



**New York State's Application for
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice
Assistance Grant (JAG) Program
Funds**

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
80 S. Swan Street
Albany, NY 12210
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/>

Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor
Michael C. Green, Executive Deputy Commissioner



**New York State's Application for
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2013
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG)
Program Funds**
Submitted June 6, 2013

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Office of Program Development & Funding
Anne Marie Strano, Deputy Commissioner
Ron Dickens, Director

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Introduction

New York State has experienced significant declines in both the crime rate—or the number of “Index” crimes per capita—and the crime volume—the total number of Index crimes reported over the past decade while the population of the state has increased. Over the past 10 years, the overall rate of Index crimes per 100,000 residents declined 19 percent; the rate of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell 20% and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) were down 18%. The largest reductions in crime rates were reported for motor vehicle theft and forcible rape.

While New York State's crime rate has decreased over the past 10 years, New York has also reported a significant reduction in the actual number of crimes reported. Index crimes fell each year between 2002 and 2011 with the exception of slight rises in 2008, 2010 and 2012. The number of major crimes reached the lowest levels ever recorded in 2011, when there were 93,780 fewer crimes reported than in 2002. The State's population increased by approximately 300,000 residents during the same time period.

Not all areas of the State have benefited equally from the historic reduction in crime. The decline in Index crime in New York City was almost twice as large as that experienced in counties outside of New York City. Given the greater decline in crime in New York City, the proportion of statewide crime that each region accounted for has shifted dramatically. The counties outside New York City now account for 57% of the reported crime statewide, as compared to 50% in 2000 and 40% in 1991.

The most recent 2012 crime data show that crime volume in New York State increased slightly between 2011 and 2012. In 2012, New York State reported an increase of 1% in the seven major Index crimes as compared to 2011. Violent crime categories rose 2.5% while property crime categories fell by 0.5%. The largest declines were reported in murder (-12.1%) and motor vehicle theft (-8.4%) while aggravated assaults (+3.9%) and larceny (+1.6%) increased over the last year.

The New York City region reported a 3.5% increase in violent crimes between 2011 and 2012. Murders fell by 18.6% while all other violent crime categories rose. Property crimes in New York City also rose slightly in 2012. The rest of the State reported a slight increase between 2011 and 2012 in violent crimes (0.6%) and a slight decrease in property crimes (-0.2%). The number of murders rose 1.2% after an historic decrease in 2011(- 20.9%).

Priorities

Based on an analysis of crime data and budget information, New York will utilize the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2013 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) to support the following priorities:

- Improve the quality, accuracy and timeliness of criminal justice records.
- Improve the capabilities and quality of work of forensic laboratories in DNA identification, ballistic evidence processing, and new technologies.
- Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution and enforcement, especially as it relates to gangs and to illegal possession and use or sale of guns, and gun violence reduction initiatives.
- Improve the quality and effectiveness of prosecution and defense services.
- Provide additional support for the State's Regional Crime Analysis Centers who share information and provide law enforcement with accurate and timely data.
- Enhance local law enforcement efforts to effectively and efficiently reduce the incidence of crime and violence in their locality.

The projects to be funded illustrate the comprehensive nature of New York's Byrne JAG Program: a variety of projects to improve the accuracy and completeness of state criminal history records and facilitate electronic data sharing among authorized users; forensic services including the enhancement of ballistic evidence and DNA processing; prosecution and defense programs that handle cases involving drugs, gangs, and guns; crime analysis designed to assist local law enforcement; and law enforcement efforts to reduce crime and gun violence.

Award Process and Timeline

Allocation of Byrne JAG monies in New York, including the determination of specific grantees, is a shared responsibility of the Executive and Legislative branches. Traditionally, the Legislature has been authorized to distribute approximately two thirds of the local pass-through funds. While the Commissioner of DCJS will engage in a collaborative dialogue with legislative leaders to foster a more coordinated funding approach consistent with overall criminal justice goals, 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 JAG guidelines.

The timeline for awarding Byrne JAG funds will vary. The State Legislature will distribute Byrne JAG funding at their discretion. Byrne JAG funding authorized by the Commissioner of DCJS will be awarded in varying ways using both directed and competitive methodologies. DCJS will award grants designed to advance the public policy objectives identified under "Priorities", as well as based on emerging crime patterns around the State.

