



**Division of Criminal
Justice Services**

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www.criminaljustice.ny.gov

Annual Performance Report 2019

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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 2019, reported crime in New York State reached its lowest point since reporting began in 1975: a total of 335,736 index crimes. In 2019, New York was the second 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 ninth safest, behind Connecticut, Idaho, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In recent years, New York also has had the lowest incarceration rate of any large state in the nation.

This 2019 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 ensure that those local partners have resources, training and support to better protect their communities.

Major Initiatives

Strengthening the Law Enforcement Profession

During the past year, DCJS has taken important steps to strengthen the law enforcement profession in New York State. The agency, in conjunction with the Municipal Police Training Council (MPTC), has expanded and updated the basic training course for new police officers, provided training to local police leadership, issued regulations and developed guidance and model policies. Each of these measures helps to improve public confidence in law enforcement, improve police-community relations and promote a culture of excellence and service.

The MPTC, created under Executive Law §839, determines minimum training standards for law enforcement officers and recommends rules and regulations for promulgation by the Governor. The DCJS Office of Public Safety serves as the staff arm of the MPTC.

Model Policies and Best Practices Guidance

In recent years DCJS has worked with the MPTC and other stakeholder organizations to provide law enforcement professionals with best practice guidance and [model policies](#) on a variety of topics, including body-worn cameras, identification procedures and recording of custodial interrogations.

In 2019, DCJS continued this partnership with the MPTC and other stakeholders related to four critical law enforcement issues:

Use of Force Model Policy

In 2015, the Municipal Police Training Council developed a [Use of Force Model Policy](#), which provided guidance on developing local policies regarding use of force. In 2019, the MPTC updated this model policy to incorporate a new provision of Executive Law §840, which required every agency in the state that employed a police or peace officer to adopt a use of force policy consistent with the best practices endorsed by the Council. The updated model policy was distributed to agencies statewide.

Facial Recognition Model Policy

During 2019, the DCJS Office of Public Safety, in collaboration with an advisory panel, developed a [Facial Recognition Model Policy](#), which was adopted and endorsed by the MPTC. This model policy provides guidance to law enforcement agencies on best practices when utilizing facial recognition software. That includes permissible and prohibited uses of the technology, record-retention protocols and training on the technology. The model policy ensures the appropriate safeguards are in place to protect the privacy, civil rights and civil liberties of individuals.

Investigations of Hate Crimes Model Policy

[This model policy](#) is designed to provide guidance to law enforcement agencies in developing their written policies and procedures regarding their recognition of, and response to, hate

crimes, as defined by New York State Penal Law §485.05. Updates in 2019 included the recommendation of a trauma-informed approach when interacting with hate crime victims and an updated best-practice training component.

Sexual Assault Trauma-Informed Standards

Pursuant to NYS Executive Law §838-a, sexual assault trauma and victim response training standards were developed by DCJS, in collaboration with prosecutors and law enforcement. Endorsed by the MPTC, the 2019 standards for law enforcement incorporate best practices for establishing a trauma-informed law enforcement response to victims of sexual assault.

Modernization of the Basic Course for Police

For the past three years, DCJS has worked with the MPTC to establish and implement new standards for the entire Basic Course for Police Officers. In 2017 and 2018, some of the new standards established include topics that enhance understanding of defensive tactics, use of force and how to effectively respond to mental health crises. In 2019, the MPTC continued to build upon these efforts, incorporating two new standards into the Basic Course for Police Officers that relate to police ethics and officer wellness.

Police Ethics

Ethics training for current police and peace officers and recruits has been updated to assist officers in maintaining their ethics, ethical conduct and demeanor throughout their careers. The enhanced eight-hour curriculum emphasizes interactive discussions involving ethical dilemmas and role play scenarios that help recruits to understand the impact that unethical decisions can have on their careers and agencies. In addition, peer intervention and active bystandership concepts are taught through classroom discussion, case law and through role playing to prepare officers to successfully intervene to prevent harm and create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention. DCJS delivered four one-day ethics workshops, training 75 instructors in delivering the new course material. Approximately 4,000 police and peace officer recruits will receive the training annually.

Officer Wellness

Building a strong foundation that helps keep the body and mind healthy and resilient in the face of stress is critical for law enforcement personnel. Supporting the comprehensive health and wellness of officers can enhance officers' abilities to utilize techniques and tactics for effective interactions with the community. All recruit officers now receive training to build the skills needed to develop personalized daily maintenance plans that will not only benefit the officers, but also their family members. These wellness skills are as critical as those needed to handle tasks and threats that may be encountered in the field. DCJS delivered nine one-day officer wellness trainings to 290 instructors who will deliver this new 16-hour training module to recruit officers.

Additional Law Enforcement Training

Principled Policing

DCJS hosted several trainings on Principled Policing in 2019. Previously known as Procedural Justice, this curriculum focuses on the way police interact with the public, how these interactions

influence crime, the public's view of police and the public's willingness to obey the law. Evidence suggests strong police-community relationships can have a significant impact on compliance, cooperation, public safety and officer safety. "Principled Policing" also more accurately reflects how the concept strengthens the relationship and trust between police agencies and the communities they serve.

