the fact the Project has placed greater emphasis on identifying cases for which successful prosecution is doubtful and bringing these cases to the attention of the ADA.

In assessing V/WAP's accuracy in evaluating the likelihood a civilian witness will or will not appear, the sample of 303 cases was used but included only these cases (75%) in which the DA returned information on presence or absence. For witnesses notified to appear who were expected (23% of the total number of cases studied), the witness did appear 75% of the time. In identifying witnesses unlikely or unable to appear or those who categorically refused to appear (14.5% of the sample), the Project was correct in 88% of appearances. In the 62.5% of the cases in which there was no feedback (the CW did not call in upon receipt of a letter and could not be reached by staff), the witness appeared 30% of the time. These figures do not include those witnesses who were excused or on alert. It is worthy of note that the most reliable witnesses are placed on alert and thus not included in this sample.

Of civilian witnesses notified to appear in court, 38% actually appeared, a 2% increase in the appearance rate over last quarter. In addition, a more experienced staff has enabled V/WAP to provide the DA with more reliable information regarding the expectation that a witness will or will not appear. While the Project cannot guarantee a witness' appearance, it can forwarn the prosecutor of unwilling witnesses or those unable to appear.

SERVICES

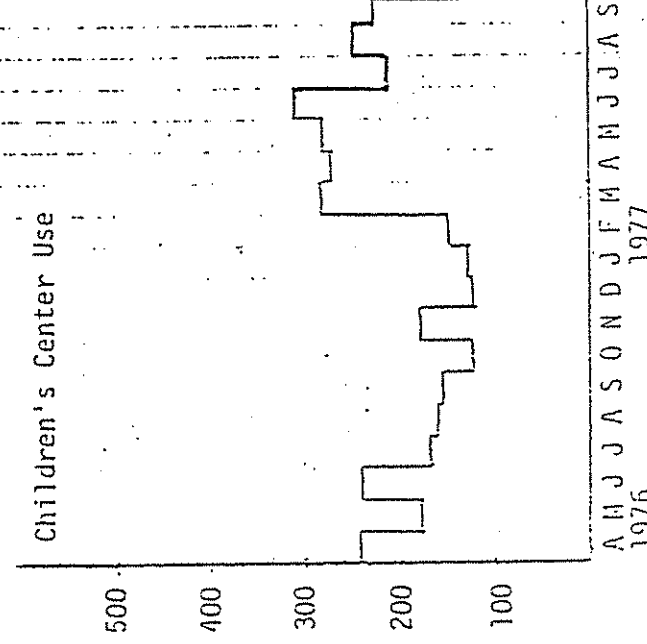
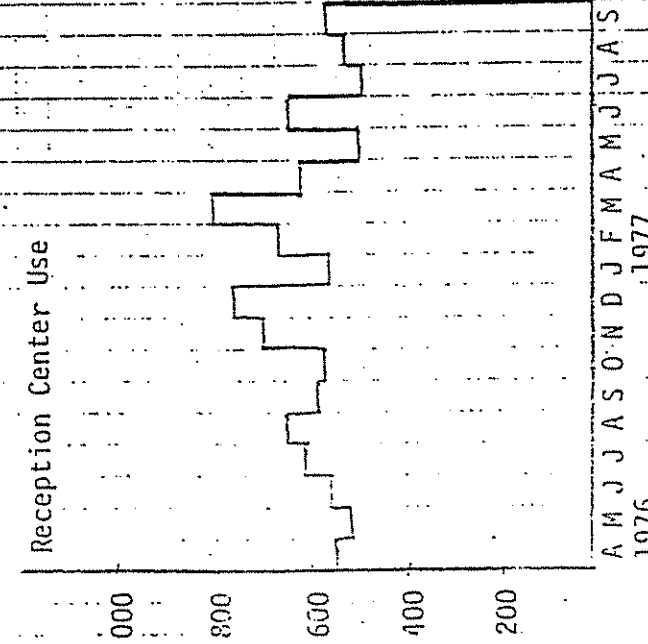
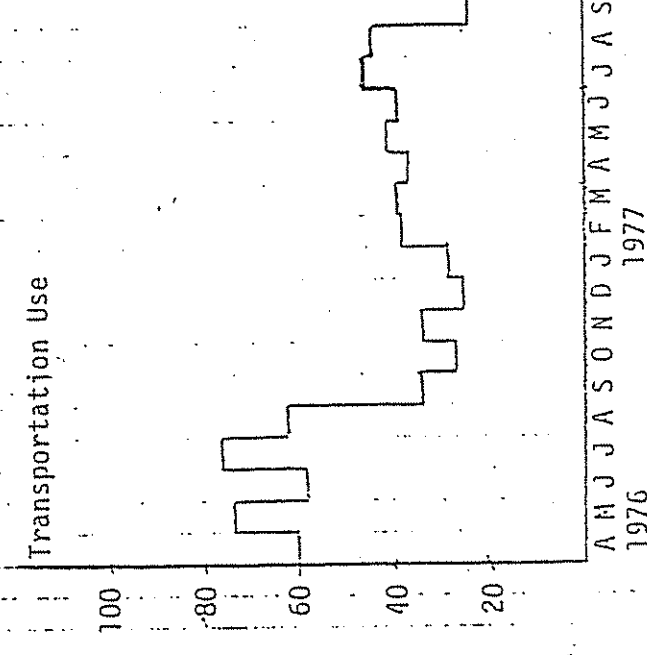
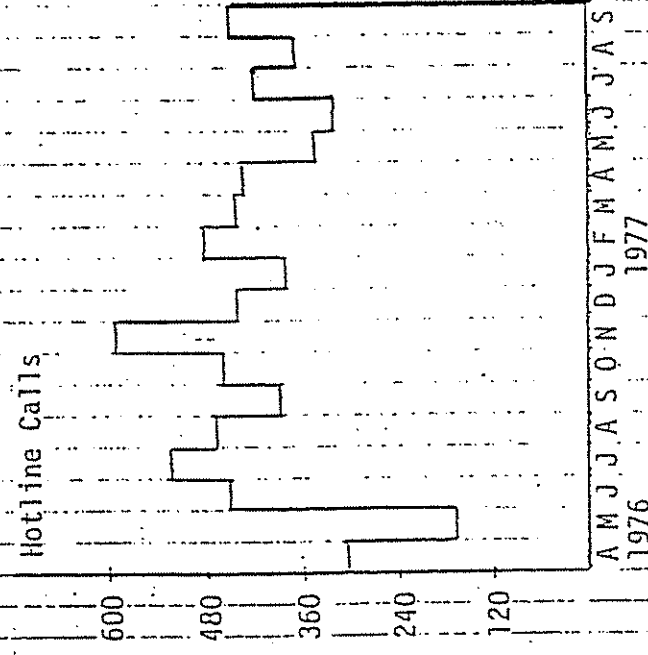
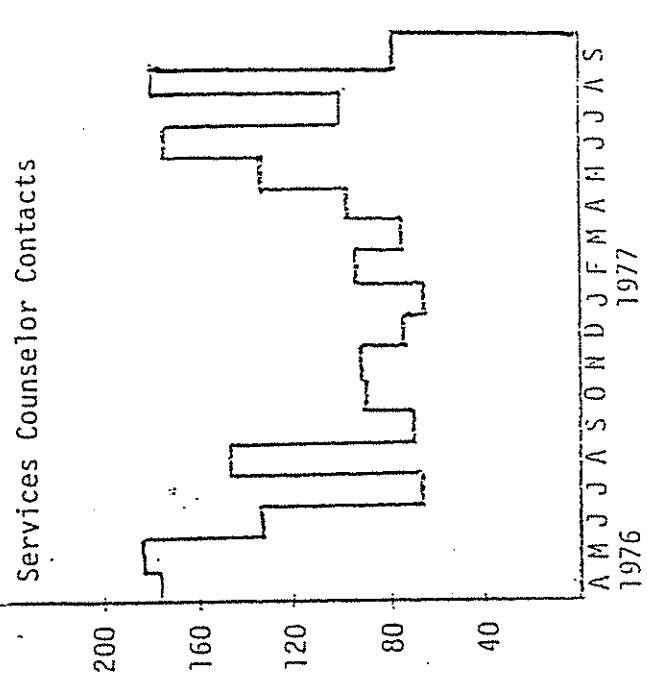
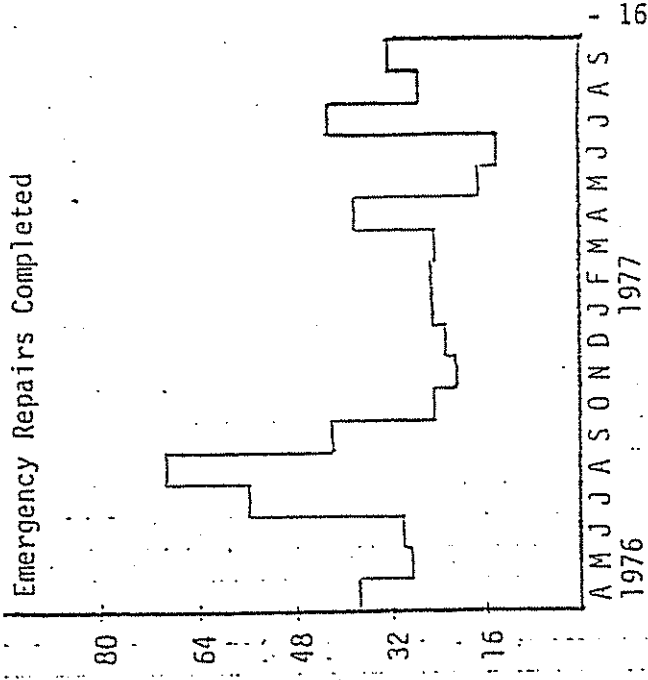
RECEPTION CENTER AND SERVICES COUNSELOR

During the summer months usage was down, as expected, due to decrease in court volume. In September, a light month because of Labor Day and Jewish holidays, only a slight increase in use was registered.

