

I. Executive Summary

Edward Byrne funding historically has been used in New York to support programs under nine broad priorities:

1. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime apprehension, interdiction and enforcement.
2. Expand treatment capacity and services for adult and juvenile offenders who are in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system.
3. Increase police and community collaboration for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug and violent crime.
4. Increase resources available to local criminal justice authorities to formulate a unified local strategy to reduce juvenile crime and violence.
5. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution.
6. Improve criminal justice records.
7. Improve case outcomes by expediting the flow of drug and violent offenders through the criminal justice system, enhancing defense services, and providing support and advocacy for victims.
8. Reduce the incidence of drug abuse and violence in schools.
9. Improve forensic laboratory capabilities in DNA identification, new technologies and improved quality assurance for enhanced criminal investigative support.

Byrne projects funded during the current period illustrate the breadth of New York's comprehensive program. These include multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces targeting mid to upper-level dealers that are models of cooperation involving federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; State Police narcotics enforcement teams that provide vital assistance to local police departments to attack the street-level drug trade; drug interdiction programs targeting major points of entry; and local drug and crime enforcement efforts featuring joint problem identification and collaboration among police and community organizations.

Funding also supports prosecution and defense programs that handle cases involving major drug conspiracies, cold cases, family violence, child abuse and other special problems; school anti-violence programs incorporating multiple elements such as increased security and conflict resolution training; drug and alcohol assessment and treatment services to ensure that parolees receive appropriate care and supervision; residential treatment alternatives to incarceration for offenders

who would otherwise have been subject to mandatory state imprisonment; DARE programs; youth courts that divert young non-violent offenders from traditional criminal prosecution; a variety of projects to improve the accuracy and completeness of state criminal history records and facilitate electronic data sharing among authorized users; and forensic services including the maintenance of a statewide DNA Databank.

Byrne allocation decisions in New York, including the determination of specific grantees, are a shared responsibility of the Executive and Legislative branches pursuant to a joint agreement. Traditionally, the Legislature has been authorized to distribute approximately one third of the total state award, amounting to nearly \$10 million in local pass-through funds, while the Executive has retained control of the balance including all state purposes money and the remaining local funds. It is anticipated that this basic structure will remain intact throughout the upcoming strategy cycle.

In the past, Byrne funds distributed at the discretion of the Executive branch were given to prosecutors, public defense agencies, and police agencies within the larger jurisdictions, who were given broad discretion to implement programs that fit within the authorized Byrne purpose areas. Additionally, funds were allocated to seed development of specialized initiatives such as youth courts or Internet crime prosecution programs. Within the past year, there has been a fundamental policy decision articulated by the Director of Criminal Justice with the backing of the Governor, that will change the way criminal justice services and financial assistance are delivered. Comprehensive strategies are being developed at the state level to address a limited variety of discrete priorities such as violent street crime, offender drug use, domestic violence, motor vehicle theft, reentry, youth crime, and other areas. Money and other resources will be given to local criminal justice agencies contingent upon their creation and implementation of strategic plans and programs designed to impact these priorities, with the ultimate goal of driving down crime.

Byrne funding will be a critical component of this effort, and will be directed primarily toward the 20 counties with the highest Part 1 UCR crime totals. Specifically, the Byrne program will be the main source of support for two major initiatives, Operation IMPACT (Integrated Municipal Police Anti-Crime Teams) and the Drug Treatment Diversion Program (also called Road to Recovery).

Operation IMPACT is modeled after Project Safe Neighborhoods, the federally-funded effort spearheaded by U.S. Attorneys. District attorneys will be charged with establishing partnerships involving state, federal and local prosecutors, law enforcement agencies, and parole and probation. Collectively, they will develop strategic plans that identify enforcement priorities in targeted jurisdictions and the means they will employ to curtail these problems. Extensive State Police, Parole and other state agency resources will be made available to these jurisdictions along with services such as crime mapping. In turn, these localities will be required to report real-time crime data to facilitate timely analysis of their progress, and to fulfill other obligations that will serve the larger criminal justice community, such as drug case registration through the Unified Drug Enforcement Coordination System (UDECS) and the submission of gun and bullet tracing information to various databases.

The Drug Treatment Diversion Program is designed to provide a credible alternative to imprisonment, predominately for non-violent, drug- and alcohol-dependent individuals with prior felony convictions who are facing mandatory imprisonment on second felony charges. These individuals will be offered a treatment regimen consisting of an initial stay at a state facility and/or a therapeutic community for a minimum aggregate period of six to nine months, followed by ongoing outpatient care in the offender's community for a minimum of six months, at least three of which will be spent in a supervised community residence. These individuals will have access to the services of a case manager throughout the program, and could also be under the supervision of parole, probation, or a drug court, depending upon which program module is chosen. The district attorney and local mental health services coordinator will chair a consortium comprised of multiple criminal justice agencies and human services providers affiliated with the project. This program has been offered to 23 counties.

The state Director of Criminal Justice will engage in a collaborative dialogue with legislative leaders to foster a more coordinated funding approach consistent with overall criminal justice goals. While the state Senate has already agreed to dedicate some of their discretionary Byrne funds to the Drug Treatment Diversion Program, it is expected that both houses will continue to be responsive to constituent demands and needs and will fund a broad array of programs consistent with their longstanding patterns and Byrne guidelines.

The data analysis provided in this report reflects the changing distribution of crime across New York. It is well known that New York City has led the nation in reducing crime throughout the past decade. While upstate and suburban counties have also experienced aggregate declines since the crack epidemic began to wane in the mid-1990s, violent crime experienced resurgence in these regions from 1999 to 2002, although preliminary data indicate that some ground was regained in 2003. Thus, the crime gap between New York City and the rest of the state has narrowed. A conscious decision has been made to help the 15 counties which account for 80% of the crime outside of New York City combat their drug, gun, gang and overall major crime problems, while simultaneously helping New York City maintain their exemplary performance. Byrne resources will help New York realize Governor Pataki's vision of making our state the safest in the nation within five years.

II. Data Analysis

New York State has made remarkable progress in combating violent crime. From 1994 to 2002, the 46% decline in Part I violent offenses placed us first among the ten most populous states. Similar gains have been achieved in reducing the incidence of burglary (- 53%) and auto theft (- 62%). New York City led the way, experiencing a 53% decrease in both violent and property crime over this period. Violent crime fell 20% and property crime dropped 27% outside of New York City during this time frame.

