



**Division of Criminal
Justice Services**

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Annual Performance Report 2017-2018

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This report is submitted as required by New York State Executive Law §§837(4)(a) and 837(12). This report fulfills the statutory requirement for calendar years 2017 and 2018.

It also contains two appendices: one listing the Criminal Justice Policy Boards and Commissions to which the Division of Criminal Justice Services provides staff support and one containing a list of all reports the agency is statutorily required to publish.

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Agency Overview

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) has a mission to enhance public safety by providing resources and services that inform decision making and improve the quality of the criminal justice system. A multi-function support agency, DCJS plays a key role in ensuring its criminal justice partners in communities across the state have the resources they need to effectively combat crime and improve public safety.

DCJS assists those local partners in numerous ways, with a focus on the following key areas:

- Crime reduction, with an emphasis on reducing shootings and firearm-related homicides;
- Criminal justice grant administration;
- Criminal justice research and analyses;
- Programs that reduce recidivism;
- Probation Department funding and oversight;
- Youth justice funding and coordination;
- Criminal history record management and identification;
- Sex offender registry management;
- Forensic services; and
- Law enforcement training, accreditation and support.

In 2018, reported crime in New York State reached its lowest point since reporting began in 1975: a total of 348,267 index crimes. In 2017, the last year for which national data are available, New York continued to be the safest large state – those with a population of more than 10 million – in the nation. When compared to all 50 states, New York is ranked the sixth safest, behind New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In recent years, New York also has had the lowest incarceration rate of any large state in the nation.

This 2017-2018 Performance Report outlines the agency's key initiatives and the ways in which DCJS has continued efforts to integrate the use of evidence-based practices and proven models into these initiatives, so they can be empirically monitored for their effectiveness. It also details how offices within DCJS assist all facets of the criminal justice system in communities across the Empire State and help to ensure that those local partners have resources, training and support to better protect their communities.

Major Initiatives

Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative

The Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative uses evidence-based strategies to reduce violent crime in 20 jurisdictions in the state's 17 urban centers outside of New York City. New York's unique approach coordinates and assists local law enforcement at the state level, requires jurisdictions to use problem-oriented policing to analyze their crime trends and demonstrate the integration of procedural justice into their work when requesting funding for support. Approximately \$13.3 million is split among those jurisdictions, with partner agencies receiving funding for personnel, including prosecutors and crime analysts, in addition to overtime and equipment.

Crime of Focus

Most jurisdictions focus efforts on reducing shootings and firearm-related homicides. Where shootings are less frequent and violent crime is driven by aggravated assaults, jurisdictions focus their efforts on reducing those assaults. The jurisdictions and their targeted crimes are:

Shooting and Homicide – Albany County (Albany), Dutchess County (Poughkeepsie), Erie County (Buffalo), Monroe County (Rochester), Nassau County (Hempstead), Niagara County (Niagara Falls), Oneida County (Utica), Onondaga County (Syracuse), Orange County (Newburgh), Schenectady County (Schenectady), Suffolk County, and Westchester County (Mount Vernon and Yonkers)

Aggravated Assault – Broome County (Binghamton), Chautauqua County (Jamestown), Orange County (Middletown), Rensselaer County (Troy), Rockland County (Spring Valley) and Ulster County (Kingston)

Annual Symposium

DCJS hosts an annual symposium highlighting examples of the effective use of evidence-based strategies across the country, in addition to showcasing work of GIVE jurisdictions and providing an opportunity for professionals to network and learn from each other. In October 2018, DCJS expanded the symposium to focus on crime analysis and the use of data. More than 300 professionals attended the *Data-Driven Decision Making Symposium*, including representatives from the 20 GIVE jurisdictions in 17 counties, the DCJS-supported network of Crime Analysis Centers, academia, community outreach organizations, and federal and state agencies. The two-day symposium featured 35 presentations from professionals across the country and Canada.

Training and Technical Assistance

Since the inception of GIVE in 2014, DCJS also has provided significant technical assistance and training at no additional cost to help participating agencies implement evidence-based practices and programs that have been shown to be effective in reducing victimization. In 2017 and 2018, the agency provided training and technical assistance as follows:

Problem-Oriented Policing

Through problem-oriented policing, law enforcement, public agencies, the community and the private sector work together to analyze community problems and develop customized responses. Problem-oriented policing places a high value on developing new responses to problems using preventive measures. Police agencies also engage members of the community when their involvement has the potential to contribute to the reduction of the problem. All GIVE jurisdictions used problem-oriented policing to guide overall strategy implementation.

During 2018, DCJS hosted five problem-oriented policing workshops that were held throughout the state and attended by 117 law enforcement officers and crime analysts from 37 agencies. The agency also provided technical assistance to several jurisdictions.

Hot-Spots Policing

Mapping crime data can help identify the areas of a community that are most prone to crime and violence, allowing police agencies to concentrate resources in those areas. Hot-spots policing uses incident reports, calls for service, and other information to identify concentrated areas of concern, and DCJS continues to train jurisdictions on how to effectively deploy this strategy. Three trainings were hosted for 121 law enforcement officers from 38 agencies in 2017. In 2018, presentations on hot-spots policing strategies were included in GIVE Symposium.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

This tactic focuses on reducing crime through the effective use of lighting, landscaping, traffic patterns, code enforcement and maintenance of buildings and public spaces. The concept operates around four principles: natural access control, natural surveillance, territorial reinforcement and maintenance. Through the training, law enforcement, code enforcement and organizations involved in community crime prevention create their own initiatives to address these concepts. In 2017, DCJS hosted two train-the-trainer workshops for 35 law enforcement officers from 20 agencies. In addition, four GIVE jurisdictions were provided site-specific strategy guidance and direction.

Focused Deterrence

This strategy is based on the premise that a small group of individuals is typically responsible for most of the gun violence and firearm-related deaths in a community or neighborhood. Focused deterrence identifies those chronic offenders and targets them for enhanced attention, investigation, enforcement and prosecution. The approach features a partnership among law enforcement agencies, community groups and social services organizations that uses Group Violence Intervention (GVI) to engage groups whose current behavior puts them at risk of committing a shooting or being shot. GVI clearly communicates a community message against

violence, consequences for continued criminal behavior and violence, and options for individuals to change their behavior. These messages also are often delivered through custom notifications, which allow communication with select individuals to occur quickly and tactically, and also include a strong message that the individuals are valued members of the community. Custom notifications typically take place during home or street visits and are conducted by a team of law enforcement and community representatives, which also offers assistance if individuals are interested in making changes.

DCJS hosted four custom notification training workshops for 138 law enforcement and community representatives in 2017. In 2018, the GIVE Symposium included several presentations on Focused Deterrence.

