



DAVID A. PATERSON
Governor



DENISE E. O'DONNELL
Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

2007 Crimestat Report

Issued March 31, 2008



NEW YORK STATE
David A. Paterson, Governor



2007 Crimestat Report

3rd Edition
March 2008

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES

Denise E. O'Donnell
Commissioner

Office of Justice Research and Performance
Division of Criminal Justice Services
4 Tower Place
Albany, New York 12203
(518) 457-7301
www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us

Criminal Justice Performance Management 2007 Crimestat Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	i
--------------------	---

CRIME OVERVIEW

Crime in New York State	1
Violent Crime Outside of New York City.....	3

ENFORCEMENT

Operation IMPACT.....	5
Specialized State Police Services.....	11
Traffic Safety.....	15
DNA Databank and Collection	18
eJusticeNY	26
Law Enforcement Support Services.....	29

MANAGING OFFENDERS

Criminal Justice Population Trends.....	32
Local Jail Population.....	32
Probationer Population	36
State Prison Inmate Population	38
Parolee Population	40
Managing Through Technology.....	42
Arrest and Fingerprint Processing.....	45
Jail Management and Oversight	49
Prison Management	52
Offender Re-Entry	56
Sex Offender Management.....	64
Criminal Alien Improvements.....	74

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SERVICES

Child Safety.....	81
Victims Compensation & Restitution	85
Reducing Domestic Violence	87
Information for Victims and the Public	90

Introduction

The *2007 Crimestat Report* presents system indicator and performance measurement data for criminal justice activities within New York State. Compiled by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), this report includes information from the following State agencies:

- Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders
- State Commission of Correction
- Department of Correctional Services
- Division of Criminal Justice Services
- Crime Victims Board
- Division of Parole
- Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives
- Division of State Police

Data are also provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the NY/NJ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, and local police and law enforcement agencies throughout New York State. DCJS would like to thank each agency that contributed to this report.

Most of the data presented is provided to DCJS through the monthly Crimestat process. Crimestat is the performance management system for New York State criminal justice agencies and initiatives. While many organizations use data to manage performance, Crimestat brings together criminal justice system indicators and performance measures from numerous State agencies, as well as Federal and local criminal justice agencies.

The 22 criminal justice topics covered in this report include five strategy areas that cross agency lines. The strategy area sections include information on partner agencies, key public service areas and critical objectives established through Crimestat. These five are:

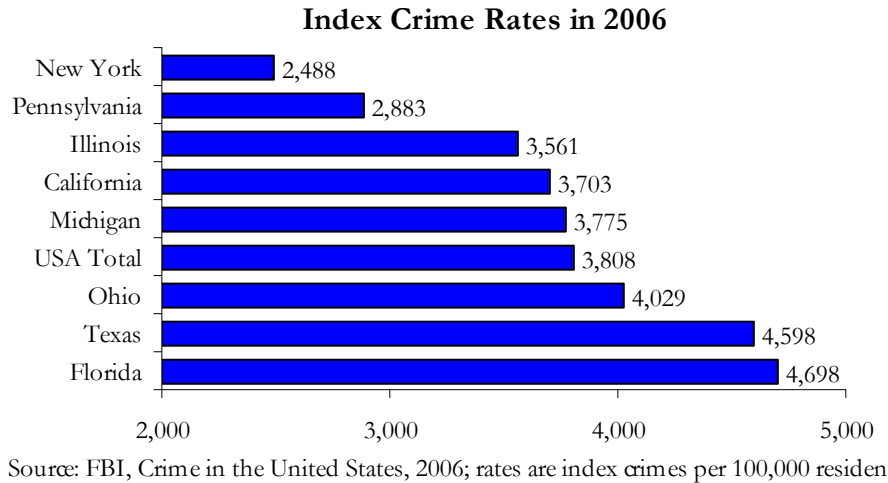
- Operation IMPACT
- DNA Databank and Collection
- Offender Re-entry
- Sex Offender Management
- Criminal Alien Improvements

Historical criminal justice system indicator data, including reported crime and criminal justice populations, are presented in the report. For performance measures, five years of data are presented. The Sex Offender Management section also provides information required by Article 6-C of the Correction Law.

This report and other Crimestat reports are available on the DCJS website at www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us. In addition, law enforcement personnel can access monthly performance reports on the Crimestat suite of eJusticeNY, the secure communications network for criminal justice. For more information on criminal justice performance management, please call 518-457-7301 or email crimestat@dcjs.state.ny.us.

Crime in New York State

In 2006, New York remained the safest large state in the nation and became the fifth safest state overall. The 2006 FBI crime statistics show that among the eight states with a population of 10 million or more, New York has the lowest crime rate. The crime rate in New York was 14% lower than the next lowest state, Pennsylvania, and was 46% lower than the highest state, Florida.



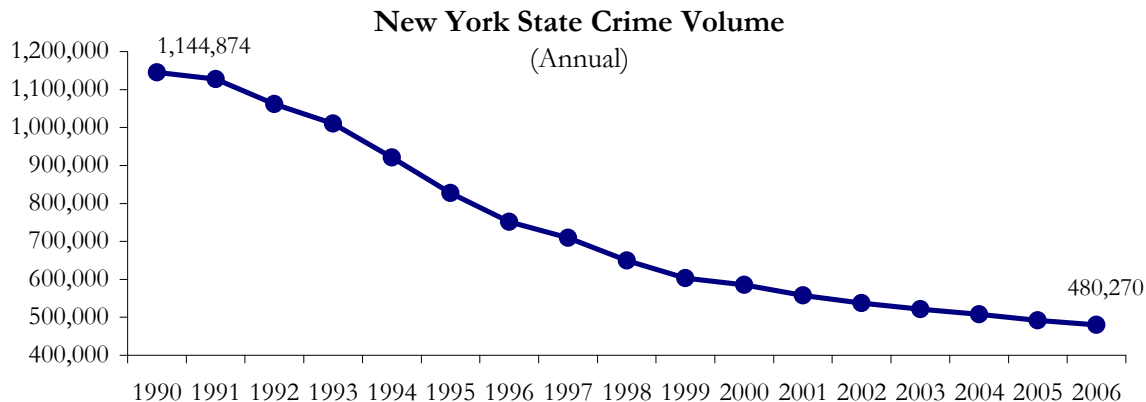
Over the past 16 years, the crime rate in New York State has declined steadily. The largest reductions in crime rate were reported for murder, robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Overall, the rate of index crimes per 100,000 resident population declined 61% since 1990, the rate of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) dropped 63% and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) fell 60%.

**New York State Percent Change in Crime Rates
1990 vs. 2006**

	1990	2006	% Change
Total	6,363.8	2,487.6	-61%
Violent Crime	1,180.9	434.9	-63%
Murder	14.5	4.8	-67%
Rape	29.8	16.4	-45%
Robbery	624.7	178.6	-71%
Assault	512.0	235.1	-54%
Property Crime	5,182.8	2,052.7	-60%
Burglary	1,160.7	355.1	-69%
Larceny	2,979.4	1,531.1	-49%
MV Theft	1,042.7	166.4	-84%

Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2006.

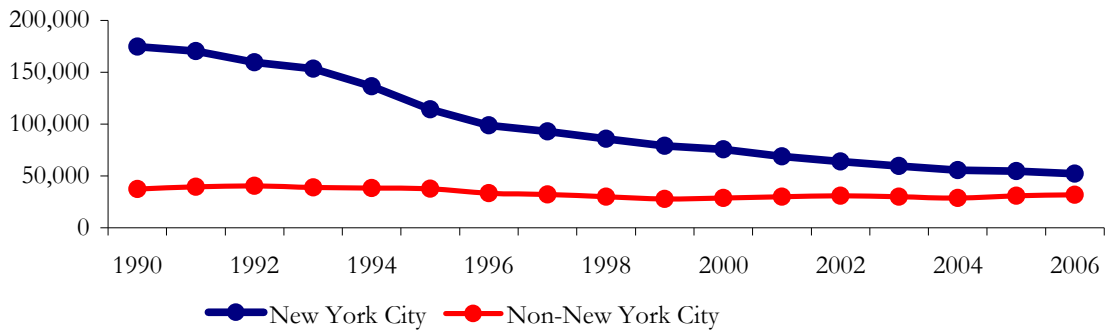
While New York State's crime rate has decreased over the past 16 years, New York also has reported a significant reduction in the actual number of crimes reported. Since 1990, the number of major crimes reported has fallen every year. In 2006, there were nearly 665,000 fewer crimes reported than in 1990, while the population of the State has increased by over one million since 1990.



Crime in New York State

Not all areas of the State have benefited equally from the historic reduction in crime. The graph below shows that the majority of violent crime incidents are reported within New York City. The graph also shows that violent crime within New York City has decreased by 70% since 1990, while violent crime outside of New York City has not changed significantly. The table on page 3 shows that violent crime in the counties outside of New York City has actually increased in each of the last three years, and in 2006, was at its highest level since 1997.

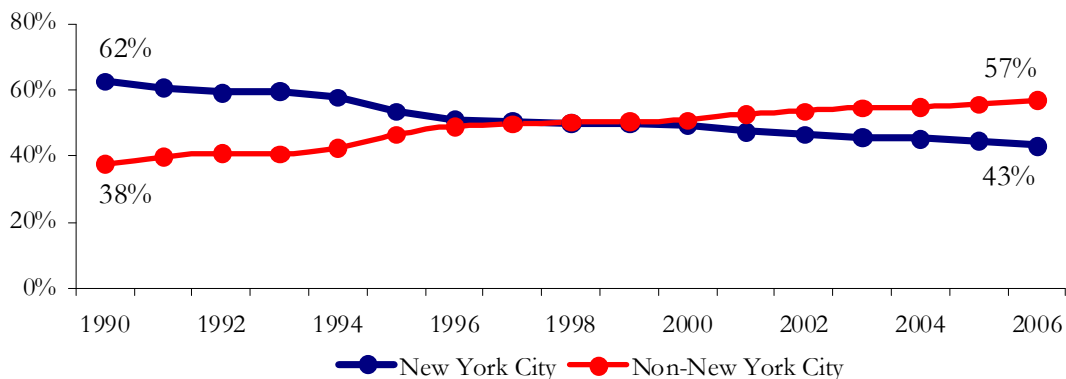
Regional Trends in Violent Crime



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting system (as of 12/14/07)

The counties outside New York City now account for 57% of the reported crime statewide, as compared to 38% in 1990.

Regional Crime as a Percent of Statewide Crime

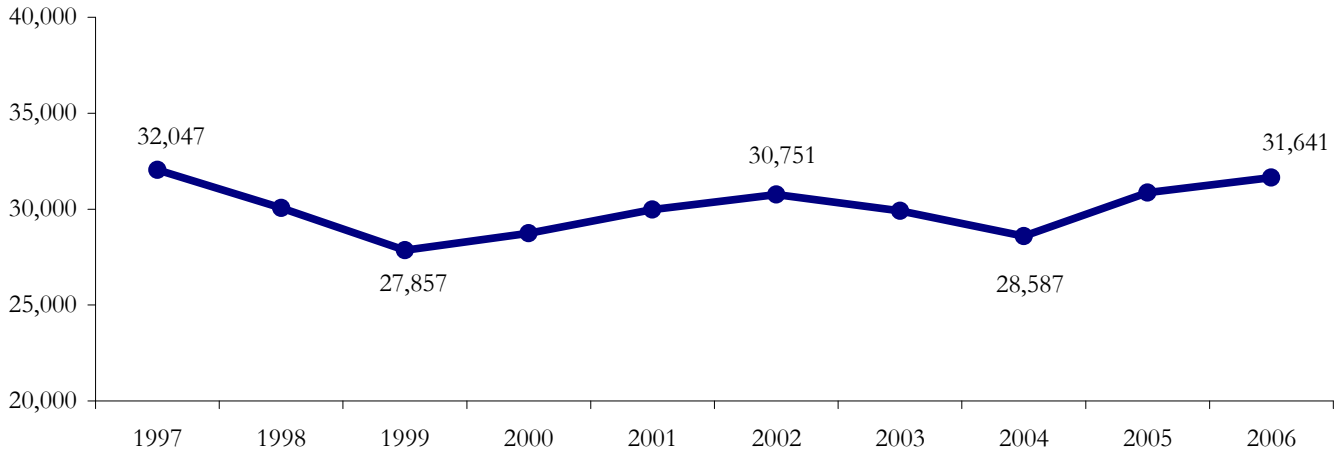


Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting system (as of 12/14/07)

Violent Crime Outside of New York City

Over the past ten years, violent crime has fluctuated in the counties outside New York City, resulting in a slightly lower count in 2006 compared with 1997. Overall, violent crime has generally increased since 1999.

Violent Crime (Non-New York City)



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (12/14/07)

Violent Crime (Non-New York City)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	05 vs 06 %Change
Violent Crimes	32,047	30,059	27,857	28,748	29,971	30,751	29,903	28,587	30,865	31,641	2%
Murder	317	290	244	287	322	317	327	329	335	329	-2%
Rape	1,927	1,891	1,734	1,709	1,915	2,085	2,161	2,133	2,200	2,088	-5%
Robbery	11,421	9,844	8,960	9,008	9,511	9,716	9,788	8,977	10,275	10,856	6%
Agg. Assault	18,382	18,034	16,919	17,744	18,223	18,633	17,627	17,148	18,055	18,368	2%

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting System (12/2007)

✓ During 2006, violent crime in the counties outside New York City increased by 2% as compared to 2005.

Among violent crime categories outside Non-New York City during 2006:

✓ Murders decreased by 2%.

✓ Reported rapes decreased by 5%.

✓ Reported robberies increased by 6% to the highest number reported since 1997.

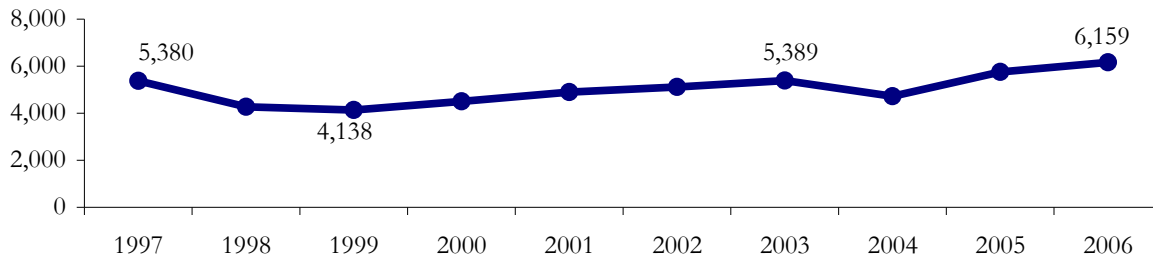
✓ Aggravated assaults increased by 2% to the highest number reported since 2002.

✓ While 2007 reported crime data are not complete, estimates show that violent crime has decreased by as much as 8% as compared to 2006.

Violent Crime Outside of New York City

The Uniform Crime Reports submitted by law enforcement agencies around the State include information on the number of violent crimes reported which involve the use of a firearm.

Violent Crime by Firearm (Non-New York City)



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (12/14/07)

Violent Crimes by Firearm (Non-New York City)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change	
											05 vs. 06	97 vs. 06
Violent Crimes	32,047	30,059	27,857	28,748	29,971	30,751	29,903	28,587	30,865	31,641	3%	-1%
Firearm Related	5,380	4,273	4,138	4,503	4,894	5,109	5,389	4,726	5,755	6,159	7%	14%
Percent Firearm	17%	14%	15%	16%	16%	17%	18%	17%	19%	19%	4%	16%
Murder	317	290	244	287	322	317	327	329	335	329	-2%	4%
Firearm Related	186	156	112	141	171	178	190	156	168	185	10%	-1%
Percent Firearm	59%	54%	46%	49%	53%	56%	58%	47%	50%	56%	12%	-4%
Forcible Rape	1,927	1,891	1,734	1,709	1,915	2,085	2,161	2,133	2,200	2,088	-5%	8%
Firearm Related	91	67	60	58	65	45	47	55	51	35	-31%	-62%
Percent Firearm	5%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	-28%	-65%
Robbery	11,421	9,844	8,960	9,008	9,511	9,716	9,788	8,977	10,275	10,856	6%	-5%
Firearm Related	3,612	2,555	2,574	2,607	2,819	2,873	3,036	2,607	3,249	3,407	5%	-6%
Percent Firearm	32%	26%	29%	29%	30%	30%	31%	29%	32%	31%	-1%	-1%
Aggravated Assault	18,382	18,034	16,919	17,744	18,223	18,633	17,627	17,148	18,055	18,368	2%	0%
Firearm Related	1,491	1,495	1,392	1,697	1,839	2,013	2,116	1,908	2,287	2,532	11%	70%
Percent Firearm	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	11%	12%	11%	13%	14%	9%	70%

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime/Incident-Based Reporting systems (12/2007)

- ✓ Outside of New York City, there were 6,159 reported violent crime incidents which involved a firearm in 2006, an increase of 7% from 2005.
- ✓ Of the 329 murders reported in 2006, 56% involved a firearm, as compared to 50% in 2005.
- ✓ During 2006, 3,407 robberies involving a firearm were reported, an increase (+5%) from 2005 and the highest number since 1997.
- ✓ Firearm-related assaults also increased significantly in 2006 as compared to 2005 (+11%), with 2,532 reported. This is the highest number reported in 10 years.

Operation IMPACT in New York State

The goal of Operation IMPACT is the reduction of crime, particularly violent and firearm-related crime, in the seventeen (17) counties in New York State that account for 80% of total crime outside of New York City. This program, which was implemented in 2004, provides funding, resources, and technical assistance, and fosters enhanced partnerships among participating agencies. Successful crime reduction strategies include a data-driven process of timely, accurate crime reporting; crime analysis; criminal intelligence development; rapid deployment of personnel; formulation and evaluation of strategic operations; and community outreach.

The police jurisdiction which reports the highest volume of violent crime within the county is designated as the primary IMPACT site. Participating counties must develop active partnerships among Federal, State and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The county District Attorney and Chief of Police in the primary jurisdiction lead the IMPACT partnership and coordinate the IMPACT strategy. During 2007, 96 local agencies received Operation IMPACT funding. Participants include:

- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)
- New York State Police (NYSP)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA)
- State Liquor Authority (SLA)
- Federal Law Enforcement Agencies
- County Probation Departments
- Sheriffs' Offices
- District Attorneys' Offices
- Local police agencies within IMPACT Counties

In 2007, the IMPACT program was supported by \$17 million in funding. Grants were awarded on a competitive basis and required all participating jurisdictions to focus on violent crime, with ten sites required to emphasize a reduction in gun crimes. Jurisdictions were also required to enhance their crime analysis capability, further develop their use of criminal intelligence, and include a community initiative.

2006 IMPACT County Crime Statistics
Total Index Crime

IMPACT County	2006 Population	Crime Count	Percent of Non-NYC
Albany	298,210	11,931	4%
Broome	197,474	6,432	2%
Chautauqua	136,774	3,651	1%
Dutchess	295,638	5,959	2%
Erie	933,195	32,582	12%
Monroe	735,330	27,682	10%
Nassau	1,336,706	21,222	8%
Niagara	217,589	7,117	3%
Oneida	234,732	6,272	2%
Onondaga	459,279	14,204	5%
Orange	373,891	8,343	3%
Rensselaer	155,667	4,704	2%
Rockland	293,700	4,735	2%
Schenectady	149,477	6,188	2%
Suffolk	1,478,876	32,550	12%
Ulster	183,182	3,917	1%
Westchester	943,326	17,661	7%
IMPACT Total	8,423,046	215,150	79%
Other Counties	2,715,894	56,270	21%
Non-NYC	11,138,940	270,711	100%

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime/Incident-Based Reporting systems.
As of 12/13/2007.

Operation IMPACT in New York State

Successful use of this crime reduction model depends on the ability of law enforcement executives to make informed decisions. Local crime analysis capability serves as the foundation for making informed decisions regarding tactics, deployment and resource allocation. Recognition of emerging trends or recently identified crime patterns can result in movement of personnel or repositioning of electronic surveillance equipment. These are just two examples of how tactical and strategic decisions can be made based on local crime data analysis. Informed decision-making is further strengthened by the proactive collection of criminal intelligence. This proactive collection is best accomplished through assigned dedicated Field Intelligence Officers. In 2007, IMPACT funding supported 29 crime analyst and 39 Field Intelligence Officer positions.

Key Public Service Areas

- Support active local partnerships to reduce crime
- Improve the data available to help reduce crime
- Enhance crime analysis and intelligence development and expand information sharing among partner agencies
- Participate in crime-fighting operations, particularly those which address gun crime and other violent crime

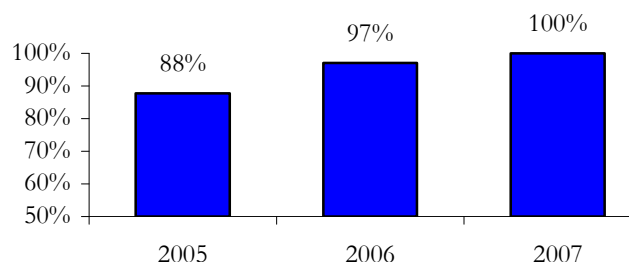
Critical Objectives

- Develop and implement effective strategies to reduce crime
- Enhance crime analysis and proactive intelligence collection capabilities
- Compile and submit all crime reports within 30 days of the end of the month
- Participate fully in SAFETNet
- Report all recovered crime guns to the State Police and ATF, and process all crime guns at the local forensic laboratory

Operation IMPACT in New York State

Timely, accurate crime data are essential for criminal justice decision-making. All primary IMPACT sites are required to submit a monthly summary of reported crime to DCJS within 30 days of the end of the reporting month. These data are summarized and returned to all IMPACT partners and show the most recent levels of reported crime for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and violent crime involving a firearm. Up-to-date crime information is also posted on eJusticeNY to inform law enforcement agencies of recent trends in their county and region.

Percent of Crime Reports Submitted Within 30 Days - IMPACT Agencies
(annual)



✓ During 2007, the 17 primary IMPACT agencies reported their crime data within 30 days as required 100% of the time.

IMPACT Crime Trends

Data for the primary IMPACT jurisdictions are now available through December 31, 2007.

Reported Crime Primary IMPACT Jurisdictions 2003 - 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	06 vs 07 % Change
Total	125,126	121,169	118,656	119,512	112,269	-6%
Violent Crime	16,479	16,076	17,562	18,248	16,469	-10%
Murder	231	196	226	225	205	-9%
Rape	831	840	795	774	807	4%
Robbery	6,895	6,333	7,331	7,642	6,597	-14%
Agg. Assault	8,522	8,707	9,210	9,607	8,860	-8%
Property Crime	108,647	105,093	101,094	101,264	95,800	-5%
Burglary	21,604	19,955	20,460	20,966	19,656	-6%
Larceny	72,769	71,700	69,352	69,657	66,612	-4%
MV Theft	14,274	13,438	11,282	10,641	9,532	-10%

Source: UniformCrime\Incident Based Reporting system (02/01/2008)

Note: Includes reported crime data from the following Police Departments only - Albany City PD, Binghamton City PD, Buffalo City PD, Jamestown City PD, Kingston City PD, Nassau County PD, Newburgh City PD, Niagara Falls City PD, Poughkeepsie City PD, Rochester City PD, Schenectady City PD, Spring Valley Village PD, Suffolk County PD, Syracuse City PD, Troy City PD, Utica City PD and Yonkers City PD.

✓ Overall, reported crime in the 17 primary IMPACT jurisdictions in 2007 was down (-6%) as compared to 2006.

✓ Murder was down (-9%) as compared to 2006, driven by decreases in Buffalo and Suffolk.

Operation IMPACT in New York State

- √ Violent crime was down (-10%), driven by decreases in robbery (-14%) and aggravated assault (-8%).
- √ Property crime was down (-5%), burglaries were down (-6%) and motor vehicle theft was down (-10%).

The number of violent crimes involving a firearm is monitored closely in the IMPACT sites. These crimes had reached a 10-year high in 2006.

Violent Crime Involving a Firearm Primary IMPACT Jurisdictions 2003 - 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	06 vs 07 % Change
Violent Crimes	16,481	16,076	17,562	18,248	16,469	-10%
Firearm Related	4,072	3,594	4,479	4,781	3,935	-18%
Percent Firearm	25%	22%	26%	26%	24%	
Murder	233	196	226	225	205	-9%
Firearm Related	157	107	140	144	138	-4%
Percent Firearm	67%	55%	62%	65%	67%	
Rape	831	840	795	774	807	4%
Firearm Related	25	31	28	25	18	-28%
Percent Firearm	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	
Robbery	6,895	6,333	7,332	7,642	6,597	-14%
Firearm Related	2,325	2,006	2,554	2,709	2,117	-22%
Percent Firearm	34%	32%	35%	35%	32%	
Agg. Assault	8,522	8,707	9,209	9,607	8,860	-8%
Firearm Related	1,565	1,450	1,757	1,903	1,662	-13%
Percent Firearm	18%	17%	19%	20%	19%	

Source: UniformCrime\Incident Based Reporting system (02/01/2008)

- √ Violent crime involving firearms was down (-18%) driven by decreases in firearm-related robbery (-22%) and firearm-related aggravated assault (-13 %).
- √ The number of firearm-related murders was down (-4%).
- √ In 2007, firearm-related crime accounted for 24% of the violent crime reported in the primary IMPACT jurisdictions, down from 26% in 2006.

Operation IMPACT in New York State

Since the 2007 IMPACT initiative focused on assisting jurisdictions in the reduction of violent crime involving firearms, several key measures were implemented. These new measures monitor firearm-related activity within the primary jurisdictions that is not captured in monthly crime data reported to DCJS.

- √ The number of shooting incidents involving injury were down (-14%) in 2007 as compared to 2006.

Firearm Activity Primary IMPACT Jurisdictions 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	06 vs 07 % Change
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	896	766	-14%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	1,007	836	-16%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	144	138	-4%

- √ The number of shooting victims (where an injury was sustained), were also down (-17%) in 2007 as compared to 2006.

- √ A higher proportion of incidents resulted in fatalities in 2007, as compared to 2006. Of the 836 shooting victims, 138 were killed (16%).

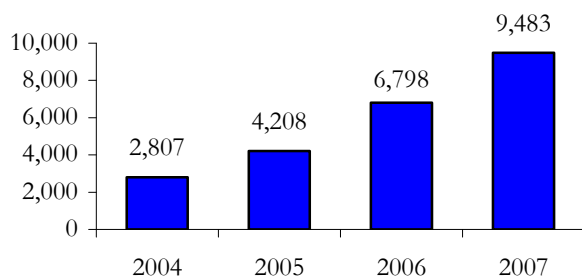
Expanding Information Sharing and Intelligence

Information shared among law enforcement helps to solve and prevent crime. IMPACT agencies are contractually required to use several critical statewide information-sharing systems, including the two described below.

SAFETNet

When two agencies unknowingly investigate the same individual, officers can be put in harm's way, especially if the investigation results in one police agency executing a search warrant at a location that has undercover detectives present from another agency. The Safe Automated Fast Event Tracking Network (SAFETNet) is the State's secure de-confliction system that maintains information on targets and locations currently under investigation. Police agencies which register targets immediately learn if the target is the subject of another investigation, promoting interagency coordination and ensuring officer safety.

SAFETNet Target Submissions by IMPACT Police Departments (annual)



- √ The number of investigative targets entered into SAFETNet by IMPACT jurisdictions continued to increase in 2007. A total of 9,483 targets was submitted as compared to 6,798 during 2006, an increase of 39%.

Operation IMPACT in New York State

Crime Gun Activity

Operation IMPACT contracts require participating agencies to share information about firearms. When law enforcement agencies outside of New York City recover a firearm which was used in a crime or suspected to have been used in a crime, the agency sends a detailed message about the crime gun to the New York State Criminal Gun Clearinghouse. This message is sent through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) and is called a GGUN transaction. The Clearinghouse, which is part of the New York State Police, transmits this information to the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) for analysis and investigation. New York City provides crime gun information directly to ATF.

Law enforcement agencies are also required to transmit an electronic record through NYSPIN for all guns that are reported as lost or stolen. The Criminal Gun Clearinghouse compares the stolen/lost gun records to the Crime Gun records and generates a hit notice for all matches. These hits provide valuable investigative leads on both the initial theft of the gun and any subsequent crimes committed with the gun.

In addition, IMPACT jurisdictions are required to submit crime guns and any ballistic evidence found, such as bullets or shell casings, to their local forensics laboratory for analysis. Subsequent to lab testing, forensic information from the gun and any ballistic evidence is then entered into shared forensic databases where forensic information can link recovered firearms to ballistic profiles from other crime scenes.

This multi-faceted approach to processing and sharing information from firearms helps law enforcement to solve crimes and investigate gun activity.