During the year, two principled policing train-the-trainer classes and one master instructor class resulted in the training of 58 law enforcement officers from 36 agencies. This newly trained group of instructors will be able to bring the principled policing training back to local agencies, as well as to recruits attending regional police and peace officer academies. In addition, in 2019 Principled Policing was expanded to include an implicit bias component.

Use of Force Training

During 2019, DCJS also administered Use of Force training. This course trained new and current Use of Force instructors in a manner consistent with the updated MPTC Use of Force Model Policy and was delivered 22 times in 2019 to 1,313 officers. DCJS also offered an online, one-hour Use of Force training, utilized by police officers as a refresher and to meet the annual use of force training requirement for peace officers. To date, 10,000 officers have completed the online training.

Law Enforcement Symposium

DCJS hosts an annual "Law Enforcement Symposium" to share information on evidence-based strategies with New York State law enforcement professionals. The symposium also offers a showcase for the work of GIVE jurisdictions and provides an opportunity for professionals to network and learn from each other. In 2019, the Law Enforcement Symposium was expanded to include executives from law enforcement agencies across the state and nation, rather than being limited to GIVE jurisdictions. [The three-day symposium](#), held in Albany in October 2019, was attended by nearly 500 police officers, prosecutors and other law enforcement professionals from across the state. The conference featured panel discussions, breakout sessions and presentations on: The Four Pillars of Hot-Spots Policing; Introduction to Evidence-Based Policing; Real Time Crime Analysis Services; The Problem of Gun Violence in Public Housing; Utilizing Calls for Service for Hot-Spot Creation; and Problem-Oriented Policing for Prosecutors.

Decertification of Police and Peace Officers

Working to maintain the integrity and professionalism of law enforcement agencies in New York State remains a priority for DCJS. In 2016, the MPTC and DCJS updated regulations related to police and peace officer decertification. Under these regulations, an employer must report to DCJS the names of officers who were removed for cause due to incompetence and misconduct. 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 ensures that police and peace officer employers have more complete information when hiring police or peace officers. 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, which is over 700 hours. Throughout 2019, DCJS continued to maintain this decertification information and more than 200 peace and police officer decertifications were reported to DCJS.

Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative

The Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative uses evidence-based strategies, data and proven practices that target violent crime in 20 jurisdictions in the state's 17 urban centers outside of New York City. New York State's unique approach provides critical financial and technical support to assist local law enforcement with addressing violence in their communities. Jurisdictions are required to use problem-oriented policing to analyze crime trends and demonstrate the integration of procedural justice when they request funding or support. Approximately \$13.3 million is distributed to qualifying 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)

Training and Technical Assistance

Since 2014 and the inception of GIVE, DCJS has provided significant technical assistance and training to support participating agencies in implementing evidence-based practices and programs that have been shown to be effective in reducing victimization, at no cost to participating agencies. In 2019, the agency provided training and technical assistance as follows:

Problem-Oriented Policing

DCJS hosted a workshop on problem-oriented policing, the framework that guides overall strategy implementation for all GIVE jurisdictions. This framework requires law enforcement, public agencies, the community and the private sector to work together to analyze community problems and develop customized responses to address those problems. Problem-oriented policing places a high value on developing new, innovative responses using preventive measures.

The 2019 problem-oriented policing workshop hosted by DCJS in Albany was attended by 27 officers and crime analysts from 14 agencies. DCJS also provided problem-oriented policing technical assistance to several jurisdictions throughout the year.

Criminal Debriefing

DCJS offered a course that provided law enforcement officers with the skills necessary to identify and cultivate sources of information for the purposes of crime reduction, perpetrator identification, evidence recovery and confidential source cultivation. In 2019, DCJS hosted two trainings, which were attended by 79 law enforcement officers from 37 agencies.

Focused Deterrence

DCJS also hosted several workshops to support focused deterrence, a strategy 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 opportunities for individuals to change their behavior.

These messages are often delivered through custom notifications. Custom notifications are tactically planned and conducted in a timely manner by a team of law enforcement and community representatives who deliver a strong message that targeted individuals are valued members of the community. During home or street visits, assistance is offered to individuals that are interested in making changes. DCJS hosted a custom notification/patrol training workshop for 20 law enforcement and community representatives in Oneida County.

Ceasefire University is a two-day workshop that educates key partners and stakeholders -- including law enforcement, social service providers and community leaders -- on the components of the GVI strategy. In 2019, two Ceasefire University trainings were hosted for 162 law enforcement officers from 34 agencies.

DCJS continues to partner with the National Network for Safe Communities (NNSC) at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in Manhattan to provide training related to implementing focused deterrence to reduce gun violence. NNSC provided technical assistance to Albany and Newburgh 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.

Additionally, NNSC provided technical assistance and support to the Kingston Police Department and the Ulster County partnership on the Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) strategy. IPVI uses the focused deterrence model and tenets of GVI to address aggravated assaults related to intimate partner violence. This effort is ongoing.

Street Outreach

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

SNUG Street Outreach

The SNUG Street Outreach program uses a public health model to address gun violence by identifying the source of the violence, interrupting the transmission and offering services and support to those who wish to change their behavior. In 2019, DCJS provided grants to administer SNUG programs to nonprofit organizations in 11 communities: Albany, the Bronx, Buffalo, Hempstead, Mt. Vernon, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Wyandanch and Yonkers.