DCJS has partnered with the National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in Manhattan to provide training related to implementation of focused deterrence to reducing gun violence. The National Network provided technical assistance to Albany, Newburgh and Niagara Falls, and facilitated peer support and collaborative learning opportunities to help these jurisdictions learn from one another, address common issues and provide a supportive community of practice for new jurisdictions implementing the model. Kingston is piloting the Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) strategy, which uses the focused deterrence model and tenets of GVI to address aggravated assaults related to domestic violence. In 2017, the National Network for Safe Communities developed protocols and conducted training on IPVI for law enforcement and service providers in Kingston and Ulster County. The program became fully operational in early 2018.

Street Outreach

Ten GIVE jurisdictions also receive funding from DCJS to implement street outreach programs. Known as SNUG, this initiative is described in the next section of this report.

Procedural Justice

Procedural justice is designed to improve police-community relations by ensuring interactions between law enforcement and individuals are fair, and that individuals who encounter the criminal justice system believe they are being treated equitably. Agencies participating in GIVE must incorporate procedural justice into all elements of their comprehensive strategy to reduce violence. In 2017 and 2018, DCJS hosted several trainings related to this topic: two procedural justice train-the-trainer classes and one master instructor class resulted in the training of 61 law enforcement officers from 40 agencies. Eight of those attendees are certified as master instructors and conducted training across the state in 2018. DCJS also offered three implicit bias train-the-trainer classes attended by 92 law enforcement officers from 33 agencies; those individuals are now able to teach the implicit bias.

Evidence-Based Policing: Translating Research into Practice

In 2018, DCJS hosted "Evidence-Based Policing: Translating Research into Practice," which was successfully completed by 26 law enforcement officers. New York was the first state to offer the 10-week course, which is designed to deepen the understanding and practice of evidence-based policing, including the development, translation and practical application of research and

analysis in policing. Taught by two professors in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society at George Mason University – Dr. Cynthia Lum, Director of the Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy at George Mason, and Dr. Christopher Koper, Principal Fellow at the Center – the course was well-received. DCJS is exploring the possibility of offering the course again in the future.

SNUG Street Outreach

The SNUG Street Outreach program uses a public health model to address gun violence by identifying its source, interrupting the transmission and offering services and support to those who wish to change their behavior. In 2017 and 2018, DCJS provided grants to nonprofit organizations to administer SNUG programs in 11 communities: Albany, the Bronx, Buffalo, Hempstead, Mt. Vernon, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Wyandanch and Yonkers. SNUG funding increased in 2018, allowing six sites – Albany, the Bronx, Buffalo, Hempstead, Rochester and Syracuse – to add staff and expand their geographic target areas.

SNUG Street Outreach teams engage residents, religious leaders and the greater community to change social norms and behaviors that perpetuate violence in areas that have high incidence of gun violence. Any time a shooting incident involving injury occurs in one of those areas, team members respond to the shooting scene and the hospital with the goal of diffusing conflict and potential retaliation and assisting the family members of the victim.

An important element of the state's SNUG program is the employment of individuals who have previous involvement with the criminal justice system and have ties to the communities in which they work so they are seen as credible messengers. These outreach workers detect, interrupt and intervene in high-risk disputes before violence can occur and engage individuals who are 14 through 25 years old and whose current behavior might put them at risk of gun violence, offering alternatives to violence and dispute resolution assistance to address confrontations. Outreach workers also are case managers who provide participants with referrals to a range of resources and services, including education assistance, drug and alcohol counseling, and job readiness training.

Since SNUG's establishment the state in 2009, DCJS significantly expanded and strengthened the program, transitioning it from one rooted in the Chicago Cure Violence model to a New York State-specific program with strong oversight, training and technical assistance. The program officially became known as New York State SNUG Street Outreach in 2017, when program oversight, data collection systems and staff training were fully formalized and presented to all program employees and grant recipients that administer the program in each community. Staff uniforms, signs and public education material all featured a new logo to brand the program and reinforce its independence. Training and technical assistance were provided to ensure the key elements of the program model were delivered as designed. Two employee training programs were developed: a 40-hour course required for all new employees and a 40-hour intensive management program required for all supervisors. SNUG Street Outreach team members also attended "Assisting Individuals in Crisis" and "Understanding Theories and Approaches to Violence Prevention" training. SNUG program managers also attended the October GIVE Symposium and DCJS hosts training conferences for all program participants twice a year in Albany.

In 2018, DCJS established a partnership with the New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) to create comprehensive social work component to the SNUG program. OVS is providing DCJS with three years of funding so each program can hire licensed social workers

and case managers who will assist participants, victims of violence and their families, and SNUG staff with addressing the trauma they have experienced. In addition, licensed social workers will be hired at regional trauma hospitals to closely coordinate with the SNUG programs and facilitate access to clinical and hospital-based services. Funding from OVS also will support research and evaluation and intensive trauma training for staff and allow DCJS to hire four employees to oversee and administer the program. The social work component of the program is scheduled to begin operations in late summer/early fall of 2019.

Crime Analysis Center Network

In partnership with local law enforcement agencies, DCJS supports a network of nine Crime Analysis Centers (CACs) across the state. Each of these centers is equipped with technology – both software and hardware – and is staffed with trained sworn and civilian crime analysts to capture, analyze and disseminate law enforcement data and information. As a statewide resource, CACs directly support more than 300 public safety agencies in 19 counties, with additional support to other agencies and jurisdictions statewide.

Eight centers were operational in 2017, in Albany, Broome, Erie, Monroe, Niagara, Onondaga, Oneida and Franklin counties. The North Country Crime Analysis Center – located in Malone, Franklin County, near the state’s northern border with Canada – also serves Clinton, Essex, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Hamilton counties. The Capital Region Crime Analysis Center – located in Albany – serves Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady counties. Staff from the centers regularly assist agencies in other counties upon request, and staff in all centers aid police and prosecutors in real-time.

In 2018, the Hudson Valley Crime Analysis Center opened in Orange County as the network’s ninth center, and serves Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess counties. Officials from Sullivan County have formally requested to partner with this Center, and that process is underway.

Centers are overseen by directors employed or contracted by DCJS, or local law enforcement commanders. Crime analysts, field intelligence officers and other staff at the centers work for police departments, sheriff’s offices, probation departments, district attorney’s offices, the National Guard’s Counter Drug Task Force, the New York State Police, the state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS), and the New York/New Jersey High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA).

New York is one of only three states that certify crime analysts, a process administered by DCJS. The state’s investment in CAC personnel and technology has allowed police agencies to synthesize and share critical information in ways they never could before.

In addition to being connected to one another, the centers in the state-supported network have access to information from locally-supported centers in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties. The State Police, DOCCS, state Department of Motor Vehicles, and federal Probation Department also permit all state-supported centers to access information they maintain.

During 2017 and 2018, DCJS engaged the services of a consultant to embark upon a comprehensive update of the Crime Analysis Center Network’s strategic plan to guide direction and development for the next three to five years. Input and feedback was solicited from all levels of the program, including DCJS staff, crime analysts, police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys and academic partners, through meetings and workgroups. Upon its completion, the updated strategic plan was shared across the CAC Network and will be used as the guide for continued program growth and effectiveness in support of law enforcement across the state.