Crime Gun Activity Primary IMPACT Jurisdictions 2006 - 2007

	2006	2007	06 vs 07 % Change
Crime Guns Recovered	5,274	4,719	-10%
Crime Gun Transactions via NYSPIN	2,426	2,606	7%
Guns Submitted to Lab for Testing	2,414	2,566	6%

- ✓ Primary IMPACT departments reported recovering 4,719 crime guns during 2007, a decrease of 10% compared to 2006.
- ✓ Primary IMPACT departments made 2,606 crime gun transmissions via NYSPIN during 2007, an increase of 7% compared to 2006.
- ✓ Primary IMPACT departments submitted 2,566 guns to the lab during 2007, an increase of 6% compared to 2006.

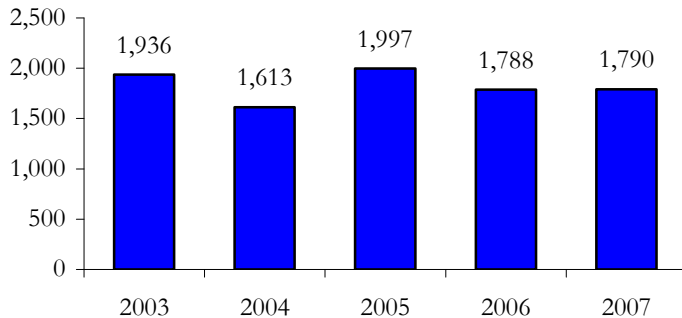
Specialized State Police Services

The Division of State Police works closely with local law enforcement agencies to provide a range of specialized police and investigative services. This assistance is provided in addition to many other critical State Police functions and responsibilities, explained in detail in the Division of State Police Annual Report, which can be found at www.troopers.state.ny.us.

Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET)

CNET assists police agencies that lack the personnel or resources to conduct independent undercover drug investigations. Five regional teams help local police combat street level drug trafficking and related crimes. CNET personnel make undercover purchases of illegal drugs and guns to identify local dealers and distribution networks. They also use the intelligence gained from street dealers to identify and interdict major distribution networks.

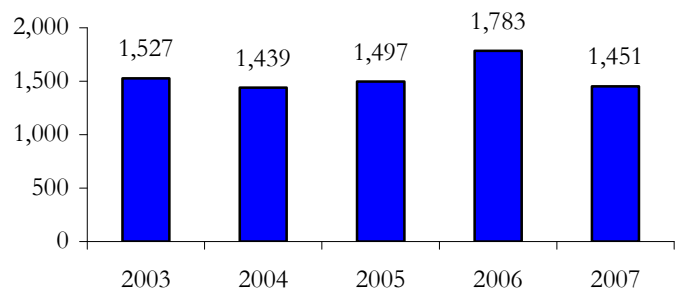
CNET Undercover Drug Purchases
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, CNET assisted 94 law enforcement agencies, seizing more than \$3.6 million in illegal drugs and \$1.4 million in cash derived from illegal drug trafficking.

✓ CNET conducted 1,790 undercover drug purchases during 2007.

CNET Arrests
(Annual)



✓ CNET made 1,451 drug arrests in 2007, a decrease from 2006, but consistent with the number of arrests in other years.

Specialized State Police Services

New York State Police Gun Investigation Unit

Under the Gun Investigation Unit (GIU) initiative which began in January 2006, 100 New York State Police Investigators are deployed statewide to stem the flow and use of illegal firearms. These investigators target the illegal street use and sale of firearms, and firearms trafficking organizations. The GIU works closely with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), New York State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET) and State Police Narcotics Units. GIU members are assigned to BATF offices in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Long Island and to the five State Police CNET units, as well as to the NY/NJ Regional Gun Clearing House and the New York State Intelligence Center. Each GIU member is deputized as a Federal agent, which allows State Police members to work alongside BATF agents in-state and out-of-state in a seamless fashion.

**New York State Police
Gun Initiative Unit (Annual)**

Activities	2006	2007
Gun Purchases	96	84
Weapons Seized	1,013	451
Arrests	772	641

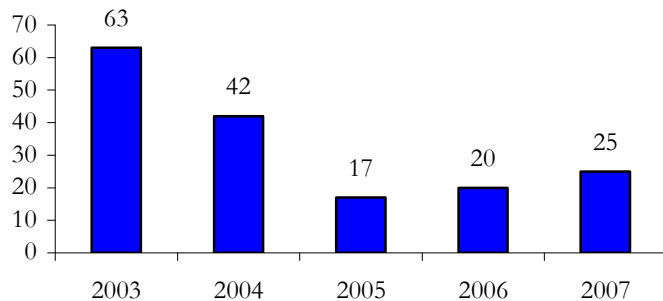
✓ During 2007, the GIU reported 641 arrests, with a total of 451 weapons seized. This represents a decrease from 2006.

Contaminated Crime Scene Emergency Response Teams (CCERT)

The Contaminated Crime Scene Emergency Response Teams consist of sworn members of the State Police assisted by forensic scientists specially trained to respond to illicit clandestine drug laboratories. CCERT processes crime scenes and secures evidence, and safely disposes of hazardous materials.

✓ During 2007, 25 illicit drug labs were discovered in New York State, an increase from the past two years. More than 260 illicit drug labs have been discovered since 2000.

**Illicit Drug Labs Discovered
(Annual)**



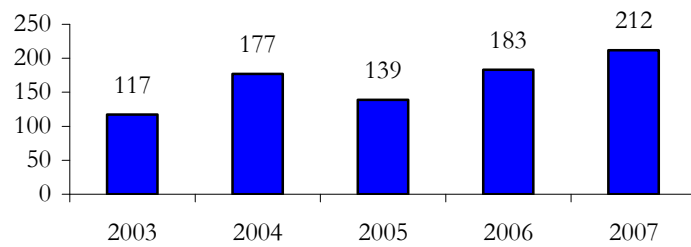
Specialized State Police Services

Computer Crimes Unit (CCU)

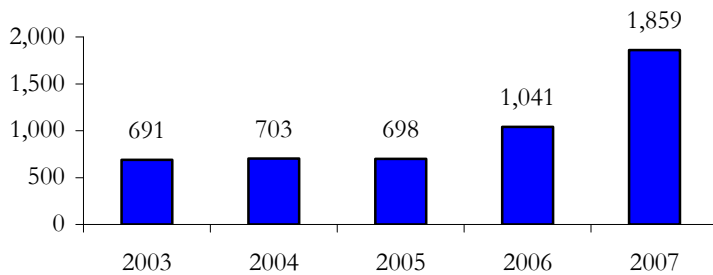
The Computer Crimes Unit within the State Police, which includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (covered on page 81), provides technical expertise and investigative assistance to local law enforcement. Through the Computer Forensic Laboratory, computer and digital evidence is collected, secured from crime scenes, preserved, and analyzed. Through this unit, specially trained investigators support active investigations involving computers and technology, and act as first responders to information systems emergencies.

**Computer Forensic Laboratory
Cases Handled (Annual)**

✓ The Computer Forensic Laboratory handled 212 cases in 2007, an increase of 16% as compared to 2006.



**CCU Investigations
(Annual)**

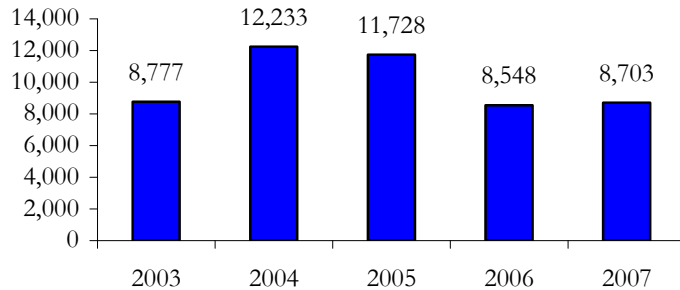


✓ During 2007, CCU investigated 1,859 cases, a 79% increase over the number of cases investigated in 2006.

✓ The CCU assisted in 62 arrests in 2007, a decrease from the 95 assists in 2006.

**CCU Internet Fraud Complaints
(Annual)**

✓ During 2007, the CCU handled 8,703 internet fraud complaints.

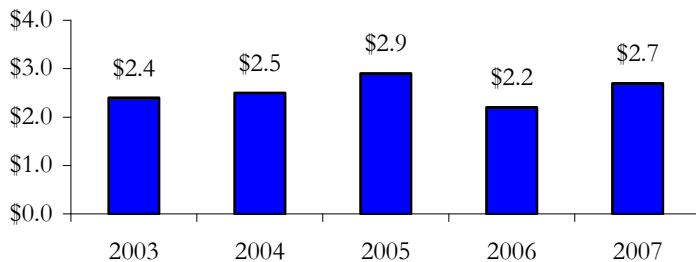


Specialized State Police Services

Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

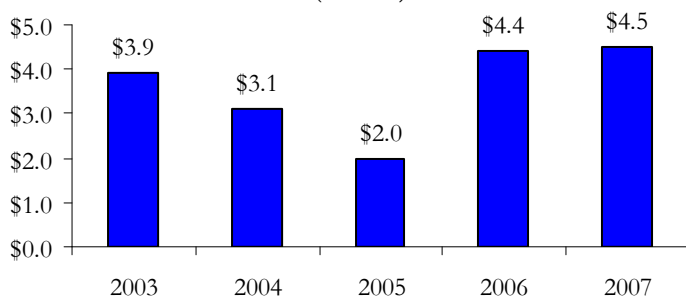
The Special Investigations Unit provides investigative support to the Upstate Joint Terrorism Task Forces in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany, and works closely with Federal, State and local agencies. SIU focuses on crimes that have been associated with terrorism-related activities, including money laundering, identity theft, cigarette smuggling, document fraud, and organized crime.

SIU Stolen Property Recoveries
(Millions)
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, SIU recovered more than \$2.7 million in stolen property, including 152 vehicles.

Illegal Tobacco Seized (Millions)
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, SIU seized \$4.5 million in illegal tobacco products.

Other Specialized Police Services

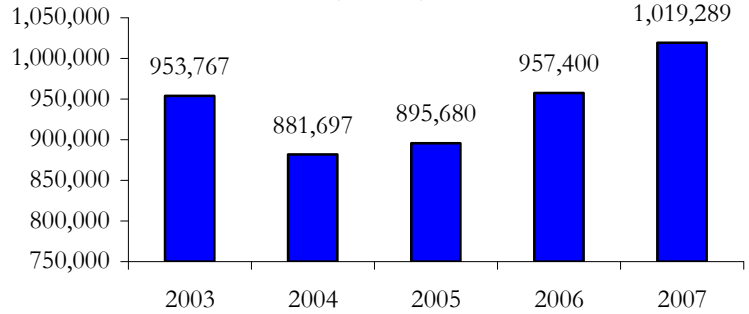
In addition to these specialized functions, Violent Felony Warrant Squads, Forensic Identification Units, and Violent Crime Investigation Teams deployed throughout the State provided assistance in 2007, including apprehending defendants wanted for violent felony crimes, processing crime scenes, and investigating violent crime scenes.

Traffic Safety

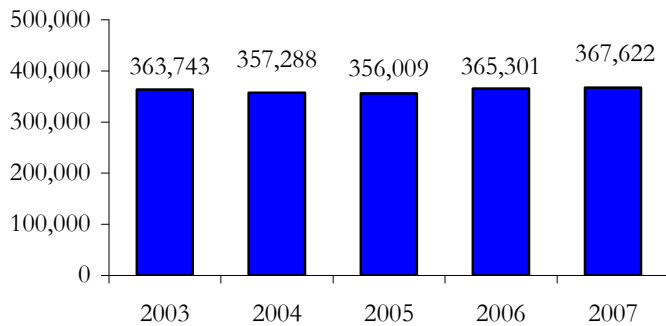
The State Police promote traffic safety through a range of enforcement and public education initiatives. Speeding, lack of seat belt use and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are emphasized because they are the most significant causes of fatal and personal injury accidents.

√ Uniformed troopers issued over 1 million vehicle and traffic tickets during 2007, a 6% increase from 2006.

State Police Vehicle and Traffic Tickets Issued
(Annual)



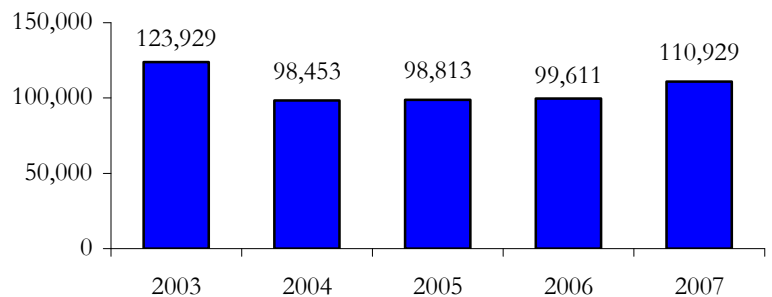
State Police Speeding Tickets Issued
(Annual)



√ During 2007, troopers issued 367,622 speeding tickets, a slight increase (+1%) from 2006.

State Police Seatbelt/Child Restraint Tickets Issued (Annual)

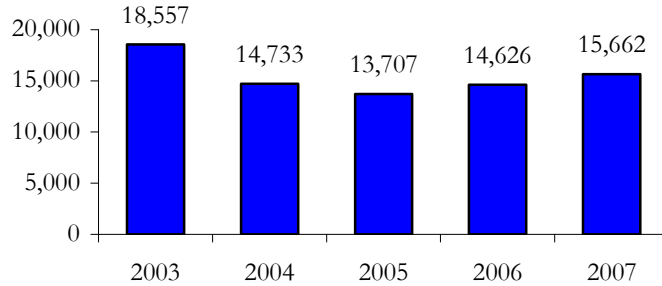
√ Troopers issued 110,929 tickets for safety restraint violations (seatbelts and child safety restraints) in 2007, an 11% increase from 2006. This increase was primarily due to BuckleUp NY campaigns during 2007.



Traffic Safety

✓ During 2007, State Police arrested 15,662 persons for driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs, an increase (+7%) from 2006, and the highest number since 2003.

**State Police DWI/DWAI
Persons Arrested (Annual)**



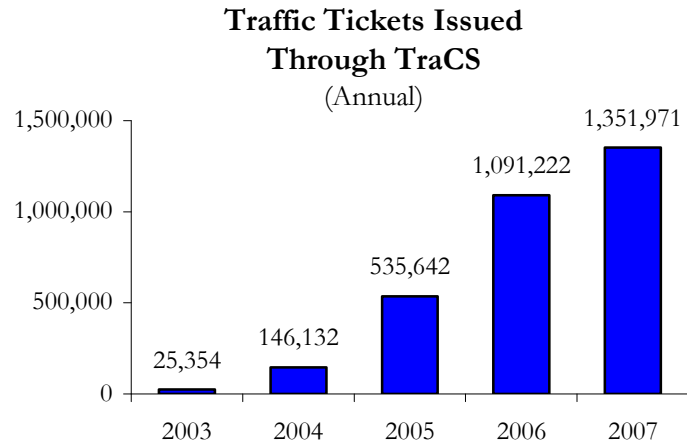
TraCS

The Traffic and Criminal Software system (TraCS) has revolutionized the way traffic enforcement data are collected, shared and analyzed. An officer in a TraCS-equipped vehicle can electronically create a ticket or accident report in about half the time it takes to write a ticket or accident report manually. TraCS also reduces the amount of time that both the officer and motorist spend parked dangerously by the side of the road while a ticket is issued. Because tickets and accident reports are created electronically and transmitted instantly, the data are shared easily among State agencies and law enforcement. As a result, traffic safety specialists and highway designers can quickly identify trouble spots and make better decisions about infrastructure changes and law enforcement deployment. In addition, TraCS-generated accident reports are available more quickly to insurance companies which helps reduce motor vehicle accident fraud.

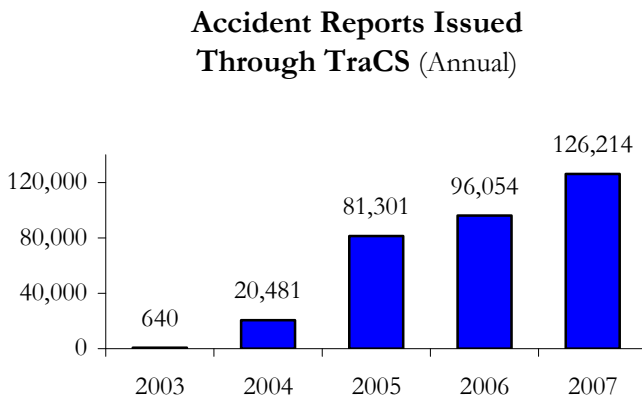
In 2000, the State Police led a coalition of State and local agencies to design and deploy TraCS to meet the needs of New York law enforcement agencies, the court system, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Transportation. Through support and funding from the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee and the U.S. Department of Transportation, New York State has committed over \$14.5 million to deploy TraCS throughout the State. As of December 2007, 233 law enforcement agencies were transmitting TraCS data, an increase of 55% over 2006. The State Police, the largest user of TraCS, began outfitting patrol cars in 2001.

Traffic Safety

- ✓ Approximately 3,900 police vehicles throughout the State are now TraCS equipped; 1,420 of these police vehicles are State Police vehicles and 2,442 belong to local law enforcement.
- ✓ As of December 2007, an estimated 34% of statewide and 68% of Non-NYC traffic tickets were issued through TraCS.
- ✓ During 2007, 1.4 million traffic tickets were issued through TraCS, a 24% increase. State Police accounted for nearly 75% of the tickets issued through TraCS.



Before TraCS was implemented, data on accident reports were often not available for up to two years. TraCS-generated accident reports are now available in “real time” to the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles and the New York State Department of Transportation.



- ✓ During 2007, 126,214 Accident Reports were issued through TraCS, 31% higher than the number issued during 2006. The State Police issued 75,540 accident reports, 60% of the total issued.

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

The DNA Databank assists in solving and preventing crime by maintaining and comparing a databank of DNA identification profiles from convicted offenders against crime scenes to identify suspects and generate investigative leads. Many agencies work together to ensure that DNA profiles are submitted for eligible offenders and that DNA specimens are taken from crime scenes whenever possible. Agencies include:

- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)
- Division of State Police Forensic Investigation Center (FIC)
- Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA)
- Office of Court Administration (OCA)
- New York City Department of Correction (Rikers Island)
- County Probation Departments, Sheriff's Offices, and Jails
- District Attorneys' Offices
- Local Police Agencies and Local Forensic Laboratories

The Division of Criminal Justice Services provides administrative oversight of the DNA Databank through its Office of Forensic Services, and the State Police operates the Forensic Investigation Center where DNA specimens are analyzed. The New York State DNA Databank was first established by statute in 1994, and authorized the collection of DNA specimens for a limited number of felonies, including murder and rape. The DNA law was amended to expand the number of qualifying offenses in 1999, 2004 and 2006. These amendments applied not only to newly convicted offenders but also to offenders in custody or under supervision as of the effective date of the law. All persons convicted of a Penal Law felony, or an attempt to commit a Penal Law felony where the attempt is a felony, and 35 specified misdemeanor offenses, including petit larceny, are now required to provide a DNA specimen. As a result, 46% of offenders convicted of a Penal Law offense are now subject to this requirement. District attorneys' offices around the State assume a coordinating role within their respective jurisdictions to ensure that DNA specimens are being collected as required. Data in the following graphs and tables are derived from DCJS and State Police information systems.

Key Public Service Areas

- Maintain a databank of DNA profiles for New York State offenders convicted of DNA eligible offenses
- Ensure that DNA testing procedures and access to the DNA Databank are consistent with applicable laws and regulations
- Maintain DNA profiles from crime scene evidence
- Link DNA obtained from crime scene evidence to DNA offender profiles in the DNA databank or to crime scene evidence from other crimes

Critical Objectives

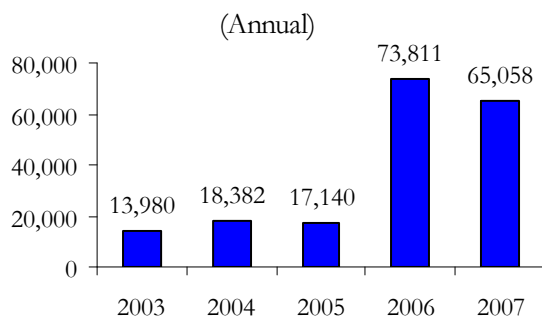
- Collect a DNA specimen from every eligible offender
- Ensure compliance with specimen collection protocols
- Process DNA specimens within 60 days of receipt
- Increase the collection of potential DNA evidence at all types of crime scenes

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

DNA Offender Specimen Submissions

The Division of Criminal Justice Services works with State and local agencies to ensure collection of DNA from all eligible offenders. In 2006, two significant changes dramatically increased the number of specimens submitted to the Databank. The creation of the Subject Index in December 2005 provided for the collection of DNA specimens within the constraints of the existing law from persons serving time on a State sentence or as part of a plea agreement. An amendment to the law in 2006 significantly expanded the number of convicted offenders required to submit a DNA specimen upon conviction and sentencing, and included retroactive application to those persons in custody or under supervision. To avoid an unnecessary second collection and duplicative processing for persons who became eligible as designated offenders under the 2006 amendment, but for whom a Subject Index specimen was already on file, probation departments, DOCS and Parole obtained authorizations from offenders to use the previously collected Subject Index specimens to meet the new designated offender requirement. Data in the following graphs and tables are derived from DCJS and State Police information systems.

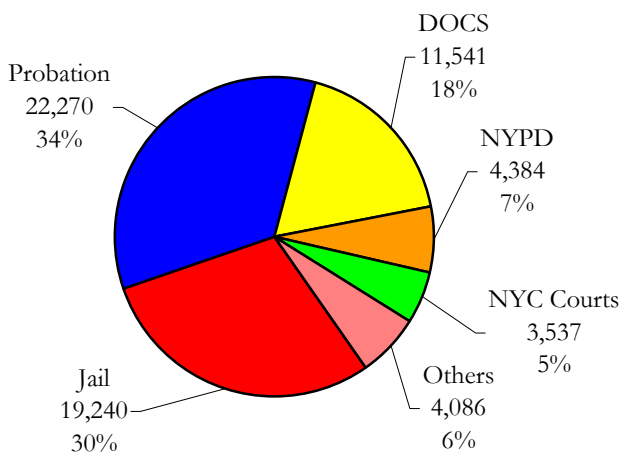
DNA Offender Specimen Submissions



- ✓ During 2007, 65,058 specimens were collected.
- ✓ Many specimens collected during the first half of 2007 were from probationers subject to the retroactive collection provision of the 2006 amendment.

Prior to 2006, DNA specimens were generally collected by the agency charged with incarceration or supervision of the offender. Now that many misdemeanors require a DNA specimen to be submitted, local jurisdictions are relying on police departments and court personnel to collect specimens from offenders who are not incarcerated or on probation.

2007 DNA Specimen Submissions

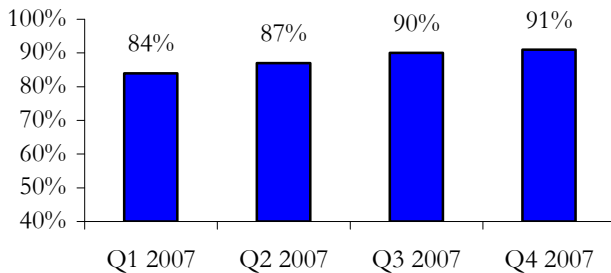


- ✓ Probation departments and local jails were the largest contributors to the DNA Databank in 2007, accounting for two-thirds of the total DNA specimens.
- ✓ NYPD and the New York City courts accounted for a combined 12% of all submitted specimens. “Others,” which includes police agencies, courts and Parole, accounted for an additional 6% of the annual submissions.

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

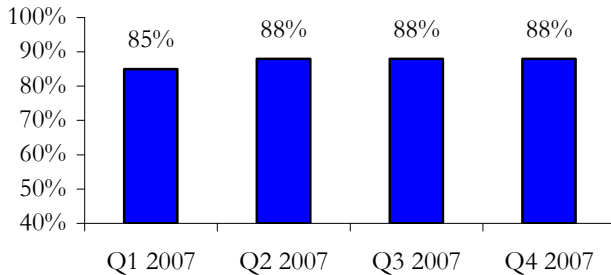
While strict protocols at reception allow State DOCS to collect DNA from virtually every eligible offender, securing collections from offenders sentenced to a local jail, probation, or a non-incarcerative sentence has proved to be more challenging. Accordingly, in 2007 DCJS began measuring the rate of collection for DNA eligible sentences and now provides local agencies with lists of offenders owing a DNA specimen. This information is made available over eJusticeNY, the secure DCJS website.

**DNA Collection Rates
Jail Sentences**



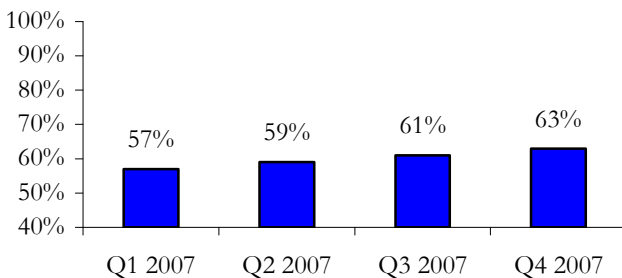
- ✓ DNA collection by local jails improved steadily throughout 2007.
- ✓ NYC Department of Correction (Rikers Island) has been collecting at an extremely high rate, at or above 95% for most of 2007.

**DNA Collection Rates
Probation Sentences**



- ✓ Overall, probation collection rates have remained at about 88% for most of 2007.
- ✓ Collection rates vary significantly between county probation departments.

**DNA Collection Rates
Other Sentences**



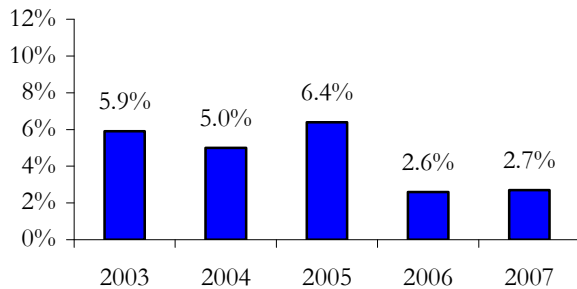
- ✓ “Other Sentences” include fines, conditional discharges, time served, and community service. Securing these collections has been the most challenging because arrangements for these collections must be made at the time of sentencing.
- ✓ “Other Sentence” collection rates have improved steadily throughout 2007 but are still substantially lower than the rates of collection on jail and probation sentences.

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

DCJS DNA Databank Oversight

The DCJS Office of Forensic Services (OFS) provides administrative oversight of the DNA Databank. DNA specimens with accompanying documentation are submitted by the collecting agency to the State Police Forensic Investigation Center (FIC) for processing. FIC staff record that a specimen has been received and forward the documentation to OFS for review and approval. OFS reviews the criminal history record (rapsheet) for each offender for whom a specimen was collected to verify that the offender has a qualifying conviction. If it is determined that the offender was not convicted of a qualifying offense, the specimen is removed from the Databank as an administrative removal. Specimens that have been collected according to DNA collection protocols are then approved for processing.

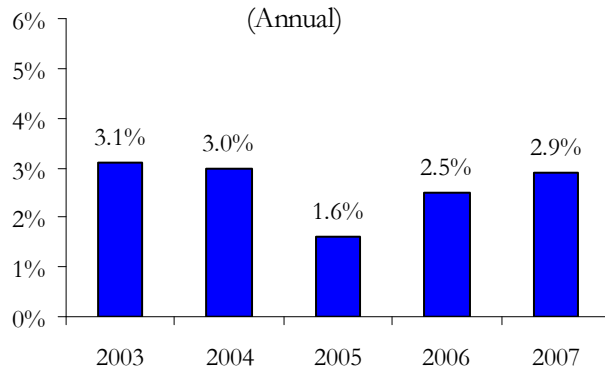
**Administrative Removals as
% of Submissions**
(Annual)



✓ In 2007, 1,748 DNA specimens were administratively removed from the process, representing 2.7% of total submissions. The rate of removals is significantly less than previous years, despite the dramatic increase in submissions.

Strict collection protocols have been established to ensure the chain of custody and physical integrity of the DNA specimen. When specimens are not collected in accordance with required collection protocols, the specimen may be removed from the process as a procedural error, and the submitting agency is notified of the error and the need to collect a new specimen. OFS has established a target rate for procedural errors of 3% or less.

