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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

## 2005 Crimestat Report

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GEORGE E. PATAKI  
Governor

CHAUNCEY G. PARKER  
Director of Criminal Justice

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT 2005 Crimestat Report

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February 9, 2006

### **A message from the Director of Criminal Justice**

Governor Pataki has made it clear that the most important responsibility of government is to protect its citizens. Our performance in criminal justice is vitally important because the better we perform, the more we reduce crime. As Director of Criminal Justice, I have been working with New York State criminal justice agencies to coordinate and implement statewide criminal justice strategies and public safety initiatives that cross agency lines. Our philosophy is simple: what gets measured gets done.

In 2003, we implemented Crimestat, a performance management system which focuses on our goal to further reduce crime and improve the effectiveness of criminal justice. Through Crimestat, criminal justice strategies were developed and expanded, and goals and objectives were established in key areas. Hundreds of performance indicators were developed to monitor progress, so that we can quickly see where we are succeeding, and where we need to improve. Crimestat is coordinated through the Division of Criminal Justice Services, and is modeled after the New York City Police Department's nationally acclaimed Compstat system.

While many organizations use data to manage performance, Crimestat is unique in that it brings together criminal justice performance data from numerous State agencies, as well as Federal and local agencies. Data is compiled each month and shared so that all stakeholders can look at the same "map" at the same time. Together, we periodically review our overall effectiveness in areas such as offender re-entry, sex offender management, the DNA program, and the deportation system for criminal aliens.

We are pleased to present the first Crimestat Report for criminal justice. This report is not intended to cover all activities within the criminal justice system. Rather, it focuses on selected program areas where significant efforts have been made to improve the effectiveness of interagency coordination.

We should all be proud of our crime fighting record, but we can and must do more. That is why Crimestat is so important. We would like to thank the thousands of criminal justice professionals across the State who have made New York a safer place.

Very truly yours,

Chauncey G. Parker

## DATA SOURCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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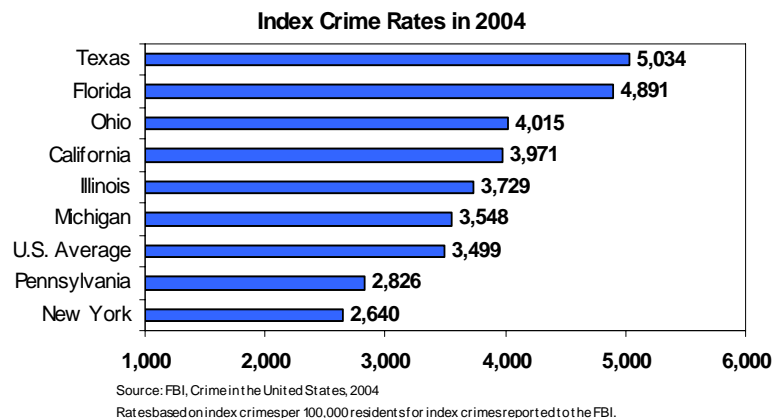
This report is the result of significant efforts on the part of all State criminal justice agencies, including the State Commission of Correction, the Department of Correctional Services, the Crime Victims Board, the Division of Parole, the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Division of State Police, and the Division of Criminal Justice Services. We would like to thank the many staff from each agency who contributed data and programmatic content, and especially those who achieved the results of which we are so proud.

Each of the State agencies cited above provided data for this report. In addition, data are presented from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Federal Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), local New York State police agencies, and the NY/NJ High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA).

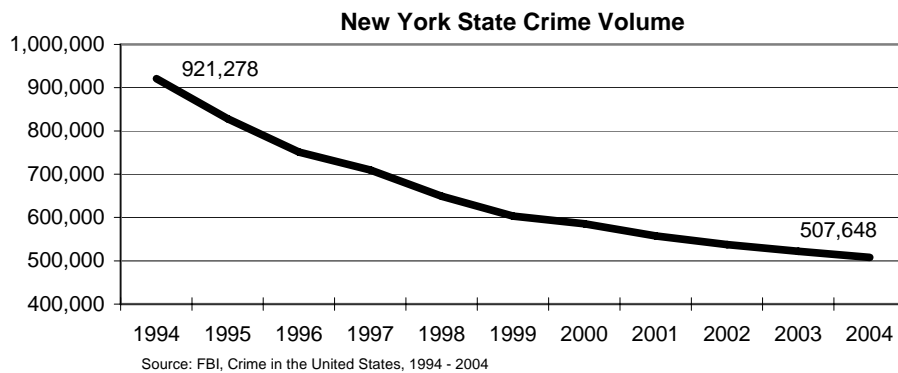
Unless otherwise noted, the data presented are based on information provided to DCJS through the monthly Crimestat process. Long term trends in reported crime and criminal justice populations are presented back to 1994 in the areas where such data are available. For other measures, five years of data were presented when available.

# CRIME OVERVIEW

In 1993, New York State was one of the most dangerous states in the country. Today, a little more than a decade later, New York is the safest large state in the nation and the sixth safest state overall. The 2004 FBI crime statistics show that among the eight states with a population of 10 million or more, New York has the lowest crime rate. The crime rate in New York was 7 percent lower than the next lowest state, Pennsylvania, and was 48 percent lower than the highest state, Texas.

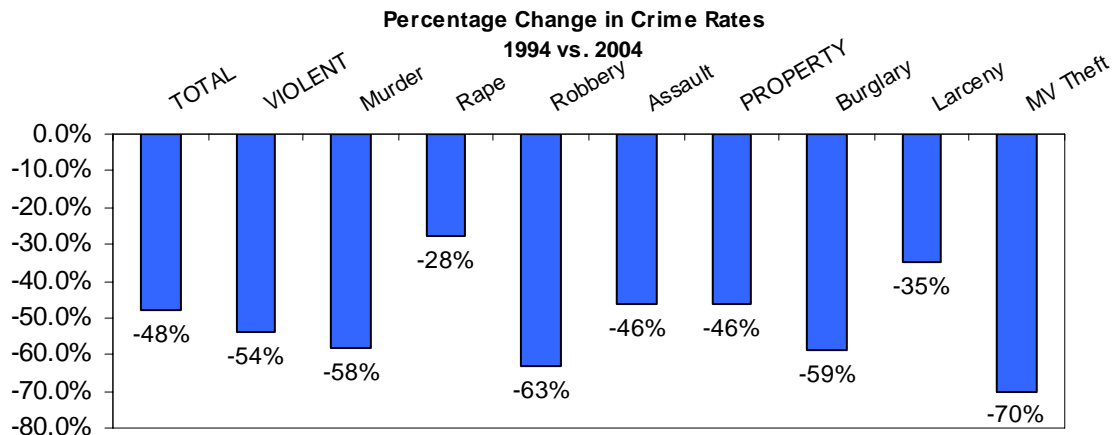


Since 1994, the number of major crimes reported has fallen every year to the lowest levels recorded since statewide reporting began nearly 40 years ago. In 2004, there were 413,630 fewer crimes reported than in 1994.



The largest reductions in crime rates were reported for murders, robberies, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts. Overall, the rate of index crimes per 100,000 resident population has declined 48 percent since 1994; the rate of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated

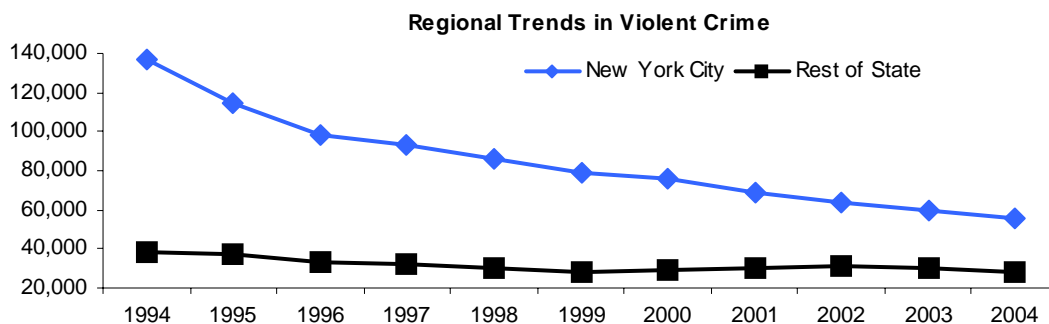
assault) dropped 54 percent and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) fell 46 percent.



Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2004.

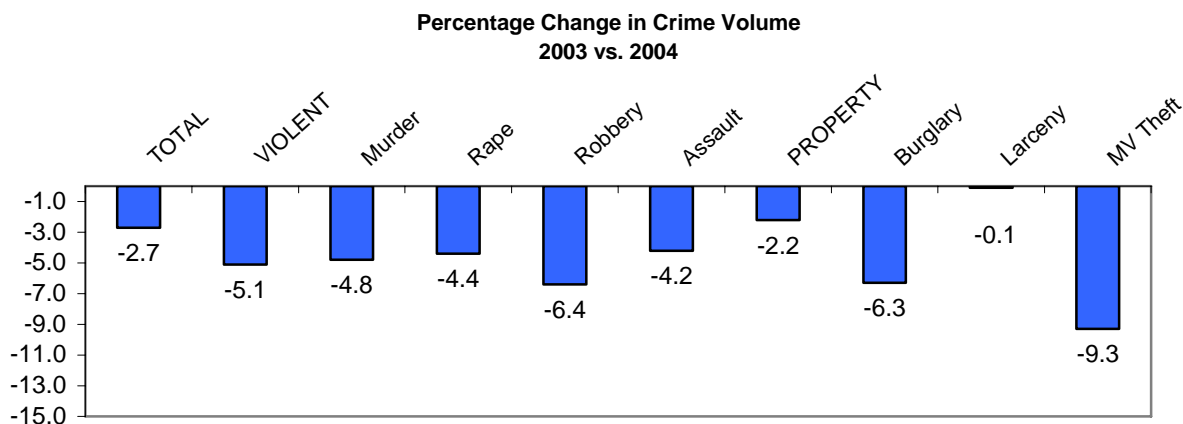
# CRIME OVERVIEW

Not all areas of the State have benefited equally from the historic reduction in crime. In counties outside of New York City, violent crime has declined by 26 percent since 1994, as compared to the statewide decrease of over 50 percent. Counties outside of New York City now account for 54 percent of the reported crime statewide, as compared to 42 percent in 1994.