SNUG Street Outreach teams engage residents, religious leaders and the greater community in areas that have high incidence of gun violence, to change social norms and behaviors that perpetuate 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 to employ individuals with ties to the community, that have previous involvement with the criminal justice system and can be seen as credible messengers. These outreach workers detect, interrupt and intervene in high-risk disputes before violence can occur, offering alternatives to violence and dispute resolution assistance to address confrontations. Outreach workers also preemptively engage individuals ages 14 to 25 whose current behavior increases their risk of gun violence. Outreach workers serve as case managers and 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 in the state in 2009, DCJS has significantly expanded and strengthened the program which was originally derived from the Chicago Cure Violence model. The current New York State-specific program was officially rebranded New York State SNUG Street Outreach in 2017, when strong program oversight, data collection systems and robust staff training were fully formalized.

DCJS continues to provide extensive support to SNUG programs throughout the year via continuous training and technical assistance. DCJS hosts training conferences in Albany two times a year for all SNUG program managers, outreach supervisors, social workers and site administrators. In addition, selected program staff received the following training: Coaches Training Institute (CTI), Fundamentals of Coaching Training, Teachable Points of View, Goal Setting Training, as well as the DCJS-sponsored October Law Enforcement Symposium in 2019. In addition, DCJS began a process for contracting with New York University to provide Trauma Systems Therapy (TST) to all SNUG sites in order to improve trauma-informed practices across the state. The training of all SNUG staff on TST is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 2020.

DCJS has established a partnership with the New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) to include a comprehensive social work component in the SNUG program. In 2019, OVS began funding DCJS to allow licensed social workers and case managers to be hired in each SNUG jurisdiction. These new staff assist participants, victims of violence and their families, as well as 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.

A consultant began working with DCJS in early 2019 to assist with developing the hospital-based component to the social work model. Four out of the five hospitals that were approached agreed to participate in the hospital-based social work program and SNUG social workers are expected to be hired at these hospitals and regional trauma centers in 2020.

Funding from OVS also allowed DCJS to hire four employees to oversee and administer the program in 2019, including a social work director, two social work supervisors and an administrative assistant.

Funding from OVS also supports an evaluation of the SNUG social work program. A research team from the University at Albany – State University of New York’s School of Public Health has been engaged to conduct an evaluation of the SNUG social work program. The research team works closely with DCJS and the SNUG administrative staff, as well as the individual sites, to assess and monitor the implementation of the SNUG social work component.

Crime Analysis Center Network

In partnership with local law enforcement agencies, DCJS supports a network of [10 Crime Analysis Centers](#) (CACs) [across the state](#). Each of these centers is staffed with trained sworn and civilian crime analysts and field intelligence officers and equipped with software and hardware to quickly capture, analyze and disseminate law enforcement data and information to assist police and prosecutors.

By the end of 2019, Suffolk County became the 10th CAC in the DCJS-supported network, after county officials requested their existing intelligence center be transitioned to a formal state-supported CAC. The Suffolk CAC serves all of Suffolk County and provides support to Nassau County upon request. Other centers operational at the end of 2019 are located in Albany, Broome, Erie, Franklin, Monroe, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga and Orange counties. With the exception of the center in Niagara County, all other CACs are multi-county centers, with formal partnerships with adjoining counties. Staff from the centers regularly assist agencies in other counties upon request. As a statewide resource, the CACs directly support more than 300 public safety agencies in 31 counties, with additional support, upon request, to additional agencies and jurisdictions statewide. 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 attorneys' 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 and Westchester counties. The State Police, DOCCS, state Department of Motor Vehicles and U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services also permit all state-supported centers to access information they maintain.

Criminal Justice Record Improvements

Significant new legislation enacted in 2019 had a positive impact on millions of people who have a criminal record. The state's Criminal History Repository (CHR) maintains information related to individuals arrested, convicted and fingerprinted for felony and misdemeanor crimes. The CHR is utilized by the courts and law enforcement to identify individuals with a criminal history and/or an outstanding arrest warrant. Repository information is also used to support hiring determinations for occupations or licenses that require a criminal history background check pursuant to state or local law.

DCJS played a key role in implementing changes required by new legislation which sealed 3.2 million criminal records – either arrests resulting in convictions or arrests with no disposition on record - involving 2.2 million individuals. As a result of the legislative changes and corresponding modifications to the repository, nearly 800,000 individuals now have a clean record, with no criminal history. The key provisions enacted in 2019 are described below.

Sealing of arrest events prior to 1991 which resulted in a favorable disposition.

This provision seals and suppresses from civil and criminal background checks all arrests prior to 1991 that resulted in favorable dispositions. Automatic sealing began in 1991, but it was not until 2019 that the law allowed this benefit to be applied to cases that received a favorable disposition prior to 1991. With this change, all arrests resolved in favor of the accused, regardless of arrest date, are now excluded from civil and criminal background checks.

Suppression of open criminal cases with no activity during the past five years.

With some limited exceptions, open criminal cases that do not have an associated warrant and have not had any recorded activity over the past five years will no longer appear on a rap sheet for civil inquiries or background check purposes. This eliminates possible barriers to employment for citizens with records that may have been resolved in their favor but not properly reported to or recorded in the state's repository. This provision became effective April 11, 2020.

Criminal history reports for civil background checks.