**Procedural Errors as
% of Submissions**
(Annual)

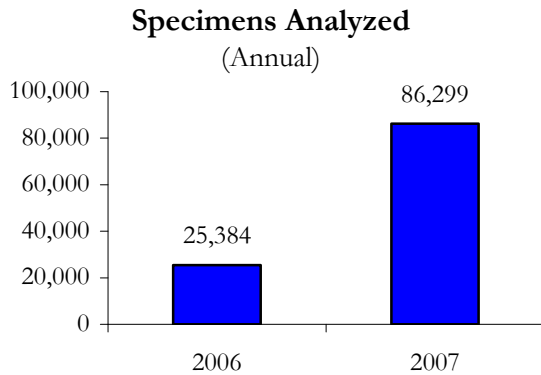


✓ In 2007, 1,907 DNA specimens were removed from the Databank as a result of a procedural error, representing only 2.9% of submissions.

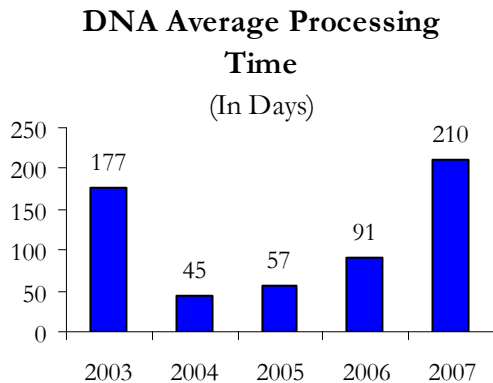
DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

DNA Specimen Processing

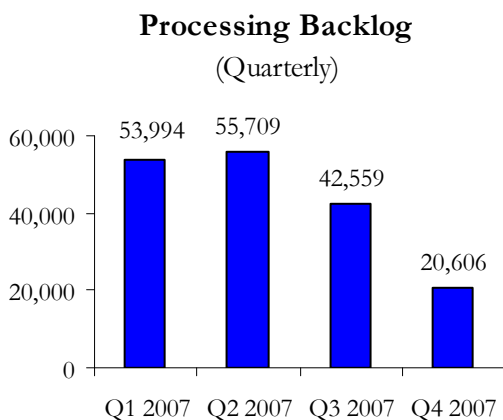
Since 2003, State Police and DCJS have worked to process DNA specimens as efficiently as possible to ensure offender specimens are matched to crime scene specimens as quickly as possible. The 2006 legislative expansion resulted in a substantial increase in specimen submissions, a temporary increase in processing time, and a temporary backlog. Accordingly, DNA processing capacity at the FIC was expanded significantly during 2007.



- ✓ During 2007, a total of 86,299 specimens were analyzed, more than three times the number in 2006.
- ✓ The FIC analyzed 63,423 DNA specimens during 2007 and an additional 22,876 samples were analyzed by an outside contractor.



- ✓ DNA specimen processing time increased during 2007 due to the one-time backlog associated with the 2006 expansion. Processing time is expected to decline in 2008 with the elimination of the backlog.



- ✓ The FIC and DCJS closely monitor the number of cases which are at the FIC awaiting processing. As of December 31, 2007, 20,606 specimens were awaiting processing, down 63% from the June 2007 peak.

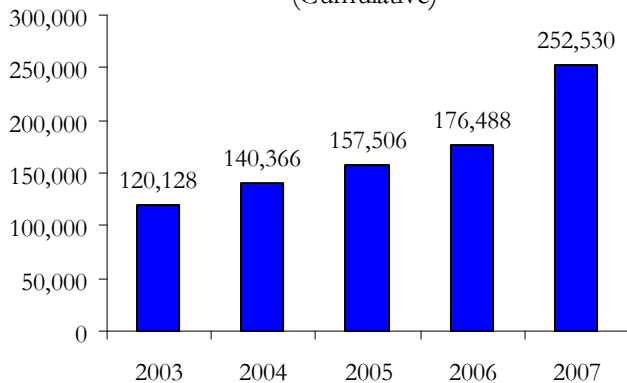
DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

The NYS DNA Databank is part of the national Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). CODIS is made up of local, state and national DNA databanks. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) serves as the link between the State DNA Databank and other participating states. This tiered approach allows individual state and local agencies to operate their respective DNA databases according to applicable state law and local policy.

In New York State there are eight local DNA laboratories, including the State Police Forensic Investigation Center. Local laboratories maintain a database which is comprised of DNA profiles from suspects and crime scene evidence submitted by the law enforcement agencies they serve. Each of the seven local laboratories uploads its crime scene DNA profiles to the State DNA Forensic Index housed at the State Police Forensic Investigation Center in Albany. These profiles are routinely compared to each other to identify and link criminal incidents that may involve the same perpetrator.

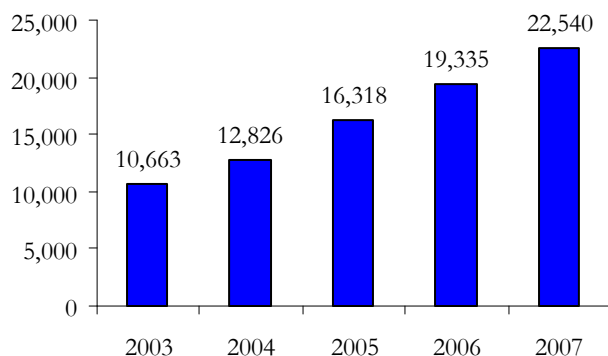
The FIC also maintains the Convicted Offender Index and the Subject Index. On a bi-weekly basis, offender profiles are compared with DNA profiles derived from crime scene evidence and maintained in the Forensic Index. From the New York State Databank, qualifying profiles can be uploaded to the National DNA Index where New York State cases can be compared to other cases and offender indices from across the country.

Offender Specimens on File
(Cumulative)



✓ As of December 31, 2007, there were 252,530 offender specimens on file in the DNA Databank, a 43% increase over 2006.

Crime Scene DNA Profiles
(Cumulative)



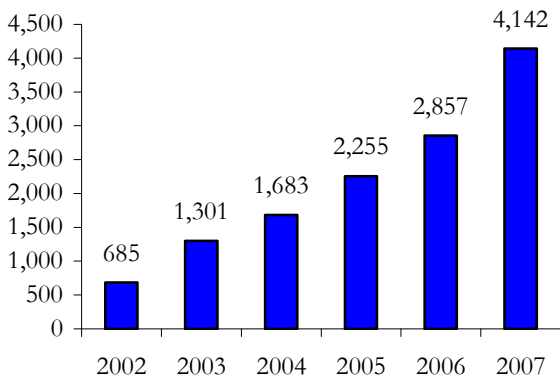
✓ As of December 31, 2006, there were 19,335 crime scene profiles on file in the DNA Databank, a 17% increase over 2006.

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

DNA Databank Hits

A DNA Databank hit is a result of a match between DNA profiles developed from crime scene evidence and a DNA offender profile stored in the DNA Databank. Law enforcement agencies are notified of these hits, which often serve as investigative leads. The law enforcement agency then determines the significance of the evidence in the context of other investigative information when considering criminal charges.

Total DNA Hits
(Cumulative)



- ✓ Since the Databank's inception, there have been a total of 4,142 hits.
- ✓ In 2007, there were 1,285 hits on the DNA Databank, a 113% increase from the 602 hits in 2006.
- ✓ The 1,285 hits during 2007 represent 31% of all hits since Databank inception.

DCJS gathers available information regarding the type of crime linked to the offender through Databank hits.

Hits Against the Databank by Type of Crime
(Cumulative)

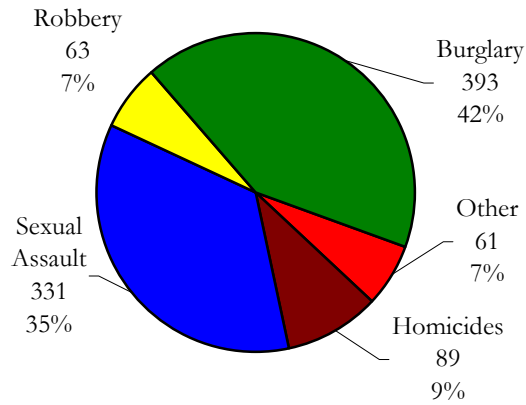
Type of Crime	Hits	Percent of Hits
Homicides	398	10%
Sexual Assault	2,073	50%
Robbery	261	6%
Burglary	1,151	28%
Other	259	6%
Total	4,142	100%

- ✓ Of the 4,142 hits generated since inception, 10% were against physical evidence collected in connection with homicide investigations and 50% were in connection with sexual assault investigations. In addition, 28% were in connection with a burglary.

DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

DCJS routinely contacts district attorneys' offices to determine the disposition of cases in which the DNA Databank has linked an offender to evidence recovered in the case.

Hits Resulting in Conviction
As of December 31, 2007
(Cumulative)



- ✓ As of December 2007, 937 conviction outcomes were reported to DCJS, representing 23% of the total hits on the Databank.
- ✓ Of the conviction outcomes reported, 331 (35%) were for sexual assault cases and 89 (9%) were for homicide cases.
- ✓ In 323 additional cases, an arrest has been made in the case, but a final disposition has not yet been reported.

eJusticeNY

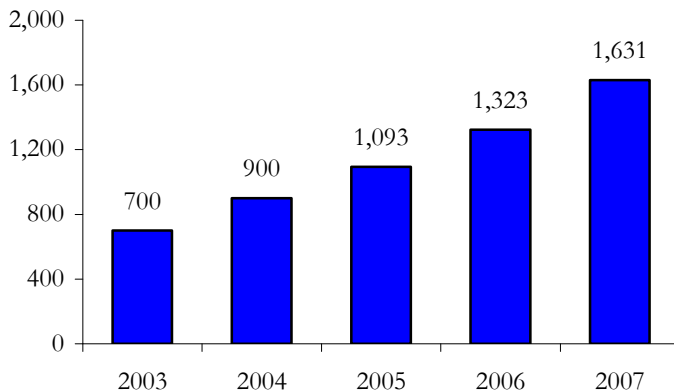
eJusticeNY provides law enforcement with essential operational support, data, and management information through a secure communications network. This “one-stop shopping” provides immediate access to information on criminal history, offender photos, registered sex offenders, fugitives, and offenders who owe DNA samples. User agencies include police departments, sheriff’s offices, courts, district attorneys’ offices, county probation offices, New York State and New York City agencies, and other organizations.

Since 2006, DCJS has been working with the New York State Police to implement an integrated portal that will merge the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) and eJusticeNY to provide for secure law enforcement information. In October 2007, the second release of major functionality in the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal went live, providing members of New York’s criminal justice community with newly accessible and enhanced capabilities. The Portal now provides a single secure point of access to the State Commission of Correction Daily Population Count application, the Department of Correctional Services State Ready application, the upgraded New York State Intelligence Center, and NYS Office of Homeland Security site. Successive versions will make more critical information available through the Portal.

During the past two years, DCJS has been working to expand eJusticeNY access in anticipation of the rollout of the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal. DCJS closely monitors enrollments in eJusticeNY, and uses the number of arrests submitted by each police department as a way to gauge department size/activity.

Agencies Enrolled in eJusticeNY

(year end)

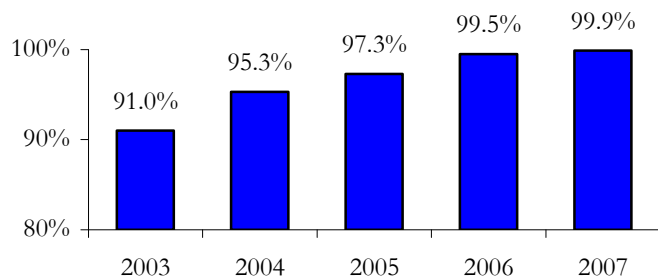


✓ The number of agencies enrolled in eJusticeNY increased 49% since 2005, with 1,631 agencies enrolled at the end of 2007.

✓ Of the 308 new agencies enrolled in 2007, 80 were law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies include local police departments, Sheriffs with policing responsibilities, and the State Police.

Percentage of Statewide Arrests Represented by Law Enforcement Agencies Enrolled in eJusticeNY

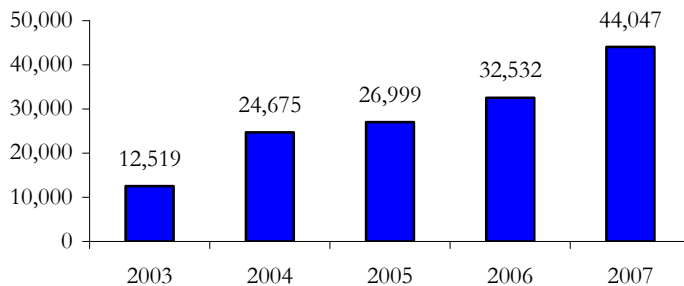
(year end)



✓ The percent of statewide arrests represented by law enforcement agencies enrolled in eJusticeNY at the end of December 2007 was 99.9%.

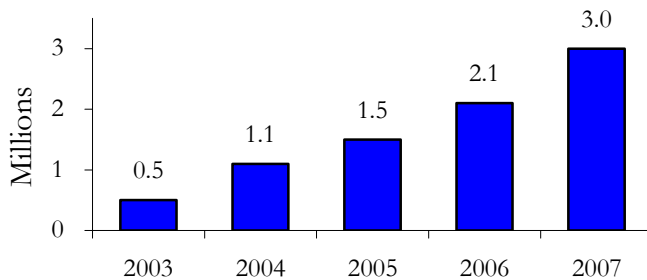
DCJS also closely monitors the number of individuals enrolled in eJusticeNY as well as eJusticeNY usage of enrolled agencies. Users electronically search eJusticeNY for comprehensive criminal history information by using either the offender's name or New York State Identification Number (NYSID). A rapsheet, including the photo taken at last arrest, is returned to the user when an inquiry matches a criminal history record. Inquiries are conducted in the course of criminal investigations.

Individuals Enrolled in eJusticeNY
(year end)



✓ At the end of 2007, over 44,000 individuals were enrolled in eJusticeNY, an increase of 35% from 2006.

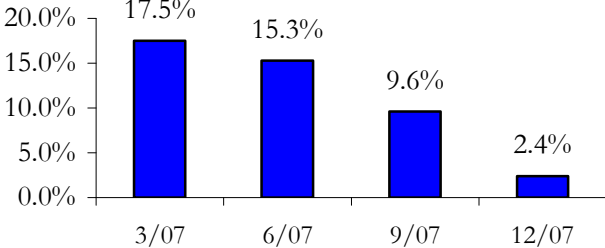
eJusticeNY
Total Offender Inquiries in Millions
(annual)



✓ eJusticeNY usage continued to increase dramatically in 2007. A total of 3 million inquiries was conducted in 2007, an increase of 43% as compared to 2006.

Prior to 2001, with minor exceptions for local courts, the only way for local agencies to run a rapsheet (criminal history record) was through a NYSPIN terminal. Once eJusticeNY began to be phased-in, users could run a rapsheet that included a photo and was more user-friendly. As part of the new Portal, all rapsheets will be run through eJusticeNY and include a photo. In 2007, DCJS and New York State Police have worked to ensure that customers move over to eJusticeNY to run their rapsheets, and discontinue using NYSPIN to run the old-style rapsheets. To monitor the transition, DCJS established a goal to reduce the percentage of rapsheets being run through NYSPIN to 6% by the end of 2007. During 2007, significant progress was made in moving criminal justice agencies from using NYSPIN to generate criminal history information (rapsheets) to using eJusticeNY.

**Rapsheets: eJusticeNY vs
Mainframe**
(by quarter)



✓ In December 2007, only 2% of all rapsheets were run through NYSPIN, as compared to 17.5% in March 2007.

Law Enforcement Support Services

A range of support services are provided to New York's law enforcement community through the Division of Criminal Justice Services.

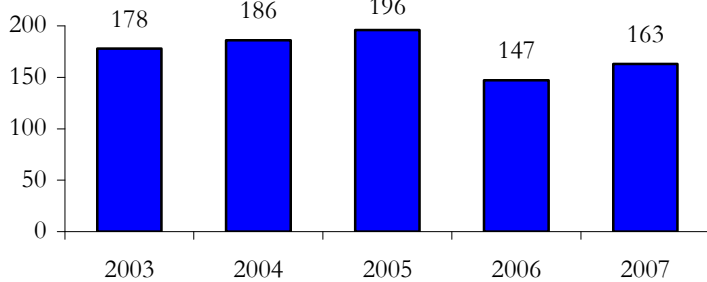
Provide Training to Law Enforcement

The Division of Criminal Justice Services provides direct training to law enforcement officers in areas such as criminal investigation, traffic safety, law enforcement skills, and management.

During 2007, training courses covering officer survival, gang trends, and legal issues for law enforcement officers were three of the most popular courses offered by the DCJS Office of Public Safety.

OPS Training Courses Held

(Annual)



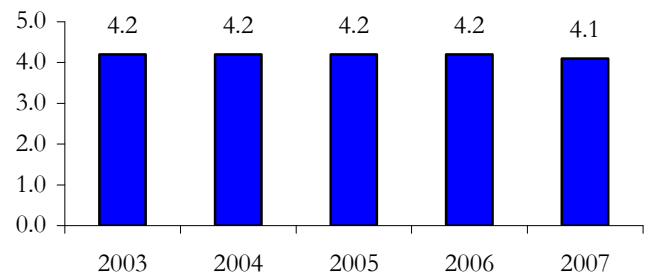
✓ A total of 163 training courses were held around the State during 2007, an increase from 2006.

Course participants complete a course evaluation survey for each course they participate in, and are asked to rate the course on a scale of 1 (Poor) through 5 (Excellent).

✓ Since 2003, the course satisfaction rating has consistently averaged over 4.0 (Very Good) for all courses provided.

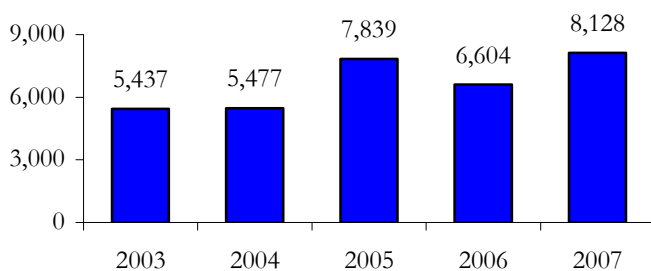
OPS Course Satisfaction Rating

(Annual)



Law Enforcement Officers Trained by OPS

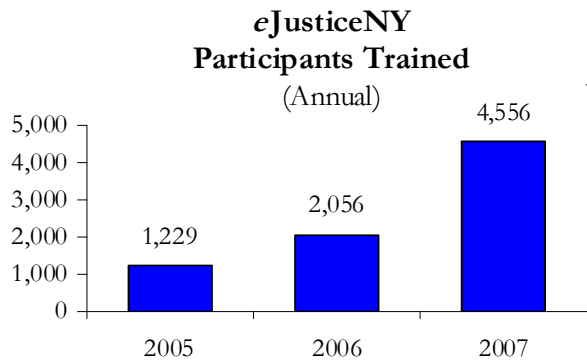
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, 8,128 law enforcement officers from county sheriff's offices and local police departments were trained.

Law Enforcement Support Services

DCJS regularly provides training on eJusticeNY to ensure that new users can access critical criminal justice information. In 2007, the DCJS Office of Justice Information services greatly expanded training available to agencies outside DCJS, particularly local law enforcement agencies that use eJusticeNY. Training was provided on various systems available through eJusticeNY: Integrated Probation Registrant System (I-PRS); NYS Criminal Justice Imaging System (CJIMS); DMV Photo; How to Read and Understand the eJusticeNY Rapsheet; and the new Integrated Portal functions.



✓ 165 training sessions were conducted by OJIS in 2007.

✓ 4,556 law enforcement personnel were trained in 2007, more than double the number of participants trained in 2006.

Data prior to 2005 not available.

Provide Customer Support to Criminal Justice Community

The DCJS Customer Contact Center (CCC) is a 24-hour help desk service for customers who need assistance with software, computer operations, and other operational issues. CCC supports customers within DCJS, agencies hosted by DCJS, and law enforcement agencies throughout the State. CCC acts as a gatekeeper and relies on other operational areas to resolve many technical problems. Calls are triaged by CCC staff. Many of the problems are resolved by CCC staff and are not assigned to an operational area for resolution.

Calls and Requests Received by DCJS CCC

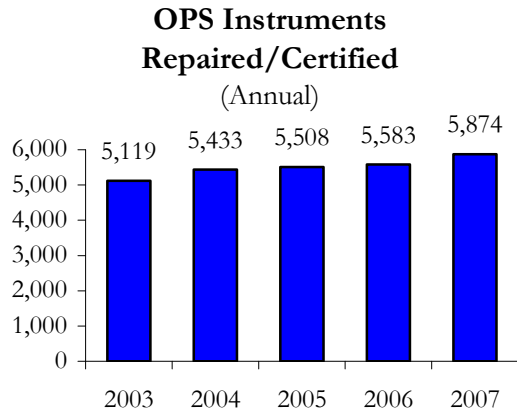
	2004	2005	2006	2007	06 vs 07 % Change
DCJS Requests	10,813	11,220	11,688	14,528	24%
Other Agencies	9,444	13,305	19,025	28,940	52%
Total	20,257	24,525	30,713	43,468	42%

✓ During 2007, the total number of calls handled by CCC increased dramatically, with a 52% increase in calls from outside agencies. The increase is primarily driven by requests received from local law enforcement that are using eJusticeNY and transitioning to the Integrated Portal.

Law Enforcement Support Services

Repair and Certify Speed and Alcohol Detection Equipment

DCJS operates an equipment repair center where most law enforcement agencies bring their speed and alcohol instruments for repair and calibration. Law enforcement agencies are required to certify annually that their speed and alcohol detectors are working properly. Certification is obtained by bringing the equipment to DCJS where it is calibrated and certified for use. Customers rate their service satisfaction on a scale of 1 (Poor) to 5 (Excellent). DCJS continued to provide outstanding service to law enforcement agencies during 2007.



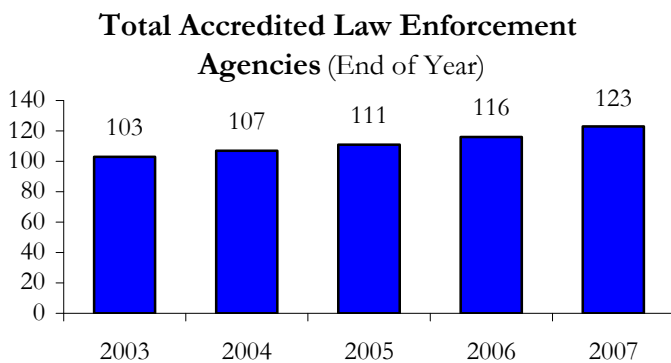
- ✓ The number of instruments repaired/certified increased (+5%) in 2007 from 2006. This increase is due to the implementation of the DataMaster Replacement Grant which requires that DCJS staff certify new DataMaster equipment, as well as re-certify older equipment.
- ✓ Over the past four years, the equipment repair center has consistently earned an overall satisfaction rating of “excellent” from its customers.

✓ All repairs and certifications were conducted within two days.

Increase Participation in the Law Enforcement Accreditation Program

The DCJS Law Enforcement Accreditation Program has operated since 1989. To become an accredited law enforcement agency, police agencies must meet 130 standards, undergo a three day assessment and be approved by the New York State Law Enforcement Council. Accreditation provides formal recognition that a law enforcement agency meets expectations of quality, and has implemented sound and effective policies.

The number of law enforcement agencies earning accreditation has increased steadily, with 123 law enforcement agencies accredited as of December 2007.



- ✓ During 2007, seven additional law enforcement agencies were accredited, the largest increase in recent history. A complete list of accredited agencies is available on the DCJS website.
- ✓ As of December 2007, 50% of law enforcement officers working outside of New York City now work for accredited agencies.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

Local Jail Population

Through data submitted to the State Commission of Correction (SCOC), the daily population of county and New York City jails is monitored. Trends over the past 10 years have differed by region, and been influenced by changes at the State level. The tables below show a calculation of the average population for each year for jails outside of New York City. The calculation is derived from the daily counts submitted by each jail in the State through the Jails Daily Population Reporting System (JDPRS). New York City jail data appear on page 35.

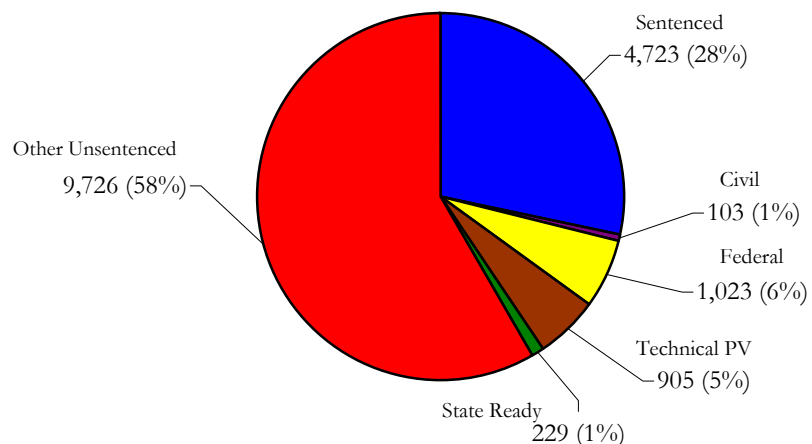
Non-NYC Jail Population

Jails Outside New York City
Average Daily Census
1998 - 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98 vs 07	06 vs 07
Census	15,891	15,787	14,541	14,096	15,681	15,704	16,205	16,232	16,848	16,794	5.7%	-0.3%
Boarded Out	355	385	292	238	314	366	534	534	506	526	48.2%	4.0%
Boarded In	349	361	263	207	335	366	558	566	493	441	26.4%	-10.5%
In House	15,886	15,762	14,512	14,065	15,702	15,703	16,229	16,264	16,834	16,709	5.2%	-0.7%
Sentenced	5,431	5,558	5,030	4,734	4,986	4,924	4,940	4,901	4,925	4,723	-13.0%	-4.1%
Civil	72	67	74	85	94	96	96	102	111	103	43.1%	-7.2%
Federal	561	445	585	692	804	900	976	939	919	1,023	82.4%	11.3%
Technical PV	1,269	1,303	1,044	923	1,021	891	955	1,002	1,090	905	-28.7%	-17.0%
State Readies	1,055	1,310	543	203	348	268	238	272	269	229	-78.3%	-14.9%
Other Unsented	7,497	7,079	7,236	7,427	8,450	8,624	9,026	9,048	9,521	9,726	29.7%	2.2%

Other Unsented includes Parole Violators with New Arrests.

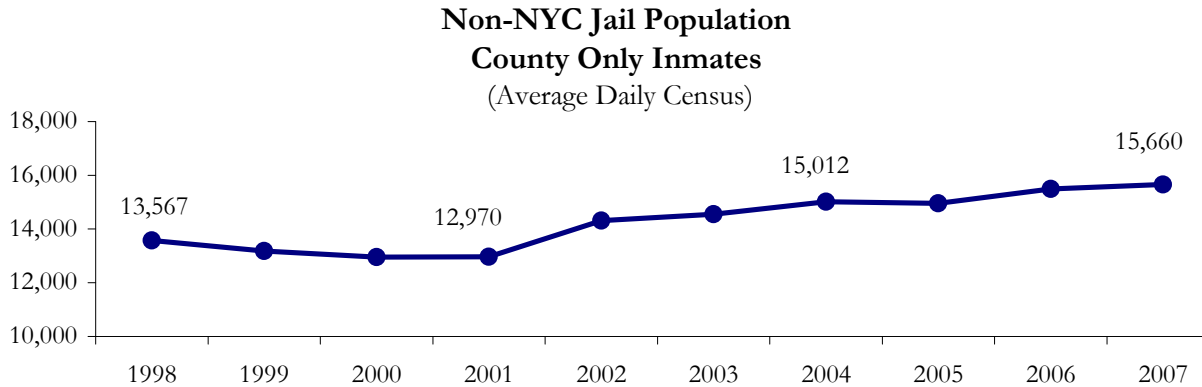
Average Daily Census - 2007
Non-NYC Jail Population (In-House)
16,709



✓ In 2007, 58% of jail beds were occupied by unsentenced detainees. Technical parole violators and state-readies comprised only 6% of the population.