While New York City has been able to consistently maintain progress, there has been a resurgence of violent crime in some upstate and suburban New York City areas since 1999. In 1994, areas outside of New York City accounted for 22% of the violent crime and 42% of the overall Index crime in the state; by 2002 these proportions had risen to 32% and 53%, respectively.

The nearly 30% increase in non-NYC homicides from 1999-2002 is particularly disturbing, notwithstanding the fact that the estimated 2002 murder total was 106 less than the 1994 volume. Law enforcement officials who came to Albany in early 2004 to discuss their crime problems and resource needs invariably pointed to gangs, guns and drugs as persistent concerns.

The Byrne strategy for the next four years reflects a decision by the Governor, the Director of Criminal Justice and other state officials to target resources toward those communities where crime, and in particular violent crime, is the greatest. While the bulk of Byrne and state resources will be steered toward the counties reporting the highest Index crime totals, law enforcement resources will be further directed to those areas of the county with the highest incidence of violent Index crime. Although this will necessarily entail driving resources toward the large urban areas, such as New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, local officials will be given the discretion to identify and prioritize selected problems and locales.

The following tables reflect the results of extensive analyses pinpointing those counties where crime is the greatest.

Table 1
State of New York Uniform Crime Reporting
Statewide Summary of Index Crimes

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	% Change 1994-2002	% Change 2001- 2002
Total Index Crimes	600,403	919,210	827,564	751,163	709,347	649,122	603,033	585,173	557,347	537,976	-41.5%	-3.5%
Violent Crimes	153,548	174,993	151,731	131,928	124,913	115,974	106,828	104,487	98,708	94,514	-46.0%	-4.2%
Murder	1,946	1,980	1,551	1,330	1,086	923	915	954	971	900	-54.5%	-7.3%
Rape	2,818	4,699	4,219	4,159	4,085	3,937	3,436	3,352	3,448	3,761	-20.0%	9.1%
Robbery	86,003	86,549	72,516	61,852	56,139	49,222	45,068	41,609	37,717	36,968	-57.3%	-2.0%
Aggravated Assault	62,781	81,765	73,445	64,587	63,603	61,892	57,409	58,572	56,572	52,885	-35.3%	-6.5%
Property Crimes	446,855	744,217	675,833	619,235	584,434	533,148	496,205	480,686	458,639	443,462	-40.4%	-3.3%
Burglary	99,208	163,890	146,796	129,965	119,084	103,987	91,509	85,028	79,117	76,276	-53.5%	-3.6%
Larceny	235,183	451,652	426,447	399,457	385,610	361,432	342,495	337,999	328,319	318,797	-29.4%	-2.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	112,464	128,675	102,590	89,813	79,740	67,729	62,201	57,659	51,203	48,389	-62.4%	-5.5%

*2002 counts are estimates

Table 2

State of New York Uniform Crime Reporting

Regional Summary of Index Crimes

												% Change 1994- 2002	% Change 2001- 2002
NEW YORK CITY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*			
Total Index Crimes	600,403	530,827	442,532	383,603	356,573	323,441	299,909	287,995	264,225	250,630		-52.8%	-5.1%
Violent Crimes	153,548	136,571	114,180	98,728	92,866	85,915	78,971	75,739	68,737	63,839		-53.3%	-7.1%
Murder	1,946	1,561	1,178	983	769	633	671	667	649	587		-62.4%	-9.6%
Rape	2,818	2,667	2,326	2,331	2,158	2,046	1,702	1,643	1,533	1,689		-36.7%	10.2%
Robbery	86,003	72,588	59,253	49,693	44,718	39,378	36,108	32,601	28,206	27,229		-62.5%	-3.5%
Aggravated Assault	62,781	59,755	51,423	45,721	45,221	43,858	40,490	40,828	38,349	34,334		-42.5%	-10.5%
Property Crimes	446,855	394,256	328,352	284,875	263,707	237,526	220,938	212,256	195,488	186,791		-52.6%	-4.4%
Burglary	99,208	88,436	73,926	61,398	54,147	46,221	40,469	37,015	31,564	30,102		-66.0%	-4.6%
Larceny	235,183	210,400	181,740	163,096	157,648	147,211	140,771	139,353	133,928	129,655		-38.4%	-3.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	112,464	95,420	72,686	60,381	51,912	44,094	39,698	35,888	29,996	27,034		-71.7%	-9.9%
NON-NEW YORK CITY													
Total Index Crimes	410,174	388,383	385,032	367,560	352,774	325,681	303,124	297,178	293,122	287,346		-26.0%	-2.0%
Violent Crimes	39,043	38,422	37,551	33,200	32,047	30,059	27,857	28,748	29,971	30,675		-20.2%	2.3%
Murder	440	419	373	347	317	290	244	287	322	313		-25.3%	-2.8%
Rape	2,158	2,032	1,893	1,828	1,927	1,891	1,734	1,709	1,915	2,072		2.0%	8.2%
Robbery	13,915	13,961	13,263	12,159	11,421	9,844	8,960	9,008	9,511	9,739		-30.2%	2.4%
Aggravated Assault	22,530	22,010	22,022	18,866	18,382	18,034	16,919	17,744	18,223	18,551		-15.7%	1.8%
Property Crimes	371,131	349,961	347,481	334,360	320,727	295,622	275,267	268,430	263,151	256,671		-26.7%	-2.5%
Burglary	81,869	75,454	72,870	68,567	64,937	57,766	51,040	48,013	47,553	46,174		-38.8%	-2.9%
Larceny	249,891	241,252	244,707	236,361	227,962	214,221	201,724	198,646	194,391	189,142		-21.6%	-2.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	39,371	33,255	29,904	29,432	27,828	23,635	22,503	21,771	21,207	21,355		-35.8%	0.7%

*2002 counts are estimates

Table 3
State of New York Uniform Crime Reporting
Part I Crime Reporting for IMPACT Counties
January – December 2002 vs. 2003
(includes only agencies with 12 months reporting)