There were 374 service counselor contacts during the third quarter. Contacts varied widely from month to month but closely corresponded to respective months in 1976. Thus, in July, with staff vacations in progress, volume was down. In August, when court volume was at its yearly low, V/WAP personnel were free to spend more time on counseling. In September, recruiting and training of counseling volunteers occurs, accounting for a drop in service.

The full-time counselor is now training four volunteers, three from New York University School of Counseling and one from Abused Women's Aid in Crisis. Once training is complete, the volunteers will enable the services counselor to provide more crime victims with counseling.

FIGURE 5 - SERVICES UTILIZATION



HOTLINE AND EMERGENCY REPAIR SERVICE

At the end of June, an extensive out-reach program was conducted by the Hotline. Letters were sent to hospitals, libraries, churches, senior citizens groups, etc., providing information on the Hotline and burglary repair service. A public service commercial, narrated by Telly Savalas, was aired. A speaker's bureau was formed and engagements set-up. It was perhaps because of these actions that a break in the trend of declining utilization in both these services was broken. Third quarter figures reveal an increase of 160 calls over last quarter; a total of 1240 calls were received. Regardless of the seeming success of these efforts, Hotline staff believe that the police officer remains the best and most constant source of dissemination. The officer's intercession at a critical time, when a report is being filed, corresponds to the time when the Hotline can be most effective, immediately after the victimization. It was with the intention of providing a continuing effort to reach those in need that V/WAP sought and gained Police Department cooperation in yet another venture. Police officers will distribute, beginning in January 1978, a hotline business card to each civilian witness with whom they come into contact. It is believed that in this way the public who can benefit from the service will be made aware of its existence.

As mentioned, use of the repair service also increased from a second quarter figure of 69 completed repairs to a third quarter figure of 99, a 30% increase. This increase may reflect a seasonal fluctuation, with more reported burglaries occurring during the summer months. However, it is believed that the out-reach efforts also contributed to the increase.

CHILDREN'S CENTER

Utilization of the Children's Center increased over the comparable quarter last year but showed a decrease from the second quarter of 1977. During the third quarter, 687 children were cared for in the center.

V/WAP staff in the children's center screens children with physical, emotional, or developmental problems and refers their parents to appropriate agencies for help. Among the agencies most frequently used are the Developmental Assessment Bureau, Find Me and the Readiness Program.

In cooperation with Legal Aid and the District Attorney's Office, women about to be booked on charges of welfare fraud were given the opportunity to bring their children to the center while this lengthy booking process is carried out. After a trial period, V/WAP, Legal Aid and the District Attorney's Office will decide if it is appropriate to continue extension of services to these mothers.

During this quarter there was a shift in the source of referrals. Other defendants and CW's in the courtroom, judges, police officers and lawyers are referring more children. The traditional sources have been the ADA's, reception center, complaint room and hotline.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation service is provided to witnesses physically unable to travel and to those intimidated or fearful of coming to court. The Project retains three taxi services to dispatch a cab upon receiving V/WAP's call. One problem has been the resistance of companies or drivers to enter certain areas of Brooklyn. A short term solution has been to try to arrange for the arresting officer to transport the witness if he resides in the officer's precinct and the officer has not been excused from the case.

Subway tokens are given to witnesses who cannot afford them and would not appear without assistance.

One hundred and fifteen trips were arranged and subsidized by the Project during this quarter and sixty-four subway tokens were allocated. These statistics are similar to those of last quarter.

MEDIATION

The most difficult issue facing the Project is civilian attendance in court. Unlike police witnesses, civilians appear on their own time, and usually without sanction if they fail to appear. They often drop out of the process if they are inconvenienced by having to return repeatedly and wait long hours in court. Preliminary results of a Vera research study which has been undertaken to determine the reasons why witnesses fail to come to court strongly indicate that the crux of the problem is disaffection with the court system itself because it is simply not oriented toward satisfaction of the needs of complainants. This attitude is manifested in the imposition of long hours of waiting by the civilian in pre-arraignment processing and on subsequent adjournments, in the long delays in getting property returned, and in plea bargaining and sentencing practices that seldom result in either incarceration or restitution. Furthermore, findings from the Vera Institute of Justice's Felony Disposition Study suggest that half of all victims in cases commenced by felony arrest had prior relationships, often close with defendants and that many of them, having achieved the immediate end (punishment, revenge, escape) by causing the defendant's arrest, become reluctant to pursue the matter any further. To some extent the Victim/Witness Assistance Project may be making prosecution a more comfortable and accessible process even in cases when it is not the best answer from the perspective of the victim.