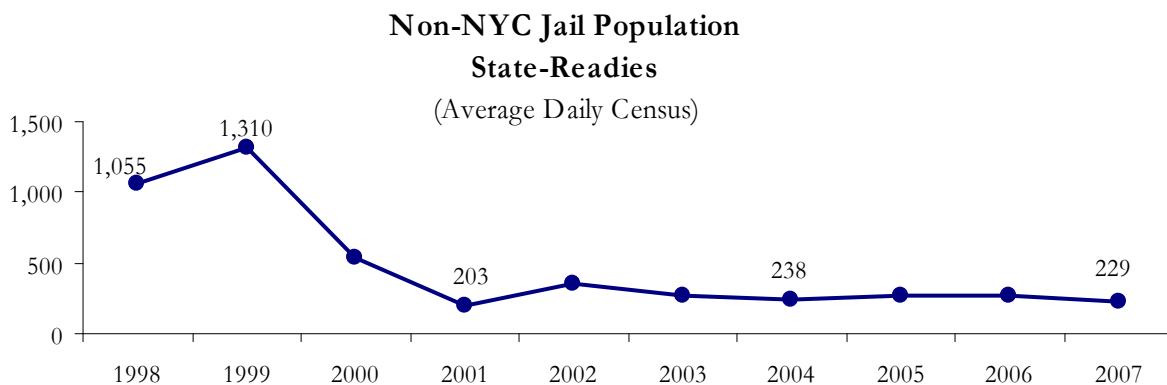
Criminal Justice Population Trends

The counts submitted through JDPRS are categorized by type of offender. The graph shows the average daily census for “county only” inmates, which includes sentenced, civil, federal and unsentenced inmates. Technical parole violators and state-ready inmates are excluded in the “county only” counts.



✓ When parole violators and state ready inmates in local jails are excluded from the counts, the graph shows that the number of inmates held in local jails increased 15% between 1998 and 2007.

When offenders are convicted and sentenced to State prison, they remain in local jail until the State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) can take them into custody. In the late 1990s, the number of offenders awaiting prison became backlogged due to space constraints within the prison system. When prison capacity was expanded in 1999 and 2000, the local jail backlog declined dramatically.

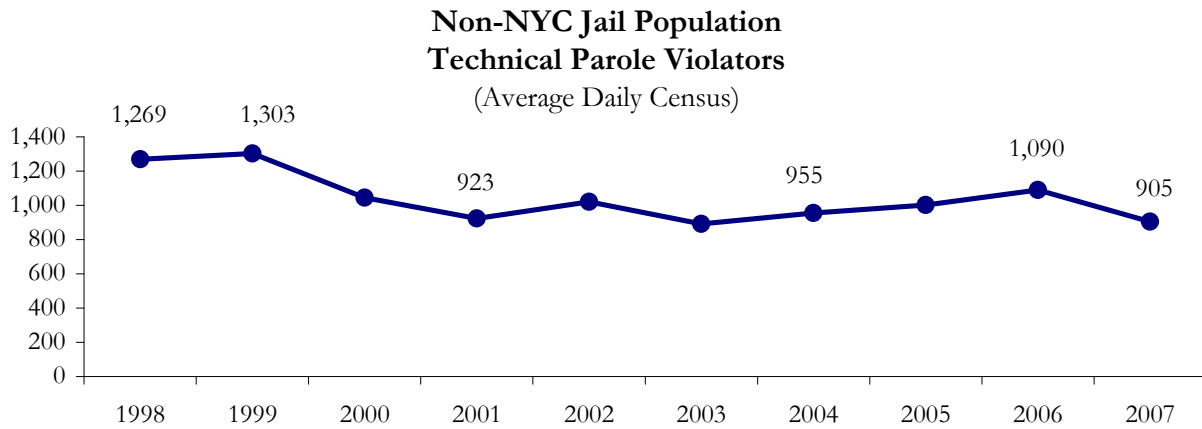


✓ The average daily census of state-ready inmates awaiting return to DOCS was 1,310 in 1999, as compared to 229 in 2007.

✓ DOCS reported that only 28 offenders were state ready on December 31, 2007, significantly below the average reported for 2007.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

When the Division of Parole initiates violation proceedings, alleged violators are housed in local jails. During 1999, Parole implemented significant changes in New York City to reduce the number of violators in local jail by completing violation proceedings more quickly. As a result of the 1999 changes, the number of violators held in jail on a parole warrant declined. In 2007, Parole developed targeted strategies to reduce the number of violators in non-New York City jails. Parole increased the number of revocation hearings at targeted locations, improved post-disposition processing, and improved communications with jail administrators across the State.



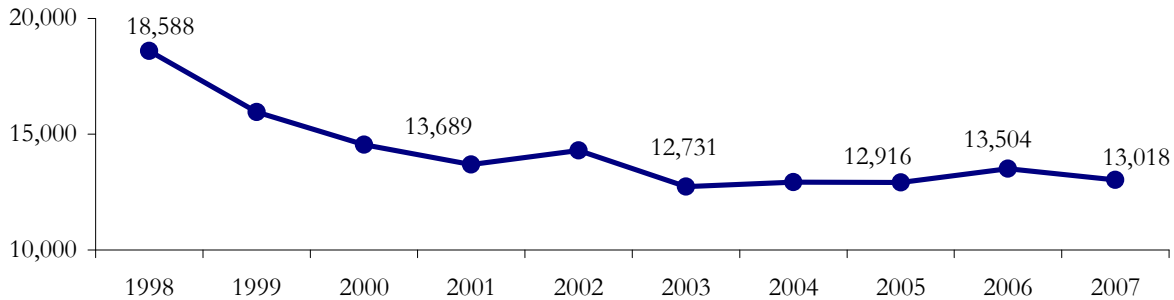
- ✓ The number of parole violators held in a local jail on a parole warrant only in 2007 decreased 17% from 2006, going from 1,090 in 2006 to an average of 905 in 2007. In December, an average of 800 parole violators was in custody.
- ✓ Average statewide violation processing time has declined from 85 days in 1998 to only 46 days in 2007.

New York City Jail Population

Since New York City DOC has its own data systems, it does not use the JDRPS system and average daily census cannot be calculated by DCJS. A graph on the following page shows the year-end count.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

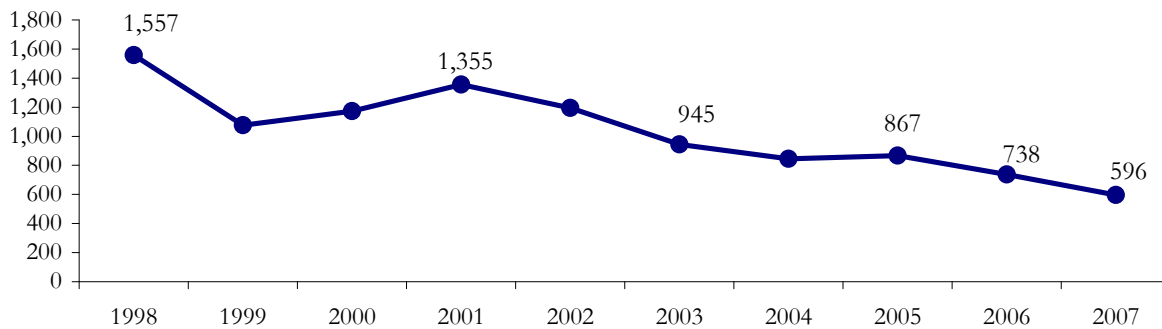
NYC Jail Population
(End of Year)



✓ The New York City jail year-end population decreased 30% (5,570 fewer inmates) between 1998 and 2007. The population decreased 4% (486 fewer inmates) between December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2007.

During 2007, the Division of Parole has continued to make dramatic progress with reducing the number of parole violators at Rikers Island.

NYC Jail Population
Technical Parole Violators
(End of Year)

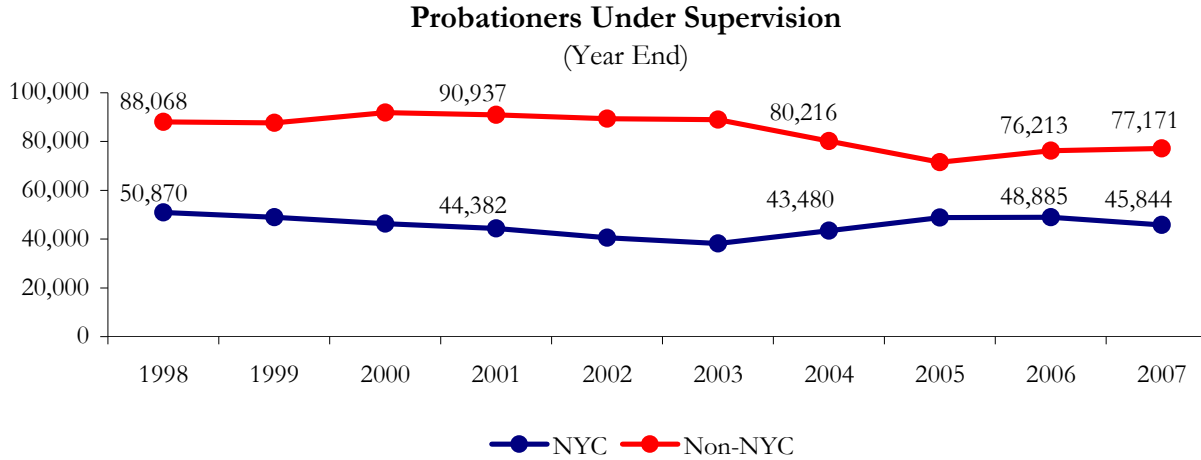


✓ The number of New York City parole violators held on a parole warrant only decreased 19% during 2007, dropping from 738 in December 2006 to 596 in 2007. This is lowest number since reporting began.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

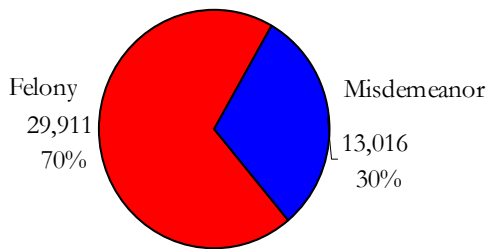
Probationer Population

The number of offenders serving a probation sentence in New York State increased in the 1990s, peaking in 1998 at nearly 139,000 offenders. Since 1998, the number of probationers has declined 11%, driven by decreases in both New York City (-10%) and counties outside New York City (-12%). As of December 2007, approximately 123,000 offenders were under probation supervision in New York State. Of these, 63% were being supervised by probation departments outside New York City and 37% were supervised by New York City Department of Probation.

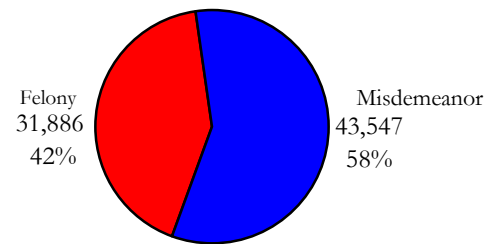


The type of offender under probation supervision has changed over the past decade. In 1998, 56% of probationers statewide were convicted of a felony. In 2007, 52% were felony probationers. Outside of New York City, most probationers are misdemeanants while within New York City, most are convicted felons.

2007 NYC Probation Population



2007 Non-NYC Probation Population

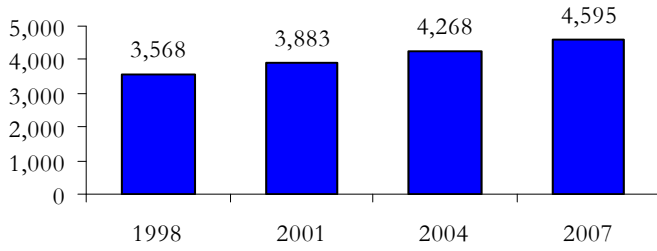


✓ At the end of 2007, 70% of New York City probationers were under supervision for a felony conviction, as compared to 42% of the probationers outside of New York City.

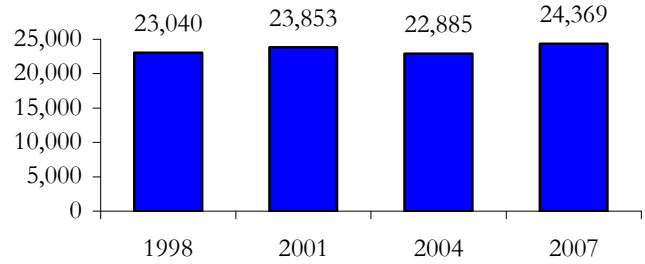
Criminal Justice Population Trends

County probation departments place special emphasis on high-risk offenders, such as sex offenders and DWI offenders. The number of sex offenders under probation supervision has increased 29% since 1998, while the number of DWI offenders increased by 6% during this same time period.

Sex Offenders Under Probation Supervision (Year End)



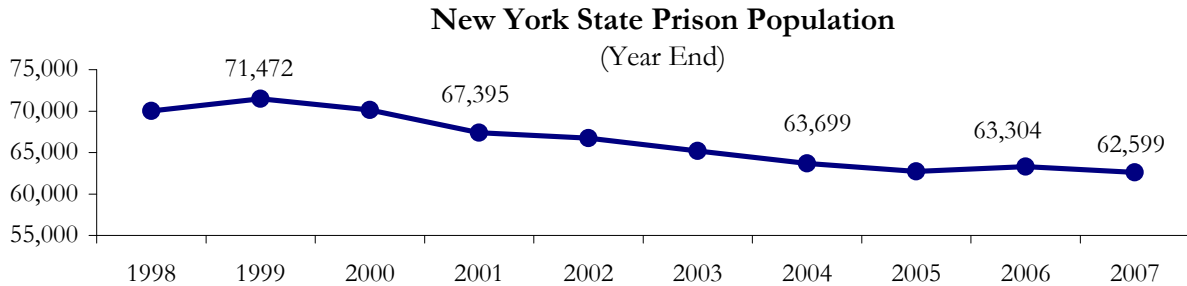
DWI Offenders Under Probation Supervision (Year End)



Criminal Justice Population Trends

State Prison Inmate Population

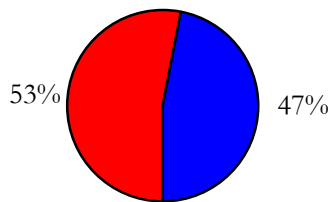
The number of inmates in Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) custody peaked in 1999, and has decreased by 12% since then. As of December 2007, DOCS had 8,900 fewer inmates than in 1999. New York is the only large state (with a population of 10 million or more) where the prison population has declined as crime went down.



✓ Over the past year, the prison population decreased by 705 inmates (-1%).

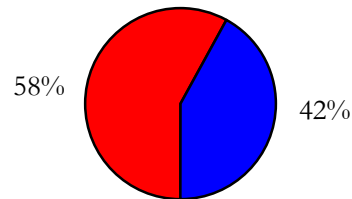
The type of offenders under State custody has changed over the last decade. The proportion of the population serving time for violent offenses has increased significantly since 1998.

1998 Inmates Under Custody
by Crime Type
(Year End)



■ Violent Offenders ■ Non-Violent Offenders

2007 Inmates Under Custody
by Crime Type
(Year End)

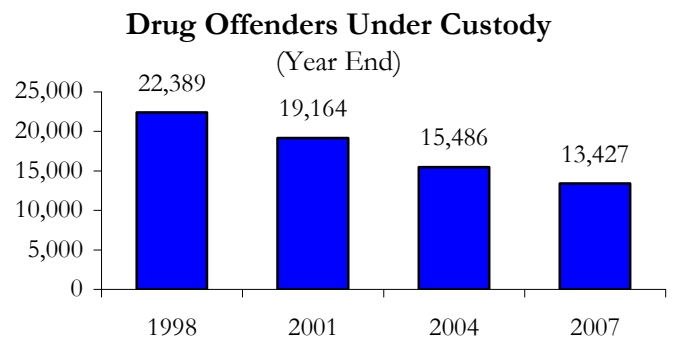


■ Violent Offenders ■ Non-Violent Offenders

✓ In 1998, 53% of inmates were incarcerated on a violent felony, and 47% were non-violent offenders. In 2007, 58% of inmates were incarcerated as a result of a violent felony offense.

The most dramatic change in the DOCS undercustody population is the decrease in the number of inmates whose top charge is a drug conviction.

✓ The number of drug offenders under custody has declined by 40% since 1998.



Criminal Justice Population Trends

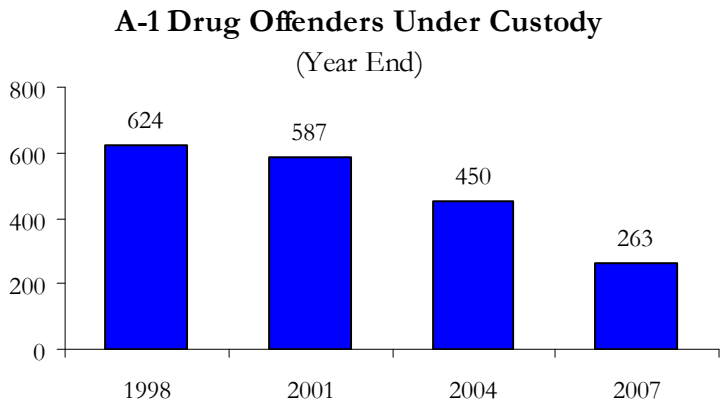
Rockefeller Drug Reform of 2004

The Rockefeller Drug Reform enacted in December 2004 has had a significant impact on the DOCS population. Key provisions reduced the number of drug offenders undercustody.

Class A-1 Re-Sentencing Provision

Statutory changes implemented in 2004 allowed for the re-sentencing of inmates serving 15 years to life for A-1 drug convictions.

- ✓ Over the past three years, 231 A-1 offenders were released after re-sentencing. On average, these offenders were released more than four years prior to their original release eligibility date.
- ✓ An additional 129 offenders were re-sentenced and awaiting release on December 31, 2007, bringing the total number of offenders re-sentenced through 2007 to 360.



Class A-2 Re-Sentencing Provision

Statutory changes implemented in 2004 also allowed for the re-sentencing of inmates serving indeterminate sentences for A-2 drug convictions.

- ✓ As of December 31, 2007, a total of 161 Class A-2 drug offenders have been re-sentenced and released. On average, these 161 offenders were released from DOCS' custody 13 months before their previously calculated earliest release dates.
- ✓ A total of 355 offenders were re-sentenced and awaiting release on December 31, 2007.

Supplemental Merit Provision

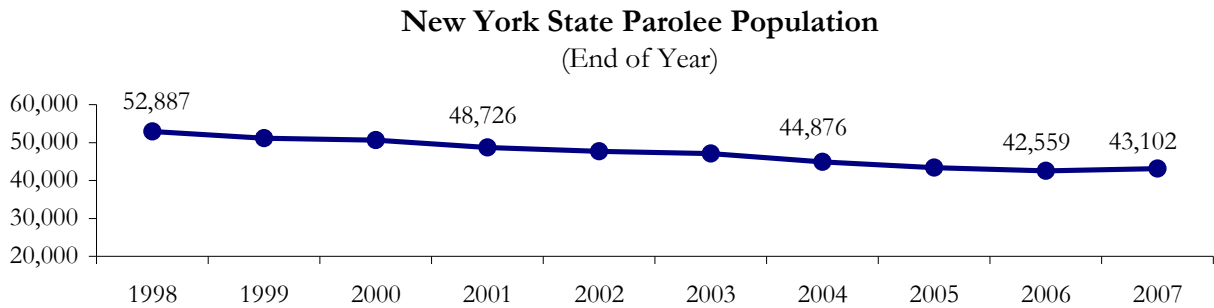
A third provision of the 2004 Rockefeller Reform allows drug offenders serving indeterminate sentences to earn time off of their minimum sentence by completing certain program milestones while incarcerated.

- ✓ Through 2007, a total of 2,455 inmates were released as a result of the Supplemental Merit provision. On average, these offenders were released seven months prior to their original release eligibility date.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

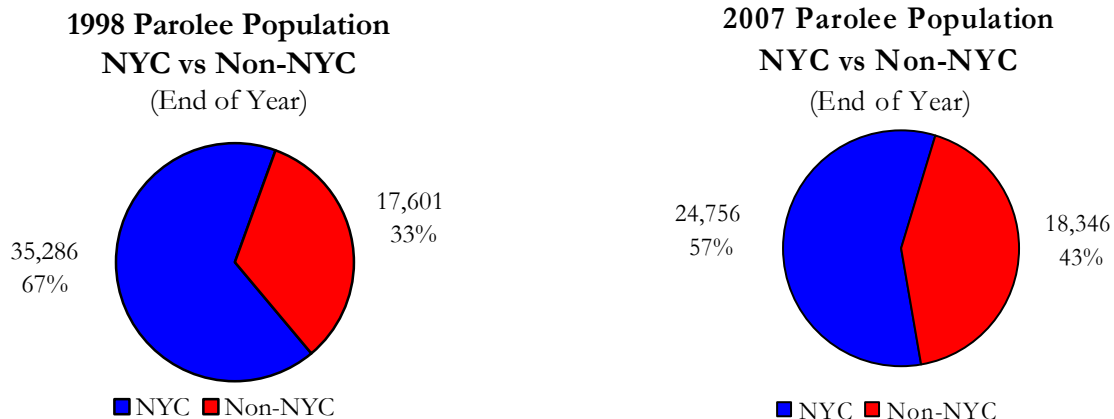
Parolee Population

With fewer crimes being committed and fewer offenders going to prison, the number of parolees also declined. The parolee population peaked in 1997, with 53,634 offenders under supervision. Offenders are released to parole supervision through a variety of mechanisms, including discretionary release by the Parole Board, presumptive release authorized by the Department of Correctional Services, release after serving a fixed sentence, and conditional release by operation of law.



✓ The parolee population has declined by 9,800 since 1998, a decrease of 18%. During 2007, the population increased by 543 parolees (+1.3%). The increase was due to an increase in the number of offenders conditionally released to parole supervision.

While the overall parolee population has decreased steadily since 1998, this decrease was due mainly to fewer parolees released to, and residing in, New York City.

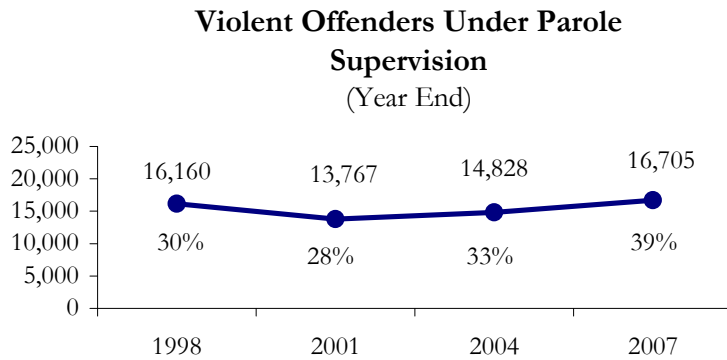


✓ The number of offenders under supervision in New York City fell 30% since 1998, from 35,286 to 24,756 in 2007. In December 2007, 57% of the parolee population was in New York City as compared to 67% in 1998.

✓ The number of offenders under supervision outside of New York City increased 4% during the same time period, from 17,601 in 1998 to 18,346 on December 31, 2007. Given that fewer than 50% of prison commitments have come from New York City during the past three years, the parolee population will continue to shift regionally.

Criminal Justice Population Trends

Both the number and proportion of violent offenders under supervision have increased steadily since 2001.

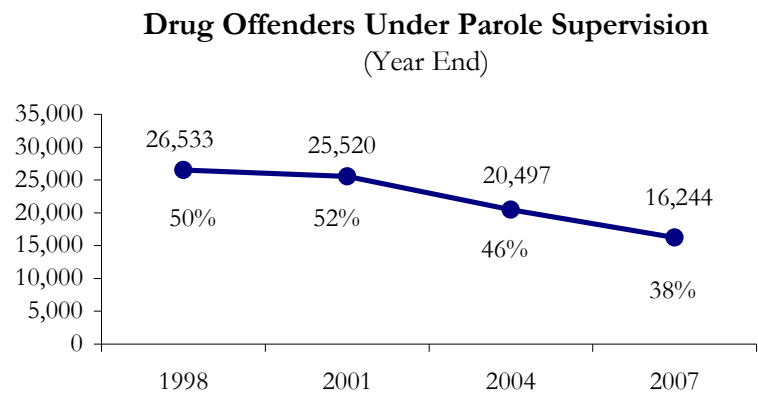


√ In December 2007, 39% of the parolee population was under supervision for a violent felony offense, as compared to only 28% in 2001.

√ There were 16,705 violent offenders under supervision at the end of 2007, the highest in 10 years.

In 1998, 26,533 parolees were under supervision for drug offenses, representing 50% of the parolee population. The number of supervised drug offenders has declined by 10,289 since that time, due to fewer drug offenders entering prison, reform statutes which allow drug offenders with successful supervision histories to be discharged prior to the maximum expiration of their sentence, and shorter periods of post release supervision for determinately sentenced drug offenders.

√ As of December 2007, there were 16,244 drug offenders under supervision, representing 38% of the parolee population. The remaining parolees are under supervision for a violent, property or other offense.



Managing Through Technology: Integrated Justice Advisory Board

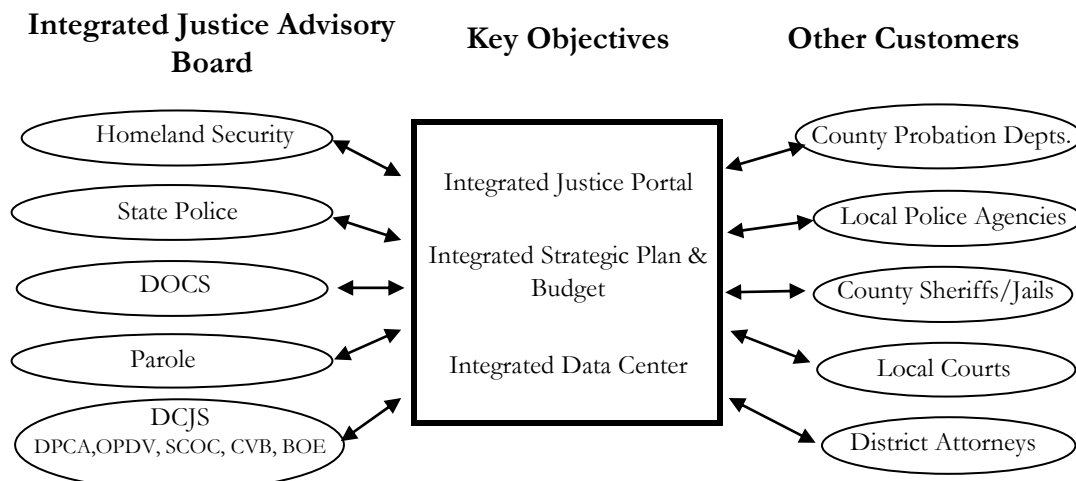
Hundreds of different data systems support the management of offenders in New York State. For example, law enforcement maintains 24-hour access to secure data through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) and eJusticeNY. Technical interfaces between the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), the State Police, the Office of Homeland Security (OHS), the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS), the Division of Parole, county probation agencies, local jails and the courts operate around the clock to ensure that accurate and timely information is transmitted from agency to agency as offenders move through the criminal justice system. In addition, these systems are used to:

- Process nearly 600,000 arrests and dispositions
- Identify 600,000 criminal fingerprints
- Monitor 123,000 active probationers
- Maintain critical data on 62,000 inmates and 43,000 parolees
- Process 15,000 crime victim compensation claims annually
- Transmit daily updates on 30,000 offenders in local jails
- Process over 13 million stolen vehicle inquiries annually
- Process over 36 million DMV registration and license inquiries annually

Statutory changes, increased security demands and technological advances in an environment of limited resources have made managing criminal justice technology more challenging than ever before.

Integrated Justice Advisory Board (IJAB)

Recognizing the need to ensure system reliability and uninterrupted service in the face of any disaster, the Integrated Justice Advisory Board (IJAB) was established in 2004. The Board is comprised of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) from DOCS, State Police, Parole, DCJS and the Office of Homeland Security. Since DCJS provides technology support services for the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV), State Commission of Correction (SCOC), the Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders (BOE) and the Crime Victims Board (CVB), these agencies are represented on IJAB as well.



Managing Through Technology: Integrated Justice Advisory Board

Since its inception, IJAB has been the State's model for integrating technology within a government sector. The State Office for Technology (OFT) manages the Integrated Justice Data Center and provides guidance and advice in technology direction and strategies. The goals of IJAB are to improve criminal justice services, maximize resources and ensure all criminal justice technology systems remain secure and operable.

Three key objectives were established to meet these goals:

1) Improve access to criminal justice systems through a new Integrated Justice Portal that will consolidate all functions of NYSPIN and eJusticeNY

At this time, law enforcement agencies must rely on two separate systems for critical law enforcement communications. For example, an officer conducting an investigation must go through NYSPIN to review wanted persons files, motor vehicle records or gun files, and then go to the separate eJusticeNY system to obtain a criminal history record and updated photo of a suspect under investigation. Through IJAB, a single, integrated portal will merge these systems, ensuring uninterrupted operations and streamlined communications for all law enforcement agencies within New York State.

The development of the Portal began in 2005 with an evaluation of portal requirements for participating IJAB agencies. The Portal product was acquired and installed, and integration planning was initiated. In 2006, the Office of Homeland Security's Counter Terrorism Network and the New York State Intelligence Center - NYSIC (formerly know as the UNYRIC) became accessible through the new Portal. Also, IJAB implemented secure internet access in 2006 to provide high-bandwidth, low-cost options for connecting to the Portal.