County	12mos	Total	Violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Property	Burglary	Larceny
Albany (95.2% coverage)	2002	12,184	1,667	12	77	537	1,041	10,517	2,082	7,695
	2003	11,402	1,370	13	48	428	881	10,032	1,990	7,445
	%chg	-6.4%	-17.8%	8.3%	-37.7%	-20.3%	-15.4%	-4.6%	-4.4%	-3.2%
Broome (91.8% coverage)	2002	5,335	432	9	54	114	255	4,903	641	4,102
	2003	5,317	374	7	44	110	213	4,943	615	4,191
	%chg	-0.3%	-13.4%	-22.2%	-18.5%	-3.5%	-16.5%	0.8%	-4.1%	2.2%
Dutchess (97.8% coverage)	2002	5,948	697	9	47	198	443	5,251	881	4,102
	2003	6,102	788	11	59	196	522	5,314	1,036	4,006
	%chg	2.6%	13.1%	22.2%	25.5%	-1.0%	17.8%	1.2%	17.6%	-2.3%
Erie (92.2% coverage)	2002	30,213	4,533	51	257	1,845	2,380	25,680	5,278	17,485
	2003	31,752	4,507	72	266	1,823	2,346	27,245	5,640	18,413
	%chg	5.1%	-0.6%	41.2%	3.5%	-1.2%	-1.4%	6.1%	6.9%	5.3%
Monroe (88.0% coverage)	2002	27,210	2,210	47	172	1,108	883	25,000	3,687	17,871
	2003	28,541	2,509	65	143	1,323	978	26,032	3,947	17,924
	%chg	4.9%	13.5%	38.3%	-16.9%	19.4%	10.8%	4.1%	7.1%	0.3%
Nassau (89.7% coverage)	2002	20,460	2,143	30	102	880	1,131	18,317	2,561	13,459
	2003	20,382	2,076	23	101	894	1,058	18,306	2,951	13,240
	%chg	-0.4%	-3.1%	-23.3%	-1.0%	1.6%	-6.5%	-0.1%	15.2%	-1.6%
Niagara (82.5% coverage)	2002	6,743	717	5	41	197	474	6,026	1,362	4,120
	2003	6,306	778	8	64	232	474	5,528	1,396	3,695
	%chg	-6.5%	8.5%	60.0%	56.1%	17.8%	0.0%	-8.3%	2.5%	-10.3%
Oneida (84.8% coverage)	2002	5,693	652	12	66	230	344	5,041	1,407	3,397
	2003	5,211	683	19	97	217	350	4,528	1,342	2,933
	%chg	-8.5%	4.8%	58.3%	47.0%	-5.7%	1.7%	-10.2%	-4.6%	-13.7%
Onondaga (98.3% coverage)	2002	17,095	1,959	34	88	664	1,173	15,136	3,026	10,581
	2003	15,600	1,772	28	72	586	1,086	13,828	3,096	9,388
	%chg	-8.7%	-9.5%	-17.6%	-18.2%	-11.7%	-7.4%	-8.6%	2.3%	-11.3%

Table 3
State of New York Uniform Crime Reporting
 Part I Crime Reporting for IMPACT Counties
 January – December 2002 vs. 2003
 (includes only agencies with 12 months reporting)

County	12mos	Total	Violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Property	Burglary	Larceny
Orange (86.4% coverage)	2002	7,988	1,113	34	68	290	721	6,875	1,162	5,381
	2003	7,214	759	13	69	195	482	6,455	1,056	5,025
	%chg	-9.7%	-31.8%	-61.8%	1.5%	-32.8%	-33.1%	-6.1%	-9.1%	-6.6%
Rensselaer (100.0% coverage)	2002	4,950	554	14	47	153	340	4,396	1,008	3,078
	2003	4,635	530	4	55	108	363	4,105	931	2,930
	%chg	-6.4%	-4.3%	-71.4%	17.0%	-29.4%	6.8%	-6.6%	-7.6%	-4.8%
Rockland (87.6% coverage)	2002	4,602	438	8	16	108	306	4,164	622	3,354
	2003	4,461	423	4	17	104	298	4,038	562	3,305
	%chg	-3.1%	-3.4%	-50.0%	6.3%	-3.7%	-2.6%	-3.0%	-9.6%	-1.5%
Schenectady (86.2% coverage)	2002	4,886	561	8	52	195	306	4,325	926	3,026
	2003	4,598	543	12	58	191	282	4,055	897	2,896
	%chg	-5.9%	-3.2%	50.0%	11.5%	-2.1%	-7.8%	-6.2%	-3.1%	-4.3%
Suffolk (91.7% coverage)	2002	32,198	2,799	22	151	915	1,711	29,399	4,453	21,988
	2003	31,221	2,693	27	122	971	1,573	28,528	4,324	21,315
	%chg	-3.0%	-3.8%	22.7%	-19.2%	6.1%	-8.1%	-3.0%	-2.9%	-3.1%
Westchester (76.6% coverage)	2002	16,728	2,332	50	70	959	1,253	14,396	2,371	10,179
	2003	16,330	2,377	39	82	1,049	1,207	13,953	2,289	9,978
	%chg	-2.4%	1.9%	-22.0%	17.1%	9.4%	-3.7%	-3.1%	-3.5%	-2.0%
All 15 Counties (82.8% coverage)	2002	202,233	22,807	345	1,308	8,393	12,761	179,426	31,467	129,818
	2003	199,072	22,182	345	1,297	8,427	12,113	176,890	32,072	126,684
	%chg	-1.6%	-2.7%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.4%	-5.1%	-1.4%	1.9%	-2.4%

Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (as of 3/16/04).

Coverage refers to the proportion these agencies represented of the county's population in 2002.

Table 4
State of New York Uniform Crime Reporting

Part I Crime Reporting for Non-New York City Counties
 January – December 2002 vs. 2003
 (included agencies represent 88% of Non-NYC Population)

	Total	Violent	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Property	Burglary	Larceny	MV Theft
2002	255,344	28,133	518	1,914	8,923	16,778	227,210	41,728	165,816	19,666
2003	251,781	27,246	480	1,980	8,982	15,804	224,535	42,679	162,092	19,764
% change	-1.4	-3.2	-7.3	3.4	0.7	-5.8	-1.2	2.3	-2.2	0.5

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting system (as of 3/16/04).