As a result of these findings, the Project has designed and implemented an experimental program which offers mediation as an alternative to formal prosecution for certain "prior relationship" cases. Working in conjunction with

the Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution the Project has been operating a Dispute Center in Brooklyn since July 27, 1977. New arrest cases are screened by project staff in the complaint room. Where it is determined that a prior relationship exists between the disputants, and the crime meets certain criteria, project staff explain the mediation alternative to the disputants. If they are agreeable, the Project requests District Attorney and Court approval to refer the case to the Dispute Center.

The Dispute Center is staffed by community volunteers trained in the techniques of mediation and conflict resolution. The mediators are empowered to arbitrate cases, but disputants are strongly encouraged to reach their own solution. All mediated settlements are written up as arbitration awards which are civilly enforceable. Cases successfully mediated are not returned to the Criminal Court.

During the period beginning July 27, 1977 and ending March 15, 1978 the Project seeks to mediate 500 cases, mostly felonies. An evaluation project, employing controlled research is assessing: the impact of the mediation project on the court process, relevant costs factors associated with implementation of a full scale mediation project, and the result of mediation in comparison to the court process as experienced, by participants.

MEDIATION INTAKE

During this reporting period 726 cases were identified as potentially eligible for mediation by Project staff in the Complaint Room of the Brooklyn Criminal Court. Of these 36% (n=261) were actually referred to mediation. Reasons for non-referral included: DA rejection 34% (n=254), civilian witness rejection 9% (n=70), other (including referrals to Family Court, Criminal Court dismissals, guilty pleas, etc.) 9% (n=69). 12% of the potentially eligible cases were withheld from mediation for evaluation purposes.

Of the cases accepted for mediation, 75% (n=197) were felonies and the remaining 25% were misdemeanors. In accordance with the procedure established with the Court, District Attorney, and the Legal Aid Society cases could be accepted for mediation whether or not the complaining witness was present in the complaint room. In cases where the civilian is present and agrees to mediation the Court adjourns the cases in contemplation of dismissal pending the successful mediation of the case. In cases where the civilian witness is absent from the complaint room and therefore cannot give prior approval for mediation, the Court adjourns the case in order to give the Project an opportunity to contact the witnesses and propose mediation. If the witness agrees, and the case is mediated before the adjourned date the case is dismissed in the interest of justice on the adjourned date. If the civilian refuses mediation the court process continues as if mediation did not exist. During the reporting period 29% (n=76) of the cases referred to mediation involved witnesses who were present in the complaint room and who gave prior consent to mediation. 71% (n=185) were referred to mediation without prior witness approval due to witness absence from the complaint room.

MEDIATION INTAKE SUMMARY

7/27 - 9/29/77

A. #cases identified as potential for mediation by V/WAP Complaint Room Staff.....	<u>726</u>
1. # cases referred to Mediation.....	<u>261</u>
a. C/W present in Complaint Room.....	<u>76</u>
C/W absent from Complaint Room.....	<u>185</u>
b. Felonies.....	<u>197</u>
Misdemeanors.....	<u>64</u>
c. ACD'd from Arraignment.....	<u>109</u>
Adjourned from Arraignment.....	<u>152</u>
2. # cases not referred to Mediation.....	<u>465</u>
Reasons for non-referral:	
a. DA Refusal.....	<u>254</u>
b. C/W Refusal.....	<u>70</u>
c. Defendant Refusal.....	<u>8</u>
d. Court Refusal.....	<u>7</u>
e. Research.....	<u>57</u>
f. Other	<u>69</u>
i. Referred to Family Court.....	<u>13</u>
ii. 343'd or Dismissed.....	<u>11</u>
iii. Defendant Pled Guilty.....	<u>6</u>
iv. Cross-Complaint Defendant Refused.....	<u>7</u>
v. Miscellaneous.....	<u>32</u>

The court ACD'd 42% of the cases referred to mediation at arraignment (n=109) and adjourned 58% of the cases from arraignment (n=152).

The fact that the Court is granting ACD's in more cases than the procedure would otherwise anticipate, may be an indication of the Courts acceptance of the mediation alternative.

MEDIATION OUTCOMES

During this reporting period 250 cases were scheduled for mediation*. Of these 46% (n=115) were successfully mediated. The Dispute Center maintains a policy of rescheduling cases two times where one or both parties fail to appear or where the Center is unable to mediate a case due to some other factor (eg. the unavailability of a translator or bilingual mediator). 42% (n=105) of the cases had to be rescheduled in accordance with this procedure. 12% (n=30) of the scheduled cases had to be returned to court without a mediated solution. Reasons for returns to court are as follows: 44% for failure of the complaining witness to appear; 32% for failure of the defendant to appear; 11% for failure of both parties to appear; 11% for refusal of the complaining witness to accept mediation; and 2% for refusal by the defendant to accept mediation.