- ✓ In 2007, there was significant progress in re-writing the NYSPIN system. The new application will be complete and available through the Portal in 2008.
- ✓ In 2007, several new features were implemented, providing members of New York's criminal justice community with new and enhanced capabilities. The Portal now provides a single secure point of access to the State Commission of Correction Daily Population Count application and the Department of Correctional Services State Ready application.
- ✓ New versions of the Portal will be developed and released in 2008, making more critical information readily available.

2) Develop a Criminal Justice Strategic Plan with an integrated budget process, to achieve savings and efficiencies

A coordinated strategic planning process allows criminal justice agencies to better plan and coordinate the technologies which support the flow of offender information from agency to agency. Through IJAB, agency hardware and software purchases can be coordinated, resulting in substantial savings to the State. In 2007, IJAB continued the process begun in 2005 to develop and submit a single, coordinated technology Budget Request for the State criminal justice agencies.

Managing Through Technology: Integrated Justice Advisory Board

- √ IJAB continued its commitment to make cooperative technology purchases leveraging the purchasing opportunities presented through the Office for Technology to serve the needs of DCJS, State Police, DOCS, Parole and Homeland Security and our local criminal justice partners.

3) Consolidate technical infrastructure for network operations, servers, security, and portal management

Consolidating infrastructure among DOCS, Parole, State Police, DCJS and Homeland Security creates efficiencies which allow technology resources to be redirected to critical improvements in law enforcement services. Equally important, it allows these agencies to strengthen contingency planning for system failures and ensure uninterrupted services. In 2005, DCJS and State Police mainframe systems were migrated to the NYS Office for Technology (OFT). A Criminal Justice Data Center was established to house all criminal justice information technology facilities in the same information technology environment.

- √ In 2007, efficiencies have been achieved by building on the Integrated Justice platform including shared authentication services and consolidated network access for customers. The IJAB is currently focused on building a single platform for data sharing and business intelligence, which will have significant benefits for all criminal justice agencies.

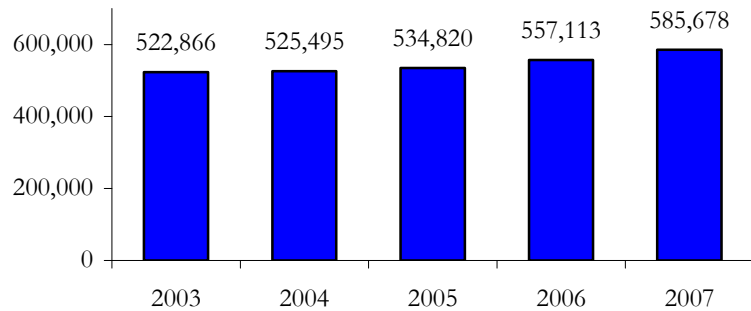
Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

Processing arrest fingerprints is the first step in offender management. Arrest, civil and crime scene fingerprints are processed against databases of 44 million fingerprint images. DCJS operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide criminal history records that contain up-to-date arrest and conviction information to criminal justice agencies.

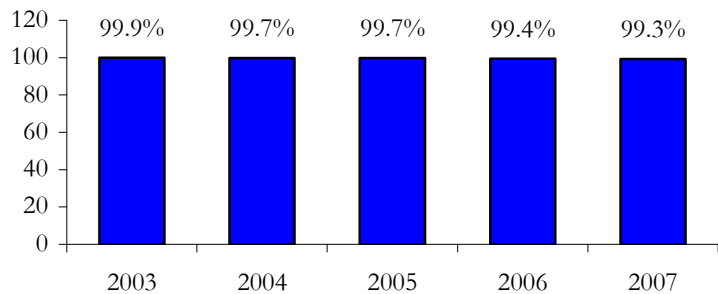
Provide Timely Positive Identification of Arrestees through Fingerprint Processing

When an arrest is made, fingerprints are submitted to DCJS by the arresting agency. DCJS returns criminal history record reports, commonly referred to as “rapsheets,” to law enforcement agencies, district attorneys’ offices and courts in response to the fingerprint submission. Rapsheets are returned electronically within three hours of receipt. This allows courts to use the positive identification of offenders, past criminal histories, and any warrant information for arraignment and bail determinations.

Arrest Fingerprints Submitted
(Annual)



Percent of Arrest Fingerprints Processed Within 3 Hours
(Annual)

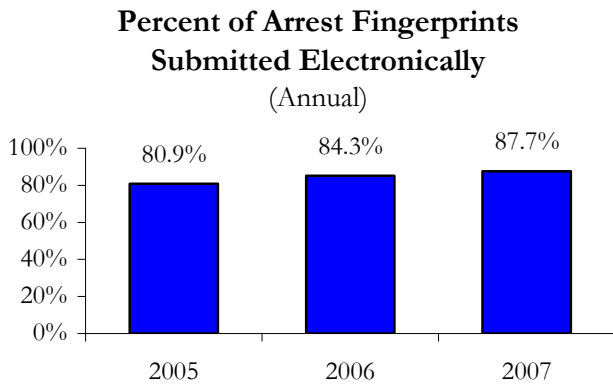


- ✓ During 2007, 585,678 arrest fingerprint transactions were submitted. Of these, 514,101 were submitted electronically to DCJS, a 9% increase from 2006.
- ✓ In 2007, nearly 100% of electronic submissions were processed within 3 hours of receipt, with an average turnaround time of 30 minutes.

Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

Increase the Number of Arrest Fingerprints Submitted Electronically

To reduce processing time and improve the quality of fingerprint searches, DCJS developed and implemented the Store & Forward Initiative. Store & Forward is an electronic interface that links remote fingerprinting sites to the Division's Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS).



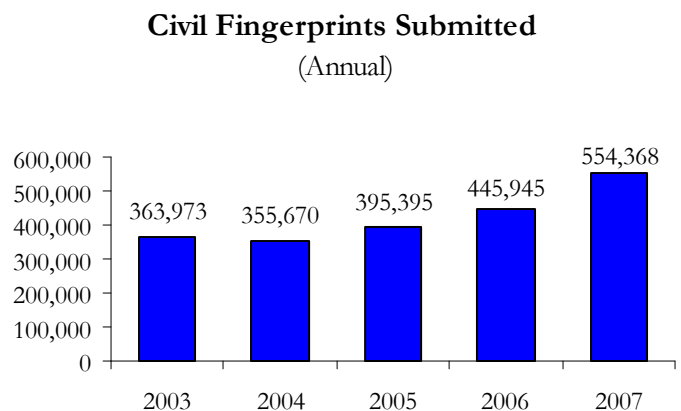
Data prior to 2005 not available.

- ✓ DCJS increased the number of electronic fingerprint submissions. As of December 2007, 218 law enforcement agencies have Store & Forward capability, an increase of 16 agencies during 2007.
- ✓ While arrest workload is up significantly in 2007 from 2006 (+28,000 additional arrest fingerprints), the number of mailed-in prints has decreased by more than 10,000. The number of arrest fingerprints submitted electronically is up by over 44,000 as compared to 2006.

Improve the Effectiveness of the Civil Fingerprint System

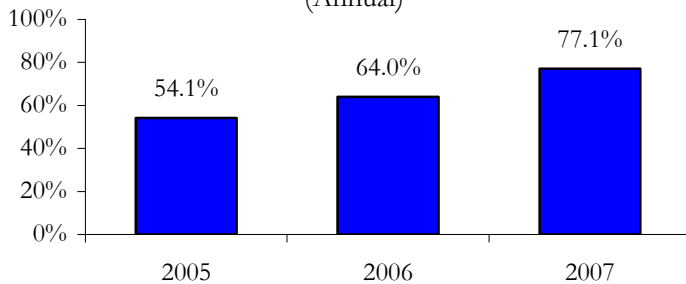
DCJS processes fingerprint submissions that are associated with applications for certain occupations or licenses that require a criminal history background check pursuant to State statute or local law. Applicant fingerprint submissions are forwarded to DCJS from more than 550 agencies statewide. The timely processing of civil fingerprint submissions facilitates the suitability determination process of individuals who are seeking licenses or employment in positions of trust. This determination is essential to ensure that nursing homes, schools and other employers in especially sensitive areas do not hire individuals who may jeopardize the safety of the State's most vulnerable populations – children, the elderly and the handicapped. In 2006, the Public Health Law was amended to require fingerprint supported criminal history checks for prospective nursing home and home health care agency employees, resulting in a significant workload increase.

- ✓ There were 554,368 civil fingerprint transactions submitted, an increase of 24% as compared to 2006.
- ✓ Civil fingerprints were processed with an average turnaround time of 1 day.



Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

Percent of Civil Fingerprints Submitted Electronically
(Annual)



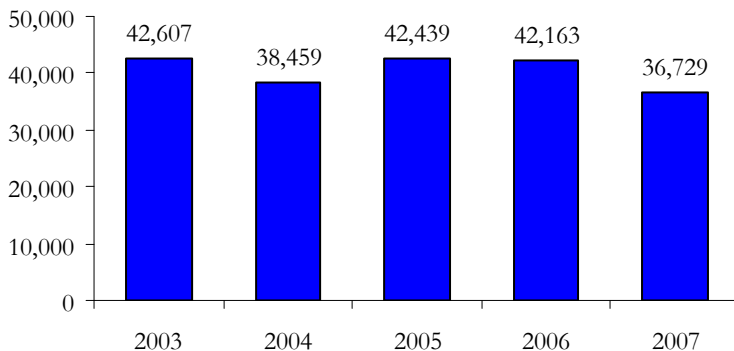
Data prior to 2005 not available.

- ✓ In 2007, 77% of all civil fingerprints submitted were submitted electronically, as compared to 64% in 2006.
- ✓ While civil workload is up substantially in 2007 (+108,000 additional prints), the number of mailed-in prints is down by nearly 45,000.

Increase the Number of Crime Scene Fingerprints Collected by Law Enforcement Agencies

DCJS serves as the State's Central SAFIS site among 19 regional sites networked to SAFIS across the State. DCJS staff process crime scene prints from the 17 counties in its geographic jurisdiction, as well as from other parts of the State and country, to assist law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. Using the technology of SAFIS, crime scene fingerprints are searched against a criminal database of 29 million fingerprint images at DCJS in an effort to positively identify the individual who left the prints. Crime scene prints are also searched against the FBI fingerprint database of over 400 million fingerprint images on behalf of law enforcement agencies across the State. DCJS leads the country in latent print identifications made against the FBI's database. In addition to processing crime scene fingerprints, DCJS provides technical and production assistance to other sites when required, and oversees the certification process and annual proficiency examination for Latent Fingerprint Examiners across the State.

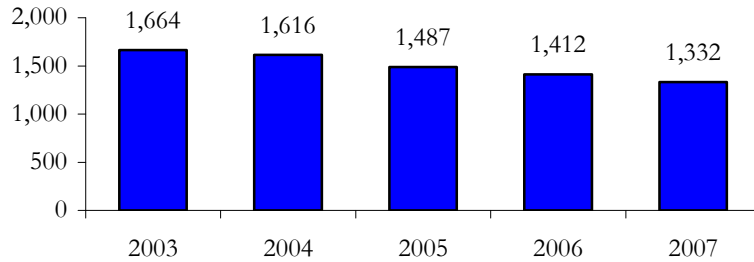
Crime Scene Fingerprint Searches Conducted Against DCJS Database
(Annual)



- ✓ During 2007, 36,729 crime scene print searches were conducted against the DCJS database, a decrease (-13%) from 2006.

Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

**Crime Scene Fingerprint Hits
Against DCJS Database
(Annual)**



✓ During 2007, DCJS positively identified 1,332 crime scene fingerprints.

✓ DCJS also conducted 10,752 crime scene fingerprint searches against the FBI Database and positively identified an additional 109 crime scene fingerprints during 2007.

✓ Since the inception of SAFIS, 22,040 crime scene fingerprint identifications have been made.

Jail Management and Oversight

The State Commission of Correction (SCOC) monitors the operation of local jails and correctional facilities. The jails outside of New York City are managed by county sheriff's offices or a county commissioner (Onondaga and Westchester counties). New York City jails are managed by the New York City Department of Correction (NYC DOC). SCOC has established minimum standards and regulations for the management of county jails, and monitors compliance with minimum standards in five ways.

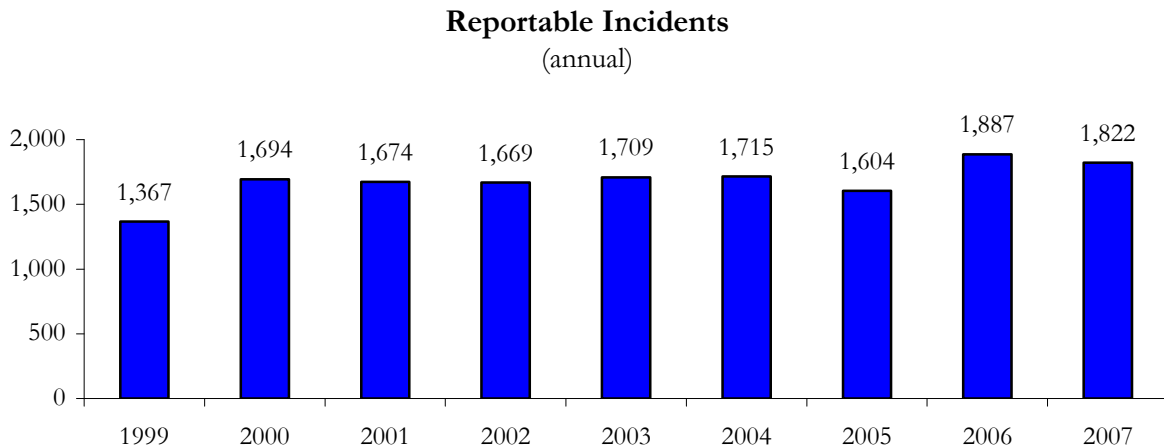
Evaluate Local and County Facilities

SCOC regularly evaluates county jails, New York City jails, and police and sheriff's department lock-ups to ensure compliance with minimum standards. There are currently 73 county jails and New York City jails, and 130 lock-ups, that must be evaluated annually. Through on-site evaluations, SCOC reviews compliance with minimum standards, including security and safety requirements, appropriate classification of inmates, the physical plant, staffing levels, and visitation rights. Upon completion of the evaluation, the facility receives a report citing any deficiencies which includes comprehensive instructions as to what the facility must do to return to compliance. In many cases, technical assistance is offered by SCOC staff.

✓ In 2007, SCOC completed 192 evaluations, the same number completed during 2006.

Review Reportable Incidents From Local Jails

Local facilities are required to report unusual incidents including inmate-on-inmate or inmate-on-staff assaults resulting in injuries, all deaths, service disruptions, escapes and other significant incidents. SCOC reviews all reported incidents and follows up as needed.



✓ During 2007, the number of incidents reported by local jails decreased by 3% from 2006.

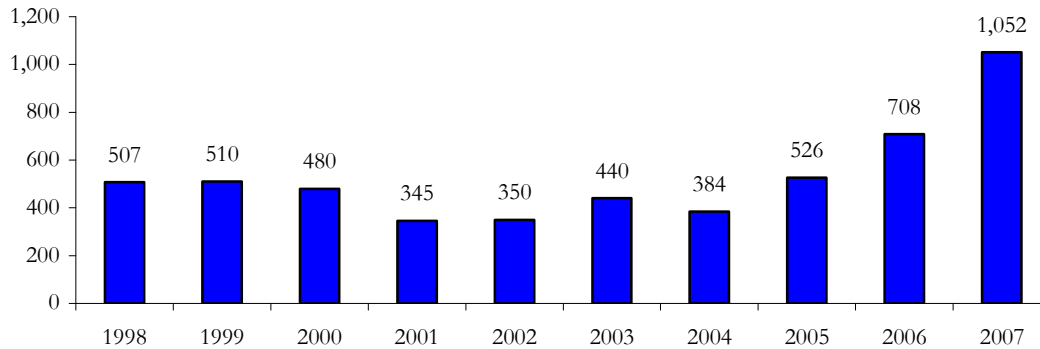
Review Grievances Submitted by Incarcerated Inmates

Under the established minimum standards, all facilities must establish a formal grievance process to handle inmate grievances. This process includes a review by the chief administrative officer at each jail. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the local jail are forwarded to SCOC where they are

Jail Management and Oversight

reviewed by the Citizen's Policy and Complaint Review Council (CPCRC). The CPCRC, a seven-member panel appointed by the Governor, reviews and rules on grievances within 45 days of receipt.

Grievances Submitted by Inmates
(annual)

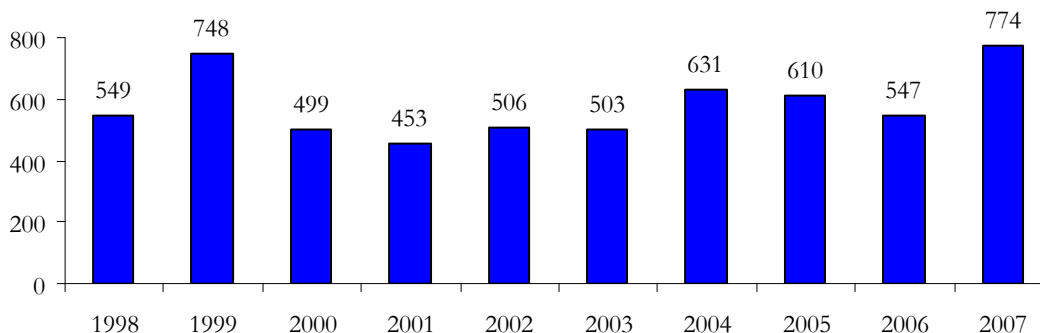


√ Inmates submitted 1,052 grievances in 2007, a 49% increase over 2006. SCOC reports that a review of the data showed that 18 inmates submitted 226 of the 2007 grievances, more than 20% of the total submitted.

Respond to Complaints About Local Jails

SCOC also responds to complaints that are not handled through the local jail's grievance process. These complaints can come from inmate advocates, inmate families, attorneys, public officials and other interested parties. All complaints must be submitted in writing to SCOC.

Local Jail Complaints
(annual)



√ SCOC received 774 complaints from local jail inmates in 2007, a 42% increase as compared to 2006.

Jail Management and Oversight

Monitor Capacity Demand

With more than 92,000 inmates in correctional custody, problems in correctional management can be capacity driven. SCOC monitors county correctional populations and capacity daily through its automated population reporting system. New York City jail and State prison populations are also monitored daily. During 2007, SCOC worked with DOCS to realign authorized bed space where capacity demand had fallen, and oversaw the addition of 1,149 new jail spaces in seven counties. Once new space is established, SCOC monitors staff performance and conditions of confinement to ensure the safety of staff and inmates and the stability of operations.

There are 63 jails in the 57 counties outside New York City. SCOC monitors the facilities approved to house inmates at their standard capacity. Many counties are within the rated capacity, but have a large number of inmates boarded out to other counties due to not having sufficient space or not having space in the proper classification area for inmates committed to their facility. SCOC closely monitors jails which are at or above 90% capacity. At this capacity level, it may become difficult to meet classification requirements.

In addition, SCOC may authorize a variance to allow the facility to address the needs of specific types of inmate populations, such those with mental health needs. In this situation, the variance is not related to crowded conditions, but rather allows for use of non-standard space that is more appropriate to the need.

Jail Capacity Outside of New York City (63 Jails)

(end of year)

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Jail Facilities				
Facilities at Standard	30	33	36	40
Facilities with Variances	33	30	27	23
Total Facilities	63	63	63	63
Facilities Near or Exceeding Capacity *	17	22	19	19
Percent Near or Exceeding Capacity	27%	35%	30%	30%

* Capacity at or greater than 90%.

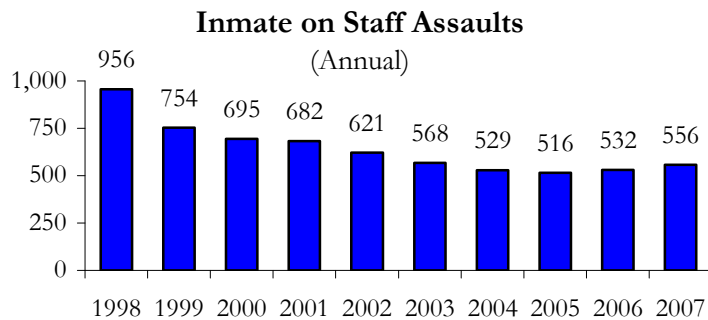
- ✓ The number of jails with an operating variance has declined steadily since 2004, from 33 jails to 23 in December 2007 (-30%) due in large part to new construction or jail expansion.
- ✓ Of the 63 jail facilities outside of New York City, 19 (30%) were near or exceeded their capacity when their full census (including boarded out inmates) was taken into account.

Prison Management

The Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) administers a network of 70 correctional facilities that maintain over 62,000 inmates in custody. DOCS provides a safe and secure environment for inmates and staff, and provides access to services to prepare inmates for release.

Provide a Safe and Secure Environment

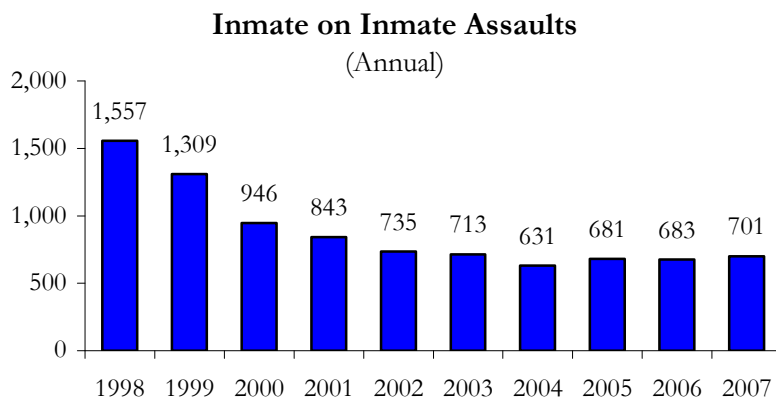
Safety and security improvements over the past decade have included the addition of two maximum security facilities and nine disciplinary housing units which house violent predatory felons.



✓ Inmate-on-staff assaults have decreased by 42% since 1998, and have remained at reduced levels since 2003.

Significant changes this past decade have improved the prison safety record. DOCS routinely conducts drug tests and screens inmates using specially designed chairs that can detect dangerous contraband. DOCS has also worked closely with State Police and district attorneys' offices to

increase criminal prosecution of inmates who commit crimes while under DOCS custody. Expanded staff training and improved sharing of intelligence also contributed to the significant decline in all assaults since 1998.



✓ Inmate-on-inmate assaults decreased by 54% between 1998 and 2003, and have remained at reduced levels since that time.

Prepare Inmates for Release

The goal of inmate programming within DOCS is to meet each inmate's program needs prior to release back to the community. Inmates are assessed when they arrive to determine needs in the areas of academic education, vocational training, substance abuse counseling, aggression counseling and sex offender counseling. The majority (75%) of inmates under DOCS custody on a new sentence have at least three major programmatic needs to address during incarceration.

Inmate Under Custody Program Needs	
Academic Education	57%
Vocational Education	84%
Substance Abuse Counseling	77%
Aggression Counseling	74%
Sex Offender Counseling	12%

Prison Management

If a need is identified in any program area, the inmate is required to participate in and complete the appropriate program during incarceration. In addition, every inmate is required to complete the three-phased Transitional Services program.

With the exception of sex offender counseling, which is provided at 16 designated facilities, DOCS provides each of the major programs at every general confinement facility.

Program Type	Participants *
Academic Education	37,358
College Education	2,019
Vocational Education	21,791
Substance Abuse Counseling	25,032
Aggression Counseling	12,496
Sex Offender Counseling	1,627

*An inmate may be counted more than once due to participation in multiple programs.

√ During 2007, the six major program areas had over 100,000 participants.

√ More than 37,000 inmates participated in Academic Education, and nearly 22,000 participated in Vocational Education.

During 2007, DOCS increased the percentage of inmates participating in needed programs, as well as the number who completed programs prior to release. Significant improvements were made in the Vocational Education and Academic Education programs.

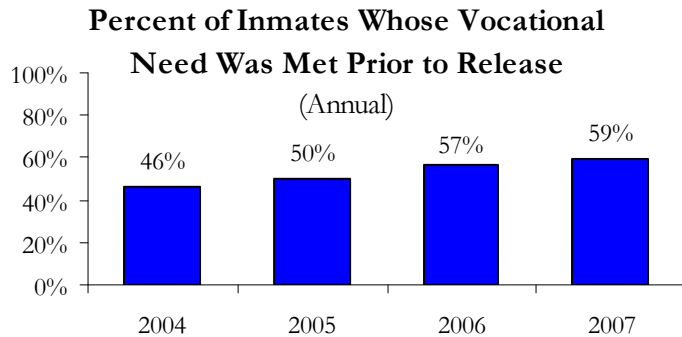
Vocational Education

Inmate participation in Vocational Education programs was expanded during 2005. These programs train inmates for the workforce by providing training in specific job titles. The vocational program was improved and expanded in several ways.

- DOCS program staff expanded the use of the Vocational Job Readiness Chart to additional clusters of job titles in each trade area.
- Curricula were updated for Electrical Trades, Cosmetology, Drafting, General Business, and Small Engine Repair to reflect current industry standards.
- DOCS continued to be an accredited sponsor of the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER).
- New materials and training programs were implemented in correctional facility shops that teach the construction trades.
- Staff development and training were conducted for DOCS staff.

The percentage of inmates identified with a vocational need who met their program need or were still participating at release continued to improve in 2007.

Prison Management



* Includes inmates participating at release.

✓ The percent of inmates identified with a vocational need who met their program need or were still participating at release has increased steadily since 2004, and is now at 59%.

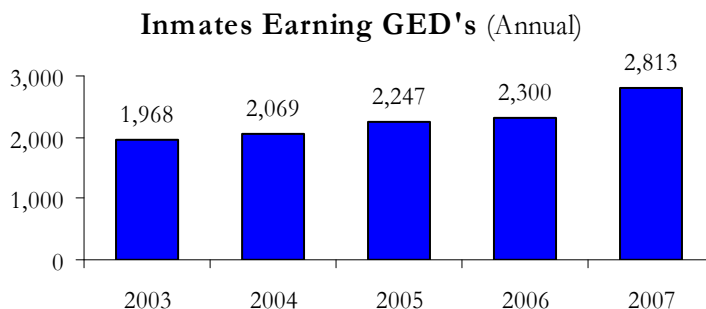
✓ In 2007, 15,079 different inmates earned a total of 39,424 job titles. This represents a 2% decrease in the number of inmates earning job titles, and a 4% decrease in the number of job titles earned, as compared to 2006. On average, inmates who were trained in 2007 received training in 2.6 jobs, similar to 2006.

✓ A total of 428 inmates were enrolled in National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) in eight of the DOCS construction trades. During 2007, 36 vocational instructors were certified as NCCER craft instructors, bringing the total number of NCCER instructors to 124.

✓ 36 inmates completed the Department of Labor (DOL) Apprenticeship Programs to earn DOL certificates and journeyman's cards.

Academic Education

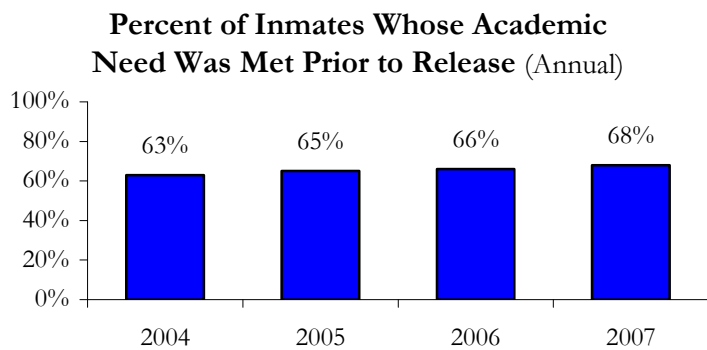
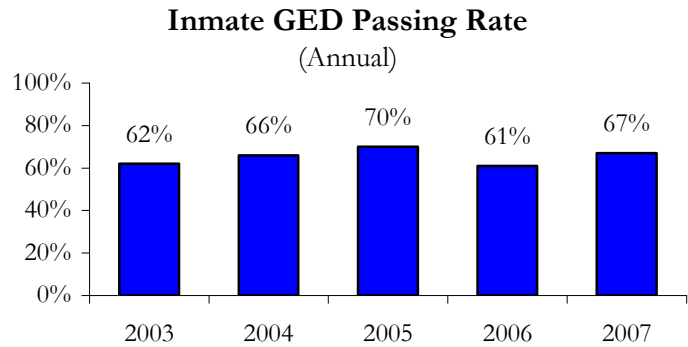
In January 2005, DOCS mandated participation in Academic Education for all inmates who did not possess a verified General Educational Development (GED) or high school diploma. This policy was implemented in recognition of the fact that most jobs or continuing education programs require a high school diploma or GED. Under this new policy, the inmates with reading and math scores above ninth grade are now remaining in school and earning their GEDs. In addition, a 2003 DOCS study found that those inmates who earned a GED while incarcerated returned to custody within three years at a significantly lower rate than offenders who did not earn a GED while incarcerated.