Strengthening the Law Enforcement Profession

During the past two years, DCJS has taken important steps to strengthen the law enforcement profession in New York. The agency has expanded and updated training, issued regulations and developed guidance through the Municipal Police Training Council, which determines minimally acceptable training and employment standards for law enforcement officers in New York State. In taking these steps, DCJS seeks to improve police-community relations and promote a culture of excellence and service.

Training

In 2017 and 2018, the Municipal Police Training Council established new standards for the Basic Course for Police Officers to include topics that enhance understanding of defensive tactics, use of force and how to effectively respond to mental health calls. Trainings for each topic are described below.

Defensive Tactics

- A two-day refresher course for defensive tactics instructors on the new core principles to be taught to recruits on maintaining mobility, creating angles, engaging or disengaging and transitioning between tactics was developed and offered 15 times, training 301 current defensive tactics instructors.
- A minimum standard of training for all new defensive tactics instructors was developed and implemented as a two-week Defensive Tactics Instructor program. Four sessions were offered in 2018, training 102 new instructors.
- A one-day Defensive Tactics Booster training was developed to reinforce and strengthen the newly acquired skills among defensive tactics instructors and expose Field Training Officers and supervisors to the new core defensive tactic principles being taught to recruits. In 2018, the training was offered five times and attended by 124 officers.

Use of Force

- A two-day Use of Force and Deadly Physical Force course to train new and current Use of Force instructors on the objective reasonableness standard was developed and offered 13 times, training 673 instructors.
- A one-hour online Use of Force and Deadly Physical Force training was designed to complement use of force instruction that new police and peace officers receive during basic training. The training is available as an in-service training to police officers and will serve as the required annual use of force training for peace officers beginning in 2019.

Crisis Intervention

- In 2018, DCJS collaborated with the state Office of Mental Health to train current mental health instructors on the newly revised mental health curriculum, which equips new officers with the necessary skills to handle an incident involving a person in crisis and appropriately redirect the individual to local resources. The training was offered four times and attended by 120 instructors.

- Also in 2018, five, three-day instructor courses trained 200 new instructors to deliver the recruit mental health curriculum, as well as use the curriculum to offer crisis intervention training to veteran officers.

Leadership and Excellence

In addition to improving training on topics in the Basic Course for Police Officers, DCJS also sought to develop leadership skills among supervisors and executives. In 2017 and 2018, the agency offered a series of law enforcement leadership courses designed for first-line supervisors through Chief Executive Officers. This initiative featured 18 courses designed for law enforcement professionals to develop leadership skills to meet the demands of 21st Century policing. Series topics included women in policing, leadership in a correctional setting, exploring leadership at different levels in the organization, liability issues, and leading and creating healthy organizations. More than 1,500 officers attended the trainings; additional courses are planned for 2019.

Excellence in Policing Symposium

In 2017, DCJS hosted its first-ever “Excellence in Policing” symposium for accredited agencies and those agencies interested in accreditation. Nearly 200 professionals from 71 accredited and 36 non-accredited agencies attended the two-day symposium, which emphasized the benefits of accreditation and how it helps law enforcement professionals to keep pace with developments in the field.

The symposium featured national and New York State speakers who shared their expertise on current issues in law enforcement, including: how bias can affect a law enforcement officer’s ability to perform his or her duties, officer well-being, implementing body-worn camera programs and the use of social media as an effective communication tool.

Decertification of Police and Peace Officers

Working to maintain the integrity and professionalism of law enforcement agencies, the Municipal Police Training Council and DCJS updated regulations related to police and peace officer decertification. Historically, when a police or peace officer separated from a department after a disciplinary hearing or resigned or retired while disciplinary proceedings that could result in termination were pending, there was no mechanism in place to ensure the invalidation of that officer’s basic training certificate as required under General Municipal Law §209-q and Criminal Procedure Law §2.30. While Executive Law §845 requires employers of police officers and peace officers to report to DCJS when an officer “ceases to serve,” there was no mechanism to document that misconduct led to the separation, which exposed the public and future departments to significant risk and liability.

The Municipal Police Training Council and DCJS staff recommended regulatory changes to address this gap, which took effect in October 2016. Regulations were further codified in 2017 and now include all disciplinary procedures in the definition of removal for cause, including those in collective bargaining agreements, established by a local law, and the procedures

detailed in state Civil Service Law §75. All employers must report to DCJS the names of officers who cease to serve due to being removed for cause. Upon notification, DCJS invalidates the officer's training certificate, notifies the officer of this action and makes the information available if the officer seeks employment with another agency. This critical change ensures that police and peace officer employers have more complete information when hiring police or peace officers that have previously served. If an employer wishes to hire an officer whose training was invalidated, the individual would be required to retake and successfully complete the Basic Course for Police Officers.

During 2017 and 2018, employers reported 570 peace and police officer decertifications to DCJS.

Alternative to Incarceration and Re-entry Program Realignment

Over the past five years, DCJS has re-aligned the Alternative to Incarceration (ATI) program portfolio to emphasize reducing recidivism and incarceration. In 2018, DCJS's ATI community corrections portfolio served nearly 57,000 participants through more than 200 programs, supported by approximately \$26 million. Programs provide many services but focus particularly on providing employment services and cognitive behavioral interventions.

Realigning the Portfolio

During 2017 and 2018, DCJS continued to use data and evidence to inform two competitive solicitations for grantees. Applicants were required to use arrest and sentencing data to demonstrate potential need for proposed services in their areas. In 2017, the Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI) Programs and Services Request for Proposals (RFP) awarded approximately \$7.6 million to 31 grantees, with contracts beginning January 2018. Programs funded include pretrial services, defender-based advocacy, Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) model programs, Probation Violation Residential Centers (PVRs) and programs serving individuals with specialized needs. In 2018, the Jail-Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Services RFP awarded approximately \$2.2 million to 15 programs offering cognitive behavioral interventions to individuals detained and sentenced to jail; those programs began in January 2019.

In September 2018, DCJS's work was highlighted in a webinar hosted by the Pew Charitable Trusts, as part of its *Results First* Initiative. DCJS's efforts were further showcased in Pew's Contracting Toolkit as an example of states that are effectively using evidence to inform policymaking. The webinar and toolkit are resources available to other *Results First* participating jurisdictions seeking to incorporate data and evidence into their procurement development and contract monitoring processes.

Fidelity Assessments and Action Planning

In 2017, DCJS completed the fourth year of conducting fidelity assessments of alternatives to incarceration programs using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC), a proprietary instrument developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. Contracted assessor teams from the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Rochester Institute of Technology completed fidelity assessments for 10 programs in 2017, measuring alignment between program practices and the principles of effective interventions. Since the inception of the fidelity system in 2014, 45 programs have been assessed.