Table 5
State of New York Penal Law 220/221 Felony Drug Arrests by County
1993–2002

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Albany	762	736	753	640	755	763	612	516	657	694	789
Broome	239	268	342	306	303	331	339	392	348	411	344
Dutchess	360	376	374	352	282	228	236	258	218	235	238
Erie	1785	1804	1730	1856	1898	1711	1558	1296	1400	1521	1270
Monroe	952	1068	975	1151	1121	1507	1461	1346	1071	1132	929
Nassau	1105	1128	970	1121	1126	1009	923	859	1000	953	893
Niagara	167	228	256	247	172	192	226	162	176	225	165
Oneida	202	228	299	190	198	211	232	192	217	201	189
Onondaga	753	892	923	881	707	862	626	578	598	604	486
Orange	457	470	427	565	568	577	501	497	476	529	498
Rensselaer	203	183	181	150	233	179	173	162	163	166	185
Rockland	247	200	220	267	320	331	203	198	199	214	325
Schenectady	191	123	144	220	232	346	242	252	253	263	264
Suffolk	1234	1351	1257	1181	1081	1248	1243	1015	768	982	1026
Westchester	1066	899	857	671	778	685	859	770	797	894	1067

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History system (as of 10/03).

III. Resource Needs

Financial responsibility for providing criminal justice services in New York largely rests at the local level, as evidenced by the state's Byrne pass-through percentage of 65%, which is high by national standards but typical of large states. Nonetheless, the state is an indispensable partner in the war on crime, providing vital direct services such as law enforcement, corrections, and community supervision, as well as financial and technical assistance.

Prosecutors in the 11 most populous counties historically have been among the prime beneficiaries of Byrne funding. Many have used their allocations to support longstanding multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, while others have established specialized units to handle firearms offenses, school drug cases, forensic psychiatric issues, domestic violence, or other problems. Occasionally funds have been provided to deal with emerging issues such as Internet crimes. Prosecutors will continue to benefit from Byrne funds; however, they will be required to shift their emphasis toward the investigation and prosecution of violent street crime and contributing factors, in partnership with police and other law enforcement agencies, through Operation IMPACT. This project is described in detail in Section V. Some \$7 million in combined Byrne and state funds will be dedicated to this initiative annually, with state funding being structured to alleviate financially strapped upstate counties from the burden of providing local tax match.

Division of State Police responsibilities include traditional patrol duties, sophisticated operations targeting drug traffickers and other criminals, laboratory services, and functions such as hazardous materials response squads or special rescue teams. In many areas of the state, the troopers are the primary law enforcement agency. Approximately 88% of the Division's total staffing of 5,605 are paid for with state tax dollars, with the remaining 12% supported by other revenue sources, including federal funds. More than \$6 million in Byrne funding has been allocated annually to support State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET), regional units that help local departments infiltrate street-level drug organizations. It is expected that Byrne funds will continue to enable CNET to carry out its important mission. CNET teams and other State Police details also will be enlisted as an important component of Operation IMPACT.

New York has the largest publicly funded drug and alcohol treatment system in the nation, one that serves well over 100,000 individuals daily. Primary responsibility for financing these services rests with the New York State Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS). The proportion of treatment recipients with ties to the criminal justice system has grown over time, and more than half the current clients are criminal justice referrals. Byrne funds have been used since the program's inception to treat this population through the provision of awards to the Division of Parole, the Department of Correctional Services, and many community-based service providers designated by the Legislature. During the past year there were over 60 treatment grants totaling more than \$8 million funded through the Byrne program. The Drug Treatment Diversion Program described in Section V will enhance New York's capacity to serve a select group of substance abusing felons. Approximately \$2.3 million annually in Byrne and state matching funds will be provided to prosecutors to develop or enhance prison diversion programs. This will be a collaborative effort with

OASAS, which will be responsible for dedicating treatment beds and paying for case management services.

The Division of Parole is primarily responsible for community supervision and reintegration of offenders released from prison. In 2004 - 2005, approximately \$144 million in state tax dollars will enable Parole to prepare inmates for release, supervise them in the community, and arrange for necessary treatment services. Another \$35 million in state funds will be included for aid to localities to finance vocational development, relapse prevention and other programs. Traditionally, Byrne funds ranging as high as \$5 million annually have been allocated to help Parole carry out these functions. In recent years, these funds have supported drug treatment services and technology projects designed to improve the flow of information to officers in the field. It is anticipated that Parole will continue to receive a share of the Byrne funds, although the amount will be less than before, reflecting the new emphasis on targeted enforcement strategies.

Byrne funds have enabled New York law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies to keep pace with the latest information technology, promote electronic data sharing, and improve data quality. A broad range of grantees, including police, prosecutors, public defense agencies, probation departments, parole and others have benefited through this funding stream. DCJS has issued a Request for Applications (RFA) to allow eligible local law enforcement agencies to participate in the Store and Forward Expansion Project. This program is designed to expand the use of cardscan/livescan equipment for the electronic capture and transmission of arrest data, fingerprint images and mugshots to DCJS and the integration of fingerprint scanning technology into local police departments' records management systems. Approximately \$1.5 million in Byrne funds will be made available for this project which will be added to and become part of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement set-aside. Further information is provided in Section V.

Forensic services supported through the Byrne program have enabled New York to take advantage of the capabilities afforded by the collection and analysis of DNA samples from known offenders and crime scene evidence. The advances in this area have already yielded impressive dividends, leading to the closure of numerous unsolved cases. These benefits will continue to accrue as state and national DNA databases expand, law enforcement agency skills improve through additional training, and additional resources are devoted to emerging technologies.

The DCJS Office of Forensic and Victim Services was created following passage of Executive Law Section 995, et seq., providing for:

- DCJS design and oversight of the DNA Identification Index (synonymously known as the "DNA Databank" throughout the law);
- Management and coordination of the New York State Commission on Forensic Science and its DNA Subcommittee; and
- DCJS activities related to the accreditation of all New York State public forensic laboratories.

Byrne funding will continue to be used to supplement state resources devoted to the activities of the Office of Forensic and Victim Services.