Responses to criminal history inquiries for a background check for civil purposes have been modified significantly. When information on convictions is displayed, it now only includes information on the conviction charge and no longer displays any information about arrest and arraignment charges. Arrest information for pending cases is still included on the report. Throughout 2019, DCJS and the New York State Office of Information Technology Services (OITS) conducted extensive analysis and programming to ensure the successful and timely implementation of this provision, which took effect on April 11, 2020.

Race Equity Work

For several years, DCJS has collected, analyzed and disseminated criminal justice data, disaggregated by race and ethnicity, for juvenile justice stakeholders. This data has been publicly available on the DCJS website since 2014.

In 2019, DCJS enhanced its data and analyses available to inform discussions of race and equity in the adult criminal justice system. The agency developed a new section on the DCJS website which provides comprehensive county-based data detailing the demographics of individuals arrested for a crime and the outcomes of those arrests. Information is available in both PDF format and in Excel to allow stakeholders and interested parties to use the data in a variety of ways. Annual data is available from 2016 through 2019 so trends in racial disparity can be monitored over time. There are three new sections, described below.

[Adult Arrest Demographics](#). This section provides multi-year comprehensive information for each county on the type of arrest and the sex, race, ethnicity and age of arrestees. This allows stakeholders to understand the demographic characteristics of individuals arrested for crimes within each county and how that compares to prior years and to other counties.

[Case Outcomes of Adult Arrests](#). This section breaks down case outcomes by race/ethnicity for felony and misdemeanor arrests within each county. While county-based case outcome data has long been available ([here](#)), 2019 was the first time this information was made available by race. The data shows, by racial group, the extent to which individuals arrested for felony and misdemeanor crimes end up convicted of a crime. The data also shows the proportion of cases within each racial group that result in sentences to jail, prison or probation.

[Comparison of Population to Arrest and Prison Sentences](#). This section includes four separate annual reports, from 2016 through 2019. It shows rates of population, arrest activity and prison sentences for each of the 62 counties within New York State. While the arrest and case outcome data described above provide important details on persons who have been subject to arrest, the population and rate data provides additional context. Understanding the rates of arrest and imprisonment for each group, compared to the group's prevalence within the county population, is key.

Race Equity Training and Technical Assistance

Over the past two years, DCJS has expanded its race equity work, conducting training for DCJS staff, statewide partners and constituents in the field, and providing technical assistance. In the Spring and Fall of 2019, DCJS contracted with Bryant T. Marks, Ph.D., of the National Training Institute on Race and Equity, to train all DCJS staff on implicit bias. Three sessions were held to accommodate all DCJS staff. During each eight-hour training, staff were instructed on *Acknowledging and Managing the Hidden Bias of Good People*. Topics included definitions of implicit bias and related terms; reasons why implicit bias exists, how it is measured; its impact on the holders and recipients of bias. The training also provided examples of what implicit bias looks like across systems, including law enforcement, the courts, the medical profession, education, etc.; and provided mitigation strategies to counteract bias that individuals might have. A total of 429 individuals were trained, including 409 DCJS employees and 21 individuals from

partnering agencies. DCJS also established a Cultural Competency Committee to continue training efforts as they relate to bias and equity.

In 2019, the Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives updated its training curricula incorporating new best practices and training on implicit bias and racial equity. This training is required for all new probation officers in New York State.

Alternative to Incarceration (ATI) and Re-entry Programming

In 2019, DCJS's ATI community corrections portfolio served nearly 57,000 participants through approximately 200 programs, supported by approximately \$24 million in local assistance funding. Local assistance grants support the following program models within this portfolio: Recidivism and Incarceration Reduction, Jail-Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, Employment Focused Services, County Re-Entry Task Forces, and a range of Alternative to Incarceration programs funded pursuant to New York Executive Law Article 13-A.

Recidivism and Incarceration Reduction Programs

In 2019, DCJS continued to support 31 programs designed to reduce recidivism or incarceration. These programs operate across the state and include several models with different approaches to providing services to reduce future involvement with the criminal justice system. Programs include Pre-Trial Release, Defender Based Advocacy, Probation Violation Residential Centers, Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities (TASC) and other specialized Alternative to Incarceration programs. These 31 programs provided services to more than 2,700 participants in 2019.

Jail Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Programs

DCJS implemented a Jail Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention program model in 2019 and funded 15 programs pursuant to a competitive request for proposals. During the year, DCJS convened a forum with jail administrators and service providers, allowing service providers to share information and openly discuss their experiences delivering services in a jail setting, while sharing strategies on partnering with jail administrators and engaging clients. These 15 programs delivered cognitive behavioral services to 1,474 participants during their first year of operation.

Employment Focused Services Programs

In 2019, DCJS continued to support the operation of 15 programs to assess employment needs and provide cognitive behavioral interventions and employment readiness services to probationers and parolees with moderate to high risk of recidivism. These 15 programs provided services to more than 2,100 participants in 2019.

County Re-Entry Task Forces

County Re-Entry Task Forces (CRTF) operate in 20 counties, managing and coordinating services for nearly 5,000 formerly incarcerated individuals who are returning to the community. For the 2019-2020 contract year, DCJS refined the CRTF program model to place greater emphasis on the quality of client engagement, service plan development and service coordination for participants. DCJS worked closely with DOCCS field staff and each CRTF to ensure grantee staff were trained and prepared to implement the new model. This included a one-day forum attended by more than 100 community corrections and service professionals to review the components of the new service delivery model and emphasize the use of best practices.