## Recent Crime Trends

The most recent full year crime data available from 2004 show that crime in New York State dropped for the 11<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. While 2005 crime data are still being reported by police departments around the State, preliminary projections indicate that crime will continue to decrease.

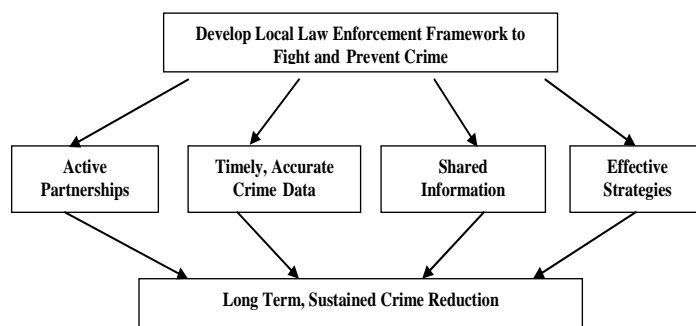


Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2004.

- √ In 2004, New York State reported an overall drop of nearly 3 percent from 2003 in the seven major crimes as compared to 2003.
- √ Violent crime fell 5 percent between 2003 and 2004, as compared to the national average of a 2 percent decline. Reported robberies declined 7 percent and aggravated assaults declined by 4 percent.
- √ New York State experienced declines of 6 percent for burglary and 9 percent for motor vehicle theft. In contrast, the rest of the nation experienced decreases of 1 percent for burglary and a 3 percent drop in motor vehicle theft.

# OPERATION IMPACT

Operation IMPACT is New York’s crime fighting strategy to achieve the Governor’s vision of becoming the safest state in America by 2008. The strategy was initiated in mid-2004, and supports the development of local infrastructure to achieve and sustain long term crime reduction in counties outside New York City. (Note: The New York City Police Department has a separate, unrelated and highly successful crime reduction initiative also known as Operation Impact which was initiated in 2003.) There are 17 counties participating fully in Operation IMPACT. These 17 counties report more than 80 percent of the crime outside of New York City.



Four key components form the framework of Operation IMPACT which will lead to long term crime reduction.

## 1) Support active local partnerships

Participating counties develop working partnerships among Federal, State and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The county District Attorney and Chief of Police in the jurisdiction with the highest crime volume in the county lead the IMPACT partnership.

- √ **Formal partnerships and regular meeting schedules were established in 15 targeted counties in 2004 and expanded to 17 counties in 2005.**

## 2) Improve data available to help reduce crime

Timely, accurate crime data are essential for effective crime fighting and decision making.

- √ **For the first time in the New York's history, crime data on the seven major crime categories were collected and made available for decision making purposes within 30 days of the close of the reporting month in all participating counties.**

Percent of Non-NYC Crime		
IMPACT County	2004 Index Crime	Percent of Index Crime
Albany	12,423	4.6%
Broome	5,762	2.1%
Chautauqua	3,778	1.4%
Dutchess	5,109	1.9%
Erie	33,101	12.2%
Monroe	30,945	11.4%
Nassau	22,319	8.2%
Niagara	7,859	2.9%
Oneida	6,211	2.3%
Onondaga	14,237	5.3%
Orange	7,361	2.7%
Rensselaer	4,318	1.6%
Rockland	5,271	1.9%
Schenectady	5,409	2.0%
Suffolk	31,991	11.8%
Ulster	3,905	1.4%
Westchester	18,615	6.9%
<b>IMPACT Total</b>	<b>218,614</b>	<b>80.8%</b>
<b>Other Counties</b>	<b>52,062</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
<b>Total Non-NYC</b>	<b>270,676</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting System

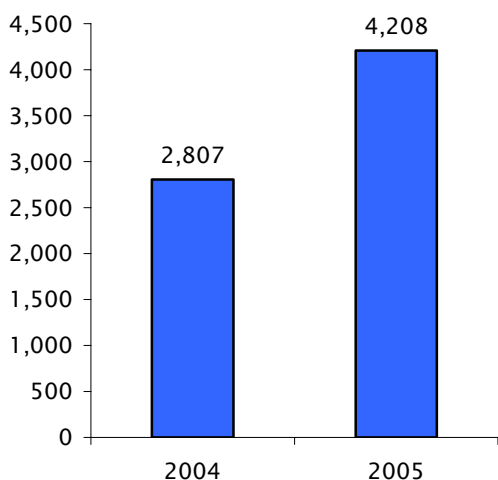
# OPERATION IMPACT

## 3) Expand information sharing and intelligence

Information shared among law enforcement helps to solve crimes. In 2005, Division of Criminal Justice Services' (DCJS) staff expanded law enforcement agency access to two critical statewide information sharing systems.

### SAFETNet

**SAFETNet Target Submissions by IMPACT Police Depts.**



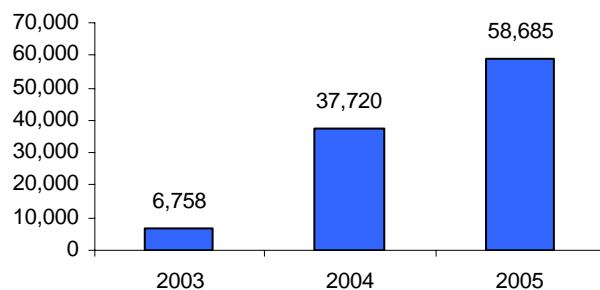
When two agencies unknowingly investigate the same individual, officers can be put in harm's way, especially if the investigation results in one police agency executing a search warrant at a location that has undercover detectives present from another agency. Safe Automated Fast Event Tracking Network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

√ The number of investigative targets entered into SAFETNet by IMPACT jurisdictions increased by 50 percent during 2005.

### eJusticeNY

eJusticeNY is a secure communications network which provides law enforcement with essential operational support, data, and management information to help reduce crime. Through DCJS support and assistance, the IMPACT police departments and district attorneys all were connected to eJusticeNY and trained (the eJusticeNY initiative is described fully on page 13). Since 2003, criminal inquiries conducted by IMPACT agencies have increased dramatically.

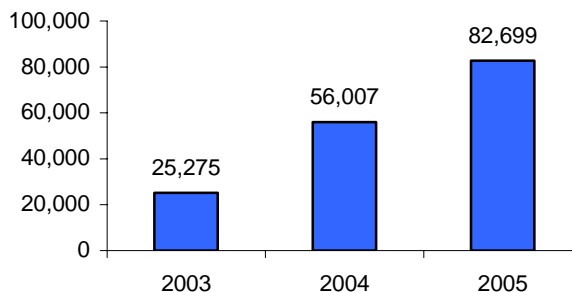
**eJusticeNY Inquiries by IMPACT Police Depts.**



√ IMPACT police departments increased the number of criminal inquiries conducted by 56 percent in 2005.

√ IMPACT district attorneys' offices increased the number of criminal inquiries conducted by 48 percent in 2005.

**eJusticeNY Inquiries by IMPACT District Attorneys' Offices**





# OPERATION IMPACT

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## 4) Expand support for effective strategies to reduce local crime problems

Operation IMPACT partnerships develop and implement strategies to reduce crime, with assistance from State partner agencies.

- √ New York State Police provided resources to all 17 IMPACT jurisdictions, including uniform patrols, Bureau of Criminal Investigation investigative teams, Violent Felony Warrant Squads and Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams. During 2004 and 2005, the State Police assisted IMPACT sites with patrol services, fugitive and arrest warrant executions, narcotic investigations, and anti-crime teams that focused on violent street crimes, such as robbery and illegal firearms trafficking.
- √ The Division of Parole participated in over 100 special operations with 25 police departments in the 17 IMPACT counties during 2005.
- √ County probation departments worked closely with IMPACT police departments in 2005 to conduct probationer home visits, curfew checks, bar sweeps, “ride-alongs”, and to execute probation violation warrants.
- √ County probation departments designated staff in all 17 IMPACT sites to serve as Field Intelligence Officers (FIO’s) to facilitate the exchange of intelligence information.
- √ IMPACT partnerships in Broome, Erie, and Niagara counties established partnerships with local universities to track and analyze crime.
- √ Through a DCJS contract, IMPACT partners from Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Albany and Utica police departments were partnered with the University at Albany for assistance in crime analysis and strategy development.
- √ Local law enforcement from 13 IMPACT counties were trained in crime mapping and analysis at the University at Albany in 2005.
- √ DCJS developed a crime fighting “best practices” reference library for local law enforcement which is available on the DCJS website and through eJusticeNY.