Reports provided at the end of the assessment process outlined changes that programs could make to align with the principles of effective interventions. Those recommendations formed the basis of structured technical assistance provided by DCJS. DCJS staff worked with assessed programs by providing two-day, on-site technical assistance to assist programs develop action plans: clear, specific plans and time frames to implement selected recommendations. By the end of 2018, all 45 of the assessed programs completed their action plans.

In 2017, DCJS hosted a Capital District Action Planning Forum in Albany, bringing together programs outside of New York City that had been assessed with the CPC. Similar to a regional forum held in New York City in 2016, the Capital District forum allowed program staff to discuss their action plans, share lessons learned through the action planning process and make suggestions to help each other implement program improvements.

County Reentry Task Forces

County Reentry Task Forces operate in 20 counties, managing and coordinating services for nearly 5,000 formerly incarcerated individuals who are returning to the community. Services include assistance and coordination with housing, substance abuse and mental health treatment and job training, placement and skill development. During 2017 and 2018, DCJS expanded the use of cognitive behavioral intervention programs, including Thinking for a Change, Moral Reconciliation Therapy and Interactive Journaling, and the employment readiness curriculum, *Ready, Set, Work!*, to providing assistance to 1,764 task force participants. *Ready, Set, Work!* is a job-readiness program based on the National Institute of Corrections' Offender Workforce Development Specialist curriculum; Thinking for a Change also is a National Institute of Corrections' program.

Training for Grantees

Ongoing training for grantee staff helps ensure the effective delivery of high-quality services. During 2017 and 2018, DCJS conducted several in-person trainings on the following topics:

End-User Trainings

DCJS offered trainings to grantees on risk and needs assessment, motivational interviewing, and employment readiness, increasing the grantees' capacity to assist participants by building skills among direct care workers.

- New York Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (NYCOMPAS) Risk and Needs Assessment Instrument (one training)
- Basic Motivational Interviewing (three trainings)
- Advanced Motivational Interviewing (three trainings)
- Employment Readiness Instrument (one training)

Facilitator Trainings

DCJS also offered courses that teach potential facilitators how to train end users. These trainings increase the grantees' capacity to sustain knowledge and expertise in their agencies by having staff who are qualified to train others.

- Interactive Journaling – Courage to Change (four trainings)
- Offender Workforce Development Specialist – *Ready, Set, Work!* (two trainings)

Since 2015, the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute has been developing web-based distance learning training modules for DCJS grantees. Modules are initially shown in webcasts conducted by DCJS and then are posted online so grantees can access them at any time. These distance learning modules provide information and practical guidance on topics related to effective interventions, and include modules on staff effectiveness, assessment and classification and case planning. In 2017 and 2018, modules on addressing responsiveness, cognitive behavioral interventions, behavior management systems and program implementation were developed and posted.

Thinking for a Change (T4C) Booster Development

DCJS supports the delivery of Thinking for a Change, a cognitive behavioral intervention developed by the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), in community corrections and re-entry programs. In 2017 and 2018, DCJS worked with NIC, DOCCS and experienced Thinking for a Change trainers and facilitators to develop and refine a booster curriculum to provide a refresher for formerly incarcerated individuals who had already completed the full curriculum in prison. DCJS piloted the booster in three sessions during the summer of 2018 and finalized the curriculum for use by task forces in October 2018.

Program Feedback and Evaluation

DCJS requires programs to report case-level information as a condition of funding so the agency can monitor program activities and provide analysis and quarterly feedback to grantees. The agency also provides grantees with information on recidivism rates for program participants. In 2018, DCJS implemented a new, secure reporting application for providers, streamlining required reporting and improving accuracy.

DCJS also conducts outcome evaluations on select programs each year and shares those results with grantees and DCJS staff. While criminal recidivism is an important outcome, DCJS also developed a legal agreement with the state Department of Labor so that rates of employment following program completion can be used to measure effectiveness, particularly for program models that emphasize employment.

Conference on Re-entry

In May 2018, DCJS sponsored a one-day training attended by more than 250 participants, including representatives from the 20 County Reentry Task Forces, community-based service providers, and DOCCS staff, as well as representatives from other state agencies. This event consisted of a panel of speakers on a variety of topics, such as public policy, transitional services, stabilization services for the re-entry population, accessing higher education, family support and custody, and ameliorating the effects of criminal convictions.

Implementation of Raise the Age

In 2017, New York State enacted legislation to raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 over a two-year period. Effective October 1, 2018, 16-year-olds will no longer be charged as adults, and on October 1, 2019, the law takes effect for 17-year-olds. Over the past two years, DCJS has worked closely with other state agencies to plan for and support implementation of the new law.

Briefings, Trainings and Presentations

Thousands of practitioners, law enforcement officials and other stakeholders participated in comprehensive briefings, training, and webcasts that were offered between July 2017 and December 2018.

- DCJS Executives joined colleagues from the state Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), the state Commission of Correction (SCOC), DOCCS, and the state Division of the Budget (DOB) to host 10 Raise the Age roundtables in every area of the state in July and August 2017.
- DCJS staff conducted presentations for a wide range of organizations throughout 2017 and 2018, including the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, New York State Council of Probation Administrators, the New York State Probation Officers Association, New York State Association of Counties, and New York State Undersheriffs, and the state's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG). Information about the law has also been included in presentations made to the District Attorneys Association of New York State and the New York State Sheriffs' Association.
- DCJS and OCFS conducted training for judges on new program models and services that will be available under Raise the Age. The agencies hosted three sessions in July and August of 2018 as part of the Office of Court Administration's Summer Seminar Series, with approximately 300 individuals in attendance.
- DCJS also presented at the annual statewide meeting of Community Dispute Resolution Centers (CDRCs) in March of 2018. The state's Unified Court System partners with local non-profit organizations, known as CDRCs, to provide mediation, arbitration and other dispute resolution options as an alternative to court. There were representatives from all 62 CDRCs at the meeting.
- DCJS and OCFS presented to the Criminal Justice Educators Association of New York State. Members of this association come from many of the colleges and universities in the state that offer criminal justice related academic programs.
- DCJS developed a one-week training, the Probation Specialized Juvenile Justice Training to help current juvenile probation officers effectively implement provisions of the

law. During 2018, 246 officers attended 10, in-person training sessions hosted by DCJS and local probation training sites. The training has been added as a fourth week to the Fundamentals of Probation Practice training that all new probation officers must take.