ATI and Community Corrections Training for Providers

DCJS offers extensive training for grantee provider staff and local probation officials throughout the year to ensure the effective delivery of high-quality services by building skills among direct service workers. Subjects include risk and needs assessment which identify the need for services, motivational interviewing and employment readiness.

DCJS also offered courses that teach potential facilitators how to train end-users. These trainings increase the providers' capacity to sustain knowledge and expertise within their agencies by having staff who are qualified to train others. Subjects include: Interactive Journaling and Offender Workforce Development Specialist – *Ready, Set, Work!* Nearly 200 persons were trained in these two subject areas in 2019.

Program Feedback and Evaluation

DCJS requires programs to report case-level information as a condition of funding, allowing the agency to monitor program activities and provide ongoing feedback to grantees. Grantees continue to utilize the Community Corrections Data Submission application to securely report case-level data to DCJS. DCJS uses this data to prepare regular program admissions and discharges, as well as information on program outcomes for program participants.

Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank

DCJS administers the [Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank](#), which showcases resources and information 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.

Sharing Local Programs and Practices

A key feature of the Knowledge Bank is that it provides a platform for sharing criminal justice initiatives, practices and strategies that have been implemented locally. Program profiles are submitted by a local agency or department. The profile 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 that may implement the same program. Contact information for the implementing agency is also posted to promote further sharing between practitioners. In 2019, three new profiles were posted to the Knowledge Bank, which now features 11 initiatives implemented by police, sheriffs, district attorneys' offices and probation departments. DCJS continues to identify new programs to profile and routinely updates the Knowledge Bank as new material becomes available.

Linking Practitioners to Evidence-Based Practices and Additional Resources

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 and supports partnerships between local criminal justice practitioners and college and university-based researchers. Partnerships between practitioners and researchers 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 at the request of any criminal justice agency in the state. The agency can already have a partnership with a Research Consortium researcher or DCJS will seek to connect the agency with a researcher who has appropriate expertise for the project. As of December 2019, 67 researchers from 32 institutions have joined the Research Consortium and eight projects have been completed.

DCJS posts research briefs of completed consortium projects on the [Research Consortium page](#). The briefs summarize project design and findings and provide contact information.

Through these briefs, practitioners from across the state can learn about various projects and get more information if they are considering implementing a similar program.

Raise the Age

In 2017, New York State enacted legislation to raise the age of criminal responsibility to 18 years of age, over a two-year period. As of October 1, 2019, 16- and 17-year-olds are no longer charged as adults. Over the past three years, DCJS coordinated with other state agencies to plan for and support implementation of the new law. DCJS worked closely with the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and the State Division of the Budget (DOB) to review and approve comprehensive county financial plans to support local costs related to Raise the Age.

Efforts to improve juvenile probation practices and continue effective implementation of Raise the Age continued through 2019. With extensive input from local probation departments, DCJS promulgated six new regulations governing probation practice across the state in March 2019:

- Title 9 NYCRR Part 348, “Case Record Management”
- Part 350 “Investigations and Reports”
- Part 351 “Probation Supervision”
- Part 352 “Graduated Responses”
- Part 356 “Probation Services for Article 3 Juvenile Delinquency”
- Part 359 “Role of Probation in Youth Part of the Superior Court”

Probation Regulations Parts 348, 350 and 351 addressed records management, investigations and supervision, and emphasizing the importance of client engagement. Part 352 reflected the use of incentives and graduated responses to non-compliant behavior. Part 356 provided guidance for pre-dispositional services when provided by probation departments, modifying timeframes for adjustment services, initial case planning, requiring mental health screening and aligning with evidence-based practices. Part 359 provided guidance on the new role that probation performs in the Youth Part of the Superior Court through the offer of Voluntary Assessment and Case Planning. Multiple webinar training sessions were held during 2019 and recordings are now available to all local probation staff.

A cornerstone of Raise The Age implementation is the expansion of comprehensive technical assistance and training to assist probation departments in implementing juvenile justice reforms.

In 2019, DCJS contracted with Orbis Partners, Inc. to revise the training curriculum for all new probation officers as it relates to juvenile case supervision. The Fundamentals of Probation Practice (FPP) curriculum now includes the conceptual pillars of the Probation Specialized Juvenile Justice Program (PSJJT) with an emphasis on assessment and case planning, client engagement, procedural justice, motivational interviewing, implicit bias, trauma-informed care, differential responses to probationer non-compliant behavior and transitional planning. This enhanced curriculum, approved by the MPTC and currently in use, helps officers more successfully engage youth and assist them in achieving better outcomes.

Significant changes were also made to the probation automated case management system (Caseload Explorer) that is utilized by local probation departments, enabling juvenile probation officers to better perform intake and adjustment and supervision services.

Significant Accomplishments

Justice System Improvements

Fingerprinting All Day Care Workers

In a multi-year effort, DCJS has partnered with OCFS to implement provisions of the Child Care Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) of 2014. The provisions required existing and prospective Child Care Providers (licensed, regulated or registered providers receiving CCD funds) to be fingerprinted for enhanced background checks.