Since 1993, the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the New York State Legislature have recognized the need to improve school safety. As a result, the School Anti-Violence Program was initiated with funding allocated under the Byrne program. The goal of the School Anti-Violence Program is to reduce violence both in and around schools by providing financial and technical assistance in the areas of:

- Development and implementation of policies and procedures to address school violence and school safety/security related issues;
- Screening and identification of students requiring behavior and/or substance abuse treatment modalities;
- Increased availability of violence prevention programs and curricula;
- Increased community involvement in addressing school safety issues;
- Improved physical security and surveillance of school buildings and their surroundings;
- The development and delivery of in-service training for teachers, administrators, paraprofessionals, security personnel and transportation personnel in handling violent and disruptive incidents.

There also has been a substantial investment of Byrne funds to support anti-drug and violence prevention education through programs such as DARE, GREAT, mentoring initiatives and locally-designed efforts. Byrne funding complements resources available through other federal block grants and additional sources. During the past year nearly \$2 million in Byrne money was devoted to such school and community-based programming, largely through designation by the Legislature. It is anticipated that continued Byrne support will be provided to programs of this nature.

IV. Priorities and the National Drug Control Strategy

The initiatives outlined in this strategy are consistent with the priorities enumerated in the 2004 National Drug Control Strategy. Last year over 35,000 New York students from kindergarten through high school received drug education and prevention, gang awareness and education, and anti-violence prevention training. It is anticipated that the State Legislature will continue to support programs such as these which fall under the first priority of the national strategy, “stopping drug use before it starts.” The Drug Treatment Diversion Program, as well as New York’s longstanding efforts to assist parolees with substance abuse problems, over 1,000 of whom were treated last year, embodies the spirit and essence of the second national priority, “healing America’s drug users.” And Operation IMPACT, New York’s coordinated targeted enforcement initiative, exemplifies our commitment to the third national priority of “disrupting the market” and attacking the economic basis of the drug trade.

V. Selected Programs

This section provides greater detail about some of the major initiatives that will be implemented using Byrne funds and other state resources.

1. Operation IMPACT

Overview

In his January 2004 State of the State message, Governor George Pataki announced Operation IMPACT and his intention to draw on the resources of all the state criminal justice agencies to make New York the safest state in the nation. A highlight of this announcement is the availability of up to 300 New York State Troopers to help communities upon request and the provision of financial resources to support locally-driven problem-solving strategies for sustained crime reduction.

Operation IMPACT (Integrated Municipal Police Anti-Crime Teams) is part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce crime in New York State. This program will address illegal guns, gangs, and drugs through improved coordination among federal, state and local law enforcement. Key components of this strategy will be the availability of New York State Police IMPACT Units and Division of Parole personnel to assist local law enforcement agencies in immediately reducing street crime. The Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and the Department of Correctional Services will be ready to assist. Additionally, funding will be provided through the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to support the efforts of district attorneys, local police agencies and other partners to develop and implement problem-solving strategies.

Successful crime reduction efforts have several common components: partnership, data-driven problem assessment, strategic planning, and accountability. Under this program, each community will form a task force for the purpose of designing a focused, comprehensive strategy based on a rigorous analysis of crime data. The impact of the strategy will be assessed throughout the project period using a standard set of police and prosecution data.

Through the use of both state and Byrne funding, DCJS will provide \$7.1 million annually to the 20 counties with the highest Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part 1 crime totals.

Program Requirements

As a condition of receiving funding, each county will form a task force to serve as a planning body. The task force should consist, at minimum, of representatives from the U.S. Attorney's Office, District Attorney's Office, local law enforcement, federal law enforcement, New York State Police, local probation, and the State Division of Parole. Task force members must sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which must be submitted to DCJS with the application. The task force will be co-chaired by the district attorney and the police chief from the jurisdiction with the most reported UCR Part 1 violent crime in the county, however, the district attorney will be responsible

for the overall coordination of the project.

After reviewing relevant crime information and seeking input from task force members, each county must prepare a comprehensive strategy to address street crime in their jurisdiction with the funding provided under this program. Specifically, the strategy should detail the nature and extent of crime as it relates to illegal guns, gangs and drugs, and the planned response. Each District Attorney must pass at least a specified portion of the funding through to the police agency in the jurisdiction with the highest reported UCR Part 1 violent crime. Beyond this basic distribution, the co-chairs of the task force may suballocate funds to other law enforcement agencies, including probation, to implement specific components of the local strategy.

2. Drug Treatment Diversion Program

Overview

The Drug Treatment Diversion Program is a collaborative effort by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) and will be jointly administered by the two agencies. This program will permit non-violent offenders with at least one prior felony conviction – usually those sentenced for drug or alcohol-related crimes – to avoid prison time if they successfully complete a mandatory program of intensive rehabilitation.

Funding will be directed to the 20 counties with the highest UCR Part 1 crime totals. In addition, Warren and Washington counties, which participated as pilot sites, and Saratoga County, which is being included to complete a regional Capital District project, will be eligible. Approximately \$2.4 million annually in state and Byrne funds will be awarded to the prosecutors to support this program.

Program Requirements

The district attorney in each county will be responsible for the overall management of the project and will develop written legal eligibility criteria. Eligible offenders may participate only with the consent of the district attorney, when it is determined that the alternative sentence will not jeopardize public safety or undermine public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Each county shall have an enforcement capacity under the supervision of the district attorney, for the purposes of verifying the offender's address and other contact information, and if necessary, locating, apprehending, and arresting those who abscond from treatment.

Collaborative Consortium

It is critical that participating counties establish a consortium of agencies consisting of key criminal justice and service providers. The consortia will be required to meet regularly to monitor and oversee interagency coordination and collaboration, resolve unexpected issues, and address relevant clinical

and public safety concerns.

The consortia should include at least one representative from law enforcement; the courts; local probation; the State Division of Parole, the district attorney's office; public defense; the local jail; a case management entity; a treatment provider; vocational, employment and workplace service agencies; housing agencies; educational agencies; and local social services. The individuals in charge of administering mental health and substance abuse services for each county will chair the consortia along with the district attorneys.

Treatment Models

Three treatment models are available for participating counties to choose from. A county may choose to use one or more of the models. Once this is determined, each individual offender will be placed in, or sentenced to one of the three models based on the clinical assessment and the agreement of the district attorney's office, the defendant's legal representative, the case manager and the court.