- DCJS developed and conducted seven webinars for county probation executives and officers to support effective implementation. Topics included the role of probation in the newly established Youth Parts of criminal court, conducting assessment and case planning, and technical training for case management system changes. In addition to Raise the Age specific webinars, a series of best practice webinars were also conducted in collaboration with four probation departments highlighting the innovative work being done in probation practice across New York State. Nearly 1,700 participants attended the webinars. The webinars were also recorded and are now available to all local probation staff through the Integrated Justice portal.
- DCJS prepared and provided comprehensive, county-level data on arrests and dispositions of arrests involving 16- and 17-year-olds. Data covering the first six months of 2018 was also provided to assist counties with understanding the most recent trends. In addition, workload projections expected after full implementation of the law were prepared and posted.
- DCJS distributed a Raise the Age memorandum and chart for criminal justice agency executives summarizing how the new law will impact law enforcement officers, specifically the processing of 16- and 17-year-olds from arrest to arraignment.
- A County Data Packet, detailing arrest, case processing and average daily population projections following full implementation, was prepared by DCJS and OCFS for each county. This data was also presented at Raise the Age roundtable meetings during 2017.

Activities Related to Local Probation Department Implementation

- DCJS drafted key amendments to existing state regulations that govern probation practice, including voluntary assessment and case planning, intake and adjustment, investigation, and supervision. Extensive input from local probation departments was sought and received. DCJS is in the process of preparing and submitting a response to the public comments for these regulations and they will be finalized and promulgated thereafter.
- DCJS worked with a vendor to upgrade the probation case management system used by probation departments to ensure that new functions and data collection associated with Raise the Age would be in place when the law took effect. All upgrades were completed by October 1, 2018 and are fully functioning.

- DCJS worked closely with OCFS and DOB to develop a comprehensive county financial planning process to support the state’s commitment to fund additional local costs associated with Raise the Age. Planning guidance was released to counties in June 2018, and county plans were submitted for review beginning in July. Following DOB approval of the comprehensive county plans, DCJS will develop contracts with counties to reimburse them for probation-related staff and services.
- A Raise the Age Service Guide was developed by DCJS to provide information on youth programs and services. The guide describes alternatives to detention; mental health and substance abuse services; family therapy; vocational, educational and employment programs; community service programs; juvenile community accountability boards; youth court; and cognitive behavioral intervention programs.
- In addition to providing additional, specialized training for juvenile probation officers, DCJS conducted multiple end-user and facilitator trainings for Interactive Journaling and Implicit Bias, and Offender Workforce Development Specialist facilitator training to deliver *Career University – Advancing to the Next Level*, an employment readiness curriculum for youth and young adults.

Support to Police Agencies

The state’s Municipal Police Training Council, to which DCJS provides staff, approved updates to the Basic Course for Police Officers to reflect the new law. The course is required for all municipal (village, town, city and county) police recruits. The Council also approved updates to the following in December 2018:

- Police Supervision Course: DCJS staff updated the juvenile rights section in the legal issues component in accordance with Raise the Age changes.
- Inmate Classification Course: DCJS staff collaborated with SCOC to include updates that reflect the new law.
- Basic Criminal Investigations Course: DCJS staff updated the course with information that can be released to the news media about 16- and 17-year-olds.

DCJS also notified police agencies and local records management vendors of IT code revisions made related to the submission of arrest fingerprints to DCJS. These code changes ensure criminal history information associated with the arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds is collected and stored in a manner consistent with the law.

Monitoring Implementation

DCJS is working closely with OCFS, OCA, and DOCCS to ensure that Raise the Age implementation is closely monitored. Data collection systems have been developed, and existing reports have been modified and expanded to include the tracking of cases involving Adolescent Offenders in Youth Parts of criminal court.

Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank

DCJS developed the [Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank](#) to provide support and resources to help police, prosecutors and probation professionals improve local practices by using data-driven and evidence-based approaches. It also provides a forum for criminal justice professionals to share promising and innovative practices, learn from peers, access national research, and connect with academic researchers. The Knowledge Bank has been available to professionals since October 2018.

Sharing Local Programs and Practices

The Knowledge Bank is a platform for sharing criminal justice initiatives, practices and strategies implemented by local police agencies, probation departments and prosecutors' offices. Program summaries are submitted by the local agency or department. The summary outlines a crime-related issue or problem; describes the program, practice or strategy put in place to address it; details implementation and results; and highlights lessons learned and useful advice for other jurisdictions who may implement the same program. Contact information for the implementing agency is also posted to promote further sharing between practitioners. As of December 2018, eight initiatives implemented by local law enforcement agencies are available; new program summaries are continuously added to the Knowledge Bank.

Learning More About Evidence-Based Practices

The Knowledge Bank also provides links to a range of resources and clearinghouses that feature national research and information on evidence-based criminal justice programs and practices. Key websites include [CrimeSolutions.gov](#), the [National Institute of Justice \(NIJ\)](#), and the Federal [Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\)](#).

Criminal Justice Research Consortium

The Criminal Justice Research Consortium is a key feature of the Knowledge Bank. Developed in 2017, the Consortium became effective in 2018 and supports partnerships between local criminal justice practitioners and college and university-based researchers. Practitioner and researcher partnerships can have numerous benefits leading to long-term working relationships. Through these partnerships, practitioners can obtain assistance identifying and testing strategies to address local concerns and improve practices and operations.

DCJS makes small grants available to fund Consortium projects, which can be requested by any criminal justice agency in the state. The agency may already have a partnership with a Consortium researcher but if not, DCJS will connect the agency with a researcher who has appropriate expertise for the project.

Throughout 2017, a planning group that included academics and law enforcement, met to develop the final program model and a strategy for soliciting academic partner participation. As

of December 2018, 60 researchers from 29 institutions have joined the Research Consortium, and eight projects are underway or approved for funding.

Workforce Engagement

During 2017 and 2018, DCJS continued its effort to improve employee engagement. Through a wide range of programs and activities, the agency focused on maintaining a culture that supports staff at all levels of the organization in performing meaningful work that aligns with agency goals.

Open Communication with Executives

Staff are given several opportunities to talk directly with the Commissioner in an informal setting. Within the first month of employment, new employees meet with the Commissioner, First Deputy Commissioner and Director of Human Resources Management to hear an overview of DCJS's mission. DCJS also organizes "Town Hall" style meetings which allow the Commissioner to talk directly with staff and respond to any questions staff might have. Two Town Hall meetings were held, one each in 2017 and 2018.

Agency Awards Program

The Commissioner annually recognizes the efforts of employees and teams who have made extraordinary contributions to the agency through their work. Five different categories of awards honor individual employees or a team of employees for their excellence in mentoring, outstanding service to the criminal justice community, transformative process improvement, and outstanding work.

DCJS also celebrates its employees with an Employee Appreciation Day, where agency managers serve breakfast or lunch to employees as a thank you for their dedication and hard work. The Commissioner and First Deputy Commissioner talk informally with employees and each year, employees receive a small gift as a token of appreciation.

In addition, DCJS recognizes milestones in years of service to the agency. Employees are recognized monthly in the e-newsletter, "Your HR Connection," and certificates of appreciation are awarded to employees reaching five-year milestones of service to the agency. The agency has a history of long-term employees, with several current and former employees achieving 30 to 50 years of service with DCJS. Those who retire from DCJS receive a certificate of appreciation signed by the Commissioner.