It is the understanding of the Project, in accordance with existing procedure that only cases which are not mediated due to defendant failure to appear are restored to the Criminal Court calendar. Cases in which the complaining witness' non-appearance is the cause for return to court are ordinarily dismissed.

*The discrepancy between the 250 scheduled cases reported here and the 261 reported as "referred" in the previous section is accounted for by the fact that "referred cases" represent cases scheduled for all future dates, whereas the number reported here represents cases scheduled through an arbitrary closing date.

MEDIATION OUTCOME SUMMARY

7/27 - 9/29/77

A. # cases scheduled for mediation arbitration	<u>250</u>
1. # cases mediated-arbitrated	<u>115</u>
2. # cases not mediated-arbitrated	<u>135</u>
a. Reasons for non-mediation:	
i. C/W absent	<u>50</u>
ii. Defendant absent	<u>25</u>
iii. Both absent	<u>33</u>
iv. Other	<u>27</u>
b. i. # Cases rescheduled	<u>105</u>
ii. # Cases returned to DA	<u>30</u>

COMPUTER REPORTS

Our computer system has become increasingly sophisticated over the three year life of the Project. The computer program has continually evolved to meet Project needs.

One important task performed by the computer is issuing lists and reports. Many such lists are printed each day. The next four pages contain examples of these.

Figure 6, 7 and 8 are examples of final disposition reports. Each provides different information and serves different needs. Figure 6 is a list providing data to individual commands, and in turn, to police officers who were on alert for the stated court date. This information is needed by the arresting officer to close out his case. Figure 7 supplies the DA's Office with final disposition information on priority cases (track B and C) for each court part. This allows the DA's Office to identify patterns of disposition by court part and ADA. Figure 8 is a list to be provided to the Police Property Clerk in the near future. This list will be improved to include, among other things, the owner or nature of the property, i.e. defendant's, civilian's or contraband.

Figure 9 is the Roll Call List mentioned earlier. As can be seen, if an officer is on a 'must appear' status, the reason why his appearance is necessary is provided, i.e. jail, FyP.

By use and distribution of computer generated reports, V/WAP's data base serves many needs of the criminal justice system. The Project hopes to continue to expand its services by identifying and addressing additional areas of need.

FIGURE 6

ROUTE TO: ROLL CALL
COMMAND: 063

APPEARANCE CONTROL UNIT
VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECT
BROOKLYN

DISPOSITIONS FROM 7/17/77 TO 7/23/77

THIS LISTING PROVIDES DISPOSITIONS ON BROOKLYN CRIMINAL COURT CASES DURING THE PERIOD INDICATED ABOVE. DATA REFLECT VICTIM/WITNESS AND ACU RECORDS AS OF 8/9/77 AND ARE PROVIDED AS A COURTESY TO INFORM POLICE OFFICERS OF DISPOSITIONS IN CASES WHERE THEY WERE ABSENT FROM COURT BECAUSE OF ALERT STATUSSING.

SOURCE: COMPLETED CALENDARS - COURT CLERK
ADD INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THE COURT PART INFORMATION SHEET

PO NAME/PHONE	SHIELD	COMM	DEFENDANT NAME	DOCKET	DISP	RESP DATE	FINAL CHARGE
PO. XXXXXXXX, GARY	500	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, R	K735117	FG	7/18/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, RICHARD	29426	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, ANNE	K735343	ACU	7/10/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, JOHN	2	063FC	XXXXXX, NETHI	K735123	FG	7/10/77	
				K735122	FG	7/10/77	240, 201E9
DET. XXXXXXXX, JAMES	1319	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, JOHN	K734602	TRAF	7/18/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, ELLIOTT	K734601	TRAF	7/10/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, TONY	K734603	TRAF	7/10/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, JOHN	25729	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, ANNE	K735343	ACU	7/19/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, EDWARD	11210	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, STEVEN	K717070	FG	7/19/77	155, 251A5
PO. XXXXXXXX, PETER	14459	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, JERRY	K734769	TRAF	7/19/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, JOHN	25729	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, DENNIS	K735401	FG	7/19/77	240, 201E9
			XXXXXXXXXX, STEVEN	K735402	FG	7/19/77	240, 201E9
PO. XXXXXXXX, MARTIN	24308	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, THOMAS	K735345	FG	7/19/77	240, 201E9
PO. XXXXXXXX, MARTIN	24308	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, P	K735346	FG	7/19/77	240, 201E9
PO. XXXXXXXX, DAVID	22705	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, DENNIS	K717459	ACU	7/22/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, LOUIS	K717457	ACU	7/22/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, DEARLEY	K717458	ACU	7/22/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX	13049	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, DENNIS	K717459	ACU	7/22/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, LOUIS	K717457	ACU	7/22/77	
			XXXXXXXXXX, DEARLEY	K717458	ACU	7/22/77	
PO. XXXXXXXX, JAMES	24926	063FC	XXXXXXXXXX, MARTIN	K735355	FG	7/22/77	
DET. XXXXXXXX, JAMES	2797	063TU	XXXXXXXXXX, W	K735293	FG	7/23/77	110-165, 051A7