Eligible offenders will either be sentenced to parole supervision, or have their sentencing (or prosecution) deferred pending completion of a prescribed treatment program. The **Extended Willard** model will require participants to complete a minimum 90-day course of treatment at the Willard Drug Treatment Campus, a minimum of 6 months of intensive residential treatment, a minimum of 3 months in a community residence with outpatient rehabilitation, and a minimum of 3 months of outpatient clinical services. The **DTAP (Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison)** model requires the participant be placed in intensive residential treatment for a minimum of 9 months, complete a minimum term of 3 months at a community residence combined with outpatient rehabilitation, and receive a minimum of 3 months outpatient clinical services. The **Twelve Month** model requires the participant be placed in intensive residential treatment for a minimum of 6 months, spend a minimum of 3 months in a community residence combined with outpatient rehabilitation, and receive a minimum of 3 months outpatient clinical services.

Case management services funded by the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services will be provided by experienced, qualified health professionals throughout the continuum of treatment.

Eligible offenders shall be convicted of a felony and serve a sentence of imprisonment with respect to the underlying offense only if the mandatory program of intensive rehabilitation is not successfully completed.

3. Store and Forward

Introduction

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services' (DCJS) Store and Forward Expansion Project is designed to expand the use of cardscan/livescan equipment for the electronic capture and transmission of arrest data, fingerprint images and mugshots to DCJS and the integration of fingerprint scanning technology into local police departments' records management systems. As a result, reporting of arrest data, fingerprint images and mugshots to DCJS will be accomplished electronically, thereby improving the accuracy of the data; allowing an agency to acquire fingerprints only once and then use the acquired images for multiple reporting purposes; and reducing the time required to produce a rapsheet. Following the electronic transmission of the arrest data to DCJS, the resulting rapsheet is provided within minutes for the arresting agency so that it can be used at arraignment.

The development of Store and Forward has been a large scale, multi-year effort by DCJS to develop and implement an electronic interface between remote livescan and cardscan fingerprinting sites and the Division's Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS). It has required a lengthy design process, development and distribution of required technical documentation, and substantial interaction between DCJS, contributing agencies, and their associated vendors. Event-related and biographical data, mugshots and fingerprint images captured by cardscan or livescan systems can be electronically transmitted to DCJS as secure e-mail. Once DCJS has completed its processing, the information can be archived ('Store') and, if appropriate, forwarded electronically to the FBI ('Forward'). This interface complements the increasing use of cardscan and livescan technology by arresting agencies across New York State, improving the speed and accuracy of criminal identification, minimizing intervention in the fingerprint identification process, adding higher quality images for storage in New York's SAFIS and the FBI's automated fingerprint image database and providing for an electronic rapsheet response.

The DCJS and FBI rapsheet is made available through the use of eJusticeNY, a secure extranet web portal administered by DCJS. eJusticeNY also allows the tracking of the status of a transaction as it is being processed by DCJS.

Program Approvals Requested

Program Name: Alternatives to Incarceration

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 20

Program Description: This program will improve the quality of sentencing by expanding the range of sentencing alternatives available to the judiciary and act as a viable cost-effective diversionary and sentencing alternative for the drug and alcohol-involved offender.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of defendants screened
2. Number of defendants accepted into the program
3. Number of assessments completed
4. Number of treatment plans developed
5. Number of plans accepted by the court
6. Number of clients completing treatment or other program
7. Number of clients not completing treatment or other program

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Community-Based Substance Abuse Prevention

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1999

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 4

Program Description: This program will effectively involve communities in the effort to focus on the socio-economic, environmental and situational causes of drug and substance abuse and violent crime. This program will create and support community and neighborhood programs around the state which will assist citizens in establishing education programs, community activities and neighborhood watches. This partnership of law enforcement and the community will through interdiction, prevention and education, address the issues of crime and the steps to be taken to

reduce or remove the growing perception of crime in our communities.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of residents attending community group meetings
2. Summary of concerns, issues, and ideas raised
3. Number of programs developed
4. Number participating in programs
5. Number of juvenile programs offered
7. Number of juveniles participating in programs
8. Summary of concerns, issues, ideas and strategy developed

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Community Crime Prevention and Awareness

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1999

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 4

Program Description: This program will help to prevent and control crime within the state's communities. This program will involve communities in the creation of a united community crime prevention effort by focusing on the prevention of drug and substance abuse, and subsequent criminal behavior. A law enforcement and community partnership will, through interdiction, prevention and education, address issues of crime and the steps to be taken to reduce or remove the growing perception of crime within communities. The program is also designed to examine plans for communities to make the environment less conducive to criminal activity, and to create and support community and neighborhood projects. Organizations within the community will be encouraged and provided with resources to become more responsible for their neighborhood's safety. In this partnership, together citizens and police will define the problems, select the targets to be addressed and in many cases share in developing strategies to deal with them. The basis for the partnership and foundation for its success is a sense of shared responsibility for community security.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of programs created to educate community members
2. Number of neighborhood watches and/or community patrols operating

3. Number of after school programs created
4. Number of events/activities conducted
5. Number of youth served by programs
6. Number adults served by programs

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Domestic Violence/Family Intervention

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1990

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts and #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 18 or 28

Program Description: Funding under this program will be provided to both police agencies and victim service agencies with a view to improving the safety of victims of domestic abuse/violence, identifying and addressing the needs of these victims, and collecting evidence for use in prosecution. Since the police play a key role in the criminal justice system’s response to domestic violence, any effort to effectively intervene requires enhancement of:

- Law enforcement’s ability to investigate and document incidents of domestic violence, including completion of arrest and incident reports, documentation of injuries and demeanor of the victim, and collection of physical evidence, especially photographs; and
- Their ability of protect family members by enforcing orders of protection and arresting perpetrators who violate them.