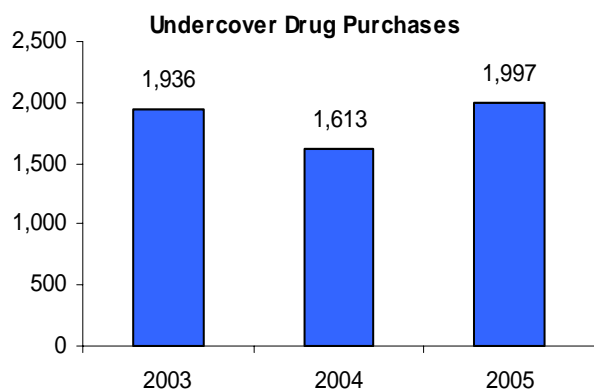
# SPECIALIZED STATE POLICE SERVICES

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

## Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET)

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



- √ During 2005, CNET assisted 128 law enforcement agencies, seizing more than \$7 million in illegal drugs and \$2.1 million in cash derived from illegal drug trafficking.
- √ CNET conducted 1,997 undercover drug purchases during 2005, an increase of 24 percent over 2004.

- √ CNET made 1,455 drug arrests in 2005, a slight increase from 2004.

## Contaminated Crime Scene Emergency Response Teams (CCERT)

The Contaminated Crime Scene Emergency Response Teams include both sworn members and forensic scientists specially trained to respond to illicit clandestine drug laboratories. CCSERT processes crime scenes and secures evidence, and safely disposes of hazardous materials.

- √ Since 2000, more than 220 illicit drug labs have been discovered in New York State.
- √ During 2005, CCSERT responded to 22 clandestine drug labs.

## Computer Crimes Unit (CCU)

The Computer Crimes Unit within the State Police, which includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (covered on page 40) provides technical expertise and investigative assistance to local law enforcement. Through the Computer Forensic Laboratory, computer and digital evidence is collected, secured from crime scenes, preserved, and analyzed. Through this unit, specially trained investigators support active investigations involving computers and technology, and act as first responders to information systems emergencies.

- √ The Computer Forensic Laboratory handled 139 cases in 2005.

## **SPECIALIZED STATE POLICE SERVICES**

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√ During 2005, CCU investigated 698 cases, and handled 11,728 Internet fraud complaints.

√ The CCU made 44 arrests in 2005, an increase of 16 percent over 2004.

### **Special Investigations Unit (SIU)**

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

√ During 2005 SIU recovered more than \$2.9 million in stolen property, including 281 vehicles, and seized \$2 million in illegal tobacco products.

### **Other Specialized Police Services**

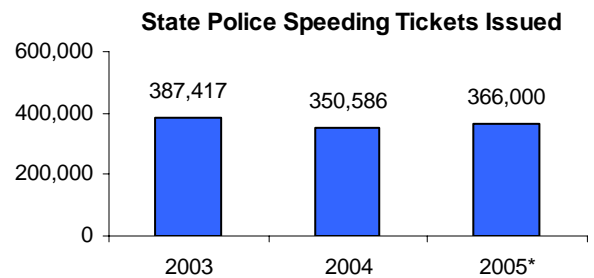
In addition to these specialized functions, Violent Felony Warrant Squads, Forensic Identification Units, and Violent Crime Investigation Teams deployed throughout the State provided assistance in 2005, including apprehending defendants wanted for violent felony crimes, processing crime scenes, and investigating violent crime scenes.

# TRAFFIC SAFETY

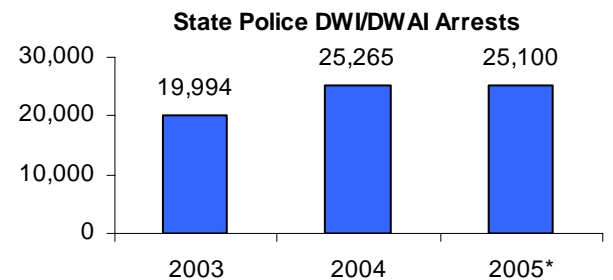
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The State Police promote traffic safety through a range of enforcement and public education initiatives. Speeding, seat belt use and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are emphasized because they are the most significant causes of fatal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

- √ Uniformed troopers issued approximately 908,000 vehicle and traffic tickets during 2005, a 3.5 percent increase from 2004.
- √ Although troopers constitute less than 6 percent of law enforcement personnel in the State, they issued 55 percent of all speeding tickets in 2005.
- √ During 2005, troopers issued approximately 366,000 speeding tickets, an increase of 4 percent.
- √ The State Police conducted 209 seatbelt checkpoints in 2005.
- √ Troopers issued approximately 111,300 tickets for safety restraint violations (seatbelts and child safety restraints) in 2005, an 11 percent increase over 2004.
- √ During 2005, approximately 25,100 tickets for driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs were issued. This level of ticket issuance maintained the 26 percent increase from 2004 and constituted 25 percent of all DWI tickets issued in the State in 2005.



\*Estimated through December 2005



\*Estimated through December 2005

## TraCS

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

In 2000, the State Police led a coalition of State and local agencies to design and deploy TraCS to meet the needs of New York law enforcement agencies, the court system, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Transportation. Through support and funding from the

# TRAFFIC SAFETY

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Governor's Traffic Safety Committee and the U.S. Department of Transportation, New York State has committed over \$10 million to deploy TraCS throughout the State. Twelve law enforcement agencies which account for more than one-half of all accident reports and traffic tickets issued outside New York City were targeted for TraCS deployment in 2005. As of December 2005, 10 of these agencies were actively using TraCS. The State Police, the largest user of TraCS, began outfitting patrol cars in 2001.

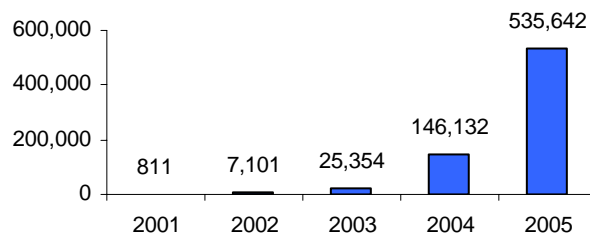
In addition to the 10 targeted agencies, 82 other police agencies are also using TraCS. Another 125 police agencies have executed agreements and are in varying stages of the planning and rollout process.

√ Approximately 3,100 police vehicles throughout the State are now TraCS equipped; 1,078 of these police vehicles are State Police vehicles.

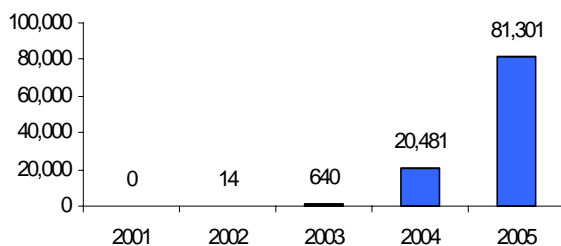
√ As of December 2005, an estimated 16 percent of statewide traffic tickets were issued through TraCS.

√ During 2005, 535,642 traffic tickets were issued through TraCS, over 3 times the volume issued during 2004. State Police account for nearly 80 percent of the tickets issued through TraCS.

**Traffic Tickets Issued Through TraCS**



**Accident Reports Issued Through TraCS**



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

√ During 2005, 81,301 Accident Reports were issued through TraCS, almost 4 times the volume issued during 2004. The State Police issued 72,220 accident reports, 89 percent of the total issued.

# DNA

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Through the State's DNA program, crimes are solved and prevented through the collection of DNA samples from crime scenes and offenders. Established by statute in 1994, the program requires offenders sentenced for specific offenses to provide a DNA sample.

Many agencies work together to ensure that DNA profiles are on file for eligible offenders, and that DNA samples are taken from crime scenes whenever possible. Extensive cooperation between the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), State Police, the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS), the Division of Parole, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, county probation departments, local jails, and local forensic laboratories is required. DCJS provides administrative oversight of the DNA databank, and State Police operates the Forensic Investigation Center where DNA samples are analyzed.

There are three key public service areas in the DNA program.

**1) Maintain a databank of DNA profiles from offenders and from crime scenes**

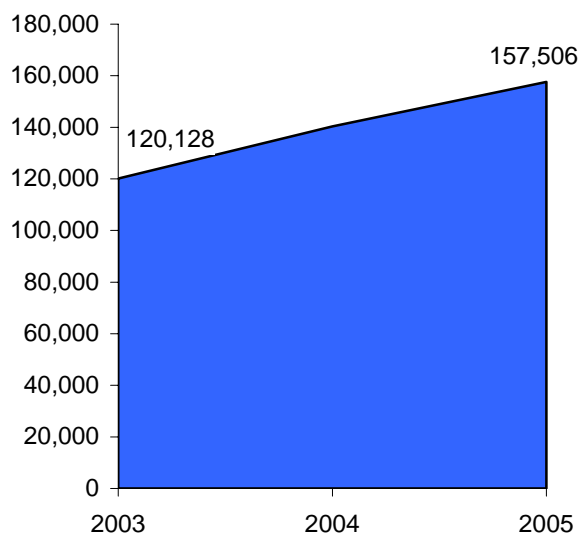
When samples are submitted for processing, DCJS first verifies that the specimen collected is from an offender with a qualifying offense. Once verified, the DNA profile is developed by the State Police and uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS).

- ✓ **During 2005, 17,140 offender DNA profiles were added to the Databank, an increase of 12 percent over 2004.**

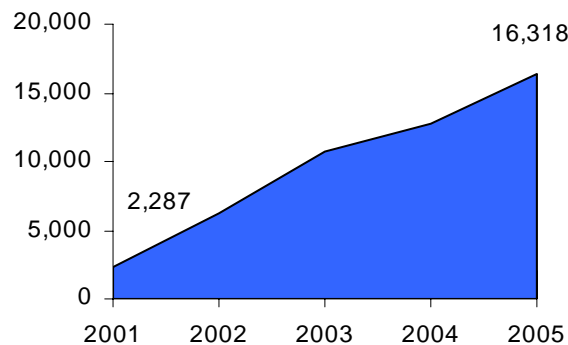
DNA evidence is collected from crime scenes by police agencies and submitted to seven local laboratories, as well as directly to the State Police laboratory for processing. All profiles developed are uploaded by the State Police into the State Databank and searched against all DNA offender and crime scene profiles.