FIGURE 7

DISPOSITIONS OF PRIORITY CASES

B AND C TRACK DISPOSITIONS FROM DEC 05, 1977 TO DEC 09, 1977 COMPILED ON DEC 16, 1977 PRINTED ON FRJ 16 DEC 1977 8146

BUCKET	DEFENDANT	TRACK	ARR CHARGE	FINAL CHG	PART	ADA NAME	APPCS DISPOSITION	REASON FOR
K759958	XXXXXXXX CONARD	C-UP	265.02(F4)	()	APAK1	ADA 0	1	PLEAD GUILTY
K759986	XXXXXXXX ANTHONY F.	C-UP	120.05(B4)	()	APAK3	ADA 0	1	PLEAD GUILTY
K750025	XXXXXXXX FRAGO	C-UP	155.30(A5)	()	APAK3	ADA 0	1	A.C.P.
K756014	XXXXXXXX RUDOLFO	B	160.15(K2)	()	AP7	LEVENSON,	3	DISMISSED EVIDENCE IN
K745216	XXXXXX LEONARD	B	150.15(E2)	()	P3	RIOS,	6	DISMISSED CW ARSENT
K759402	XXXXXX MICHAEL	A	110-125.25(B2)	()	P3	NELSON,	2	TRANSFR
K752341	XXXXXX JOSEPH	B	()	240.20(F9)	P32	FORSTER,	3	PLEAD GUILTY
K751712	XXXXXXXX RAUL	B	140.20(A4)	()	P32	FOSTER,	6	TRANSFER
K759542	XXXXXXXX JAMES	B	160.10(K3)	()	P3	ADA 0	2	TRANSFER
K759543	XXXXXX LEROY	B	160.10(K3)	()	P3	ADA 0	2	TRANSFER
K759545	XXXXXX STINEY	B	160.10(K3)	()	P3	ADA 0	2	TRANSFR
K759544	XXXXXX FROHE	B	160.10(K3)	()	P3	ADA 0	2	TRANSFR
K745215	XXXXXX MARRYL	B	150.15(E2)	()	P3	RIOS,	6	DISMISSED CW ARSENT
K754498	XXXXXX ELIJAS	C-UP	110-160.10(K4)	()	P3	RIOS,	3	TRANSFR
K759145	XXXXXX SHARROCK	C-UP	160.15(K2)	()	P3	WEFSTER,	2	TRANSFER
K759146	XXXXXXXX CARI 06	C-UP	160.15(K2)	()	P3	WEFSTER,	2	TRANSFER
K759144	XXXXXX FORREST	C-UP	160.15(K2)	()	P3	WEFSTER,	2	TRANSFER
K759432	XXXXXX JORGE	C-UP	265.02(F4)	()	AP3	TRICARICO,	4	DISMISSED MISSING
K759307	XXXXXX ELVIN	B	160.15(K2)	()	AP4	ADA 0	2	DISMISSED MISSING
K759306	XXXXXX ANDRES	B	160.15(K2)	()	AP4	ADA 0	2	DISMISSED MISSING
K759300	XXXXXX CRISTOBAL	C-UP	130.35(B2)	()	AP4	MORHAN,	2	A.C.P.
K756762	XXXXXX LLOYD	B	()	()	AP2	LOPEZ,	4	DISMISSED MISSING
K759309	XXXXXX STEADMAN G.	B	125.25(B1)	()	AP2	VINAL,	3	TRANSFER
K759430	XXXXXX JORGE	C-UP	265.02(F4)	()	AP3	TRICARICO,	4	PLEAD GUILTY

LISTING OF DISPOSED CASES INVOLVING PROPERTY FROM 9/25/77 TO 10/1/77

THIS LIST REFLECTS ALL CASES DISPOSED IN BROOKLYN CRIMINAL COURT BETWEEN 9/25/77 AND 10/1/77 ACCORDING TO VICTIM/WITNESS RECORDS AS OF 10/20/77. THIS LIST IS PROVIDED AS A COURTESY TO THE PROPERTY CLERK TO AID IN THE DISPOSITION OF VOUCHERED PROPERTY WHICH IS NO LONGER REQUIRED AS EVIDENCE BY THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SOURCE: COMPLETED CALENDARS - COURT CLERKS OFFICE
 AND INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THE COURT PART INFORMATION SHEET