Program Descriptions

Improve the quality, accuracy and timeliness of criminal justice records

Each year, a substantial portion of the State's Byrne JAG award is allocated for enhancement of State and local criminal justice records through DCJS administered data access and data quality initiatives and local efforts to automate records and records management systems. A broad range of agencies, including police, prosecutors, public defense agencies, probation departments, parole and others benefited from these funds. These funds 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. Among the projects funded were:

- deployment of the DCJS Spectrum Justice System (SJS) records management system in local law enforcement agencies;
- local livescan and cardscan systems for participation in the State's Store and Forward system;
- automation of records management for the State's town and village courts;
- deployment of the DCJS Jails Management System (JMS) in local correctional facilities;
- automation of local probation department records management through deployment of Caseload Explorer;
- automation of local public defender case management systems;
- automation for local prosecutors through the provision of equipment;
- the DCJS Data Standardization Project, and publication of the Statewide Criminal Justice Data Dictionary;
- the DCJS Standard Practices Project, and publication of the New York State Standard Practices Manual for Processing Fingerprintable Criminal Cases;
- web-based training and electronic performance support for State and local criminal justice agencies;
- training for State and local agency staff who interact with the DCJS criminal history system and who use, and contribute to, the DCJS database of criminal case history information;
- support for the DCJS Chief Information Officer in her capacity as the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs designated State Point of Contact for federally funded information technology initiatives; and
- coordination of DCJS e-Commerce / e-Government initiatives.

Support for these efforts will be continued.

Improve the capabilities and quality of work of forensic laboratories in DNA identification, ballistic evidence processing, and new technologies

Forensic services supported through the Byrne JAG 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 Services (OFS) 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.

Last year's expansion of the DNA Databank is continuing to show important results. As of March 2013, there were 515,920 unique DNA offender profiles in the Databank. That figure represents a ten percent increase over the previous year. There were 339 hits to the DNA Databank during the first three months of 2013. Since inception, there have been more than 11,000 hits to the DNA Databank. A total of 15,707 law enforcement investigations have been aided since August 2000. Byrne JAG funding will continue to be used to supplement State resources devoted to the activities of the DCJS Office of Forensic Services.

Due to the critical state of firearm backlogs in the State, DCJS will utilize Byrne JAG funding to provide additional resources to forensic laboratories in addressing their backlog of firearms awaiting forensic examination. Critical firearm backlogs continue in laboratories around the state. A total of 1,105 backlogged firearm cases needing analysis were examined through the first nine months of 2012 as compared with 280 in 2011.

Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution and enforcement, especially as it relates to gangs and to illegal possession, use or sale of guns

The issue of criminal acquisition and subsequent use of firearms in the United States continues to plague law enforcement officials and the communities they serve. The increase and spread of violent crime, in particular crimes committed by

juveniles, and youth gangs, must be specifically addressed to decrease the number of gun-related deaths and injuries that negatively impact the quality of life in our communities. Research has shown people between the ages of 15 and 24 are most likely targeted by gun violence as opposed to other forms of violence. This age group was most at risk for gun violence during this time period. Teens and young adults have an increased likelihood of being murdered with a gun than persons of other ages.

Firearm-related violent crimes were down (-3%) so far this year. There were 757 firearm-related violent crimes reported in the first quarter of 2013 as compared to 779 in the first quarter of 2012.

These trends show law enforcement must continue to employ effective enforcement tactics and policies that include community-based intervention and prevention with an emphasis on collaboration with all vested partners. Research indicates there have been a number of models, initiatives, and programs tried; suppression, deterrence, interventions, demand side versus supply side gun violence strategies; even carrot and stick approaches showcased as NIJ published strategies of the Retailing and Lever Pulling genre.

DCJS has studied many of the programs tried over the last ten years, including: the Chicago Ceasefire model, Kansas City's Directed Patrol, Indianapolis Violence Reduction Strategy and High Point, NC's Gun Reduction Strategy to name a few. All contain valuable, proven, practices that have had varying degrees of success. DCJS will use 2013 Byrne JAG funding to support some of the strategies utilized by several of the programs mentioned to reduce the number of firearm-related crimes within New York State.

Improve the quality and effectiveness of prosecution and defense services

Byrne JAG funding will continue support for both prosecution and defense services designed to enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution; and to improve case outcomes by expediting the flow of drug and violent offenders through the criminal justice system. For over twenty years, Byrne JAG funding has provided additional resources to prosecutors in the State to combat identity theft, violent crime, gangs and the trafficking of illegal guns and drugs, as well as community prosecution programs. Defense programs have also received Byrne JAG funding to improve the defense of indigent special population groups (drug or alcohol addicted, persons with mental health issues, sex offenders, etc.) or those indigent defendants processed through specialty courts (Drug, Domestic Violence, Sex Offender, etc.) or to enhance early defense intervention strategies and representation during initial court proceedings.