Professional Development

During 2017 and 2018, DCJS continued its commitment to the professional development of its employees. In 2017, DCJS launched a mentoring program designed to pair more experienced employees (mentors) with less experienced colleagues (protégés) to foster a learning and development partnership between an employee with vast work experience and another employee who wants to learn.

Also in 2017, DCJS contracted with Advanced Strategies to provide *Everyday Project Management*, a 2½ day training program designed to improve project management and expand best practices throughout DCJS. Advanced Strategies also facilitated *Portfolio Management*, a half-day training introducing supervisors to managing multiple projects; this training was a follow-up to the *Leadership Development Program* that Advanced Strategies facilitated in 2016 at DCJS and facilitates regularly for New York State through GOER.

DCJS has invested in the professional development of its supervisors through its leadership development training, by establishing a “Supervisors’ Resource Center” on SharePoint, and by providing monthly articles to enhance supervisory skills for success. In an effort to enhance the skills of our non-supervisory staff, DCJS developed a training program consisting of online and in-person training for employees seeking to improve their skills. Separate computer skills training was also offered. Live in-house training opportunities were offered for the following classes: Guidelines for Conducting Interviews; The New Supervisor – Making the Transition; Gauging Your Supervisory Skills; Emotional Intelligence, Navigating Transitions in the Workplace; Planning Performance and Giving Feedback; and Respectful Communications in the Workplace. DCJS also obtained a grant to provide training on Grant Writing in 2017.

DCJS: Making a Difference Program

DCJS also began hosting “Making a Difference” forums to share information about specific programs and initiatives DCJS staff work on, and to describe the positive impact these activities have on real people in communities across the state. Twelve forums, presented by DCJS staff, grantees and individuals who have benefited from the programs, were offered in 2017 and 2018 on topics including the Crime Analysis Center Network, the Missing Persons Clearinghouse, the Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative, and the *Ready, Set Work!* employment training program.

Top Workplace Awards

DCJS was named one of the Albany Times Union’s Top 50 Workplaces in 2017 and 2018, ranked first (in 2017) and second (in 2018) among employers in the “Large Company” category (400-plus employees). Winners were selected based on the results of an anonymous employee survey that assessed how well the organization was working toward a common cause, job satisfaction, and how well the organization engaged workers. As part of this program, DCJS also received special recognition for fostering new ideas (2017) and communication (2018).

Significant Accomplishments

Support for Law Enforcement

Training

DCJS provides training to law enforcement and other criminal justice personnel on topics such as officer safety, conducting investigations, and community-based supervision of probationers. Participants are trained in person and online when possible to efficiently reach staff in all parts of the state. In 2017, DCJS conducted a total of 379 training courses for 20,908 participants statewide. During 2018, 301 training courses were conducted for 17,704 participants.

DWI and Speed Measuring Equipment and Technology

DCJS provides technical assistance and specialized services to highway safety programs around the state through its Highway Safety Technology Unit. Staff repair and certify speed enforcement devices and breath analysis instrumentation; provide technical support for police and prosecutors; purchase and distribute complex highway safety instrumentation; and manage data and related analysis for evidential breath tests to aid local law enforcement in their targeted DWI enforcement activities.

In 2017 and 2018, DCJS invested nearly \$450,000 in state-of-the-art speed measuring and breath alcohol equipment and technology that was distributed to local law enforcement agencies at no cost. Using both state and grant funding from the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee, DCJS purchased 107 speed measuring devices, 50 alcohol screeners and 135 alcohol reference standard simulators used in evidential breath testing in 2017. In 2018, DCJS used funds provided by the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee to provide 50 alcohol screeners and 153 alcohol reference standard simulators to law enforcement.

In 2017, the unit certified more than 6,300 speed and breath analysis instruments and provided technical assistance to hundreds of law enforcement agencies and district attorney's offices. During 2018, approximately 6,700 speed and breath analysis instruments were certified.

Police Protective Equipment Grants

The 2016-17 Enacted Budget included \$10 million in local assistance funding for grants to local governments and law enforcement agencies to support the purchase of safety and other related equipment. DCJS made 293 grant awards to local police agencies across the state for the purchase of protective equipment for police, including ballistic vests, ballistic helmets, and patrol rifles, with 12-month contracts beginning January 1, 2017.

Upgrades to Electronic Fingerprint Technology

All fingerprints taken after an arrest in New York State must be submitted electronically to DCJS. In 2017, the agency provided more than \$420,000 to 40 police departments and sheriffs' offices so they could purchase new electronic fingerprinting equipment.

These grants helped ensure that police, prosecutors and the courts continue to receive positive identification and any past criminal history information of arrestees prior to arraignment. This information is critical in determining how cases against arrested individuals proceed, including whether bail is set by the court.

Video Recording of Interrogations

To better ensure the reliability of evidence and integrity in the criminal justice system, New York State has encouraged law enforcement agencies to video-record custodial interviews and interrogations since 2013. In 2017, new provisions were added to the Criminal Procedure Law legally mandating the practice for custodial interrogations in serious felony cases. To help local law enforcement agencies comply with the new requirements, DCJS awarded more than \$650,000 to 28 local law enforcement agencies in 23 counties to fund new video recording equipment. In anticipation of the new requirement taking effect, the DCJS Office of Public Safety facilitated the development of a model policy outlining how law enforcement agencies should properly record custodial interrogations; that policy was approved by the Municipal Police Training Council and made available to all agencies.

Justice System Improvements and Initiatives

Sex Offender Registry Automation

DCJS has undertaken a multi-year effort to fully automate the currently paper-based Sex Offender Registry. A critical first step taken in 2017 allowed for electronic submission of offender updates, which eliminated the need for printing and filing of paper documents.

In 2017, Registry staff partnered with the Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and the state's Office of Information Technology Services to implement the receipt and processing of electronically signed and submitted address changes and 48-hour notices from county probation departments and in 2018, the New York City Police Department's Sex Offender Monitoring Unit began sending all sex offender documentation to the Registry electronically. That unit manages 20 percent of the state's registered offenders.

DCJS also hired a vendor to digitize all existing paper Registry records and develop an electronic document repository. The scanning of historical Registry files began in August 2018, and the Registry document repository was completed December 2018. All electronic submissions from the New York City Police Department and local probation offices, as well as the historical records scanned by the vendor, will be catalogued and stored in this repository moving forward.

Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Services

In 2017, DCJS successfully completed a multi-year process to consolidate three separately administered state grant programs into a single program with annual funding of \$6.5 million to support critical sexual assault crisis and prevention services. Previously, DCJS, the Office of Victim Services (OVS) and the Department of Health (DOH) each managed similar but separate programs to fund sexual assault crisis and prevention service providers. Beginning in 2017, DCJS began administering a single program, with grant allocations based upon a formula that uses county-level data to help identify the need for rape crisis services across the state. The Division of the Budget worked with DCJS, OVS and DOH to ensure the necessary appropriations were included in the enacted 2018-19 state budget and contracts for these services have been continued through 2018 into 2019.