✓ During 2007, 2,813 inmates earned GEDs, an increase of 22% as compared to 2006. This brings the total to 7,360 since implementation of the new policy in 2005.

Prison Management

✓ The passing rate for inmates taking the GED exam was 67% in 2007, an increase from 2006 (61%).

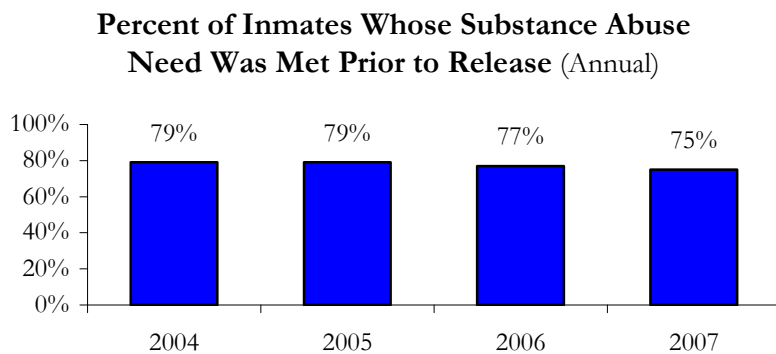


✓ In 2007, the percentage of inmates identified with an academic need who met their program need or were still participating at release was 68%, representing a steady increase since 2004.

* Includes inmates participating at release.

Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse is one of the most significant factors affecting New York State's correctional population. Nearly 83% of the inmates under custody have an identified substance abuse need.



✓ Over the last four years, 75-79% of inmates with a substance abuse need completed or were still participating at release in substance abuse counseling.

* Includes inmates participating at release.

Offender Re-Entry

New York State's re-entry strategy seeks to reduce crime by promoting offender success in the community. In New York State, more than 25,000 offenders are released from State prison annually. Offender re-entry involves many criminal justice and human service agencies, including:

- Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS)
- Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Labor (DOL)
- Office of Mental Health (OMH)
- Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD)
- Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)
- Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)
- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

The Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) incarcerates more than 62,000 inmates and is staffed by 32,000 employees. When inmates are released from prison, they are generally subject to a period of community supervision by the Division of Parole (DOP), an agency of 2,000 staff with field offices throughout the State. DOP staff also work within the prison system to help prepare inmates for release. Other State agencies play a role in New York's re-entry efforts: the Office of Mental Health provides counselors and psychiatric services at DOCS facilities; the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) licenses community substance abuse treatment providers which serve offenders; and other New York State agencies assist with offender employment, housing and entitlement assistance. New York is one of eight states selected by the Department of Justice/National Institute of Corrections as a model for the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI). TPCI is designed to improve re-entry outcomes through interagency collaboration and implementation of research driven policies and programs. Over the past three years, DCJS has coordinated several re-entry initiatives, including establishing a multi-agency State task force, and in 2006, funding a new program which supports 12 local county-based re-entry task forces. DOCS and DOP also lead initiatives within their respective agencies.

Key Public Service Areas

- Prepare inmates for release
- Transition offenders from prison to the community
- Supervise offenders after release

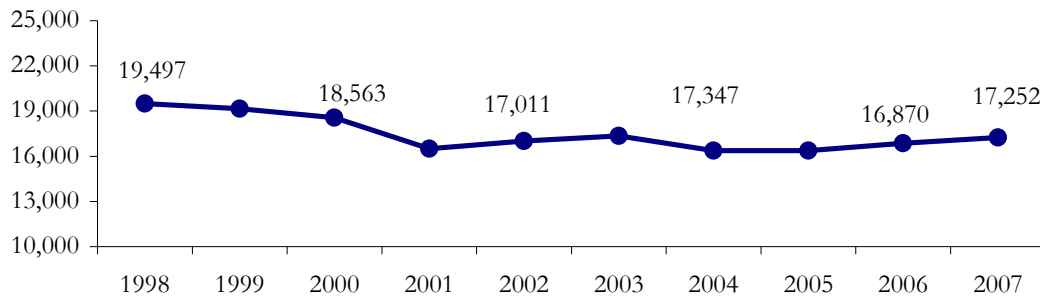
Key Objectives

- Improve services, programs and supervision for inmates and parolees
- Increase the number of inmates released from prison with personal documentation
- Reduce the number of offenders relying on public shelters
- Increase the employment rate of supervised offenders
- Reduce the number of offenders returned to prison for committing new crimes

Offender Re-Entry

Re-entry planning begins when an offender is admitted to prison. The number of prison admissions is influenced by crime volume, arrest activity, and court dispositions. In 2006, there were over 232,000 fewer crimes reported than in 1997, including 41,000 fewer violent crimes. Prison commitments decreased by 12% between 1998 and 2007, from 19,497 to 17,252. This decrease was driven primarily by two factors: a decrease in violent crime (and corresponding arrests) and a decrease in New York City drug arrests, which resulted in fewer drug commitments.

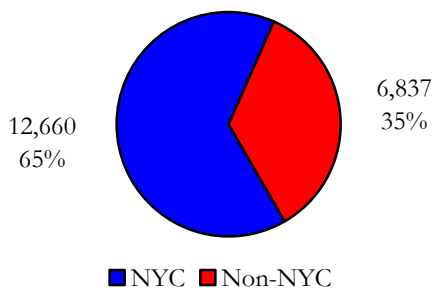
New Prison Commitments Statewide
(Annual)



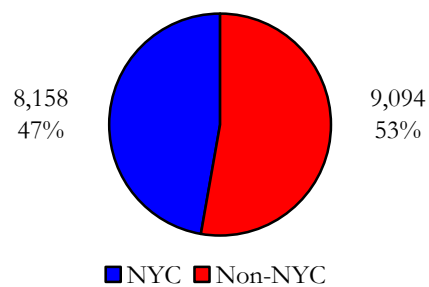
✓ Prison commitments have increased by 2-3% per year since 2005. Commitments totaled 17,252 in 2007, up (+2%) from 2006.

The number of offenders committed to prison from outside New York City has increased steadily over the past 10 years. Felony arrests outside of New York City have ranged from 64,000 – 68,000 arrests each year since 1998. However, the rate of felony convictions, as well as the proportion of felony arrests resulting in prison sentences, have increased for counties outside of New York City. Additional detail on these regional shifts which have impacted both the DOCS undercustody and parolee populations is provided in the *Criminal Justice Population Trends* section (pages 38-41 of this report). This shift has also resulted in an increase in the number of offenders requiring services who are released to counties outside of New York City.

1998 New Commitments
NYC vs. Non-NYC (Annual)



2007 New Commitments
NYC vs. Non-NYC (Annual)



✓ Between 1998 and 2007, the number of offenders sentenced and admitted to prison from New York City decreased by 36%, from 12,660 to 8,158.

Offender Re-Entry

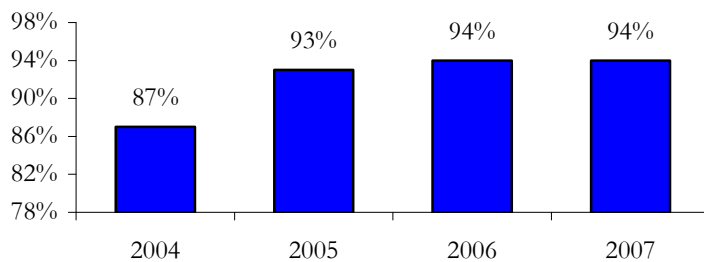
- ✓ During the same period, commitments from counties outside of New York City increased by 33%, from 6,837 in 1998 to 9,094 in 2007.
- ✓ During 2007, 53% percent of commitments were from counties outside of New York City. The 9,094 offenders admitted represent an all time high.

Transition Offenders from Prison to the Community

The Prison Management section of this report on page 52 provides information on programming that takes place during State incarceration. The section below focuses on transitional activities.

Improving the documentation of offenders upon release is a priority for DOCS. In order to obtain employment, it is essential that offenders have an assigned social security number. DOCS began efforts in 2005 to obtain social security cards for inmates, and verify social security numbers through an ongoing data exchange with the Federal Social Security Administration.

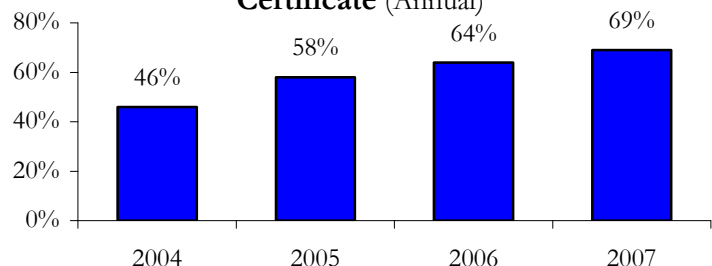
Percent of Inmates Released with Social Security Number (Annual)



- ✓ The percent of U.S. born offenders leaving prison with a verified social security number has increased from 87% in 2004 to 94% in 2006 and 2007.

Having a birth certificate for proof of identity is also important in preparing for release. While obtaining birth certificates is often difficult for the inmate population, DOCS has significantly increased the percent of U.S. born inmates released with a birth certificate.

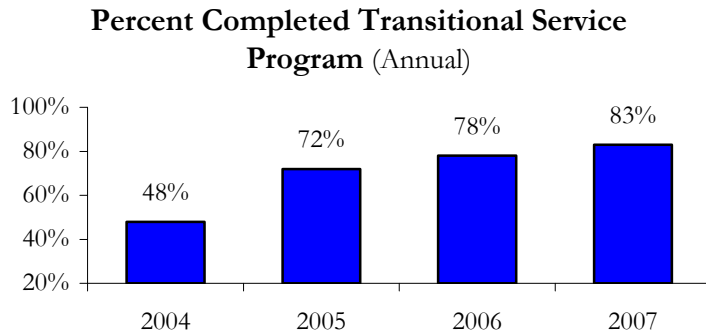
Percent of Inmates Released with Birth Certificate (Annual)



- ✓ The percent of U.S born inmates released with a birth certificate continued to increase in 2007, with 69% reported.

Offender Re-Entry

In 2005, DOCS expanded inmate participation in the third phase of the Transitional Services program, offered immediately prior to release. DOCS monitors the percentage of those released each month who completed the program or were participating at release.



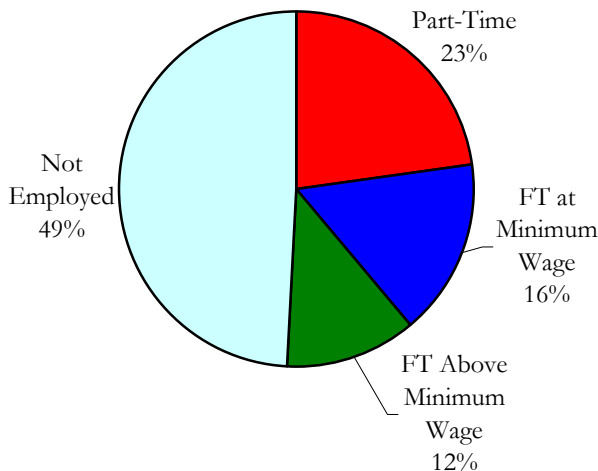
✓ The percentage of inmates who complete the Transitional Services program prior to release has increased dramatically since 2004, going from 48% to 83% in 2007.

✓ During 2007, a total of 13,324 inmates completed the program or were participating at release.

Supervise Offenders in the Community

The Division of Parole is responsible for supervising offenders after release to the community through the development of comprehensive supervision and treatment plans. Field parole officers supervise approximately 43,000 offenders around the State. Parole monitors the employment status of parolees, and assists offenders in accessing employment services when possible.

Parolee Employment Status as of December 31, 2007



✓ At the end of 2007, 51% of all parolees able and available for work were employed, and 49% were not employed.

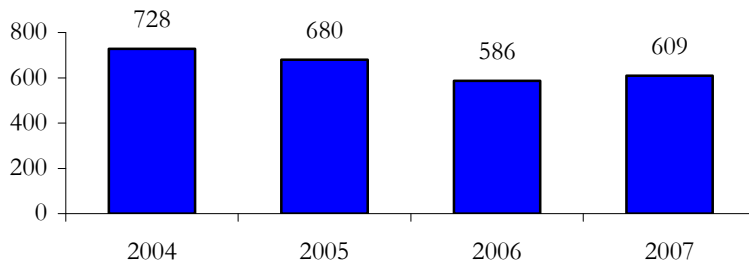
✓ Among those able and available to work, 23% were employed part-time, 16% were employed full-time at minimum wage.

✓ Only 12% of the parolee population who was able and available to work was employed full-time above minimum wage.

Another important indication of positive community adjustment is the ability to maintain a stable residence. At any given time, an estimated 10 to 15% of parolees do not have a suitable residence. Parole works closely with the New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) to manage parolees who reside in the New York City shelter system.

Offender Re-Entry

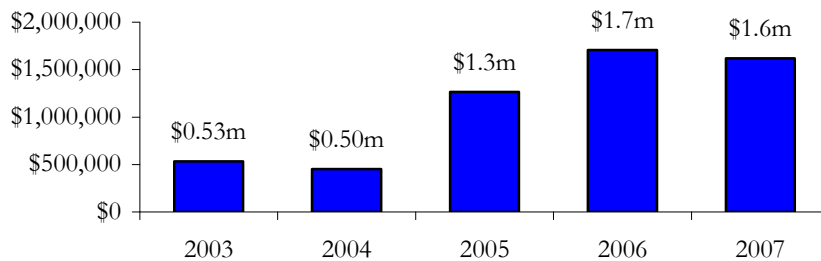
NYC Parolees in NYC Shelter System
(Annual - Average)



✓ The number of parolees in the New York City shelter system decreased in 2005 and 2006, and increased slightly in 2007.

Pursuant to the Executive Law, parolees who are financially able are required to pay a monthly supervision fee of \$30. Parolee compliance with this fee is a third indication of positive community adjustment. Parole made significant improvements to the supervision fee program to streamline collections and reinforce parolee responsibility.

Parolee Supervision Fees
Amount Collected (Annual)



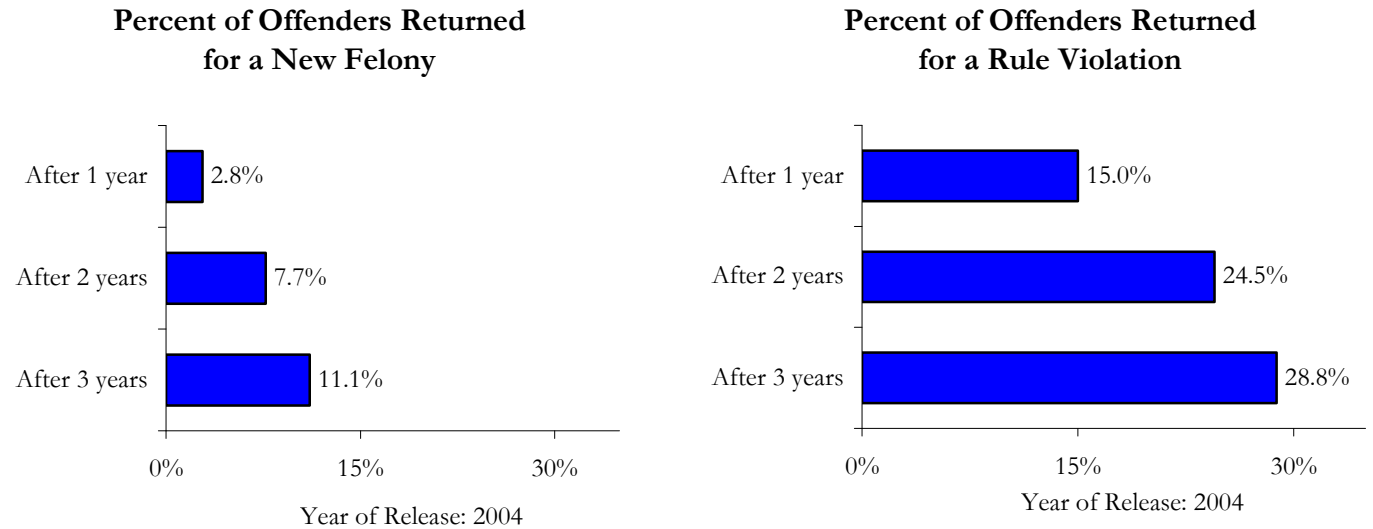
✓ \$1.6 million in supervision fees was collected in 2007, a decrease of 5% from 2006.

Offender Recidivism

The percent of offenders released who return to prison for committing a new felony is an important indicator of how well offenders are succeeding. Parolees also can be returned to prison for violating one or more conditions of release after an administrative hearing conducted by the Division of Parole. These returns to prison are considered returns for a rule violation. Cohorts of offenders released each year are followed for one, two and three years from the date of their release. Offenders include both releases to parole supervision and those released after maximum expiration of their sentences.

While the percent of offenders returned to prison for a new felony is the primary indicator of recidivism, the percent of supervised offenders returned for a rule violation is also monitored closely. 2004 is the latest year that allows for a three-year follow-up period. Returns to prison may have occurred after the parole supervision period ended.

Offender Re-Entry



✓ Of the 24,911 offenders released from the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in 2004, 2.8% were returned to prison for a new felony within one year following release; 7.7% were returned within two years; and 11.1% were returned within three years.

✓ The proportion of offenders returned for a rule violation is substantially higher. For those released in 2004, 15.0% were returned to prison for a rule violation within one year following release; 24.5% were returned within two years; and 28.8% were returned to prison for a rule violation within three years

While recidivism rates are reported for each year of release, selected intervening years have been presented below to allow for comparisons over time.

Offender Returns to DOCS Within One, Two, and Three Years of Release

	Time Period Released			
	1994	1997	2000	2004
Returned Within One Year				
Number Released During Year	21,320	26,821	27,572	24,911
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	12.0%	10.8%	15.5%	15.0%
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	6.3%	4.6%	3.3%	2.8%
Total Percent Returned	18.3%	15.4%	18.8%	17.8%
Returned Within Two Years				
Number Released During Year	21,320	26,821	27,572	24,911
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	22.1%	21.3%	24.5%	24.5%
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	13.7%	10.8%	8.2%	7.7%
Total Percent Returned	35.8%	32.1%	32.7%	32.2%
Returned Within Three Years				
Number Released During Year	21,320	26,821	27,572	24,911
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	25.7%	25.1%	28.3%	28.8%
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	18.0%	15.3%	11.8%	11.1%
Total Percent Returned	43.7%	40.4%	40.1%	39.9%

* Note: Includes all offenders released from DOCS (first and re-releases).

Offender Re-Entry

More Recent Recidivism Trends

Although three-year outcome information is not yet available for the 2005 and 2006 offender cohorts, one and two-year return rates are closely monitored. One- and two-year outcome data for offenders released during 2005 and 2006 show an increase in the proportion of offenders returned to prison for a rule violation.

**Offender Returns to DOCS Within One, Two, and Three Years of Release
2004-2006**

	Time Period of Release		
	2004	2005	2006
Returned Within One Year			
Number Released During Year	24,911	24,223	24,508
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	15.0%	16.4%	18.4%
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%
Total Percent Returned	17.8%	19.1%	21.3%
Returned Within Two Years			
Number Released During Year	24,911	24,223	
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	24.5%	26.9%	
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	7.7%	7.6%	
Total Percent Returned	32.2%	34.5%	
Returned Within Three Years			
Number Released During Year	24,911		
Percent Returned for Rule Violation	28.8%		
Percent Returned for New Felony Conviction	11.1%		
Total Percent Returned	39.9%		

* Note: Includes all offenders released from DOCS (first and re-releases).

- ✓ Of the 24,223 offenders released from the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in 2005, 26.9% were returned to prison for a rule violation within two years following release, as compared to 24.5% of the offenders released in 2004.
- ✓ For offenders released in 2005, 7.6% were returned to prison for a new felony conviction within two years following release, as compared to 7.7% of the offenders released in 2004.

Offender Re-Entry

Local County-Based Re-Entry Task Forces

DCJS oversees the County Re-entry Task Force (CRTF) to coordinate and strengthen community responses to high-risk offenders transitioning from prison back to the community. These locally led partnerships include law enforcement agencies, regional parole offices, social service and drug treatment providers, and victim advocacy organizations. Task forces have extensive support from DOCS, DOP, OASAS and DCJS. During 2006, nine large counties were awarded grants, and the program was expanded to include three additional counties in 2007. Given the fact that the majority of prison admissions now come from counties outside of New York City, the number of releases to upstate counties will continue to increase. These upstate task forces play a key role in coordinating services in areas such as housing, employment, substance abuse, and other program areas.

To support the CRTF program, DCJS monitors the number of offenders returning to the county, as well as employment rates, program participation rates, arrests and violation activity.

✓ 61% of parolees outside of New York City live in the 12 task force counties.

✓ About 15% of the parolees released within the task force counties during 2007 were referred to the task forces.

✓ In 2007, task forces reported 1,155 referrals and accepted 1,075 for services. Of these, 78% were parolees released from prison, 8% were maximum expiration releases, and 11% were released from local jails. The remaining 3% were other referrals.

Parolees in County Re-Entry Task Force Counties		
County	Parolees	% of Total
Dutchess	388	3%
Erie	1,215	8%
Monroe	1,378	9%
Nassau	980	6%
Niagara	270	2%
Oneida	576	4%
Onondaga	898	6%
Orange	687	5%
Rensselaer	288	2%
Rockland	211	1%
Suffolk	1,302	9%
Westchester	959	6%
Total Within Re-Entry	9,152	61%
Total Non-NYC	15,130	100%

Active parolees as of 12/31/07.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

Protecting citizens from sexual predators and effectively supervising convicted sex offenders in the community are high priorities of the criminal justice system. State and local law enforcement agencies work together to accomplish these goals, including:

- Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders (BOE)
- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)
- Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA)
- Division of State Police (DSP)
- Office of Court Administration (OCA)
- Office of Mental Health (OMH)
- County Probation Departments and Jails
- Courts and District Attorneys' Offices
- Local Police Agencies

The Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) was enacted in January 1996. Under this law, convicted sex offenders are assigned a risk level, must register with the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and are required to comply with other SORA requirements. These requirements include an annual address verification, notification of change of address and a provision requiring updated photographs.

SORA established a five-member Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders (BOE) to assess registrants released from jail or prison and recommend a risk level. The BOE also determines whether an offender convicted in another jurisdiction must register with the New York State Registry when the offender establishes a residence in New York State. Costs incurred by the Board are supported by DCJS, the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) and the Division of Parole (DOP).

In April 2007, the Sex Offender Management and Treatment Act was enacted, which created a new Office of Sex Offender Management (OSOM) within DCJS. OSOM has a broad mandate which includes leading interagency initiatives to improve sex offender management, advising the Governor and Legislature on sex offender issues, training professionals on the best ways to supervise, treat, and manage sex offenders, conducting community outreach and education, and leading public awareness campaigns to prevent sex crimes. In addition, OSOM conducts research and oversees the Sex Offender Registry.

The Sex Offender Registry provides information to the public regarding registered sex offenders through a toll-free phone line and a public website. DCJS transmits registrant information to the National Sex Offender Registry as required by law and regularly transmits information to local law enforcement agencies.

Parole and county probation departments closely supervise sex offenders who are subject to parole and probation supervision requirements. These agencies manage sex offenders through face-to-face contacts, verifying information, imposing special conditions, and enforcing compliance with SORA requirements.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

There are three levels of risk, based on an offender's risk of re-offending: Level 1 (low), Level 2 (moderate), and Level 3 (high). As a general rule, the sentencing court determines an offender's risk level either at the time of sentence or shortly thereafter if the sentence is non-incarcerative or a split sentence. If the offender is sentenced to a term of incarceration, the court determination is done just before the offender is released from custody. The risk level assigned governs the amount and type of community notification authorized for a particular offender. There are also three designations made by the sentencing court that may be assigned to a sex offender: sexual predator, sexually violent offender or predicate sex offender. These designations, along with the risk level, govern the duration of the offender's registration period. Offenders are required to be registered for either 20 years or life.

Key Public Service Areas

- Maintain up-to-date information on the Sex Offender Registry and ensure convicted offenders are registered and assessed for risk
- Review certain offenders for civil management prior to release
- Provide Registry information to the public
- Provide training, guidance and information to law enforcement on sex offenders
- Closely supervise parolees and probationers on the Registry and improve compliance of offenders with Registry requirements

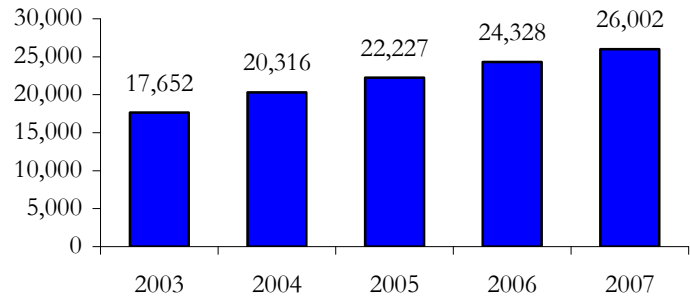
Critical Objectives

- Process registration forms within required timeframes
- Reduce the number of offenders with a pending risk level
- Evaluate sex offenders for civil management
- Increase public usage of the Sex Offender Registry public website
- Monitor the behavior of supervised sex offenders and routinely verify their reported addresses

Sex Offender Management in New York State

The Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) requires offenders to register their addresses with the State and authorizes law enforcement to notify the public about certain sex offenders living in their communities. Legislation passed over the past 11 years has increased the number of crimes for which offenders are required to register. This, in conjunction with the fact that no offenders have yet been removed from the Registry due to the minimum 20 year duration requirement, has resulted in a steady increase in the number of registered sex offenders. As of December 31, 2007, a total of 26,002 offenders were on the NYS Sex Offender Registry (SOR).

Offenders on Registry
(Year End)

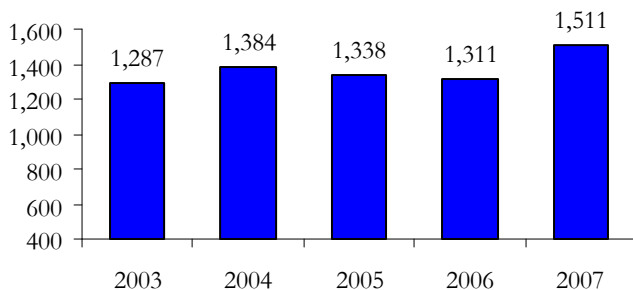


Sex Offender Risk Level and Registration Process

A risk level must be designated by the court for each newly registered offender. The Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders (BOE) evaluates registrants being released from prison or jail and makes a risk level recommendation to the court. The BOE reviews about 75% of all registrants. For non-incarcerated offenders, the risk level is determined by the court, with a recommendation provided by the district attorney. The BOE also reviews the cases of offenders convicted in other jurisdictions who reside or expect to reside in New York State and determines whether these offenders must register in New York State.

Several factors are considered in the BOE risk assessment process. The BOE reviews the circumstances surrounding the sex offense conviction, the offender's criminal history, institutional adjustment, acceptance of responsibility for the crime and the offender's proposed living situation. The BOE forwards the risk level recommendation to the designated court at least 60 days prior to release whenever possible to ensure that the courts have adequate time to schedule the hearing.

**Board of Examiners of Sex
Offenders Cases Assessed for Risk**
(Annual)

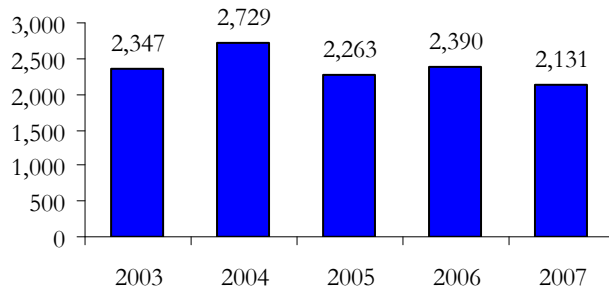


- ✓ BOE assessed 1,511 cases during 2007, a 15% increase over 2006.
- ✓ Of the 1,511 BOE assessments completed, 63% were for offenders released from State prison.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

Registration forms signed by the offender are forwarded to SOR by State and local courts, local jails, and DOCS. For those offenders released from custody, the registration forms are prepared and forwarded ten days before release. SOR also registers offenders convicted in other jurisdictions who reside in New York State.