Provide additional support and expansion of the State's Regional Crime Analysis Centers who share information and provide law enforcement with accurate and timely data

Byrne JAG funds will continue support for the State's five Regional Crime Analysis Centers (CACs) for on-site training, guidance and assistance in developing effective intelligence-led crime reduction strategies and for improving local crime analysis capabilities. The Centers are comprised of law enforcement personnel and crime analysts from Federal, State, county and local agencies. The goal of the centers is to share information and provide law enforcement with accurate and timely data, which they can then use to identify patterns, deploy resources and reduce crime throughout the State. This year's funding will also support the expansion of an additional Center in Binghamton which will be utilized by law enforcement jurisdictions in New York's Southern Tier.

Enhance local law enforcement efforts to effectively and efficiently reduce the incidence of crime and violence in their locality

DCJS will competitively award Byrne JAG funds to the jurisdictions in New York that did not qualify for direct awards from the Department of Justice (the less than \$10k jurisdictions) to enhance local law enforcement efforts to effectively and efficiently reduce the incidence of crime and violence in their jurisdiction. Byrne JAG support for the Video Recording of Statements Program will also continue with the 2013 funds. This program is designed to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and improve prosecution outcomes in New York State by expanding the use of videotaping equipment for police interviews and interrogations.

Statewide Planning and Coordination

The initiatives outlined in this narrative reflect the priorities identified in State's 2013-2014 budget. They include improving the effectiveness of statewide enforcement and prosecution efforts against violent crime (including gun and drug trafficking, and gang violence), developing local capacity to adopt intelligence-led policing strategies based on real-time crime analysis, and maintaining high quality criminal justice records and forensic laboratory services. Most sources of funding (both State and federal) administered by DCJS will be given to local criminal justice agencies based on a competitive process and contingent upon their creation and implementation of programs designed to impact these priorities.

Some of the requirements imposed by DCJS as a condition of receiving both State and federal funding promote coordination and planning. Two of the State's major initiatives, Operation IMPACT and the Reentry initiative, require recipient counties to form a local partnership or consortium to develop a local strategy as part of their application to DCJS. Operation IMPACT requires the membership include the U.S. attorney as well as federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. Similarly, the Reentry Task Forces have a local consortium requirement which assures the

perspectives of multiple State and local agencies are reflected in each county's plan.

Local task forces and all gun, gang, and drug enforcement and prosecution initiatives funded with Byrne JAG monies, either partly or in whole, will have this same requirement. 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.

The strategic planning process utilized to determine allocation of JAG funds involves a variety of stakeholders at the state and local level. The governor's Deputy Secretary for Public Safety oversees the activities of all state criminal justice agencies with the exception of the Unified Court System. The Secretary's role involves determining program and budget priorities in conjunction with agency heads charged with the administration of corrections, parole, probation, juvenile justice, criminal justice information systems such as the criminal history and fingerprint databases and the sex offender registry, and other functions. Support for these programs is provided using a combination of state and federal resources, including JAG funds, although criminal justice funding is largely the responsibility of localities. Thus, the Deputy Secretary receives input from stakeholders including state agency commissioners and local criminal justice officials (e.g., district attorneys, police, county probation), which is factored into the development of the state's criminal justice plan as reflected in the Executive Budget (there is not a separate JAG strategic plan). In addition, many state criminal justice functions are governed by advisory boards that have a say in the distribution of funds for programs involving forensics, juvenile justice, motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud, and other areas.

The NYS Legislature and the courts are separate branches of government; however, they too have an important stake in the strategic planning process. For example, through longstanding agreement with the Executive branch, the Legislature is entitled to allocate a portion of JAG funds each year. Their process reflects input from local stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, community crime prevention groups, domestic violence organizations, substance abuse service providers, schools, and others. There is also consultation between the Legislature and Executive branches to ensure that unmet needs are satisfied and to avoid duplication of effort. For example, the Legislature recently enacted a bill to provide funding to a variety of alternative to incarceration and offender employment programs to carry them through the end of the state fiscal year following the expiration of JAG stimulus funds.

In summary NYS takes into consideration and weighs the distribution of the JAG funds in conjunction with numerous state policy makers and based on data-driven statistics such as our Crime Analysis Centers and Enhanced Defense and

Prosecution programs. We have also used JAG funds as seed money based on the indication of data and research to start a variety of different public safety initiatives that are then supported with state general funds in later years after being established with JAG funds. Many of these initiatives then involve the local public safety agencies to collaborate to implement a funded JAG program.