Identification Procedures

Effective July 2017, Criminal Procedure Law was amended to allow New York to join 49 other states in admitting photo array evidence at trial in a criminal case. DCJS, which provides staff to the Municipal Police Training Council, developed a new Identification Procedures Model Policy, which replaced an existing policy. This new model policy emphasizes the importance of double-blind or blinded administration, outlines detailed methods that can accomplish a blinded procedure without imposing undue strain on departmental resources, and recommends that a

confidence statement be collected once the witness identifies a suspect to assess the eyewitness' certainty.

An online training program was developed to familiarize law enforcement with the model policy, protocol and forms. The training program addresses topics such as how to create a fair photo array; how to invite a witness to an identification procedure; how to instruct a witness before the identification procedure in a neutral and unbiased manner; and how to display a photo array in a legal, fair and neutral manner. These changes in policy and training recognize that eyewitness identification evidence, if properly gathered, can serve as important and reliable evidence to convict the guilty or, if unfairly or improperly gathered, can be a contributing factor to the wrongful conviction of an innocent person.

Sexual Offense Evidence Kits

In November 2016, Governor Cuomo signed legislation with the goal of reducing the number of untested sexual offense evidence kits in the possession of law enforcement, forensic and medical facilities. Effective February 26, 2017, Executive Law §838-a details new requirements related to the testing and statistical reporting of sexual offense evidence kits, requiring DCJS to collect quarterly data from local law enforcement agencies and forensic laboratories and submit an annual report to the Legislature.

DCJS develop a secure online reporting to allow local law enforcement and forensic laboratories to report as required. The reporting provisions of the law took effect November 28, 2017, with agencies submitting data from that date through December 31, 2017. The first report detailing that information was submitted to the Legislature as required and the report for 2018 will include full-year statistics for that year, broken down by quarter.

Lean

DCJS has engaged in New York State's innovative Lean Initiative, designed to make government more efficient and responsive by engaging frontline state workers to improve their own processes by removing unnecessary steps and streamline government services, since 2014. The agency maintains an active Lean program and has fully incorporated Lean principles into the agency performance program. Each year, each agency office prepares an inventory of processes and managers then select processes for Lean review to improve efficiencies and streamline efforts.

In 2017, DCJS instituted an annual "Lean Award for Transformative Change" to recognize contributions of staff in implementing Lean at DCJS. The first recipient was a team from the Office of Criminal Justice Records, which completed two Lean projects reviewing processes for providing individuals with a copy of their Criminal History Record (CHR). Extensive improvements were made to the processes, which resulted in more efficient processing and improved services for customers.

During 2017, a total of 22 agency processes received a Lean review, with an additional 16 reviewed in 2018.

Improvements to State Identification Services

DCJS maintains the state's criminal history records and provides arrest and conviction information to federal, state and local criminal justice agencies. This allows for the rapid identification of arrestees and ensures that up-to-date criminal history information is available to all parties as they make decisions relevant to the case. During 2017 and 2018, improvements were made to the system that greatly reduced manual fingerprint processing. More than 80 percent of criminal fingerprint submissions are now processed in fewer than five minutes without any human intervention.

New York State Warrant Notification System

In 2018, DCJS partnered with state ITS, DOCCS and the State Police to implement the New York State Warrant Notification System. This system provides electronic notifications to probation departments and DOCCS for bench and arrest warrants entered, executed, and purged by law enforcement agencies in the state's Warrant File. This enhances the information made available to supervising probation and parole officers about the status of individuals under their legal jurisdiction. In addition, law enforcement agencies receive electronic banner notifications informing them whether the subjects of such warrants are currently under probation or parole supervision, which may improve their ability to locate individuals and execute warrants.

Youth Justice System Improvements

New York State Youth Justice Institute

During 2018, DCJS partnered with OCFS and the University at Albany to establish the Youth Justice Institute. Funded through federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds, the goal of the Institute is to improve youth justice systems in the state by conducting research and providing technical assistance and training to state and local practitioners; support the implementation and evaluation of prevention and intervention programming for youth; and conducts research to advance evidence-based and promising practices in youth justice. An Executive Committee, chaired by the commissioners of DCJS and OCFS with other key stakeholders, establishes the overall policy and direction of the Institute.

Incorporating Youth Voice

Building on the success of a 2016 Youth Empowerment Academy (YEA) pilot project, the New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) funded three additional YEAs to incorporate youth voice into policy and programming. The purpose of the YEA is to train young men and women who were formerly involved in the state's juvenile justice system to facilitate focus groups and develop recommendations for system improvements. In 2017, DCJS awarded grants to three non-profits in three regions of the state to conduct the academies: Western New York, Capital Region and Long Island. In September 2018, three YEAs presented their work and findings to the JJAG. All three took different approaches from conducting a large-scale qualitative research project to the development of a public service announcement for young people.

Race Equity

The Race Equity Coordinator within the DCJS Office of Youth Justice provides training and technical assistance to local and statewide partners and helps identify practices that may contribute to disparate treatment of minority youth in the system. Training includes both the historical perspective of race equity and the impact implicit bias has on decision making. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group also funded several projects designed to address racial and ethnic disparities: the Georgetown Racial and Ethnic Disparities Certificate Program; the Youth Empowerment Academy; and four police youth interaction training events that covered topics related to adolescent brain development, trauma, implicit bias and youth engagement. Additionally, the Race Equity Coordinator worked with training staff in the Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA) to include implicit bias training into their Fundamentals for Probation Practice (FPP) training. As a part of this initiative, OPCA and local probation staff were trained as trainers to continue to provide training on implicit bias both at DCJS and at anchor training sites throughout the state. During 2017, DCJS trained 235 persons across the state, with an additional 457 persons trained in 2018.

Mind Science of Bias

In March 2017, DCJS partnered with OCFS and others to host Mindfulness and the Mind Science of Bias conference that included presentations from national experts and New York-based practitioners. The conference was followed by a Voluntary Agency Summit on the same topic in November 2017 and in March 2018, a more advanced conference built upon this work, allowing participants to gain a deeper understanding of bias, anxiety and threat and the implications for reframing work to address systemic disparities.

Results Based Accountability

In 2018, the Partnership for Youth Justice sponsored eight trainings across New York State in Results-Based Accountability (RBA) for county juvenile justice leaders. RBA is a data-driven, decision-making process that aims to help organizations take strategic steps to solve problems and improve outcomes. Nearly 200 participants from 46 counties and New York City took part in the trainings, and several state-level professionals were also trained as trainers in RBA.