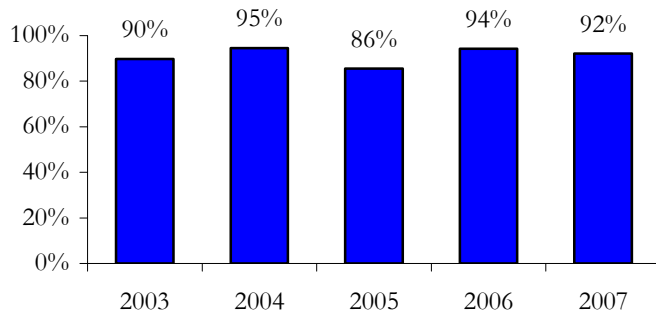
**Sex Offender Registry
Registration Forms Processed**
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, 2,131 sex offenders were registered, a decrease of 11% from 2006.

To ensure that information on newly registered sex offenders becomes available to the public as quickly as possible, SOR has established targets for timely data entry of registration forms into the SOR database. Registration forms which contain all mandatory data have a target entry date of one day from the date of receipt. Many registration forms submitted to the Registry are missing information and require extensive follow-up by staff. For these forms, the target timeframe for data entry is two days.

**Registration Forms
% Processed Within Standard**
(Annual)



✓ During 2007, 92% of sex offenders were registered within SOR standards.

✓ The SOR also processed 21,000 Change of Address forms during 2007, up 9% from 2006.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

Establishing Risk Levels for Sex Offenders

A critical objective of sex offender management is to maintain up-to-date information on SOR and ensure that convicted sex offenders are assessed for risk. Without a risk level in place, no active community notification can occur and cases cannot be posted to the public Sex Offender Registry website. Information on Level 2 and Level 3 offenders, those considered to be at a higher risk of re-offending, are posted on the public website. These offenders represent 61% of all registrants.

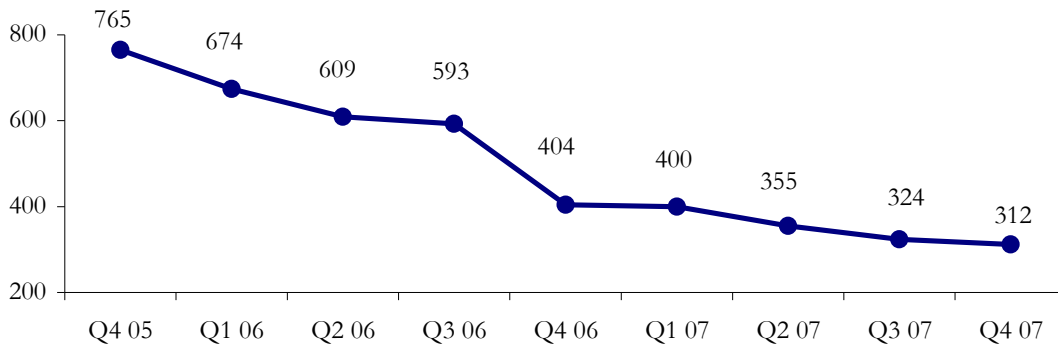
**Offenders on NYS Sex Offender Registry
By Risk Level (End of Year)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% of 2007 Total
Level 1	5,450	6,524	7,619	8,653	9,383	36%
Level 2	6,525	7,378	8,169	8,903	9,490	36%
Level 3	4,847	5,473	5,476	5,994	6,455	25%
Pending *	806	941	963	778	674	3%
Total Cases	17,628	20,316	22,227	24,328	26,002	100%

* Includes cases not yet assigned to a court.

In 2006, DCJS, the BOE, the Office of Court Administration (OCA), DOCS, and the Division of Parole (DOP) began an initiative to reduce the number of cases which were pending a risk level determination. These agencies developed a weekly case review process for sex offenders scheduled to be released from prison. In addition, each month a list of offenders residing in the community whose cases are pending is forwarded to the courts for action. The majority of the community cases received a sentence of jail or probation.

**Offenders Assigned to Court and Pending Risk Level
(End of Quarter)**



Note: Excludes cases not yet assigned to a court, absconder cases living out-of-state, and deported cases.

- ✓ Since December 31, 2005, the number of sex offender registrants whose risk level is pending with the court (excludes cases not yet assigned to a court) has decreased by 59%, going from 765 to 312. During the same period, the number of offenders on the registry increased by 15%.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

In August 2006, the partner agencies established additional protocols through the support of the Board of Parole to ensure that, whenever possible, no sex offender was released from DOCS to supervision without a risk level determined by the court. This ensures that community notification by law enforcement on high-risk offenders is authorized as soon as offenders are released, that information on newly released Level 2 and Level 3 offenders is posted on the DCJS public website, and that supervising parole officers can investigate community residence plans and ensure offender compliance with the law.

- ✓ During 2007, only 18 of the 1,537 sex offenders leaving State prison did not have a risk level in place on the day of their release. These 18 offenders are closely tracked, and as of March 27, 2008, 17 of the 18 have had their risk level assigned by the courts.

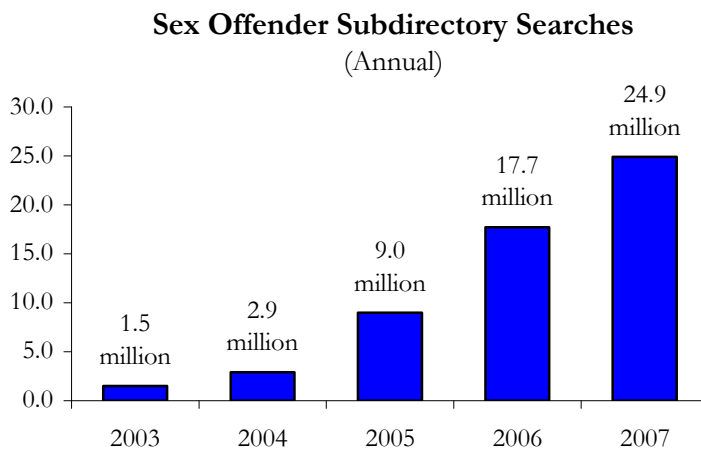
Reviewing Sex Offenders for Civil Management

In April of 2007, the Sex Offender Management and Treatment Act (SOMTA) was enacted, expanding the provision of management and treatment options for sex offenders in New York.

- ✓ From April 12 through December 31, 2007, OMH evaluated 1,036 sex offenders under SOMTA, and recommended civil management for 10% (105) of the offenders.
- ✓ Petitions for Civil Management were filed on all 105 of the cases that OMH referred to the Attorney General's Office with 16 offenders having been ordered committed and 11 offenders having been ordered to Strict and Intensive Supervision and Treatment (SIST) as of December 31, 2007.

Sex Offender Information Provided to the Public

Pursuant to SORA statutory requirements, DCJS provides information to the public regarding sex offenders through a Subdirectory located on the DCJS public website and a toll-free phone line which operates 24 hours per day. By law, information provided in the public subdirectory is limited to Level 2 and Level 3 sex offenders.



- ✓ Subdirectory searches on the public website have increased dramatically each year, with 24.9 million searches processed in 2007, 41% higher than 2006.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

Information on registrants is returned to the user searching the Subdirectory whenever there is a match between the information the user enters via the public website and a record in the Subdirectory. As searches have increased, the percentage of searches that have resulted in matches has decreased.

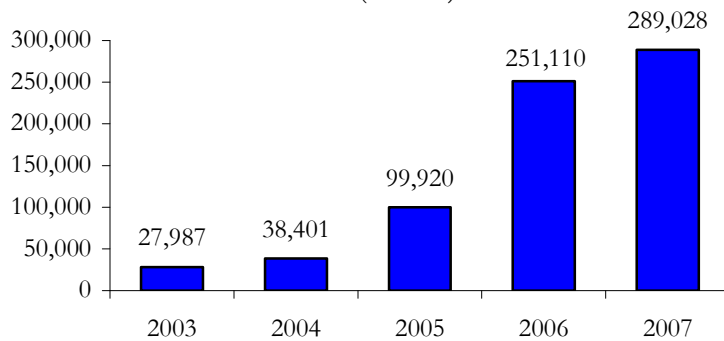
Matches Returned from Subdirectory Searches (Annual)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Searches	1,497,384	2,871,769	8,960,642	17,693,058	24,923,575
Matched	606,205	1,188,406	2,118,999	2,819,203	3,243,918
% Matched	40%	41%	24%	16%	13%

√ Matches were returned on 13% of all searches conducted in 2007.

In addition to the information available in the Subdirectory on the public website, citizens, organizations and employers can call the toll-free line to inquire whether a specific person (or list of persons) is listed on the Registry. These phone inquiries require SOR staff to conduct a manual search of the SOR database. Legislation enacted in 2005 requires children's camps to conduct searches on all prospective employees. This law has contributed to dramatic increases in the number of searches conducted in 2006.

800 Phone Line Searches Conducted by Staff (Annual)



√ There were 289,028 searches conducted in 2007, 15% more than 2006.

Matches Returned from Searches Conducted by Registry Staff for 800 Phone Calls (Annual)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Searches	27,987	38,401	99,920	251,110	289,028
Matched	837	912	1,882	2,178	1,722
% Matched	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%

√ Of the 289,028 searches conducted by the Registry in 2007, matches were found for 1% of the searches conducted.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

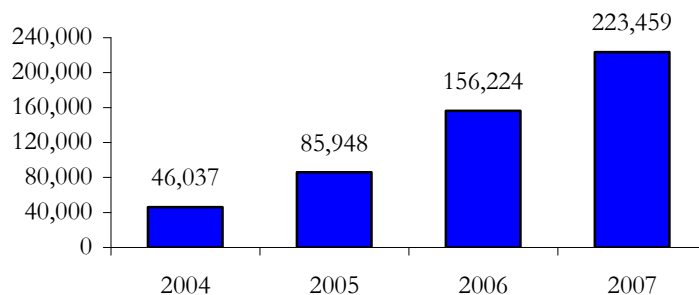
Managing Sex Offenders in the Community

DCJS and other State agencies partner with local law enforcement to manage and supervise sex offenders in the community. This is done in several ways.

The complete Sex Offender Registry is a resource available through eJusticeNY, a secure website for law enforcement use. This database includes a complete sex offender address history including last reported address, a history of the offender's compliance with annual verification requirements and current status information. The complete Registry is available to all law enforcement agencies, district attorneys' offices, local Parole offices, and county probation departments, ensuring that all agencies which monitor and supervise sex offenders have the most up-to-date information available. In 2006, DCJS expanded access to the complete Registry to Supreme, County, City, District and New York City Criminal Courts in recognition of their responsibility to determine the risk level and designation.

eJusticeNY Sex Offender Registry Searches
(Annual)

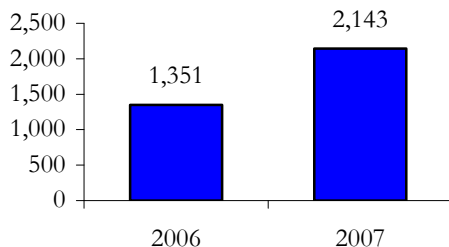
- ✓ Usage of the complete Registry by law enforcement continued to increase significantly in 2007. In 2007, 223,459 Registry searches were conducted, an increase of 43% as compared to 2006.



Submitting Updated Sex Offender Photos

Legislation that became effective in April 2006 requires Level 3 sex offender registrants to submit an updated photo once a year, and Level 1 and 2 offenders to submit a photo every third year from the date of registration. Offenders must report to their local police departments to have the photos taken. Having updated photos as part of the Sex Offender Registry record helps ensure that sex offenders can be recognized by both law enforcement and the public. A sex offender is subject to arrest for failure to provide a photo as required by law.

Delinquent Photos
(Year End)



- ✓ At the end of 2007, 2,143 offenders owed an updated photo, 59% more than at the end of 2006. During the same period, the number of offenders on the Registry increased by 6%.
- ✓ As of December 31, 2007, NYPD accounted for 55% of all delinquent photos statewide.
- ✓ In November 2006, a report was made available over eJusticeNY to assist law enforcement with the monitoring of offenders who have delinquent photos.

Sex Offender Management in New York State

Training

DCJS provides training on the Sex Offender Registration Act, the Sex Offender Management and Treatment Act, and on the usage of eJusticeNY, through which the complete Sex Offender Registry is accessed. Since its establishment in April 2007, the Office of Sex Offender Management (OSOM) has assumed the function of providing Sex Offender Management related training.

- √ During 2007, OSOM conducted 25 training sessions for probation officers, judges, court personnel, treatment providers, law enforcement and other professionals who work with sex offenders.
- √ In November 2007, OSOM conducted an in-depth three-day training session on civil management for more than 200 participants from the Office of Mental Health, the Attorney General's Office, Division of Parole, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, Office of Mental Health, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities and the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA).

Supervising Sex Offenders in the Community

Sex offenders on parole and probation are supervised closely and receive regular home and community-based visits from parole and probation officers to reduce public risk and improve compliance with Registry requirements. Parole and probation officers impose special conditions on offenders, mandating treatment, imposing curfews and, where appropriate, requiring electronic monitoring of offenders. County probation departments supervise about 4,000 sex offender registrants and Parole supervises approximately 1,600 active cases. While only 22% of registrants are under some type of community supervision, most were under supervision when they were initially registered. Time spent under parole or probation supervision reduces opportunities for recidivism, provides a formal structure for offenders to become familiar with Registry requirements, and facilitates access to community-based programs and treatment services.

In 2003, Parole and county probation agencies added a new step to the supervision and home visit protocols for sex offenders. In addition to assessing compliance with conditions of supervision, officers also check that the address last reported to the DCJS Sex Offender Registry by the offender is actually where the offender resides, and direct the offender to submit a Change of Address Form if needed. Addresses reported to the Registry also are checked against parole and probation offender address records and are always verified by a home visit.

Parole Sex Offender Address Verification Results 2007

Results	1st Qtr	%	2nd Qtr	%	3rd Qtr	%	4th Qtr	%
Residing at Registry Address	1,363	87%	1,351	86%	1,296	82%	1,398	84%
Not Residing at Registry Address: Change of Address/Status Change Submitted	176	11%	202	13%	268	17%	238	14%
Warrant Issued	23	1%	21	1%	20	1%	37	2%
Total Cases Reviewed	1,562	100%	1,584	100%	1,584	100%	1,673	100%

Sex Offender Management in New York State

- ✓ Parole officers conducted four quarterly verifications of sex offenders in 2007. Overall, during 2007, officers reported that 84% of sex offenders were at the address on file with the Registry. An additional 14% were residing in a location known to their supervising officers and a change of address was reported to the Registry. Warrants were issued for 101 parolees as a result of the verification, representing 2% of verifications conducted.

Probation Sex Offender Address Verification Results 2007

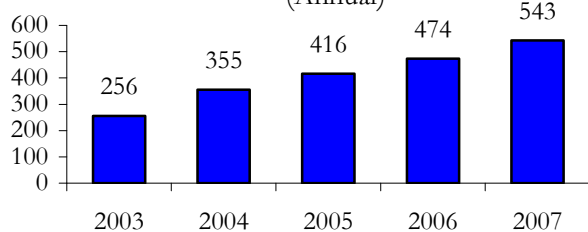
Results	1st Qtr		2nd Qtr		3rd Qtr		4th Qtr	
		%		%		%		%
Residing at Registry Address	3,417	86%	3,465	86%	3,464	86%	3,498	87%
Not Residing at Registry Address: Change of Address/Status Change Submitted	234	6%	237	6%	225	6%	184	5%
Warrant Issued or Currently Active	311	8%	326	8%	334	8%	320	8%
Total Cases Reviewed	3,962	100%	4,028	100%	4,023	100%	4,002	100%

Note: *Warrants Requested or Currently Active* include previously existing warrants and warrants requested/issued during the reporting quarter.

- ✓ Probation officers conducted four quarterly verifications of sex offenders during 2007. Overall, during 2007, officers reported that 86% of sex offenders were at the address on file with the Registry. An additional 6% were residing in a location known to their supervising officers and a change of address was reported to the Registry.

When a sex offender fails to comply with Registry requirements, the offender is subject to arrest for failing to register or verify. Effective August 17, 2007, the law was amended to increase the penalty imposed on a sex offender for failing to perform a Registry obligation under the Sex Offender Registration Act from a class A misdemeanor to a class E felony upon the first offense. Any second or subsequent offense remains a class D felony. Local law enforcement agencies continue to arrest sex offender registrants for failing to register or verify with the Registry. Failure to comply with SORA requirements is also a violation of Parole or probation for sex offender registrants under Parole or probation supervision.

Convictions for Failure to Register or Verify as a Sex Offender (Annual)



- ✓ During 2007, a total of 543 convictions were reported, up 15% as compared to 2006.

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

Since 2005, State and local criminal justice agencies have worked closely with U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to improve the process to identify and deport criminal aliens (foreign nationals convicted of a felony). Agencies which participate in this effort include:

- United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)
- Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA)
- New York State Police (NYSP)
- New York City Police Department (NYPD)
- District Attorneys' Offices
- Local Police Agencies

DCJS monitors activities in three main areas.

Identification of Criminal Aliens

Through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN), police agencies can verify the status of aliens who come into contact with law enforcement. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) works with ICE to provide training for local law enforcement agencies on alien status check procedures, and monitors usage by agency.

Institutional Removal Program for Criminal Aliens

The Institutional Removal Program within the State prison system coordinates deportation proceedings for inmates serving a prison term. DOCS, Parole and ICE work together to manage the program. These agencies worked with DCJS to establish performance measures which ensure that potentially deportable aliens are identified and processed for deportation. Monitoring systems also ensure that potentially deportable aliens are not released from prison to the community.

Detention of Previously Deported Aliens

In 2005, DCJS and ICE developed a process which uses deportation data on the New York State Computerized Criminal History (CCH) to flag and detain previously deported criminal aliens who re-enter New York State. When a previously deported criminal alien is arrested, a special notice is generated at DCJS when the arrest fingerprints are received from the arresting agency. DCJS staff immediately contact ICE, which coordinates with the arresting agency to detain the criminal alien.

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

Key Public Service Areas

- Verify the status of aliens who come into contact with law enforcement
- Initiate deportation proceedings on every deportable criminal alien who is serving a State prison sentence
- Detain and prosecute previously deported criminal aliens who re-enter the U.S. and are arrested

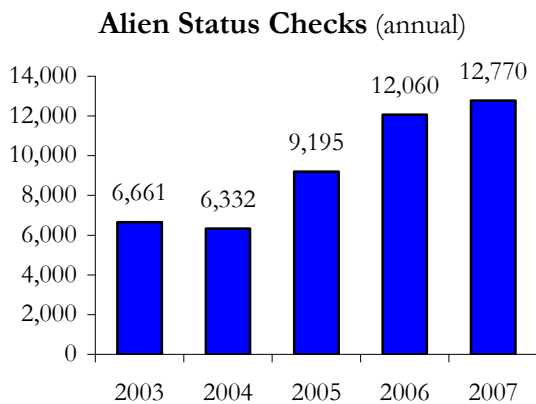
Critical Objectives

- Increase the number of alien status checks conducted by law enforcement
- Ensure that deportable criminal aliens are not released from prison to the community
- Detain each criminal alien who re-enters the country and is re-arrested in New York State

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

Increase the Number of Criminal Aliens Identified

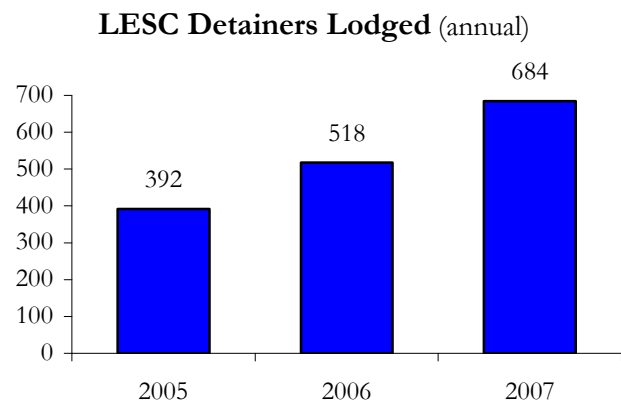
The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency operates the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) in Vermont, which has access to several nationwide databases and intelligence sources. Through an automated transaction, police agencies can request information on the immigration status of suspected or known aliens. Results are returned within minutes of making the request. In 2004, a review of the number of LESC inquiries conducted by New York State and local police agencies showed that New York used this service less than other states. DCJS and ICE developed a plan to increase the number of alien status checks, and also developed a process to track the number of checks conducted.



✓ Immigration inquiries conducted by New York State law enforcement agencies increased 102% over the past three years. During 2007, 12,770 status checks were conducted, a 6% increase over 2006.

Most inquiries are conducted when a police agency has arrested or detained an individual whose alien status is unknown. When an inquiry shows an arrestee or detainee is a criminal alien, ICE can issue a detainer directly to the agency that submitted the request to ensure the offender remains in custody. The agency can then transfer the alien to ICE custody when they are finished processing the individual on local criminal charges.

✓ In 2007, a total of 684 detainers were lodged as a result of alien status checks, an increase of 32% as compared to 2006.



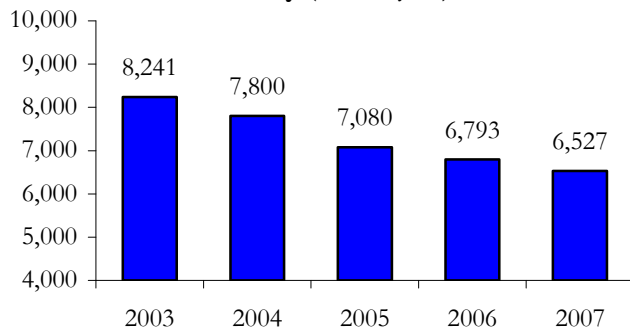
Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

Maintain an Effective Institutional Removal Program (IRP) in New York State

The Institutional Removal Program (IRP) is a joint DOCS and ICE initiative established in 1995 to process convicted criminal aliens for deportation while they are serving prison sentences. This program has a significant public safety benefit. When deportable criminal aliens are scheduled for release from State custody, instead of being released to the community they go directly to ICE custody for deportation. Through the IRP, DOCS identifies potential criminal aliens under custody, and ICE investigates and conducts deportation proceedings where appropriate.

At the end of December 2007, there were 6,527 inmates in State DOCS who were reported as foreign born. Many of these offenders are subject to deportation based on their immigration status and/or criminal history.

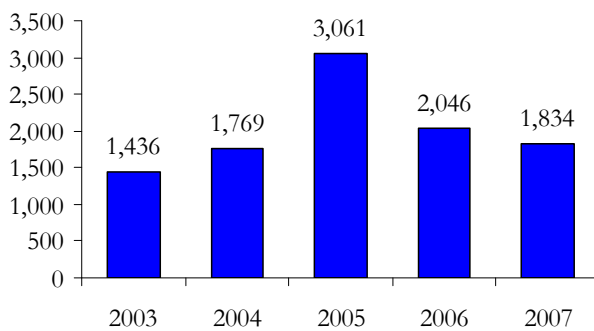
Foreign-Born Inmates Under DOCS Custody (end of year)



✓ Since 2003, the number of foreign born offenders in DOCS custody has decreased by 21%. In comparison, the inmate population decreased by 4% during this time period.

During 2005, ICE re-focused resources and improved coordination to address a significant backlog of deportation hearings. This resulted in an unusually large number of hearings during 2005.

Televideo Deportation Hearings (end of year)

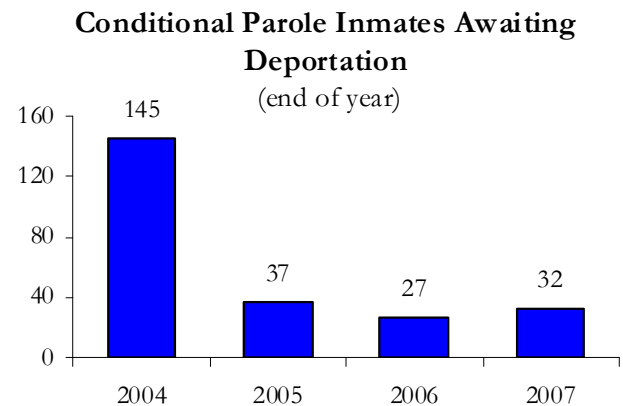


✓ A total of 1,834 televideo hearings were conducted in 2007, a decrease (-10%) as compared to 2006. (The foreign born population decreased 4% during the same time period.)

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

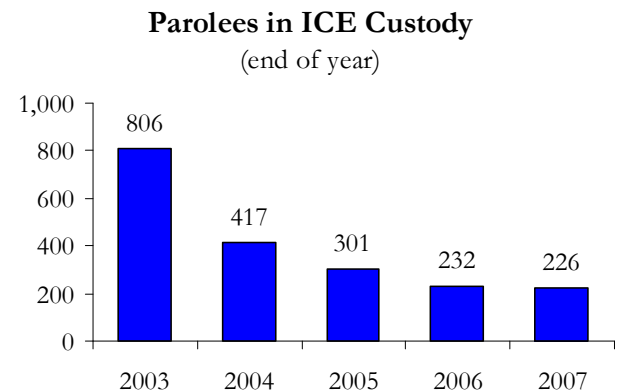
During 2005, ICE and DOCS streamlined release procedures to move criminal aliens out of DOCS and into ICE custody more quickly. This dramatically reduced the number of criminal aliens in DOCS custody who were awaiting transfer to ICE, resulting in cost savings for the State. The graph below shows the number of inmates who received a decision that authorized conditional parole for deportation purposes only that were awaiting ICE pickup.

✓ In 2005, the number of conditionally paroled State prison inmates awaiting deportation decreased 74% and has remained at lower levels for the past three years.



In 2005, Parole and ICE implemented a new data exchange whereby ICE provides Parole with daily updates on parolee deportation status. This data exchange, coupled with ICE's efforts to deport criminal aliens more quickly, has reduced the number of parolees in ICE custody.

✓ Since 2003, the number of parolees in ICE custody has declined dramatically, from 806 to 226 as of December 2007. This has resulted in increased detention space for ICE.



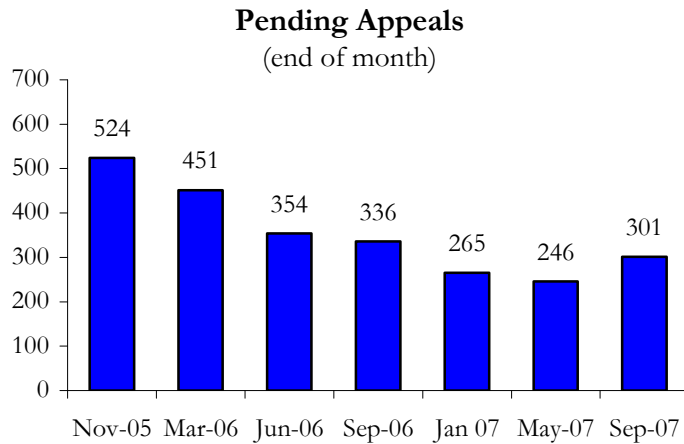
Remove Appeals as a Barrier to Deportation

Deportable criminal alien inmates who have filed appeals of their convictions with a criminal court pose a challenge for the Institutional Removal Program. These offenders cannot be placed in the IRP until their criminal appeal is determined by the State court. This means that if courts do not act on a pending appeal, or if State DOCS and ICE don't have up-to-date information on the status of a case, deportable criminal aliens can be released to the community.

During 2005, ICE, DOCS and DCJS developed a quarterly review process in cooperation with the State's district attorneys' offices. Each quarter, data from ICE and DOCS is used to prepare a case-

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

specific report. The report provides information on criminal aliens in custody for whom deportation proceedings are on hold due to a pending appeal. This report is distributed to the nine district attorneys' offices which have 90% of the cases pending appeal. These offices review the cases and report back to DCJS and ICE on the status of each case.



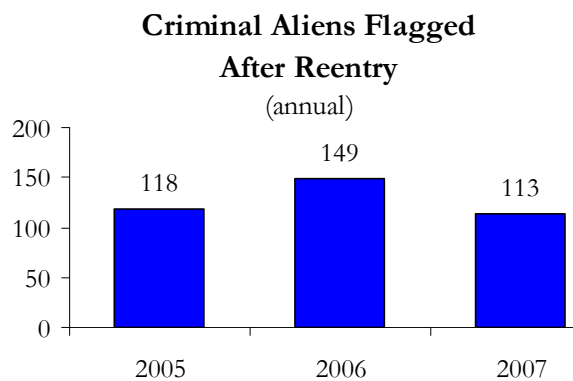
✓ Between November 2005, when the process was initiated, and September 2007, the number of alien inmates in DOCS custody with outstanding appeals has been reduced by 43%, going from 524 inmates to 301 inmates.

✓ A total of 544 cases have been resolved through the pending appeals review process, preventing the potential release of hundreds of criminal aliens to the community.