- ✓ **As of December 2005, 16,318 DNA profiles obtained from crime scenes had been uploaded to the Databank.**

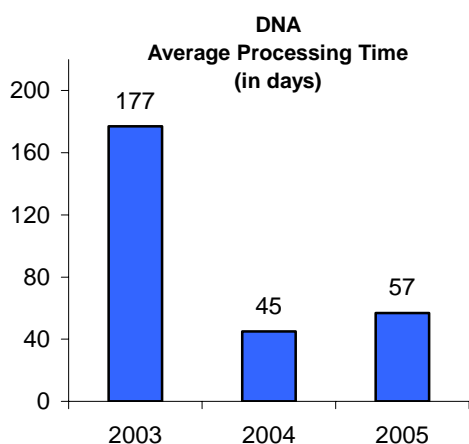
**Offender Samples on File**



**Crime Scene Profiles**



# DNA



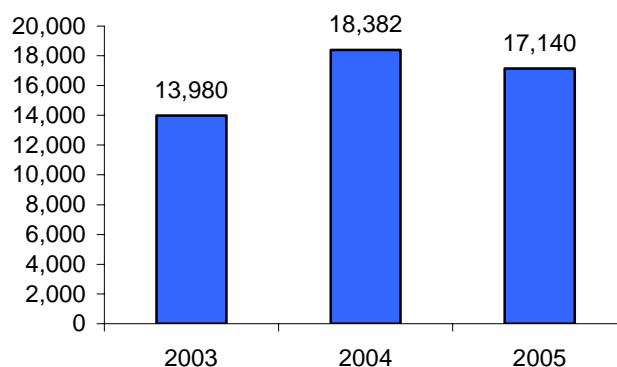
State Police and DCJS have dramatically improved processing time for DNA samples to ensure that offenders identified through a DNA match are identified and apprehended as quickly as possible. Average processing time increased slightly in 2005 as compared to 2004 due to a substantial increase in samples submitted in late 2004.

- √ DNA samples were processed in an average of 57 days during 2005.

## 2) Monitor statewide DNA submissions to ensure that DNA profiles are submitted for offenders convicted of eligible offenses

Legislation enacted in July 2004 expanded DNA eligibility to include offenders convicted of all violent felony offenses, certain drug offenses and many classes of attempted offenses. A large number of offenders in DOCS and under parole and probation supervision became immediately eligible, driving a significant increase in samples submitted in late 2004, and early 2005.

DNA Offender Sample Submissions



- √ A total of 17,140 DNA offender samples were submitted in 2005.
- √ DOCS is the largest contributor to the DNA Databank. In 2005, DOCS staff collected and submitted 8,584 inmate samples, 50 percent of all samples submitted.
- √ New York City and county probation departments collected 4,934 offender samples during 2005, 29 percent of samples submitted.
- √ Local jails collected 2,855 offender samples in 2005, 17 percent of samples submitted.
- √ Parole collected very few samples in 2005 since eligible offenders generally submit samples prior to release from DOCS. However, Parole collected and submitted 1,357 samples in 2004 after legislation expanded eligibility to include offenders under Parole supervision.

# DNA

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In 2005, DCJS coordinated several interagency initiatives to ensure that DNA samples are submitted for eligible offenders.

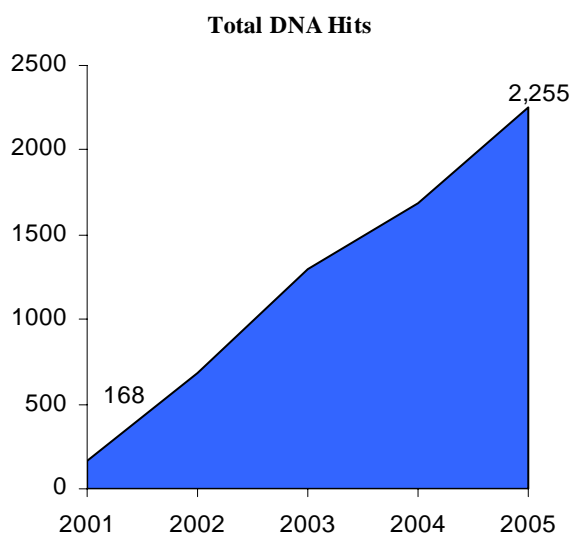
- DCJS developed an automated process to search criminal history records to identify offenders who owe DNA samples.
- DCJS developed a “DNA owed” banner that appears on the criminal history record (rapsheet) of offenders who owe DNA to help law enforcement identify offenders who owe.
- DCJS expanded the case specific information provided to DOCS, Parole and Probation on cases owing DNA.
- DCJS, in collaboration with DPCA, implemented an online report through eJusticeNY for county probation departments which provides up-to-date listings of probationers who owe a DNA sample.
- DCJS coordinated agreements with over 50 law enforcement agencies to collect DNA when offenders who owe a sample on a prior conviction re-enter the criminal justice system.

√ Through these efforts, the number of offenders owing samples on prior convictions was reduced in 2005.

### 3) Link DNA obtained from crime scene evidence to DNA offender profiles in the DNA databank

A DNA hit is a result of a match between DNA profiles developed from crime scene evidence and a DNA profile stored in the DNA databank. Through these matches, crimes are solved every day. Due to the dramatic growth in both offender and crime scene samples, more and more hits occur every year.

√ Through December 2005, there have been 2,255 total hits on the DNA databank.





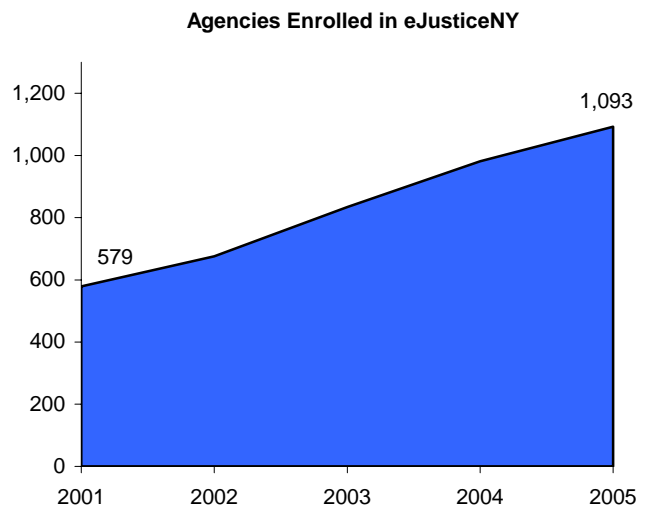
# eJUSTICENY

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

During 2005, significant progress in expanding eJusticeNY was made in three areas:

## 1) Increased the number of agencies using eJusticeNY

During 2005, the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) expanded technical assistance and enhanced support for eJusticeNY. Connectivity options were expanded and local training was conducted. Hardware and software enhancements improved performance and reduced system downtimes.

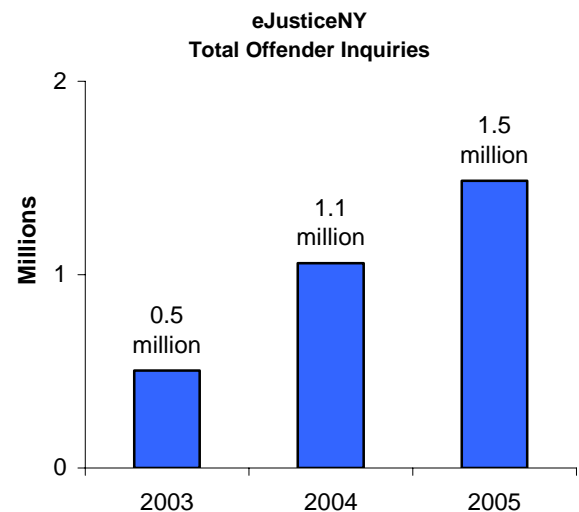


✓ The number of agencies enrolled in eJusticeNY nearly doubled since 2001 and now totals 1,093, with 27,000 individuals enrolled.

✓ Nearly every medium and large size police department now has access to eJusticeNY. The 365 police departments enrolled in December 2005 report 97 percent of statewide arrests.

## 2) Increased the number of offender inquiries conducted through eJusticeNY

DCJS closely monitored the eJustice usage of enrolled agencies. Users electronically search eJusticeNY for comprehensive criminal history information by using either the offender’s name or New York State Identification Number (NYSID). A rapsheet, including the photo taken at last arrest, is returned to the user when an inquiry matches a criminal history record.



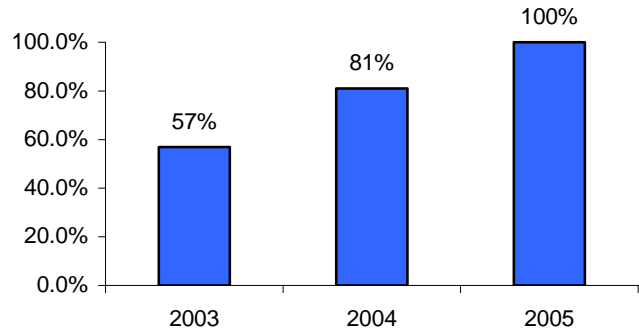
✓ A total of 1.5 million inquiries were conducted in 2005, as compared to 500,000 in 2003.