TYPE: THIS LISTING CONTAINS TYPE 1 DISPOSITIONS

VOUCH # DESCRIPTION DEFENDANT NAME DOCKET DISP DISP DATE ARREST NUMBER

34399	METAL PIPE	KUOK, ELTON	K730043	DISH	9/29/77	39246/77
34572	LADIES UNDERWEAR	KUOK, MALIFR	K742388	FG	9/29/77	43607/77
34854	HAT & WIRE	KUOK, LUIS A	K730557	DISH	9/30/77	39852/77
34876	RUN	KUOK, ANTON IO I.	K739021	FG	9/30/77	40361/77
34882	TOOLS AUTO	KUOK, PHILIP H.	K740825	FG	9/28/77	42554/77
34961	SHIRT	KUOK, CALVIN	K743558	FG	9/20/77	45050/77
		KUOK, CALVIN	K743559	FG	9/20/77	
34976	CREDIT CARD	KUOK, VINCENT	K748075	DISH	9/29/77	40919/77
34979	WEAPON	KUOK, FRITZNER	K747529	FG	9/27/77	94517/77
34989	TOOL	KUOK, HENRY	K748199	FG	9/30/77	49002/77
34993	BIKE	KUOK, RAFAEL	K747563	FG	9/20/77	49529/77
34995	BIKE	KUOK, FLOYD	K747274	FG	9/25/77	49006/77
34997	SKIBOOTER					
349759	AIR CONDITIONER	KUOK, ROBERT	K747450	FG	9/27/77	49254/77
349760	HEAVY TRUCK					

ROLL CALL LIST - FUTURE COURT APPEARANCES FOR 000 PCT. 000 PDU, 000 ANTI-CRIME

THIS LIST WAS PREPARED BY THE APPEARANCE CONTROL UNIT AND THE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJECT. IT REPRESENTS FUTURE APPEARANCES IN PERKINS CRIMINAL COURT FROM 12/8/77 TO 1/8/78 FOR OFFICERS IN 000 PCT, 000 PDU, 000 ANTI-CRIME. COURT DATES AND STATUSES REFLECT A.C.U. AND VICTIM/WITNESS RECORDS AS OF DEC 07, 1977

DATE	PO RANK, NAME	SUBFIELD	CHARGE	SQUAD	TX	RECT	PART	CASE NO	DOCKET	STATUS	REMARKS
12/8/77	PO. CHAFFIN, ROUGL	31197	000PC	13	066234N	AP0		80000000 8000	K758243	ON ALERT	
12/8/77	PO. CORROES, NICHAE	31401	000PC	2	066717N	EX2		80000000 8000	K757804	TO APPEAR	
12/8/77	PO. CONROKS, NICHAE	31401	000PC	2	066717N	EX		80000000 8000	K758372	TO APPEAR	FVP
12/8/77	PO. CROWF, DAVID	15656	000PC	4	067362N	EX		80000000 8000	K739003	ON ALERT	
12/8/77	PO. JOHNSON, PAUL	4513	000AC	50	0648570N	AP0	TF	80000000 8000	K758243	(1) ON ALERT	
12/8/77	DET. KOHLER, DEKALD	3550	000PC	2	065810H	AP4		80000000 8000	K738219	EXCUSED	
12/8/77	PO. MISTRETTA, FRANK	17270	000PC	16	064242H	EX2		80000000 8000	K758319	TO APPEAR	FVP
12/8/77	PO. NAPOLI, LOUIS	24204	000PC	10	060665N	AP4		80000000 8000	K755246	EXCUSED	
12/8/77	PO. FARRFIELD, J.J.	13210	000PC	20	060416H	AP3		80000000 8000	K75993A	ON ALERT	JAIL
									K759937		
12/8/77	PO. QUINN, JOSEPH	20577	000PC	10	061922H	AP4		80000000 8000	K760032	ON ALERT	JAIL
12/8/77	PO. ROCHE, DANIEL	7406	000PC	10	064767N	AP2		80000000 8000	K758273	EXCUSED	
12/8/77	PO. WITCZAK, WALTER	23500	000PC	UNK	067035N	AP0	UNK	80000000 8000	K733560	ON ALERT	
12/9/77	PO. BUI, HIEPHTHIEP	30973	000PC	4	067507H	AP4		80000000 8000	K743530	ON ALERT	
									K743541		
12/9/77	PO. HANZIACOFF, FR	17483	000PC	2	067415N	AP7		80000000 8000	K760239		
12/9/77	PO. MISTRETTA, FRANK	17270	000PC	16	067423N	AP4		80000000 8000	K749155	ON ALERT	
12/9/77	PO. TESTA, SALVATORE	16134	000PC	3	065724N	AP3		80000000 8000	K757210	EXCUSED	FVP
12/9/77	PO. WHITTAKER, WILLI	19161	000PC	12	065799N	AP3		80000000 8000	K758355	ON ALERT	
12/12/77	PO. HEITMAN, DONALD	25553	000PC	14	063030N	AP4		80000000 8000	K748254	ON ALERT	
12/12/77	PO. LAVELLE, FRANCIS	21239	000PC		064240N	AP0		80000000 8000	K745790	TO APPEAR	FVP
12/12/77	PO. KYAN, EDWARD	3694	000PC	16	060624N	AP2		80000000 8000	K731263	EXCUSED	FVP JAIL