During 2019, DCJS worked closely with OCFS to coordinate the efficient fingerprinting of staff employed by licensed childcare providers. Existing staff were scheduled to be fingerprinted within the month of their birthdate, to ensure that current operations would not be inundated. CCDBG requirements also included a name-based search of state and Federal Bureau of Investigation's sex offender registries. DCJS has completed over 69,000 electronic background checks of day care workers since implementation in October 2019.

Use of Force Data Collection

Executive Law §837-t, signed into law in April 2019, effective July 11, 2019, requires police departments, sheriffs and the State Police to report to DCJS any instance in which a police or peace officer employed by them used force, as defined in the Executive Law. DCJS and the MPTC convened a panel of key stakeholders to establish regulatory reporting requirements consistent with the new statute. DCJS also worked closely with OITS to design a use of force data collection system on the eJusticeNY IJPortal. The interface, which will be available in the fall of 2020, will enable New York State law enforcement agencies to comply, not only with the reporting requirements of Executive Law §837-t, but also with the National Use of Force Data Collection Program administered by the FBI.

Transition to National Incident Based Reporting System

The FBI has historically supported two national crime reporting programs: Summary Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program and the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The Summary UCR program has been in place since the 1930s and captures summarized information about the number of crimes reported to law enforcement. NIBRS, a second system, was developed in the late 1980's to replace Summary UCR with richer incident level data about reported crimes, their victims and offenders, and any subsequent arrests. The FBI has designated January 1, 2021 as the official end to the collection of Summary UCR statistics.

For many years, the New York State Crime Reporting Program has accepted crime reports from law enforcement in two formats. About half of the 500 agencies in New York submit monthly Summary UCR crime data, and about half report through a New York State Incident Based Reporting process, modeled after NIBRS. Because the FBI is ending the Summary UCR data collection option, DCJS has been working with OITS to transition the state's crime reporting data collection system to the format required by the FBI. In February 2020, New York was

certified by the FBI as a NIBRS Compliant State. This certification ensures the New York State Crime Reporting Program is ready for the transition to NIBRS on January 1, 2021.

Electronic Verification of Fingerprints for DNA Submissions

In November of 2019, DCJS implemented a new scanning verification process which dramatically reduced the need to manually verify fingerprint images submitted to the DNA Databank. Prior to the implementation, fingerprint images were manually compared and verified against associated fingerprint images on file in the DCJS fingerprint repository. This function is now systematically performed by the Statewide Automated Biometric Identification System (SABIS), eliminating 98% of manual verification and reducing the opportunity for human error. Since implementation of the new scanning verification process, nearly 4,700 forms were submitted and fewer than 350 forms (.006%) required manual verification.

Sex Offender Registry Automation

DCJS has undertaken a multi-year effort to digitize and automate the Sex Offender Registry which is currently paper-based.

In 2017, Registry staff partnered with the Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and OITS to allow the submission and processing of electronically signed and submitted address change and 48-hour notices from county probation departments. In 2018, the New York City Police Department's (NYPD) Sex Offender Monitoring Unit began transmitting all of NYPD's sex offender documentation to the Registry electronically. NYPD manages 20 percent of the state's registered offenders.

During 2019, Registry staff worked closely with OITS and an external vendor to digitize all existing paper Registry records and develop an electronic document repository. The scanning of historical Registry files was completed in November 2019. The process took 15 months and resulted in the digitization of approximately 4.5 million documents.

Work is currently underway on a project that will allow the Registry to electronically accept and process new offender registrations from the state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, which oversees the state's prison and parole systems. This effort is expected to be completed by December 2020.

Training for Probation Professionals

The Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA) oversees county probation agencies and correctional alternative programs. OPCA trains probation officers and other community corrections professionals through in-person and virtual formats.

Leandra's Law / Ignition Interlock Device Program Training

Pursuant to Leandra's Law, as a condition of probation or conditional discharge, the sentences of all persons convicted of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) must include an order to install and maintain an Ignition Interlock Device (IID) in any vehicles owned or operated by such individuals. DCJS provides regulatory oversight, training, technical assistance and other resources to the probation departments and other agencies that monitor IID cases. In 2019, over 260 law enforcement professionals and partners and 225 judges received IID training through DCJS.

Domestic Violence Response Training for Probation Professionals

In 2019, DCJS collaborated with the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV), the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV), and OVS to facilitate a domestic violence training conference entitled "Responding to Domestic Violence: Effective Collaborative Community Responses." The conference involved more than 75 probation practitioners, community domestic violence program providers and victim advocates. This conference featured noted domestic violence expert and national presenter James Henderson, director of Offender Accountability for the Training Institute on Strangulation Prevention. The training included research on offender accountability, having supervision that places victim safety as a top priority and probation's insistence that offenders can and must change their behavior.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identify and Expression (SOGIE) Training

In 2019, DCJS developed and implemented a Sexual Orientation Gender Identity and Expression module into the training for curriculum for new probation officers. These updates to the Fundamentals of Probation Practice (FPP) curriculum provide probation officers with information, tools and techniques to help ensure their interactions are respectful, professional and safe for all involved.

Use of Force Training for Probation Officers

The DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives revised the peace officer portion of the FPP curriculum to incorporate the full 11 hours of use of force training now required of all peace officers. This updated curriculum was presented to and approved by the MPTC and is currently being piloted in the field.

Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument Collaborative Caseworks Training and Coaching

In 2019, OPCA embarked on an initiative to provide probation professionals with enhanced assessment and case planning capabilities. Working in partnership with Orbis Partners, OPCA held 16 regional training sessions for nearly 400 probation officers on enhanced case planning through the use of the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) Collaborative Caseworks program.

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Reform Training

During 2019, DCJS worked with OCFS and local probation departments to align Persons in Need of Supervision practice with new legislation that became effective January 1, 2020. Key reforms eliminate the use of detention for PINS youth and create a foster-care based Pre-Dispositional Placement (PDP). The PINS Diversion lead agency is now required to assess whether the youth is sexually exploited and should be referred to “safe house” services. Finally, when truancy is the basis of a PINS petition, both PDP and post-dispositional placement are now prohibited. The Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives worked with local probation departments in revising DCJS Regulations Part 357 for Persons in Need of Supervision, ensuring they are consistent with the new provisions of law.

Statewide presentations to the judiciary were held and a webinar training on PINS reforms was developed for probation personnel. The training remains available to local probation staff through the Integrated Justice portal.

Youth Justice System Improvements

New York State Youth Justice Institute

The Youth Justice Institute (YJI) is a partnership between the state and the University at Albany. The Institute seeks to build and strengthen the capacity of localities around the state to adopt evidence-informed youth justice practices. The Institute is overseen by a board chaired by the commissioners of DCJS and OCFS and is funded by DCJS through Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) funds. The Institute disseminates information, assists with implementing and assessing existing youth justice programs and conducts research to advance the science and practice of evidence-based initiatives.

During 2019, the Youth Justice Institute hired an executive director and expanded its research and technical assistance capacity by recruiting faculty and training 10 graduate and undergraduate research students to be YJI Scholars.

Race Equity in Youth Justice

In addition to the race equity work highlighted in the Major Initiatives section of this report, 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. In 2019, the JJAG continued to fund the Georgetown Racial and Ethnic Disparities Certificate Program, sending local jurisdictions to receive intensive race equity training and produce a capstone project to address inequities at the local level.

Mind Science of Bias

Building on training conducted in previous years, in September 2019, DCJS hosted a Mind Science of Bias Conference for youth justice professionals. It included presentations from national experts and New York-based practitioners. In addition to keynote addresses provided by experts, participants engaged in a facilitated dialogue to identify where bias could have an impact in their respective fields and the actions of their daily work.

Regional Youth Justice Teams

Regional Youth Justice Teams (RYJT) are teams of juvenile justice stakeholders including representatives from local government, service providers, the judiciary, community organizations and justice-involved youth and their families. The teams were created to help implement New York State's strategic plan for juvenile justice. Each team meets quarterly to share best practices, identify areas for practice improvement and provide input to state policymakers. In 2019, DCJS completed a three-month planning process with the nine regional youth justice teams across the state. A technical assistance team comprised of individuals from DCJS, OCFS and YJI assisted RYJT teams in developing a youth justice reform plan in each region. The teams identified goals and priority areas to meet the needs of each region including: prosocial activities for youth on probation; enhancing diversion services; trauma informed care

training; addressing gender, race and ethnic inequities; restorative practices in school settings; development of credible messenger programming; youth peer mediation services; and access to cognitive behavioral therapy services.

Rural Communities of Practice Initiative

In 2019, DCJS completed Phase II of the Rural Communities of Practices Initiative, which provided funding to seven cross-county multidisciplinary teams to address the challenges associated with providing services to youth in rural communities. Teams conducted planning and received technical assistance. Common areas of need included transportation; training and technical assistance, bridging gaps in services and communication between agencies and direct service providers. Each team identified strategies to address region-specific challenges through the implementation of a wide range of youth programming. Participants included probation officers, Department of Social Services personnel, mental health professionals, not-for-profit staff, educators and other youth justice personnel across New York State.

Agency Administrative Accomplishments

DCJS is committed to the continuous improvement of agency operations and maintaining a culture that supports staff at all levels.

Migration to NYS Grants Gateway

Until recently, DCJS used a proprietary electronic contract management system, known as the Grants Management System (GMS), to develop and administer approximately 1,600 local assistance grant contracts each year. Early in 2019, the agency began migrating its local assistance contracting work to a new statewide contract management system, the Grants Gateway. DCJS is currently using both contract management systems, as previously executed contracts complete their terms in GMS and new contract awards are executed in the Grants Gateway. In 2019, nearly 300 contracts were developed in the new Grants Gateway. DCJS will continue transitioning to the Grants Gateway in 2020.

Workforce Support

Staff Development and Training

In 2019, DCJS continued to promote the professional development of its employees. The monthly e-newsletter, "Your HR Connection," was expanded during the year, to include a section on workforce training and professional development.

DCJS has invested in the professional development of its supervisors through its Supervisory Certificate Program, by establishing and updating a "Supervisors' Resource Center" on SharePoint, and by providing monthly articles to enhance supervisory skills for success. In-person supervisory training was also offered for the following classes: Guidelines for Conducting Interviews; The New Supervisor – Making the Transition; and Gauging Your Supervisory Skills.

To enhance the skills of non-supervisory staff, DCJS developed an Employee Development Certificate Program, consisting of online and in-person training for employees seeking to improve their skills.