# eJUSTICENY

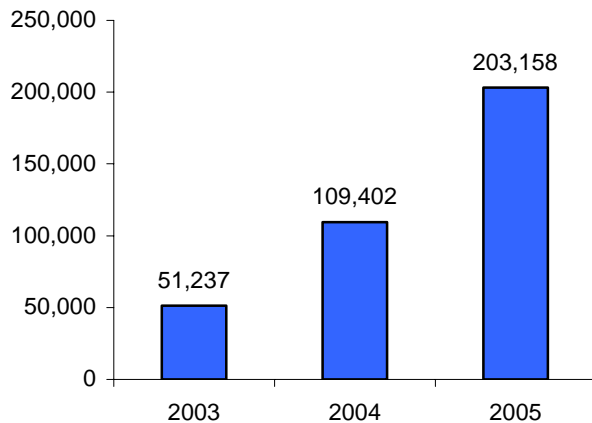
### 3) Fully implemented eJusticeNY in county probation departments

Full implementation of eJusticeNY for probation agencies was a key objective in 2005 for three reasons. DCJS implemented a new probation case management system for local departments in 2005 which uses eJusticeNY as the secure portal where probation departments enter case records. Second, eJusticeNY now provides probation departments with access to all Sex Offender Registry records to assist officers with the supervision of sex offenders. Finally eJusticeNY provides probation officers with updated listings of probationers who owe DNA samples so officers can ensure that these samples are submitted.

**eJusticeNY Percentage of County Probation Departments Enrolled**



**eJusticeNY Offender Inquiries by County Probation Agencies**



- ✓ At the close of 2005, all 58 probation departments were enrolled in eJusticeNY. Equally important, utilization of eJusticeNY by probation departments has doubled.
- ✓ Probation departments increased their usage of the full Sex Offender Registry by 150 percent, with 8,475 sex offender inquiries during 2005.

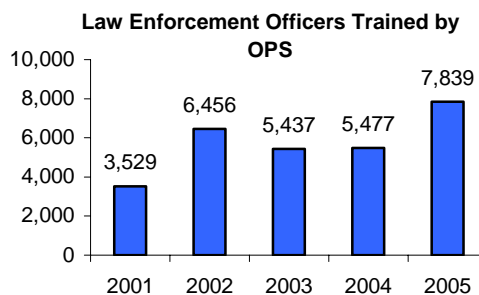
# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

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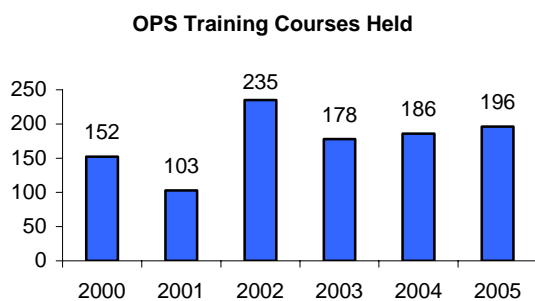
A range of support services are provided to New York's law enforcement community through State criminal justice agencies.

## Provide Training to New York State's Law Enforcement Community

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



- √ During 2005, 7,839 law enforcement officers were trained, the highest number of officers trained in the past five years. A total of 196 training courses were held around the State.



- √ During 2005, a special training series on law enforcement leadership development was conducted, with 1,603 law enforcement professionals participating.

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

- √ Since 2002, the course satisfaction rating has consistently averaged 4.2 (Very Good) for all courses provided.

## Improve the Criminal Justice System's Response to Domestic Violence

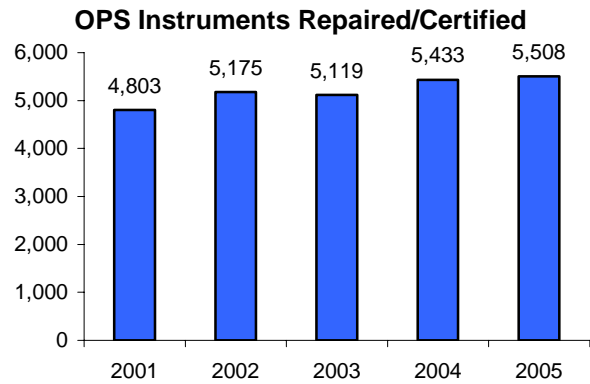
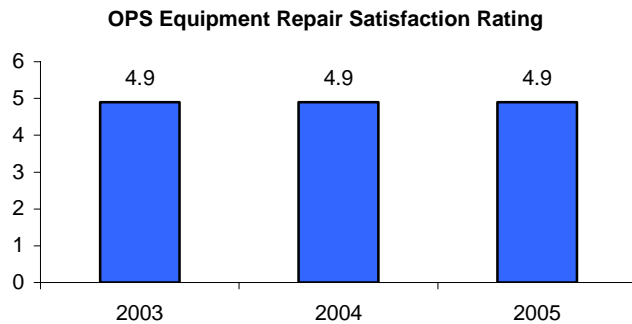
The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) provides domestic violence training, presentations, and technical assistance to judges, prosecutors, police, attorneys, and probation and parole officers.

- √ OPDV provided 38 law enforcement presentations to 1,558 personnel during 2005, and provided 197 days of technical assistance to law enforcement professionals.
- √ Eight presentations were made to judges, District Attorneys, and other criminal justice professionals and advocates during 2005 and involved 500 participants.
- √ In collaboration with the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives and the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, OPDV provided 31 training sessions to 1,069 probation staff during 2005.
- √ In cooperation with the Division of Parole, OPDV provided 7 training sessions to 185 parole officers statewide in 2005. Over the past three years, every parole officer has received training on domestic violence.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

## Repair and Certify Speed and Alcohol Detection Equipment

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

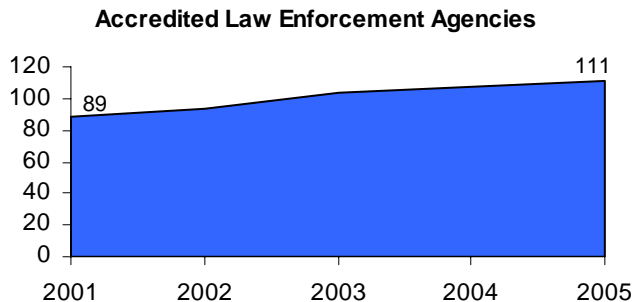


DCJS continued to provide outstanding service to law enforcement agencies during 2005.

- √ Over the past 3 years, the equipment repair center has consistently earned an overall satisfaction rating of “excellent” from its customers.
- √ All repairs and certifications were conducted within 3 days.

## Increase Participation in the Law Enforcement Accreditation Program

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

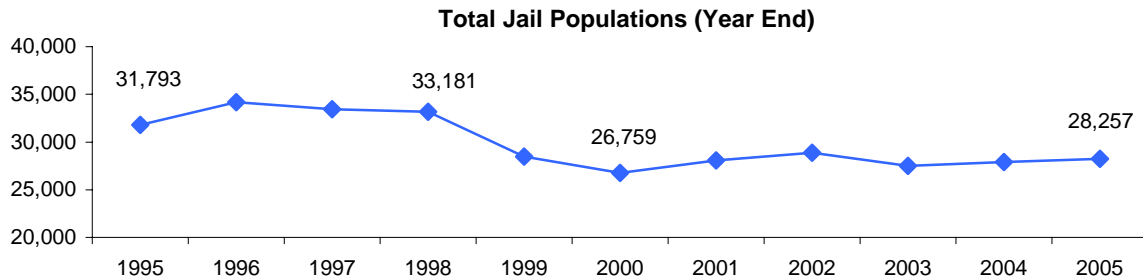


- √ The number of law enforcement agencies earning accreditation has increased steadily, with 111 law enforcement agencies accredited as of December 2005.
- √ As of December 2005, 48 percent of law enforcement officers working outside of New York City now work for accredited agencies.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION TRENDS

## LOCAL JAIL POPULATION

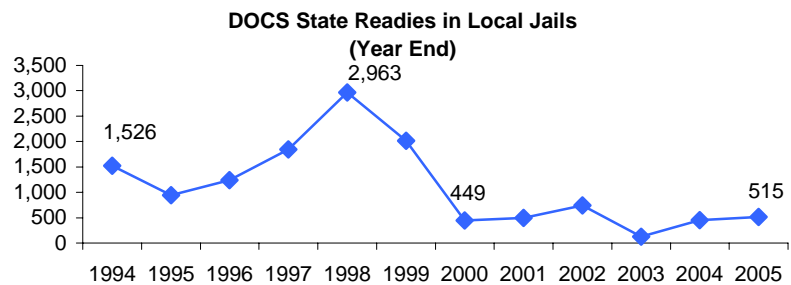
Through data submitted to the State Commission of Correction (SCOC), the daily population of county and New York City jails is monitored. These data show that the number of inmates in local jails has decreased by 11 percent since 1995. The substantial drop experienced after 1998 was primarily driven by a decline in the New York City jail population.



Total jail population shown for CY 1995 -1998 are as of 11/30; all other years are 12/31. 1994 data not available.

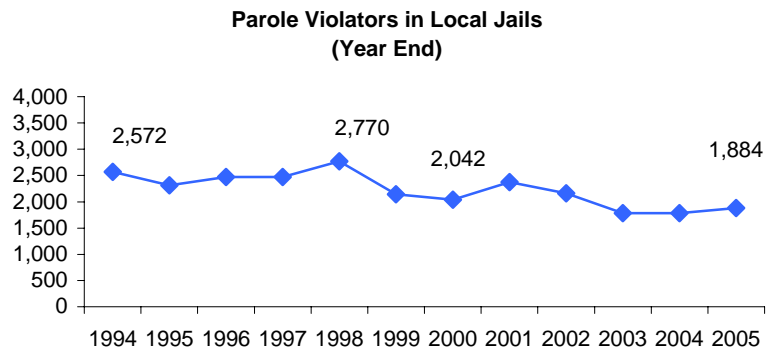
While volume of arrests as well as changes in local policies have impacted jail populations this past decade, there are two changes at the State level which contributed to this decrease.