Detain Deported Criminal Aliens Who Re-Enter New York State

Approximately 13% of persons arrested in New York State are foreign born. In some cases, these foreign born individuals are criminal aliens who were deported in the past, and then re-entered the country and committed new crimes.

In 2005, DCJS and ICE developed a mechanism to flag the arrest record of offenders whose New York State criminal history includes a record of having been deported. These aliens are electronically flagged at DCJS when the offender's arrest fingerprints are received. DCJS then forwards an electronic notice to ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) that a previously deported criminal alien has been re-arrested in New York State. ICE then transmits a detainer to the arresting agency so the offender can be lodged. Since most deported aliens are re-arrested in New York City, a special arrangement was put into place with the New York City Police Department (NYPD) to ensure that the detainer is made available to the court prior to arraignment. This ensures that the offender is not released from custody before ICE can take action.



✓ Of the approximately 26,000 deported criminal aliens in the DCJS criminal history database, only 113 were re-arrested in New York State in 2007.

✓ Since February of 2005 (when the flagging process was developed), there have been 343 ICE detainers lodged for illegal re-entry.

Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

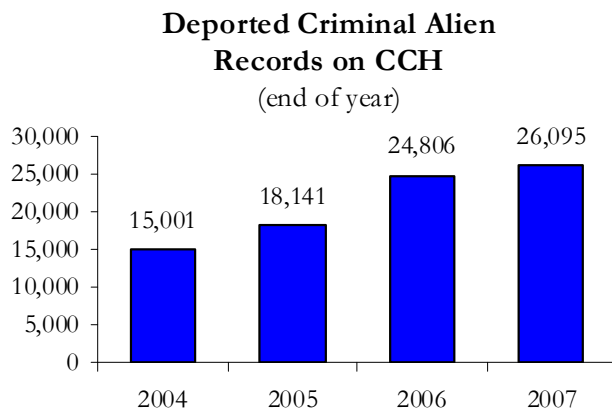
In 2006, Parole, DOCS, ICE and DCJS worked together to increase the number of deported criminal alien records on the State Computerized Criminal History (CCH). This ensures that if any of these deported criminal aliens re-enter the country and are re-arrested, they will be flagged as illegally present in the country, and immediately detained and prosecuted. Two initiatives significantly increased the number of deportation records contained on the CCH database.

1) Sex Offender Registry/ICE Data Match

DCJS and ICE conducted a data match to verify information associated with deported criminal aliens who were also on the New York State Sex Offender Registry. This match allowed DCJS to update the computerized criminal history with new deportation data for 500 sex offenders.

2) State DOCS/ICE Data Match

ICE, DOCS and DCJS conducted a data match of all criminal aliens released from State prison since 1985 with ICE data systems. The match allowed DCJS to add deportation data to the CCH for 5,400 records.



✓ In 2007, 1,289 immigration records were added to the State CCH database, increasing the number of records on file by 5%.

Child Safety

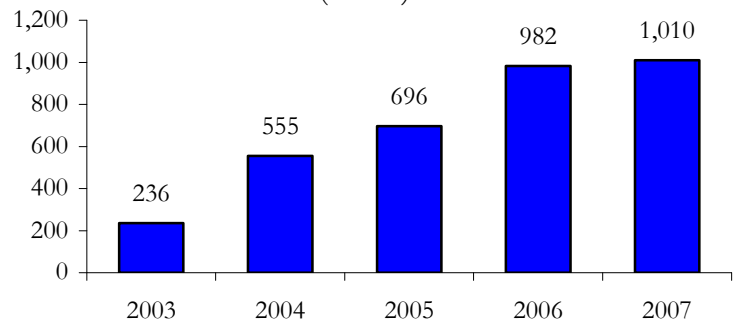
The Division of State Police, Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and other partner agencies are working to reduce crimes against children and promote child safety.

New York State Internet Crimes Against Children

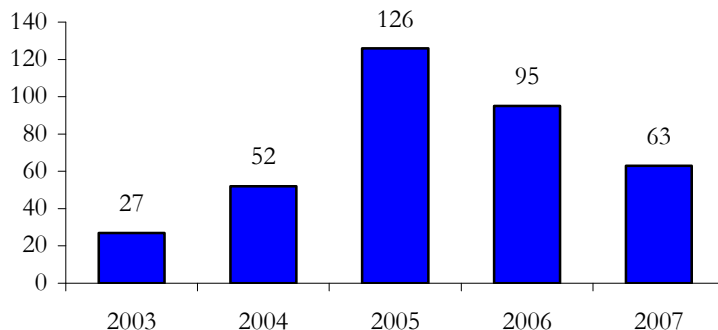
The New York State Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (Task Force) was initiated by DCJS in 1998, and was assigned to the State Police Computer Crimes Unit during 2004. The Task Force provides investigative and enforcement support on cases involving child victimization through the Internet. In addition, the DCJS Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse provides education and training regarding internet safety, including development of safety literature and presentations.

- ✓ Since 2003, nearly 3,500 cases ranging from possession of child pornography to rape have been investigated by the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.
- ✓ The number of Task Force initiated investigations has increased each year since 2003, and totaled 1,010 in 2007, a 3% increase over 2006.

**Internet Crimes Against Children
Investigations**
(annual)



**Internet Crimes Against Children Task
Force Arrests**
(annual)



- ✓ Arrests made by the Task Force have decreased since 2005, with a total of 63 arrests made in 2007.

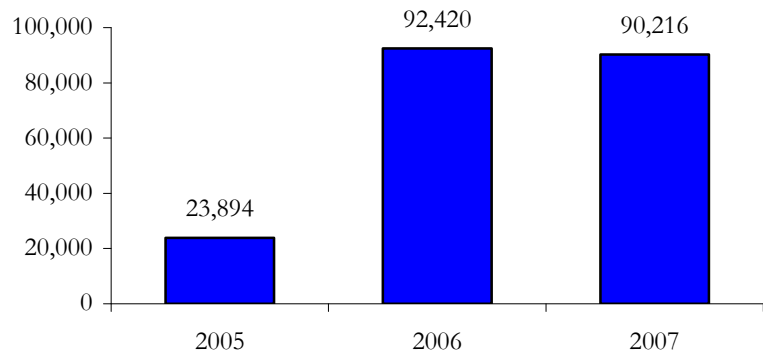
Child Safety

Operation SAFE CHILD

During 2005, the Operation SAFE CHILD program was implemented to raise awareness about child safety. Through a partnership with the New York State Police, New York Sheriffs' Association, New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, DCJS and 47 local police agencies, Operation SAFE CHILD cards are provided to children throughout the State. These wallet-size cards contain a photograph, physical description and a fingerprint image of the child. With written consent of the parent or guardian, DCJS electronically stores the information on a secure server in the Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse at DCJS. Since program inception in July 2005, more than 206,000 SAFE CHILD records have been processed.

- ✓ In 2007, a total of 90,216 SAFE CHILD records were processed, a decrease (-2%) as compared to 2006.
- ✓ DCJS retained 93% (192,072) of the 206,530 records processed through Operation SAFE CHILD.

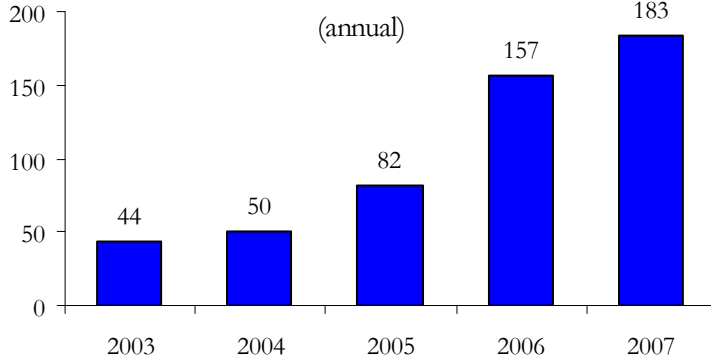
Operation SAFE CHILD Children Processed (annual)



Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse

The Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse (MECC) located within DCJS develops and distributes educational programs and literature on child and Internet safety; conducts presentations at community events and conferences; and develops missing/abducted child investigative strategies for police training programs.

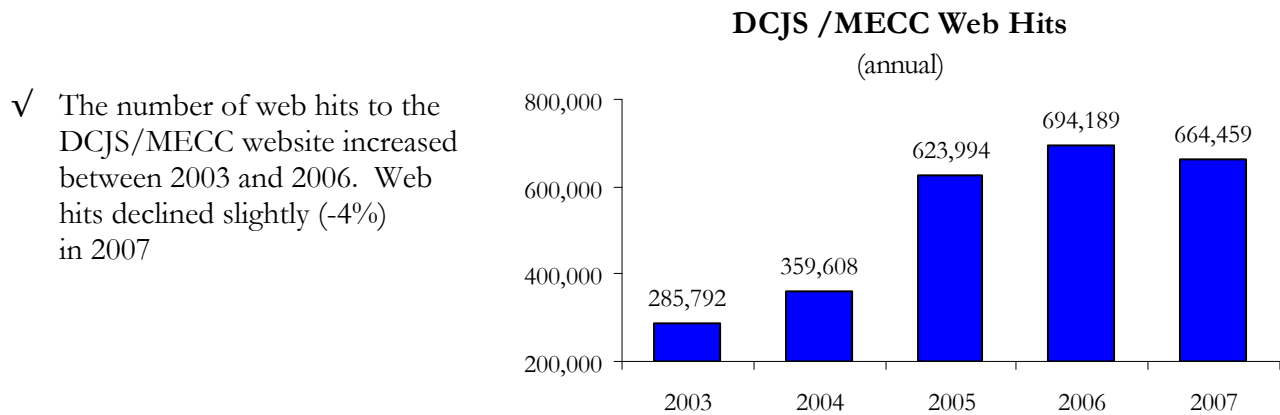
Public Presentations and Outreach



- ✓ DCJS conducted 103 outreach events and 80 public presentations during 2007, an increase of 17% compared to 2006.

Child Safety

The DCJS/MECC website is used to disseminate information to the public about missing children cases, and child safety in general.



DCJS administers the mandated statewide Missing Children Register repository. Information is submitted by law enforcement agencies through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN), with more than 21,000 children reported missing to DCJS and the National Crime Information Clearinghouse (NCIC) in 2007. Among the children reported missing each year, the overwhelming majority are reported as suspected runaways, accounting for approximately 92% of all reported missing cases. Familial, acquaintance and stranger abductions are extremely rare and account for less than 1% of the total number of missing child cases reported. The remaining 7% are reported as lost or circumstances unknown.

Missing NYS Children					
Cases Reported, Closed and Active on NCIC					
(annual)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases Reported	20,985	21,753	21,222	21,613	21,101
Cases Closed	21,431	21,745	22,139	21,646	20,999
Cases Active Year End	2,943	2,951	2,034	2,001	2,103

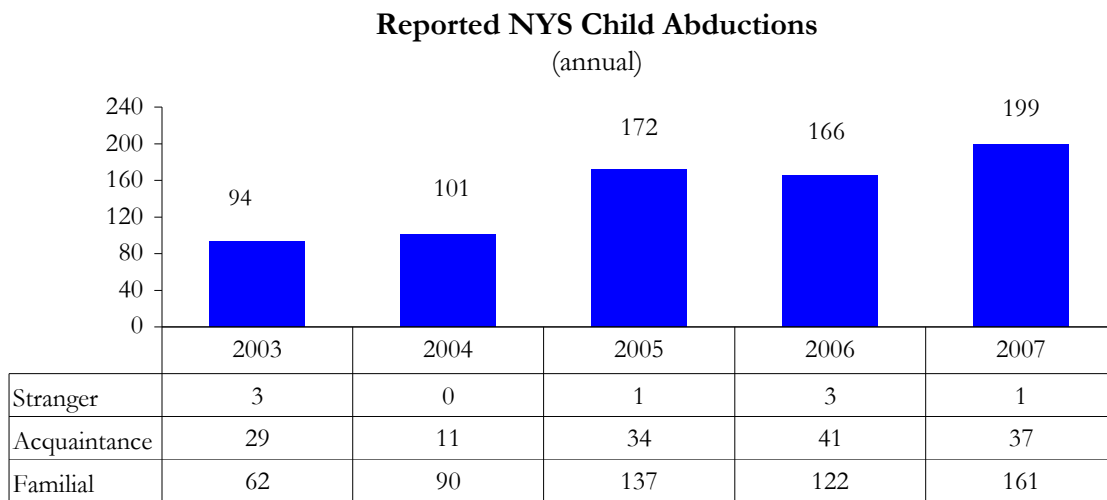
√ During 2007, 21,101 cases were reported, and 20,999 were closed.

√ At the end of 2007, a total of 2,103 missing children cases were active on NCIC, about the same as the last two years.

√ The median number of days that a missing child case was active was four days.

Child Safety

Child Abductions



- ✓ During 2007, 199 child abductions were reported, as compared to 166 in 2006. Only one of these was a stranger abduction.
- ✓ The number of reported familial abductions increased by 32%, from 122 in 2006 to 161 in 2007.

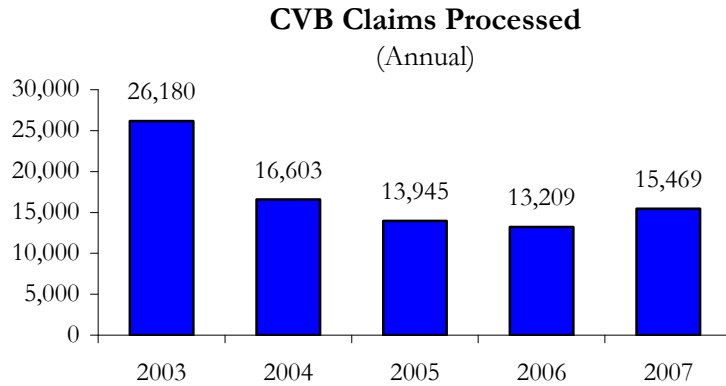
New York's *America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response* (AMBER) Program became operational in September 2002. Coordinated by DCJS and the New York State Police, the program unifies resources provided by the State Emergency Management Office, Department of Transportation, Department of Motor Vehicles, Division of the Lottery, Thruway Authority, New York State Broadcasters Association, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, local law enforcement agencies and the public. Through this partnership, the AMBER Alert system is activated in the event of a child abduction, ensuring rapid and widespread public dissemination of information. Pursuant to the NYS Campus Safety Act of 1999, DCJS is also responsible for providing assistance in cases involving missing college students.

- ✓ There were 3 AMBER Alerts in 2006 and 2 in 2007.
- ✓ There were 4 DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alerts in 2007 as compared to 7 in 2006.

Victims Compensation & Restitution

Compensation to Crime Victims

The New York State Crime Victims Board (CVB) provides financial assistance to innocent victims for certain losses they incur as a direct result of a crime. A five-member board reviews and approves claims that meet the statutory criteria. During 2007, CVB implemented the requirements of Chapter 173 of the Laws of 2006, which was enacted to ensure that crime victims are made aware of their rights, the services of the Crime Victim Board, and available crime assistance programs. Each victim of a felony or misdemeanor now receives an information card alerting them to the services of the Crime Victims Board.

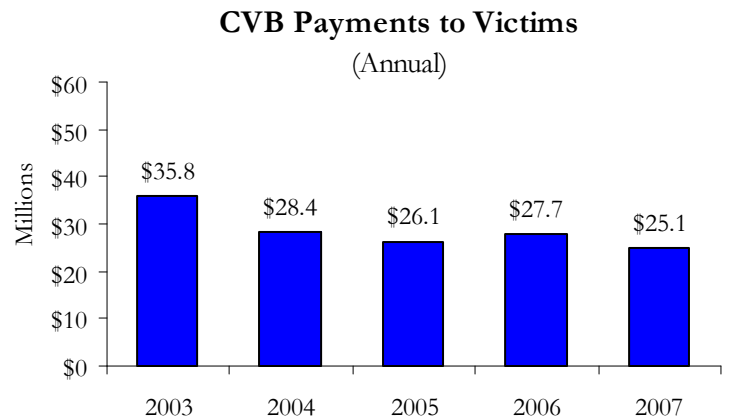


Note: 2003 claims include claims from 9/11.

✓ The number of claims processed in 2007 was up 17%, as compared to 2006.

✓ The increase was driven by a significant increase in productivity in the last quarter of 2007.

✓ In 2007, CVB made \$25.1 million in payments to innocent victims of crime.



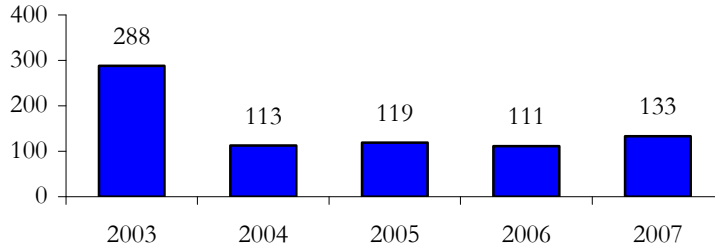
CVB measures claims processing time as the number of days from receipt of the claim to when the claim is approved for payment.

Victims Compensation & Restitution

✓ Since 2003, CVB reduced claims processing time by 54%.

✓ In 2007, average claims processing time was 133 days, an increase of 20%, as compared to 2006. This was due in part to CVB's efforts to close out the oldest pending claims and reduce specialist caseloads. Processing times improved during the last three months of 2007.

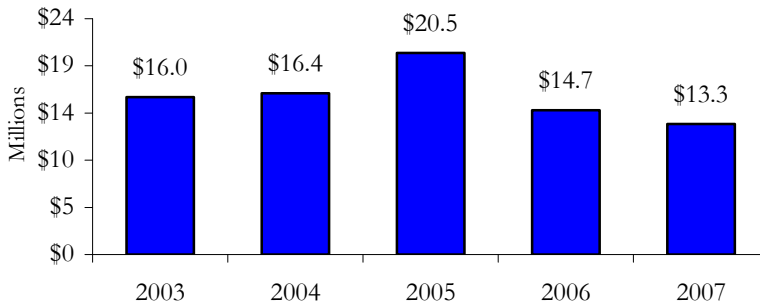
CVB Claims Processing Time
(Annual)



Victim Restitution

County probation departments collect victim restitution for both Family and Criminal Court cases.

**Victims Restitution Amount Collected
by Probation Departments**
(Annual)



2005 includes \$6 million collected by Suffolk Co. in November 2005.

✓ Over \$13.3 million was collected in 2007, a decrease of 10% from 2006.

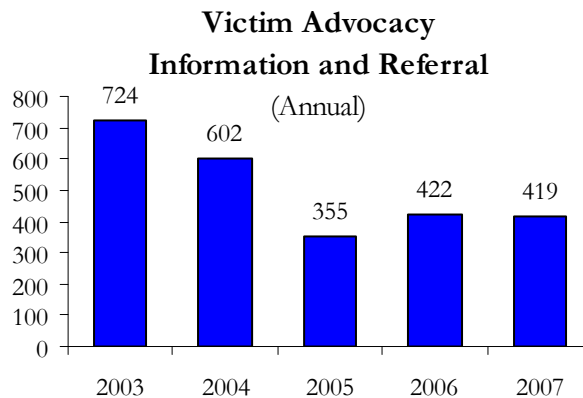
Reducing Domestic Violence

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) promotes a coordinated community response to domestic violence that emphasizes victim safety and offender accountability. OPDV's mission is to enhance the domestic violence-related services offered by other State agencies and community groups through training, technical support, the development of best practices, and the raising of public awareness and information.

Training health and human services professionals serves a preventive function and is also an important compliment to criminal justice training.

- ✓ In 2007, OPDV provided 267 presentations and trainings to 7,877 professionals from the health care and human services fields.
- ✓ The equivalent of 819 days of technical assistance were provided to professionals from the health care and human services fields in 2007.

- ✓ During 2007, OPDV staff provided 419 information and referral contacts for victims of domestic violence, their families and community professionals requesting information or advocacy in individual victim's cases.



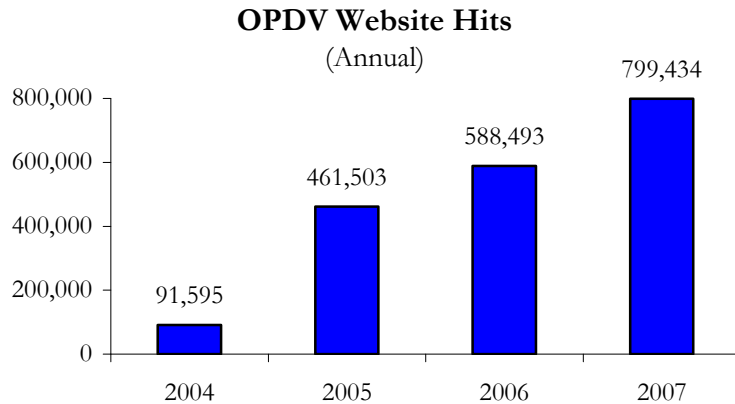
In addition, OPDV funds the New York State Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotlines. These hotlines complement local hotlines offered by community-based organizations by providing victims and providers with a single point of entry into the domestic violence and sexual assault service delivery system.

- ✓ The Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotlines received 17,510 calls from individuals seeking help, support and information in 2007.

OPDV also distributes public education materials and provides information about domestic violence and system response on its website.

- ✓ During 2007, OPDV distributed approximately 118,125 public education materials to 482 agencies and organizations statewide for community education and victim assistance.
- ✓ In 2007, OPDV emphasized distribution of the *You Are Not His Property* Teen Dating Violence Mini-poster and made it available in six languages. The poster was distributed to 7,000 locations, including middle and high schools statewide; colleges; public libraries; and State agencies for distribution at youth facilities throughout the State.

Reducing Domestic Violence



✓ In 2007, the OPDV website received 520,005 hits to programmatic pages and 279,429 hits to public education materials for a total of 799,434 total hits.

The *Coaching Boys Into Men Campaign*, launched in October 2007, includes television, radio and print media. The campaign encourages men to speak to boys about domestic violence.

- ✓ In 2007, 90 billboards were purchased across the State, radio spots aired, and phone kiosks in New York City displayed the poster.
- ✓ By the end of 2007, 12 organizations had posted a web banner on their websites which showed revolving images from the campaign. Sites posting the web banner included domestic violence service providers as well as the New York Times and Madison Square Garden. The web banner directed traffic to the OPDV web site.

Improve the Criminal Justice System's Response to Domestic Violence

OPDV also provides domestic violence training, presentations, and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, police, attorneys, and probation and parole officers.

- ✓ In 2007, OPDV trained 1,560 criminal justice professionals, statewide and nationally, on numerous issues including: law enforcement response to domestic violence, officer-involved domestic violence, responding to children at the scene, security on campus, cultural differences in the context of domestic violence, immigration and trafficking, community corrections and Emergency Medical Services' role in domestic violence intervention.
- ✓ During 2007, the equivalent of 218 days of technical assistance were provided to law enforcement personnel.
- ✓ In collaboration with police, non-profits and prosecutors, OPDV developed a Model Police Officer-Involved Domestic Violence Policy.

New York Prosecutors Training Institute (NYPTI) is funded by OPDV to provide statewide regional domestic violence training and technical assistance to New York State prosecutors

Reducing Domestic Violence

and attorneys who provide legal services to victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. In 2007, NYPTI:

- √ Conducted over 210 hours of training on how to prosecute domestic violence cases and represent victims to over 113 professionals.
- √ Provided legal assistance 135 times.
- √ Published and distributed 5,940 copies of the *Empire State Prosecutor* containing articles relevant to domestic violence prosecution, including elder abuse.
- √ Through the NYPTI Brief Bank, a resource for prosecutors handling a wide variety of cases (including domestic violence), provided assistance 948 times.

OPDV also participates in a wide variety of interagency programs and work groups designed to improve the overall criminal justice system response to domestic violence including: Operation IMPACT, New York State's Transition from Prison to Community Initiative, and the NYS Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking.

Information for Victims & the Public

In addition to enforcing the law and managing offenders, a primary goal of the criminal justice system is to promote public safety by ensuring that crime victims have a voice in the criminal justice process. Additionally, State criminal justice agencies have continued to expand public access to offender information.

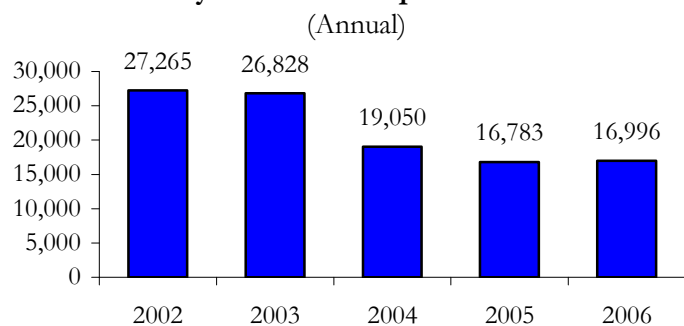
Considering Victim Impact in Case Dispositions

County probation officers prepare investigation reports for all Family and Criminal Court cases. By State regulation, they are required to include Victim Impact Statements, when available, in these investigative reports. These statements include information on the extent of injury to the victim, economic loss or damages, and the victim-offender relationship. Victim Impact Statements are then considered by the court when determining the disposition of the case, including type of sentence imposed, requirements for restitution, and conditions placed on the offender.

Overall, the number of Victim Impact Statements has been decreasing since 2002, driven primarily by a reduction in criminal court cases.

- ✓ In 2006, a total of 16,996 Victim Impact Statements were prepared as compared to 16,783 in 2005.
- ✓ During the first six months of 2007, 8,400 Victim Impact Statements were completed. Full 2007 data are not yet available.

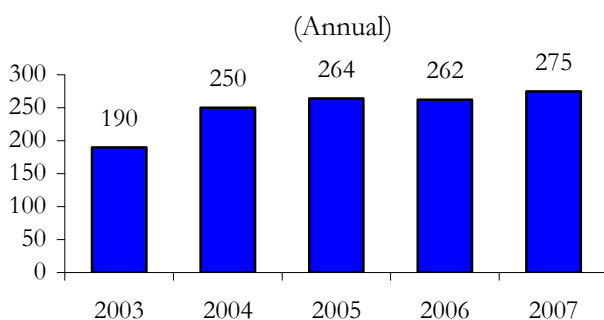
Victim Impact Statements Submitted by Probation Departments



Considering Victim Impact in Parole Board Release Decisions

The Division of Parole works closely with the Crime Victims Board and district attorneys' offices to ensure that victims are aware of their rights regarding the Parole decision-making process. Victims may meet with the Board of Parole or submit a Victim Impact Statement before the Board makes a discretionary release decision on a particular offender.

Victim Impact Interviews with Parole Board



- ✓ During 2007, 275 face-to-face interviews between victims or their families and a Parole Board member were held, slightly higher than 2006.
- ✓ At the end of 2007, Parole was tracking 8,698 cases for purposes of victim notification.

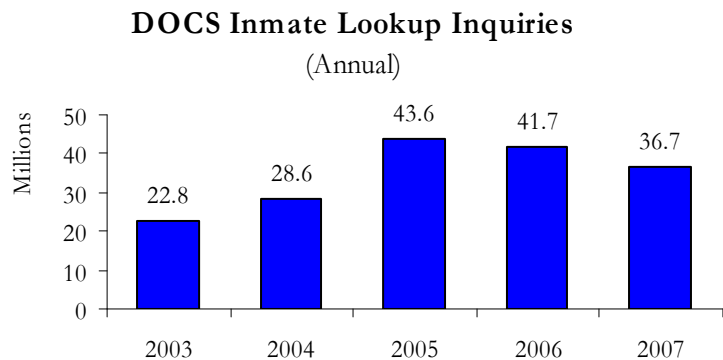
Information for Victims & the Public

In addition to providing mechanisms for victim input into the case disposition and Parole release process, there is an extensive amount of offender information available to the general public, as well as to victims.

Providing Information on Offenders Who Have Been in Prison or on Parole

The Inmate Lookup service was developed by the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in late 1998. This service operates on the DOCS public website and provides comprehensive information to the public on the incarceration history of anyone who has served time in State prison since the 1970s.

✓ A total of 36.7 million inquiries were submitted to Inmate Lookup during 2007, a decrease of 12% from 2006.



Toll-free information on inmates currently incarcerated in DOCS or under parole supervision is also available to the general public by calling the Victim Information and Notification Everyday System (VINE), which has been in place since January 1999. A caller must identify an offender by either name and date of birth, the DOCS Identification Number (DIN), or their New York State Identification Number (NYSID). When identifying information is provided, VINE advises the caller of the current incarceration location or, if the offender is on parole, the area where the offender is supervised.

Notifying Victims and the Public of Releases from Prison

Victims of crimes, as well as any member of the general public, can also register with VINE to be contacted by phone, free of charge, when a specific offender is released from prison.

✓ In 2007, 2,513 individuals registered with VINE, an increase (+5%) from 2006 and a five-year high.