NEW PROCEDURES

There were several new procedures instituted during the third quarter. They include:

1. Final Disposition Letter

During the third quarter, V/WAP began a final disposition notification system. If a case reaches a final determination on a court date in which a civilian witness is on non-activated alert status, a letter is sent to that witness describing the outcome and inviting calls if more information is desired.

2. Family Court

As of September 6, 1977, V/WAP began handling notifications on "designated felonies" in Family Court. (Designated felonies involve 14-15 year old youths who are charged with specific felonies such as murder, robbery, rape, kidnapping, arson, etc.) D.A. Family Court personnel compile and deliver to the Project all necessary information. Court Part Information Sheets are delivered to Family Court each morning by V/WAP and completed CPIS's are returned by D.A. personnel.

3... Property Release

V/WAP processes Police Department papers at the complaint room stage and continues such processing at arraignment via our arraignment representatives. Consequently it was proposed that V/WAP attempt to facilitate the return of property in cases disposed at arraignment. The existing procedure had been for two police officers to look through each disposed case file to see if any property was involved. If there was, he would find and pull the green

voucher sheet. This would be forwarded to the property clerk who would then notify the appropriate parties. As an indication of the magnitude of this task it is worth noting that, in the past several months, an average of 136 cases per day were disposed of at weekday arraignments and 60 per day on week-ends.

The new V/WAP procedure, put into effect during this quarter, provides for the arraignment representative to pull the green voucher slips from each case and to mark the docket number and disposition on the back. The arraignment representative initials the voucher to verify the final outcome of the case. He then stamps the front of the DA's file either, "All property released" or "No property involved", or when the voucher slip is missing, "No green". The voucher slips are then brought to the two officers. All that remains for the officers to do is to pull the "No greens" and to make notations on those cases in which a bench warrant has been issued. The vouchers are then handled as previously.

Before these procedures were implemented, the two officers would assist in the Grand Jury one half day per week and would not assist the Manhattan D.A.'s Office at all. Since the new system began, one officer spends 2-2½ days per week in the Grand Jury and one full day in Manhattan. The introduction of this procedure has thus saved the Police Department three working days per week.

FUTURE PLANS

Developmental work began in several areas during this quarter. These future plans include:

1. Recommended Immediate Action List

In order to isolate and identify at the earliest possible stage those cases for which successful prosecution is not probable V/WAP will introduce the "Recommended Immediate Action List." In those cases where a witness has refused to appear, has been unlocatable by phone or address or who has not responded to more than one subpoena, a cross-check will be made with DA's files to verify our information or to gather new information. If the DA's file provides no new or different data on the witness, we will recommend that some final action be taken.

2. SCAN-V/WAP Crime Prevention

SCAN (Senior Citizens Anti-Crime Network), set-up by the Office of the Aging, is running demonstration projects in Astoria and Flatbush. The purpose is to involve senior citizens in their own crime prevention programs. The Police Department will be doing surveys in these areas to determine what crime prevention security measures can and should be taken. Their recommendations will go to SCAN who will then notify V/WAP. The Project will then dispatch a repair van to secure the location or make the necessary repairs.

3. Computerized Property List

Plans are near completion for a computerized list that will print disposed cases by category of disposition. These categories will group together those cases in which property release is immediate and automatic and those in which some time elements are involved, i.e. civilian, property to be released in

six months, etc. It is hoped that this list will replace the green voucher slips and that release can be made directly from the list.

4. Restitution

Restitution, often the only means of compensation a crime victim can hope to receive, is seldom utilized by the Court and rarely followed-up when it is. In an effort to improve administration of the restitution system and with the hope of increasing the use of restitution as a sentencing alternative by the Court, V/WAP is arranging to serve as intermediary for the exchange of court ordered restitution payments. The defendant will thus be provided with a clearly defined structure within which to carry out the conditions of his sentence. The complainant will be aided by an organized way to receive payment, and the court is assisted by the facilitation of the exchange. V/WAP will also provide the Court with information as to whether restitution was in fact made thereby giving the Court, for the first time, a systematic follow-up procedure.