When offenders are convicted and sentenced to State prison, they remain in local jail until the State Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) can take them into custody. In the late 1990s, the number of offenders awaiting prison became backlogged due to space constraints within the prison system. When prison capacity was expanded in 1999 and 2000, the local jail backlog declined dramatically. The State Ready count was 515 in December 2005, as compared to 2,963 in 1998.



When the Division of Parole initiates violation proceedings, alleged violators are housed in local jails. During 1999, Parole initiated significant changes to reduce the number of violators in local jails by completing violation proceedings more quickly.

√ As a result of the 1999 changes, the number of violators held in jail on a parole warrant declined by 26 percent between 1998 and 2000. Improvements have continued over the past five years.

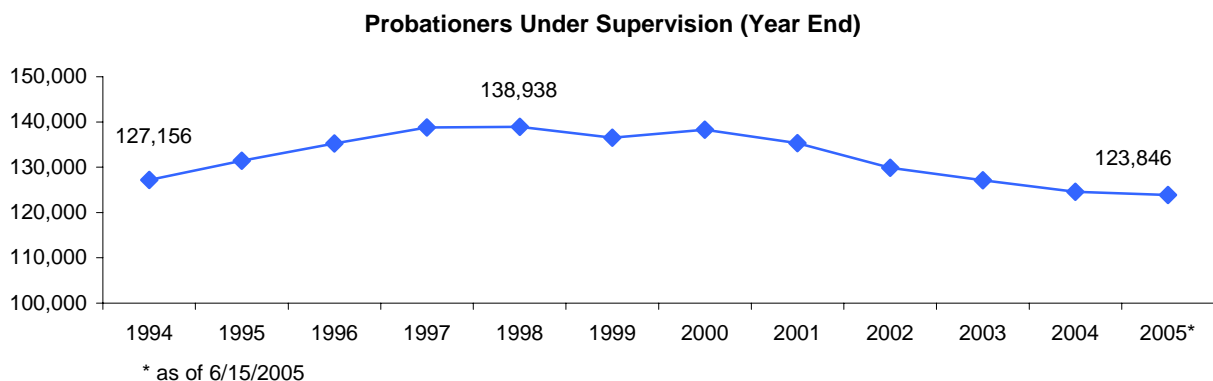


√ Average statewide violation processing time has declined from 98 days in 1994 to only 49 days in 2005.

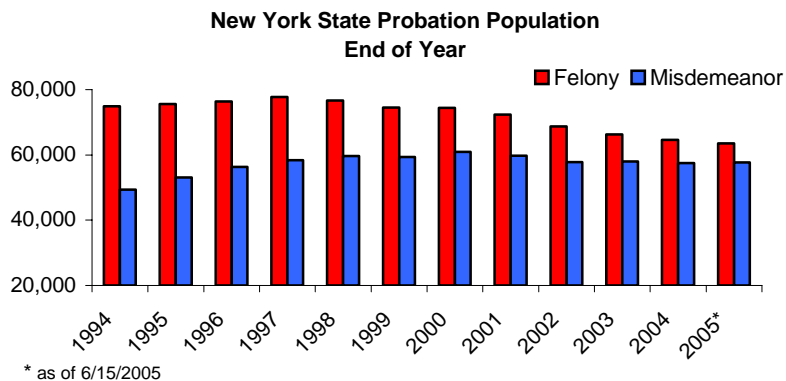
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION TRENDS

## PROBATION POPULATION

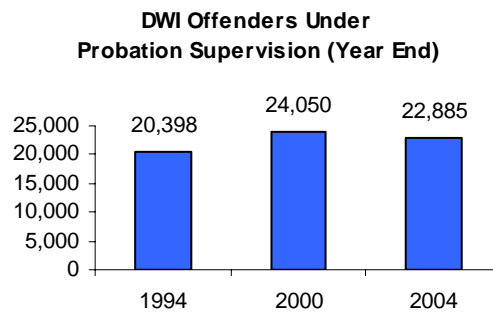
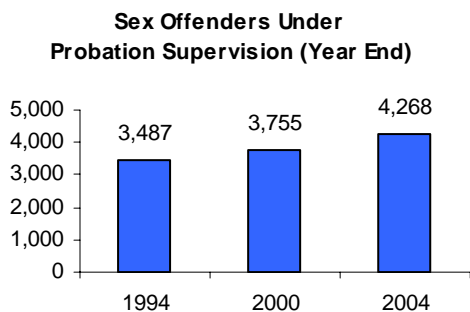
The number of offenders serving a probation sentence in New York State increased in the 1990s, peaking in 1998 at 139,000 offenders. Since 1998, the number of probationers has declined 11 percent, driven primarily by a 32 percent decrease in New York City felony cases. The number of non-New York City probationers remained stable during this time period. As of June 2005, nearly 124,000 offenders were under probation supervision in New York State.



The type of offender under probation supervision has changed over the past decade. In 1994, 59 percent of probationers statewide were convicted of a felony. In 2005, only 51 percent were felony probationers. Outside of New York City, more probationers are supervised for misdemeanor convictions than for felony convictions.



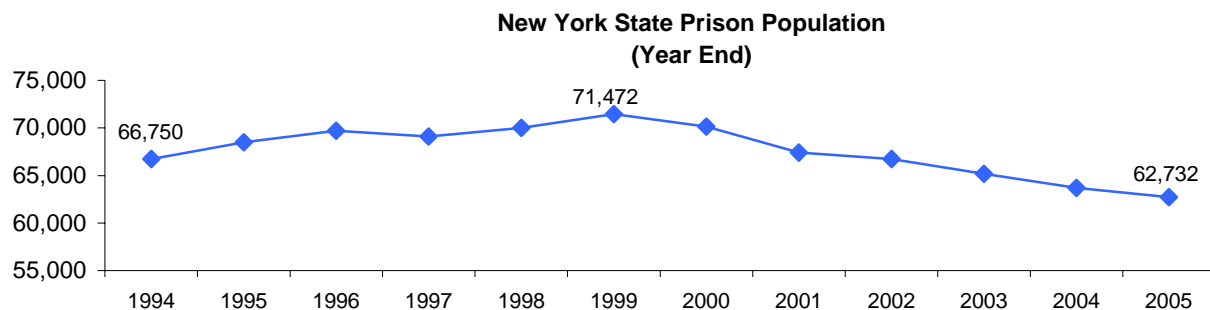
County probation departments place special emphasis on high risk offenders, such as sex offenders and DWI offenders. The number of sex offenders under probation supervision has increased 22 percent since 1994. During this same time period, the number of offenders sentenced to probation following a sex offense arrest has increased nearly 50 percent. The proportion of offenders arrested for DWI and receiving a probation sentence has also increased since 1994. In 2004, 14 percent of offenders arrested for DWI were sentenced to probation, as compared to about 11 percent in 1994.



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION TRENDS

## STATE PRISON POPULATION

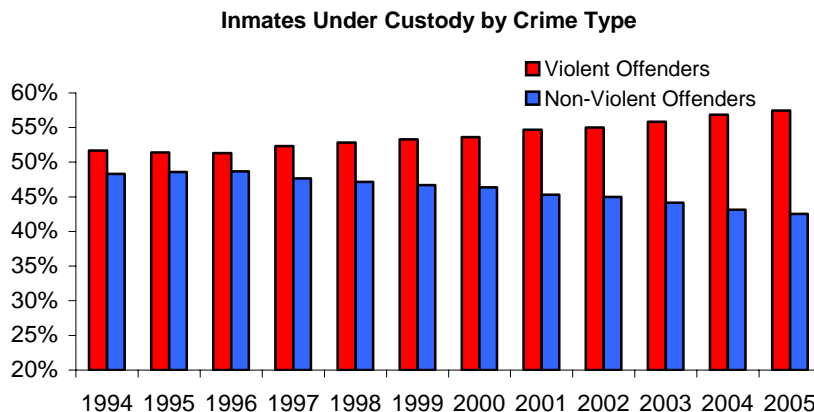
The number of inmates in Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) custody increased steadily from 1994, peaked in 1999, and has decreased by 12 percent since 1999. As of December 2005, DOCS had 8,700 fewer inmates than in 1999. New York is the only large state (with a population of 10 million or more) where the prison population in 2004 was lower than the 1995 population.



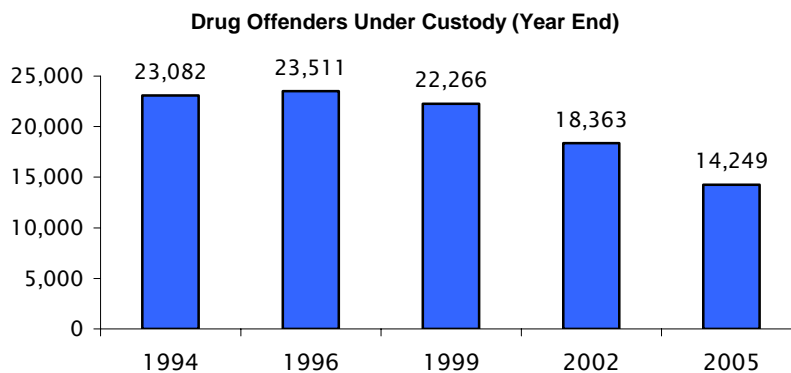
The type of offenders under State custody has changed over the last decade. The proportion of the population serving time for violent offenses has increased significantly since 1994.

- √ In 1994, 52 percent of inmates were incarcerated on a violent felony, and 48 percent were non-violent offenders. In 2005, 57 percent of inmates were incarcerated as a result of a violent felony offense.