Education and Juvenile Justice Initiatives

In 2017, three Regional Youth Justice Teams (Capital Region, Mohawk Valley, and Long Island) collaborated with DCJS to offer two, four-day, train-the-trainer workshops in restorative practices. Dr. Tom Cavanagh from Restorative Justice Education provided training to more than 100 participants from BOCES, school districts and other relevant organizations. Education professionals, probation officers, social services workers, court system staff, and local service providers were among those trained. Sixteen workshop modules were conducted to teach participants the theory behind restorative practices and demonstrate how restorative approaches can be employed effectively. Participants also engaged in long-term planning efforts to implement restorative practices within their organizations. In the summer of 2018, DCJS worked with the state Education Department to expand the effort, working with Dr. Cavanagh to provide the same training to 25 teams of two: one BOCES representative and one school representative. Trainers began implementing restorative practices in the fall and will become certified trainers at the end of the 2018-2019 school year. A press release and additional details of the training can be found [here](#).

Rural Communities of Practice Initiative

In 2018, DCJS awarded grants to seven counties that had participated in a 2016 learning collaborative that brought juvenile justice stakeholders together in multi-county, multi-disciplinary planning teams. The teams worked together to identify and prioritize juvenile justice-related issues deemed locally or regionally significant and developed strategies to address them. The 2018 awards were designed to assist participating counties in implementing one or more of the priority issues that had been identified.

Appendix

Appendix A

Criminal Justice Policy Boards and Commissions

DCJS supports seven advisory boards and commissions, members of which are appointed by the governor. These boards formulate public policy, develop strategic plans and advise the DCJS Commissioner, Governor and legislators in areas of DNA, juvenile justice, motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud prevention, police training and accreditation and security guard training through the following offices: Office of Public Safety, Office of Forensic Services, Office of Program Development and Funding, Office of Juvenile Justice and Office of Legal Services.

Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders

The five-member Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders assesses registrants released from jail or prison to recommend a risk level and also determines whether an offender convicted in another jurisdiction must register when he or she establishes residency New York State. Costs incurred by the board are supported by DCJS and DOCCS.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Federal law requires all states to establish an advisory group to oversee the strategic planning and federal grant funding allocation to organizations that address juvenile delinquency and prevention issues. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group has between 15 and 33 members who must have training, experience, or special knowledge in the areas of prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice.

With DCJS staff support, the Advisory Group finalizes New York's three-year juvenile justice plan, which identifies funding priority areas. Federal juvenile justice funds are used as seed money to establish and support new and innovative projects that seek to measurably reduce juvenile crime, promote individual accountability, enhance public protection, and prevent delinquency through positive youth development.

Motor Vehicle Theft and Insurance Fraud Prevention Board

The 12-member board oversees a program that supports initiatives designed to reduce motor vehicle theft and related motor vehicle insurance fraud. The program provides state funds to support police and prosecutors in communities with high incidents of motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud, allowing those jurisdictions to support specialized law enforcement strategies to combat the crimes.

The board has representation from the motor vehicle insurance industry and consumers, law enforcement agencies, and the judicial system. The board also develops an annual plan with recommendations on how to reduce motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle insurance fraud statewide.

Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council

The 17-member council provides overall direction for the voluntary Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation program by issuing standards and setting policy. The council also has exclusive authority to grant accreditation status.

Established in 1989, the program is designed to be a contemporary way of helping police agencies evaluate and improve their overall performance. The program has four principal goals: to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies utilizing existing personnel, equipment and facilities to the extent possible; to promote increased cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies and criminal justice agencies; to ensure the appropriate training of law enforcement personnel; and to promote public confidence.

Security Guard Advisory Council

The 17-member council addresses program and policy requirements and recommends rules and regulations to the DCJS commissioner concerning the following: the approval or revocation of security guard training schools and training programs; the minimum courses of study and all training requirements to be fulfilled by schools; the minimum qualifications for instructors at approved security guard training schools and training programs; and the training requirements for unarmed and armed security guards.

DCJS approves private security training schools and provides administrative oversight of mandated security guard training. The state Department of State is responsible for licensing security guards.

Commission on Forensic Science

The 14-member commission is empowered to develop minimum standards and a program of accreditation for all forensic laboratories in New York State. Accreditation of a forensic DNA laboratory is granted through the seven-member DNA Subcommittee, which also advises the commission on any matter related to the implementation of scientific controls and quality assurance procedures for the performance of forensic DNA analysis.

Municipal Police Training Council

The eight-member council promulgates minimum training requirements for newly-appointed police officers and a course of training for police officers appointed to supervisory positions. It also recommends rules and regulations for minimum standards for law enforcement and correctional training programs; instructor certifications and develops and approves law enforcement model policies designed to enhance the way local law enforcement agencies serve and protect their communities.

Appendix B

In addition to this Annual Performance Report, DCJS is statutorily required to publish the following reports, which are posted to the DCJS website: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov

Crime in New York State Final Data Final index crime statistics for New York State satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §837(4)(c). Historical crime data is also presented.

Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative Annual Report This report provides information about GIVE, which provides funding to law enforcement agencies in 17 counties Upstate and on Long Island and requires those agencies to use evidence-based strategies to reduce gun violence and firearm-related homicides. It satisfies the reporting requirement found in Section 837-a(8) of the Executive Law.

Missing Persons Clearinghouse Annual Report Information and statistics about New York State's Missing Persons Clearinghouse which satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §837-f(12).

Law Enforcement Accreditation Program Annual Report Information and statistics about New York State's Accreditation Program which satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §846-h(10).

Hate Crimes in New York State Annual Report Hate crime incidents that law enforcement agencies reported to DCJS, including data on the number of incidents reported and the type of reported bias. The report satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §837(4-c).

New York State Felony Processing Final Report, Indictment through Disposition Summarizes the processing of felony cases in New York State superior courts and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a(1) and 837-a(2).

New York State Violent Felony Offense Processing Report Information related to the processing of persons charged with violent felony offenses satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a(3) and 837(4)(f).

Committee for the Coordination of Police Services to the Elderly Annual Report Information about committee activities and community-policing programs aimed at improving the quality of life and safety of elderly persons, satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §844-b(3-a).

New York State Report on Felony Insurance Fraud Offenses Information related to the processing of persons charged with Insurance Fraud felony offenses which satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a(1) and 837-a(5).

New York State Report on Environmental Conservation Law Hazardous Waste and Waste Disposal Offenses Information related to the processing of persons charged with violations of various provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law which satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a(1), 837-a(5).

New York State Asset Forfeiture Annual Report Information related to monetary assets forfeited and distributed which satisfies the reporting requirements found in Executive Law §837-a(6).

Sexual Offense Evidence Kit Inventory Report Information related to the number of sexual offense evidence kits inventoried by police agencies and prosecutors' offices and subsequently reported to DCJS which satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §838-a.