Victim services agencies also provide invaluable assistance to both the police and prosecutors by providing meaningful support for victims and their families. It is critical that victims of abuse receive assistance in planning for their safety and for the safety of any children who might live in the household, as well as an explanation of the victim’s rights and viable legal options. Victim service agencies funded under this program will provide a variety of services including transportation, advocacy, safety planning, information and referrals, crisis/supportive counseling and community education /outreach.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of officer trained in domestic/family violence intervention
2. Number of domestic violence offenders arrested
3. Number of child abuse offenders arrested

4. Number of elder abuse offenders arrested
5. Number of victims receiving assistance
6. Number of community outreach presentations conducted
7. Copies of any brochures or pamphlet developed

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Drug Court

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 10 or 20

Program Description: This program will provide to support to new or existing drug courts, as well as offer services to offenders who are under jurisdiction of a drug court. The program seeks to reduce drug related recidivism by providing non-violent drug offenders with a realistic drug treatment alternative.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of offenders referred for screening
2. Number of eligible offenders accepted into the program
3. Number of offenders rejected
4. Number of offender who decline to participate, although eligible
5. Number of offenders successfully completing treatment and having charges reduced/dismissed
6. Number of offenders dropping out of treatment
7. Number of non-compliant offenders removed from program and sentenced to incarceration

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Drug Treatment Diversion Program

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 13

Program Description: The Drug Treatment Diversion Program is a collaborative effort by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) and will be jointly administered by the two agencies. This program will permit non-violent offenders with at least one prior felony conviction – usually those sentenced for drug or alcohol-related crimes – to avoid prison time if they successfully complete a mandatory program of intensive rehabilitation.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of offenders who meet the criminal history and offense eligibility criteria
2. Number of offenders offered screening for treatment diversion
3. Number of offenders who refuse screening for treatment diversion
4. Number of offenders actually screened for treatment diversion
5. Number of offenders approved for further assessment
6. Number of offenders rejected and reasons for rejection
7. Number of assessments performed
8. Number of candidates approved for participation in each of the three program modules
9. Number of candidates rejected and reasons for rejection
10. Number of defendants enrolled in each program module (include NYSID number, arrest and conviction date for each offender)
11. Average number of days between approval for treatment and entry into the program for each module
12. Number of defendants who could not be placed and reasons for rejection.
13. Number of defendants monitored during quarter, including NYSID numbers for each offender
14. Number of defendants in treatment at end of quarter
15. Number of case conferences involving defendants
16. Number of defendants in compliance with conditions of treatment
17. Number of defendants subjected to graduated sanctions and description of sanction
18. Number of absconders from treatment
19. Number of absconders apprehended by investigative staff
20. Number of participants rearrested while enrolled in program
21. Number of non-compliant defendants removed from program and description of resulting sentence (e.g. prison, jail)
22. Number of defendants removed from program for reasons other than non-compliance (e.g., death, medical conditions, etc.)
23. Number of defendants successfully completing treatment, the duration of treatment placements, and the final disposition of charges (e.g., dismissal, reduction)
24. Recidivism rates for participants following exit from treatment
25. Other relevant data regarding program results (e.g., employment, education)

Evaluation Status: An evaluation of this program will be conducted for the 18 counties outside of New York City. The target date for completion of the evaluation is 2007.

Program Name: Effective Drug Enforcement

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1997

National Priority(ies) Identified: #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 7a or 21

Program Description: This program is designed to enhance the ability and effectiveness of law enforcement to investigate and suppress drug trafficking and abuse. Particularly targeted at smaller police departments, this program provides equipment such as vehicles, surveillance equipment, computer equipment, as well as communications equipment. It compliments Operation IMPACT and other initiatives geared towards enhancing and expanding police services and addressing street crime.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of investigations opened, closed, and on-going
2. Number of arrests
3. Number of drug seizures
4. Quantity and type of drugs seized
5. Dollar value of drugs seized
6. Dollar value of assets seized
7. Description of assets seized

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program because it primarily provides material resources, supplies and equipment.

Program Name: Enhanced Court Case Processing

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1990

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 10

Program Description: The goal of this program is to increase the resources available to local

officials to expedite the processing of drug and violent crime cases through the court system and provide enhancement of particular functions of the criminal justice system related to drug and violent crime case processing.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of additional defense attorneys hired
2. Number of additional prosecutors hired
3. Number of drug cases disposed
4. Number of violent crime cases disposed
5. Description of specialized training received by attorneys

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Enhanced Prosecution

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1990

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users and #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 8, 10, 18, or 21

Program Description: The goal of this program is to improve public safety and disrupt foreseeable patterns of serious criminal activity through effective prosecution and case management. These funds provide additional resources to local prosecutors which permit them to deal with emerging issues and problems such as Internet crime and Elder Abuse.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of additional prosecutor hired
2. Number of training hours attended
3. Number of cases prosecuted
4. Number of convictions obtained

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Forensic DNA Database/Laboratory Accreditation

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1999

National Priority(ies) Identified: #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 25

Program Description: This program assists the DCJS Office of Forensics and Victim Services (OFVS) to enhance and standardize procedures for the collection and preservation of physical evidence by police departments and attending medical personnel (in sexual assault cases) to maximize the potential benefits of DNA and other forensic techniques. Additionally, OFVS is charged with fully executing the mandate of the Commission on Forensic Sciences (for full accreditation of crime laboratories in disciplines other than DNA) through coordination of Technical Working Groups and specialized training programs for laboratory personnel to promote and maintain high standards for laboratory practices.

Performance Measures:

1. Amount of grant funding used to develop/improve DNA laboratories
2. Number of hours of training provided
3. Number of laboratories receiving full accreditation

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program because it primarily provides material resources, training, supplies and equipment.

Program Name: Improved Forensic Capabilities

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1999

National Priority(ies) Identified: #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 14 or 27

Program Description: This program is designed to improve the ability of local police departments to gather forensic evidence in a more efficient and effective manner. By learning better evidence collection techniques and making available state-of-the-art equipment, prosecutors should have stronger evidence to take to trial and achieve convictions. The availability of DNA technology has made collection of blood evidence particularly critical in the prosecution of violent crime, so law enforcement training in this area is critical.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of personnel hired
2. Number of personnel trained
3. Value of forensic equipment/supplies

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program because it primarily provides material resources, training, supplies and equipment.

Program Name: IMPACT

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users and #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 2

Program Description: Operation IMPACT (Integrated Municipal Police Anti-Crime Teams) is part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce crime in New York State. This program will address illegal guns, gangs, and drugs through improved coordination among federal, state and local law enforcement. Key components of this strategy will be the availability of New York State Police IMPACT Units and Division of Parole personnel to assist local law enforcement agencies in immediately reducing street crime. The Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and the Department of Correctional Services will be ready to assist. Additionally, funding will be provided through the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to support the efforts of district attorneys, local police agencies and other partners to develop and implement problem-solving strategies.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of gangs targeted for investigation and number of known gang members arrested
2. Number of search warrants executed
3. Number of firearms search warrants executed
4. Number of drug search warrants executed
5. Number of undercover drug purchases
6. Number of individuals arrested by class and charge
7. Amount and estimated value of drugs seized by individual drug
8. Amount of cash seized
9. Number of vehicles seized
10. Description and estimated value of other assets seized

11. Number of individuals indicted and description of charges
12. Number of individuals convicted and description of charges and sentences

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated (Safe Cities Initiative and Project Safe Neighborhoods).