The most dramatic change in the DOCS under custody population is the decrease in the number of inmates whose top charge is a drug conviction. The number of drug offenders under custody peaked in 1996, and has declined steadily since that time.



- √ The number of drug offenders under custody has declined by 40 percent since it peaked in 1996.



# CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION TRENDS

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## STATE PRISON POPULATION

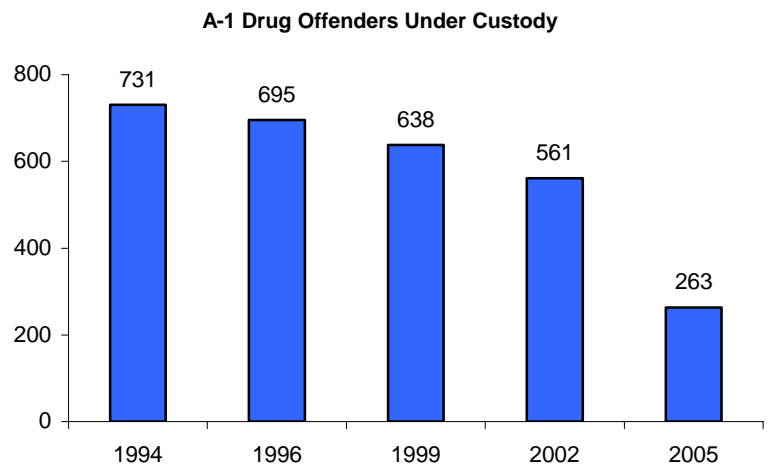
### Rockefeller Drug Reform of 2004

The Rockefeller Drug Reform enacted in December 2004 had a significant impact on the DOCS population during 2005. Two key provisions reduced the number of drug offenders under custody.

#### Class A-1 Re-Sentencing Provision

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

- √ Between January and December 2005, 151 A-1 offenders were released after re-sentencing. On average, these offenders were released more than three years prior to their release eligibility date.
- √ An additional 131 offenders were re-sentenced and awaiting release on December 31, bringing the total number of offenders re-sentenced in 2005 to 282.



#### Supplemental Merit Provision

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

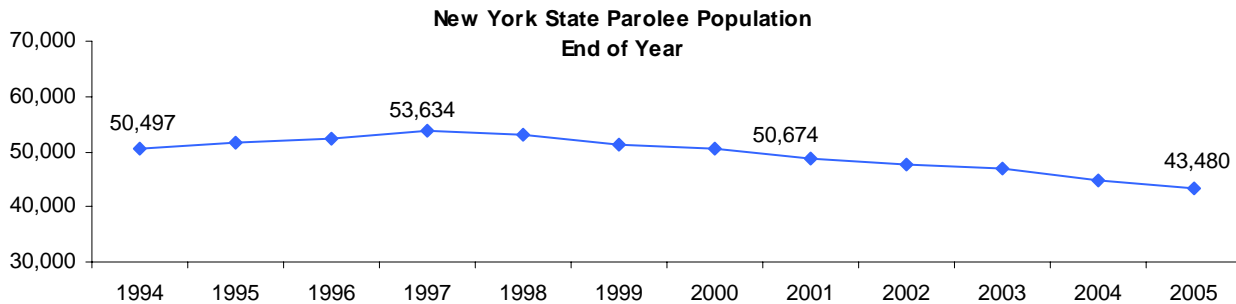
- √ Between January and December 2005, 890 inmates were released as a result of the Supplemental Merit provision. On average, these offenders were released 6 months prior to their release eligibility date.



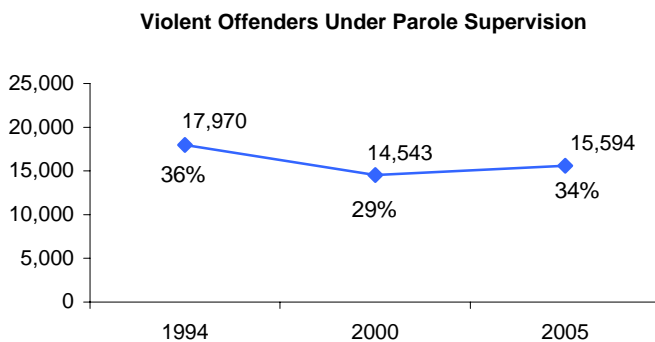
# CRIMINAL JUSTICE POPULATION TRENDS

## PAROLE POPULATION

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



√ The parolee population has declined by 10,000 since 1997, a decrease of 19 percent.

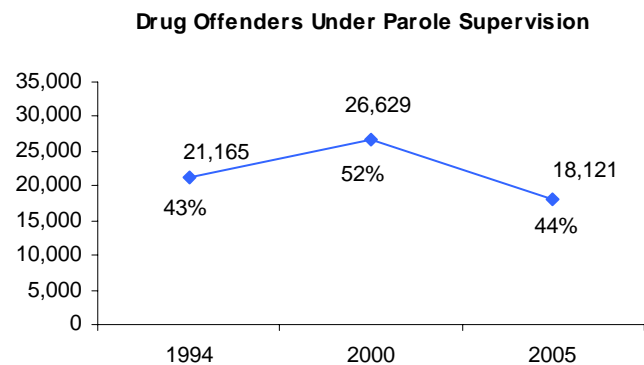


There are fewer parolees under supervision for violent felony offenses today than there were in 1994, but both the number and proportion of violent offenders have increased since 2000.

√ In December 2005, 34 percent of the parolee population was under supervision for a violent felony offense.

In 2000, 52 percent of the parolee population was under supervision for a drug offense. The number of supervised drug offenders has declined by 8,500, due to fewer drug offenders entering prison, and reform statutes which allow drug offenders with successful supervision histories to be discharged prior to the maximum expiration of their sentence.

√ As of December 2005, there were 18,121 drug offenders under supervision, representing 44 percent of the parolee population.



# MANAGING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

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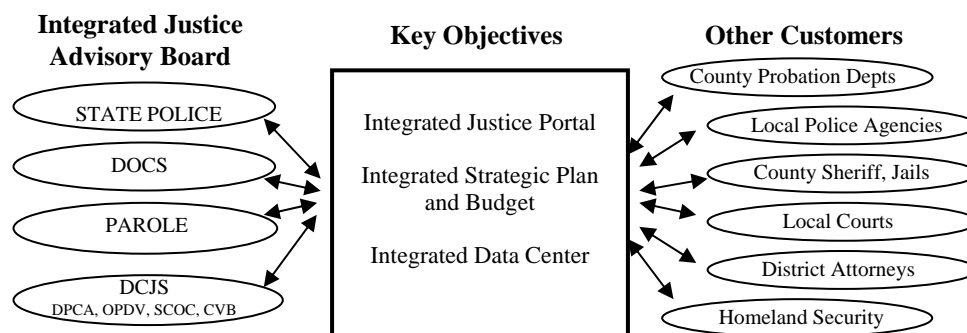
Hundreds of different data systems support the management of offenders in New York State. For example, law enforcement maintains 24 hour access to secure data through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) and eJusticeNY. Technical interfaces between the Division of Criminal Justice Services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

- Process more than 500,000 arrests and dispositions;
- Identify 600,000 criminal fingerprints;
- Monitor 124,000 active probationers;
- Maintain critical data on 63,000 inmates and 44,000 parolees;
- Process 15,000 crime victim compensation claims; and
- Transmit daily updates on 28,000 offenders in local jails.

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

## Integrated Justice Advisory Board (IJAB)

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



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

# MANAGING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

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Three key objectives were established to meet these goals.

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

Integrating NYSPIN and eJusticeNY is the IJAB's highest priority for 2006, with full integration estimated to be complete in 2007. At this time, law enforcement agencies must rely on two separate systems for critical law enforcement communications. For example, an officer conducting an investigation must go through NYSPIN to review wanted files, motor vehicle records or gun files, and then go to the separate eJusticeNY system to obtain a criminal history record and updated photo of a suspect under investigation. Through IJAB, a single, integrated portal will merge these systems, ensuring uninterrupted operations and streamlined communications for all law enforcement agencies within New York State.

- √ In 2005, IJAB evaluated portal requirements for all participating IJAB agencies with the assistance of an outside consultant.
- √ In late 2005, the portal product was acquired and installed, and integration planning was initiated.

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

A coordinated strategic planning process allows criminal justice agencies to better plan and coordinate the technologies which support the flow of offender information from agency to agency. Through IJAB, agency hardware and software purchases can be coordinated, resulting in substantial savings to the State.

- √ State criminal justice agencies developed and submitted a single, coordinated technology Budget Request for the 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years.
- √ IJAB made several joint technology purchases that will serve DCJS, State Police, DOCS and Parole.

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

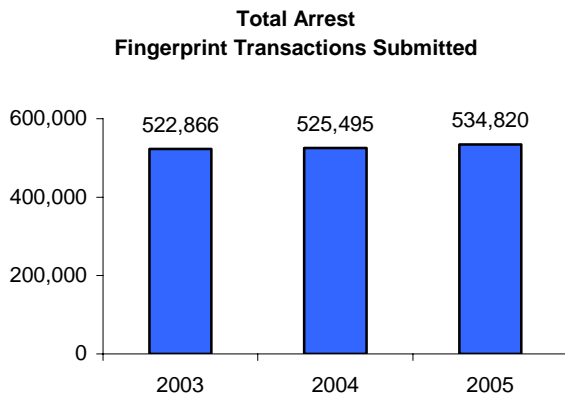
Consolidating infrastructure among DOCS, Parole, State Police and DCJS creates efficiencies which allow technology resources to be redirected to critical improvements in law enforcement services. Equally important, it will allow these agencies to strengthen contingency planning for system failures and ensure uninterrupted services.