Collecting and Submitting Performance Measurement Data

Since BJA's PMT system became operational, DCJS has been taking steps to integrate the required performance measures into Byrne JAG subrecipient grant contracts. DCJS is requiring each subrecipient to submit data for the PMT directly into the PMT system with close DCJS monitoring. DCJS also conducts on-going training for subrecipients and continues assist them in complying with this important requirement.



STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
Alfred E. Smith Office Building
80 South Swan Street
Albany, New York 12210
<http://criminaljustice.ny.gov>

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL C. GREEN
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

June 6, 2013

The Honorable Sheldon Silver
Speaker of the Assembly
Legislative Office Building
Room 932
Albany, New York 12248

Dear Speaker Silver:

On June 6, 2013 New York will submit its application for \$9.4 million in funding available under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. As stated in the Federal authorizing legislation, the Division of Criminal Justice Services is required to submit a copy of the State's application for these monies for review by the State Legislature.

A copy is enclosed for your convenience, should you or your members have any comments or wish to make any changes to the State's application, please contact Anne Marie Strano at (518) 457-8462 by July 5, 2013.

Very truly yours,

Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Attachments

cc: Denise Crates



STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
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Albany, New York 12210
<http://criminaljustice.ny.gov>

ANDREW M. CUOMO
GOVERNOR

MICHAEL C. GREEN
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

June 6, 2013

The Honorable Dean G. Skelos
Temporary President and Majority Leader
New York State Senate
Legislative Office Building
Room 909
Albany, New York 12247

Dear Senator Skelos:

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Very truly yours,

Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

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cc: Denise Crates

NEW YORK STATE
REGISTER

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- Small Business Revolving Loan Fund

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Court Notices

State agencies must specify in each notice which proposes a rule the last date on which they will accept public comment. Agencies must always accept public comment: for a minimum of 45 days following publication in the *Register* of a Notice of Proposed Rule Making or a Notice of Emergency Adoption and Proposed Rule Making for which full text was included in the Notice or posted on a state web site, or which is a consensus rule or a rule defined in SAPA § 102(2)(a)(ii); or for a minimum of 60 days following publication in the *Register* of a Notice of Proposed Rule Making or a Notice of Emergency Adoption and Proposed Rule Making for which a summary of the text of the rule was included in the Notice and the full text of which was not published on a state web site; and for 30 days after publication of a Notice of Revised Rule Making in the *Register*. When a public hearing is required by statute, the hearing cannot be held until 45 days after publication of the notice, and comments must be accepted for at least 5 days after the last required hearing. When the public comment period ends on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, agencies must accept comment through the close of business on the next succeeding workday.

For notices published in this issue:

- the 60-day period expires on June 30, 2013
- the 45-day period expires on June 15, 2013
- the 30-day period expires on May 31, 2013 11

KEY: (P) Proposal; (RP) Revised Proposal; (RC) Revised Proposal/Continuation; (E) Emergency; (EP) Emergency and Proposal; (A) Adoption; (AA) Amended Adoption; (W) Withdrawal

Individuals may send public comment via electronic mail to those recipients who provided an e-mail address in Notices of Proposed Rule Making. This includes Proposed, Emergency Proposed, Revised Proposed and Emergency Revised Proposed rule makings. Choose pertinent issue of the *Register* and follow the procedures on the website (www.dos.state.ny.us)

Rule Making Activities

Economic Development, Department of

- 1 / Empire State Jobs Retention Program Tax Credit (E)
- 3 / Excelsior Jobs Program (E)
- 5 / Economic Transformation and Facility Redevelopment Program (P)
- 7 / Empire State Jobs Retention Program Tax Credit (P)

Health, Department of

- 9 / Sepsis Protocols (A)

Motor Vehicles, Department of

- 13 / Drinking Driver Program (A)
- 13 / Relicensing After Permanent Revocation (A)

People with Developmental Disabilities, Office for

- 16 / Conforming Amendments to Chapter 498 of the Laws of 2012 (A)

Public Service Commission

- 17 / Whether Demand Energy Networks Energy Storage Systems Should be Designated Technologies for Standby Rate Eligibility Purposes (P)
- 17 / Allocation of Previously Authorized Funds between Three Commission Ordered EEPs Technical Activities (P)
- 17 / To Consider the Petition for Clarification from North Town Roosevelt, LLC (P)
- 18 / Con Edison's 2012 Performance Report Concluding That it Met All Targets and Incurred no Revenue Adjustment (P)