Program Name: Increased Police-Community Collaboration

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1993

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts; #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users; and #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 4

Program Description: This program incorporates some elements of community policing, as well as street-level enforcement. In general, its intention is to provide communities with an opportunity to help address their own crime concerns by enhancing police resources in a focused manner. The Increased Police-Community Collaboration Program affords the community direct input regarding the direction and the timing of policing activities, and does so by relying on increased communication between the police and the community.

Performance Measures:

1. Number and types of agencies/organizations participating in all aspects of the project
2. Number of paid or volunteer staff involved in the overall project
3. Number of call to drug hotlines, etc.
4. Number of community meetings held
5. Number of drug investigations opened, closed and on-going
6. Number of drug arrests by class and charge
7. Number of law enforcement overtime patrols and citizen patrols, if applicable

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Juvenile Crime and Violence Reduction

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts; #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users; and #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 16, 20, or 24

Program Description: The goal of the Juvenile Crime and Violence Reduction Program is to reduce violence both in and around schools by providing financial and technical assistance in the areas of:

- Development and implementation of policies and procedures to address school violence and school safety/security related issues;
- Screening and identification of students requiring behavior and/or substance abuse treatment modalities;
- Increased availability of violence prevention programs and curricula;
- Increased community involvement in addressing school safety issues;
- Improved physical security and surveillance of school buildings and their surroundings;
- The development and delivery of in-service training for teachers, administrators, paraprofessionals, security personnel and transportation personnel in handling violent and disruptive incidents.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of expulsions
2. Number of out of school suspensions
3. Number of in school suspensions
4. Number of pupil fights
5. Number of assaults on teachers
6. Number of incidents of display and threat to use a weapon
7. Number of requests for police assistance
8. Number of hours of grant funded staff training
9. Number of staff receiving grant funded training
10. Number of students receiving grant funded training/curricula

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1988

National Priority(ies) Identified: #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 2

Program Description: For the past thirteen years, the New York State Police have operated four upstate Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET) to provide undercover investigatory assistance to local law enforcement agencies upon request. Without taking credit for any arrests, the State Police have facilitated the removal of drug dealers from communities where illegal activities have led to neighborhood

deterioration and excessive criminality. After arrest, members of the State Police provide credible court testimony. They also work with local officials in providing advice on how to make public safety improvements through code enforcement and crime prevention methods. The assignment of trained narcotics investigators has enable municipal police officials to enhance evidence collection and suspect identification efforts, overcome barriers involving case extensions, into neighboring jurisdictions and facilitated the exchange of intelligence as well as inter-agency case coordination. CNET teams and other State Police details also will be enlisted as an important component of Operation IMPACT.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of personnel assigned to multi-jurisdictional task forces and CNET units
2. Number of local agencies requesting CNET assistance
3. Number of CNET investigations initiated
4. Number of drug investigations initiated, terminated and closed with arrest
5. Number of criminal suspects identified
6. Number of arrests by class and charge
7. Number of “buys” of controlled substances and the street value
8. Number of weapons seized
9. Value of seized assets and confiscated drugs

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Offender Treatment

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1994

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts and #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 11 or 13

Program Description: The goal of this program is to provide early assessment, referral, treatment and monitoring services necessary to ensure appropriate treatment services for substance abusing offenders. A secondary goal is to reduce drug-related recidivism by providing targeted offenders with the opportunity to participate in a residential or outpatient drug treatment program.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of offenders screened
2. Number of offenders accepted into program
3. Number of offenders completing program successfully
4. Number of offenders leaving program prior to completion

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: Parole Re-Entry and Community Corrections

Date Approved (if previously approved):

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts; #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users; and #3 – Disrupting the Market

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 20

Program Description: This program seeks to assist parolees with making a successful transition back into the community through the provision of services, including education, employment, housing and drug and alcohol treatment.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of offenders participating
2. Number of offenders successfully gaining employment, additional education, housing or treatment

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

Program Name: School-Based Substance Abuse Prevention

Date Approved (if previously approved): 1999

National Priority(ies) Identified: #1 – Stopping Use Before It Starts and #2 – Healing America’s Drug Users

Byrne Purpose Area(s): 1 or 4

Program Description: This program will effectively involve schools in the effort to focus on the causes of drug and substance abuse by creating school-based programs around the state which will assist students in avoiding drug use and abuse. This partnership of law enforcement and the schools will offer prevention and education activities and curricula to address drug and alcohol abuse.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of parents attending meetings
2. Summary of concerns, issues, and ideas raised

3. Number of programs developed
4. Number participating in programs
5. Summary of concerns, issues, ideas and strategy developed

Evaluation Status: A waiver of the evaluation requirement is requested for this program as similar programs have been previously evaluated.

VI. Coordination Efforts

Byrne funding supports numerous collaborative efforts throughout New York. In the area of forensic services, working groups have been established to address a variety of specialized disciplines and to provide training and forums for the exchange of ideas. Many of the requirements we have imposed as a condition of Operation IMPACT funding promote coordination of investigative resources and efficiency while enhancing the safety of officers and the public. For example, grantees must participate in the Unified Drug Enforcement Coordination System (UDECS) and the Upstate New York Regional Intelligence Center (UNYRIC), which links with the New York/New Jersey HIDTA Regional Intelligence Center. Moreover, the U.S. attorney and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies must be represented on each county's street crime task force. Similarly, the local consortium requirement associated with the Drug Treatment Diversion Program assures that the perspectives of multiple state and local agencies are reflected in each county's plan. In addition, the mechanisms that will be employed to fund these programs, combining federal and state dollars from several agencies and funding streams, ensure shared responsibility and ownership. State agencies also will collaborate on research efforts designed to ascertain the efficacy and cost effectiveness of various crime strategies.