Additional in-person training offered during 2019 included: Emotional Intelligence; Navigating Transitions in the Workplace; and Respectful Communications in the Workplace. The agency also coordinated Domestic Violence in the Workplace training for staff.

DCJS also implemented a second cycle of its mentoring program which pairs more experienced employees (mentors) with less experienced colleagues. The program fosters a learning and development partnership between an employee with vast work experience and another employee who wants to learn.

DCJS: Making a Difference Program

DCJS also continued hosting "Making a Difference" forums to engage staff with other programs and initiatives that their colleagues work on. Five forums, presented by agency staff and individuals who have benefited from the programs, were offered in 2019 on Human Trafficking, Criminal Justice Trends, Victim Services, Juvenile Justice Reform and the DCJS Lean Program.

Employee Recognition and Awards Program

DCJS annually recognizes the efforts of employees and teams who have made extraordinary contributions to the agency through their work. During the 2019 Agency Awards Ceremony, 21 employees were recognized for outstanding service to the criminal justice community, transformative process improvement, excellence in mentoring, and other outstanding work.

Top Workplace Award

In 2019, DCJS was honored as one of the Albany Times Union's Top 50 Workplaces for the third consecutive year. 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 employees.

Appendix

Appendix A

Criminal Justice Policy Boards and Commissions

DCJS supports nine 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, probation practice and security guard training through the following offices: Office of Public Safety, Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, Office of Forensic Services, Office of Program Development and Funding, Office of Juvenile Justice and Office of Legal Services.

Board of Examiners

The Sex Offender Registration Act, enacted in January 1996, established a five-member Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders to assess registrants released from jail or prison and recommend a risk level. The board also determines whether an offender convicted in another jurisdiction must register with the state's Sex Offender Registry when the offender establishes a residence in New York State. Costs incurred by the board are supported by DCJS and the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision.

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.

Council for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

Federal and state law requires the establishment of a state council that must include the State Compact Administrator, representation from the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, and a victim representative.

The Council brings together key stakeholders and serves as an advisory body to the State Compact Administrator and makes recommendations for the implementation of state policies and procedures that facilitate the effective tracking, supervision and rehabilitation of adult probationers and parolees.

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 (JJAG) 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 JJAG 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.

Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council

The 17-member council provides overall direction for the Law Enforcement 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.

Motor Vehicle Theft & Insurance Fraud Prevention Board

The 12-member board oversees a demonstration 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.

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.

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.

Probation Commission

The seven-member commission including the State Director of Probation and six other members are to consider, advise and consult on all matters within the jurisdiction of state Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

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

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

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

Domestic Homicide in New York State: This report contains statewide and regional statistics on domestic homicide, with special focus on intimate partner homicide. Demographic characteristics of homicide victims, as well as the respective circumstances surrounding the homicide incidents, and the types of weapons used are summarized.

Executive Law Article 13-A Classification/Alternatives to Incarceration Annual Report: This report details county planning and programming efforts regarding alternative to incarceration services in New York State. It satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law Article 13-A.

Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative Annual Report: This report contains 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 Executive Law §837-a (8).

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

Judicial Diversion Programs And Drug Law Changes Report: This report contains information related to 2009 Drug Law Changes and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §837.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG)/ Youth Justice Annual Report: This report contains information about the state's youth justice efforts. It satisfies the reporting requirement found in the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program Annual Report: This report contains information and statistics about the state's Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §846-h (10).

Missing Persons Clearinghouse Annual Report: This report contains information and statistics about the state's Missing Persons Clearinghouse, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-f (12) and 837-f-1 (3).

Motor Vehicle and Insurance Fraud Prevention Board Annual Report: This report contains information and statistics on the activities of the state's Motor Vehicle Theft and Insurance Fraud Prevention Demonstration Program, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §846-I (3)(h).

New York State Asset Forfeiture Annual Report: This report contains information related to monetary assets forfeited and distributed, and satisfies the reporting requirements found in Executive Law §837-a (6).

New York State Criminal Justice Case Processing Report, Arrest through Disposition: This report is prepared in satisfaction of the *Violent Felony Offenses Report* and the *Mandatory Sentences Of Imprisonment & Plea Bargaining Restrictions Upon Violent Felony Offender Report*, and summarizes information and statistics on the processing of violent felony cases in New York State superior courts. It satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a (1), 837-a (2), 837-a (3) and 837 (4)(f).

New York State Report on Environmental Conservation Law Offenses Annual Report: This report is prepared in satisfaction of the *Environmental Crimes Report* and the *Environmental Conservation Law Felony Offenses Report* and contains information related to the processing of persons charged with violations of various provisions of the Environmental Conservation Law. It satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a (1), 837-a (5) and 837 (4-a).

New York State Report on Felony Insurance Fraud Offenses: This report contains information related to the processing of persons charged with insurance fraud felony offenses, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §§837-a (1) and 837-a (5).

Sex Offender Registry and Registry Telephone Number Report: This report contains an overview of Registry activities and statistics, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Corrections Law §§168-p (4) and 168-s.

Sexual Offense Evidence Kit Inventory Report: This report contains information and statistics related to sexual offense evidence kits submitted to DCJS by police agencies, district attorneys' offices, and public laboratories and their testing, and satisfies the reporting requirement found in Executive Law §838-a.