State, Department of

- 18 / Temporary Licenses and Verification of Education (P)

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- 20 / Small Business Revolving Loan Fund (E)

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES/HEARINGS

Notice of Abandoned Property Received by the State Comptroller

Pursuant to provisions of the Abandoned Property Law and related laws, the Office of the State Comptroller receives unclaimed monies and other property deemed abandoned. A list of the names and last known addresses of the entitled owners of this abandoned property is maintained by the office in accordance with Section 1401 of the Abandoned Property Law. Interested parties may inquire if they appear on the Abandoned Property Listing by contacting the Office of Unclaimed Funds, Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at:

1-800-221-9311
or visit our web site at:
www.osc.state.ny.us

Claims for abandoned property must be filed with the New York State Comptroller's Office of Unclaimed Funds as provided in Section 1406 of the Abandoned Property Law. For further information contact: Office of the State Comptroller, Office of Unclaimed Funds, 110 State St., Albany, NY 12236.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING Saratoga County Board of Supervisors

Pursuant to Section 120-w of New York General Municipal Law, the Saratoga County Board of Supervisors hereby gives notice of a public hearing.

TIME & DATE: 5:15 p.m. Wednesday, May 15, 2013

PLACE: Legislative Chamber, Board of Supervisors, 40 McMaster St., Ballston Spa, NY 12020

PURPOSE: To review the proposals received in response to the County Request For Proposals (RFP) for the potential privatization of the County Landfill Facility and to receive public comment on the proposals. Proposals were received from New England Waste Services of New York, Inc., Capital Regions Landfills, Inc., and Finch Paper LLC. On May 8, 2013, a summary of the proposals received by the County will be posted on the County website at www.saratogacountyny.gov and a copy of the three proposals will be available at the Department of Public Works Office at 3654 Galway Road, Ballston Spa, NY 12020.

For further information: Hans Arnold, Gerhardt Consulting, 107 Paris Rd., New Hartford, NY, (315)738-1100, gerhardtllc@gmail.com

PUBLIC NOTICE Department of Civil Service

PURSUANT to the Open Meetings Law, the New York State Civil Service Commission hereby gives public notice of the following:

Please take notice that the regular monthly meeting of the State Civil Service Commission for March 2013 will be conducted on May 14 and May 16 commencing at 10:00 a.m. This meeting will be conducted at New York Network, Suite 146, South Concourse, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY. Directions and parking information available at (www.nyn.suny.edu).

For further information, contact: Office of Commission Opera-

tions, Department of Civil Service, Empire State Plaza, Agency Bldg. 1, Albany, NY 12239, (518) 473-6598

PUBLIC NOTICE Division of Criminal Justice Services Notice of Application for Federal Funds

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program regarding New York State's application for such funding, the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (Division) hereby gives notice of the following:

On May 30th, 2013 the Division will submit a funding application requesting New York State's federal fiscal year (FFY) 2013 award appropriated under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The application generally describes the proposed program activities for the 4-year grant period and the types of programs for which funding will be used.

This application is required to be made available for a 30-day period for public review and comment. Requests for copies may be made via e-mail to: funding@dcjs.ny.gov Requests may also be made in writing or by calling the Division offices during regular business hours. If a paper copy of the application is requested, a payment of \$0.25 per page will be due to the Division in accordance with Public Officer Law section 87.

For further information, contact: Anne Marie Strano, Director, Office of Program Development & Funding, Division of Criminal Justice Services, 80 S. Swan St., Albany, NY 12210, (518) 457-8462, e-mail: funding@dcjs.ny.gov

PUBLIC NOTICE County of Onondaga

The County of Onondaga, NY, is soliciting proposals from administrative service agencies, trustees, and financial organizations for services in connection with a Deferred Compensation Plan that will meet the requirements of Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 5 of the State Finance Law, including all rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto.

A copy of the proposal questionnaire may be obtained from Martin J. Murphy, Esq., Onondaga County Department of Law, Civic Center, 10th Fl., 421 Montgomery St., Syracuse, NY 13202.

All proposals must be submitted not later than 35 days from the date of publication in the *New York State Register* by 4:00 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICE Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Pursuant to Title 9, Article 54 of the Environmental Conservation Law, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation hereby gives public notice of the following:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 49-0305(9) of the Environmental Conservation Law, that the State of New York acting by and through the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation intends to acquire a Conservation Easement from the following: North Shore Land Alliance in Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk County, New York; County of Orange, Sparrowbush, New