- √ In 2005, DCJS and State Police mainframe systems were migrated to the NYS Office for Technology (OFT).
- √ A new Criminal Justice Data Center was established to house all criminal justice information technology facilities in the same information technology environment.

# ARREST & FINGERPRINT PROCESSING

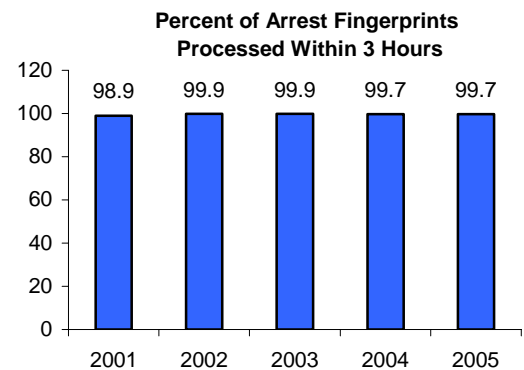
Processing of arrest fingerprints is the first step in offender management. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) provides timely, accurate criminal history information to criminal justice agencies. Criminal, civil and crime scene fingerprints are processed against databases of 39 million fingerprint images. DCJS operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide criminal history records that contain up-to-date arrest and conviction information to criminal justice agencies.

## Provide Timely Positive Identification of Arrestees through Fingerprint Processing



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

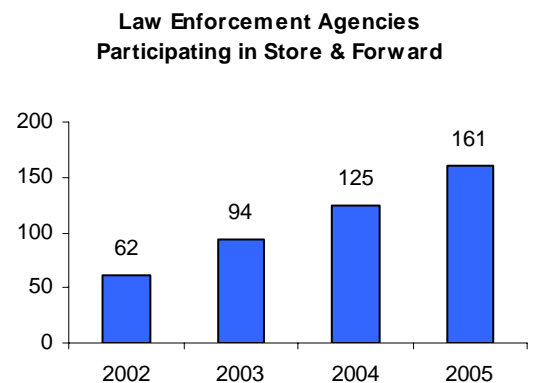
- √ In 2005, nearly 100 percent of electronic submissions were processed within 3 hours of receipt, with an average turnaround time of 38 minutes.



## Increase the Number of Fingerprint Transactions Submitted Electronically

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

- √ During 2005, more than 432,000 arrest fingerprint transactions and 78,000 criminal inquiry fingerprint transactions were submitted electronically to DCJS. Electronic submissions now account for 81 percent of all arrests reported to DCJS.
- √ DCJS has made dramatic progress in increasing the number of agencies participating in Store and Forward. As of December 2005, 161 law enforcement agencies have Store and Forward capability.



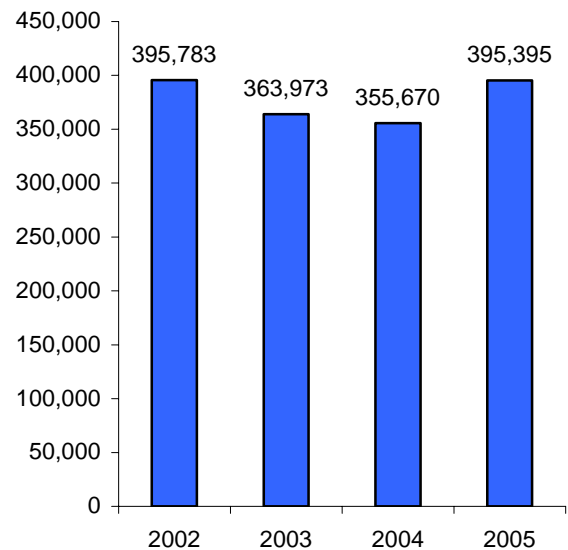
# ARREST & FINGERPRINT PROCESSING

## Improve the Effectiveness of the Civil Fingerprint System

DCJS processes fingerprint submissions for applicants for certain occupations or licenses that, by law, require a criminal background check. In 2005, new laws expanded the categories of employment and licensing which require a fingerprint-based background check. Individuals applying for a driver's license to transport hazardous materials are now subject to such background checks, as are providers of services to the mentally disabled. Timely results ensure that employing and licensing agencies can prevent the placement of individuals in jobs which could jeopardize the health and safety of children, the elderly and handicapped, our State's most vulnerable populations.

- ✓ In 2005, applicant submissions came from more than 550 contributing agencies.
- ✓ There were 395,395 civil fingerprint transactions submitted, an increase of 11 percent.
- ✓ Civil fingerprints were processed with an average turnaround time of 2.3 days.
- ✓ 55 percent of civil fingerprints were received electronically, with results returned in less than 24 hours.

**Civil Fingerprint Transactions Submitted**

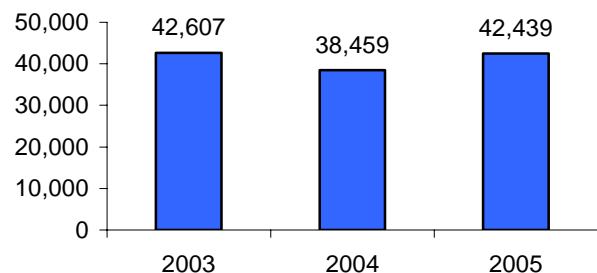


## Increase the Number of Crime Scene Fingerprints Collected by Law Enforcement Agencies

DCJS processes crime scene prints to assist law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. Using the technology of SAFIS, crime scene fingerprints are searched against a criminal database of 26 million fingerprint images at DCJS in an effort to positively identify the individual who left the prints. Crime scene prints are also searched against the FBI fingerprint database resulting in additional identifications.

- ✓ During 2005, 42,439 crime scene print searches were conducted against the DCJS database.

**Crime Scene Print Searches Conducted Against DCJS Database**

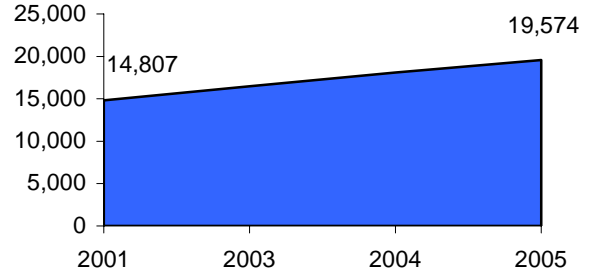


# ARREST & FINGERPRINT PROCESSING

√ During 2005, DCJS positively identified over 1,487 crime scene fingerprints. Since the inception of SAFIS, 19,574 crime scene identifications have been made.

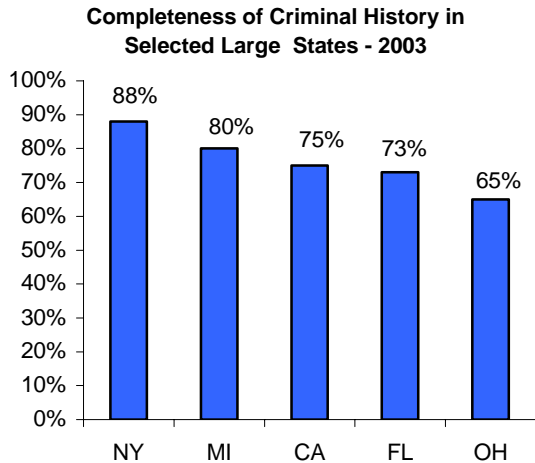
√ DCJS also conducted 9,381 crime scene fingerprint searches against the FBI Database and positively identified an additional 108 crime scene fingerprints during 2005.

Crime Scene Fingerprint Hits Against DCJS Database



## Provide Complete and Accurate Criminal History Information to the Criminal Justice Communities in New York State

DCJS measures the completeness of criminal history records by monitoring the number of arrest events on file for two years or longer where no disposition has been received. (Nearly all arrests have dispositions within two years of the arrest date). If no disposition is on file after two years, the disposition is considered missing.



√ When compared to other major states in a 2003 study, New York's records were more complete than all other large states for which information was available.

√ Since 2003, the percentage of all arrest events linked to a final disposition grew substantially, and is now at 93 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice 2003 Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems. Data not available for the following large states: Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

# JAIL MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

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The State Commission of Correction (SCOC) monitors the operation of local jails and correctional facilities. The jails outside of New York City are managed locally by county sheriff offices. New York City jails are managed by the New York City Department of Correction (NYC DOC). SCOC has established minimum standards and regulations for the management of county jails, and monitors compliance with minimum standards in four ways.

## 1) Evaluate local and county facilities

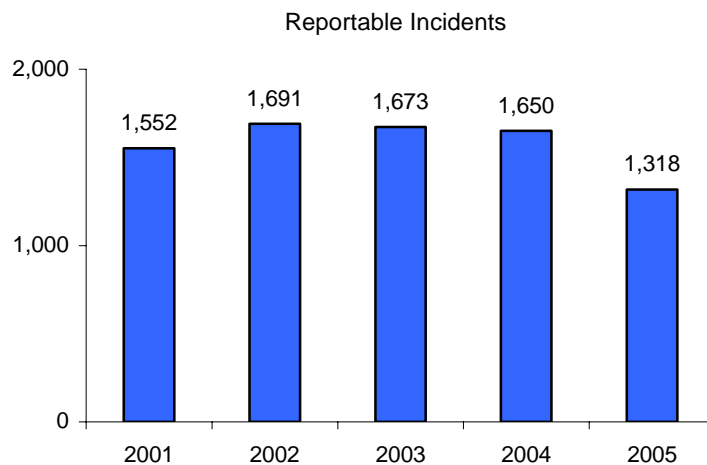
SCOC regularly evaluates county jails, New York City jails, and police and sheriff's department lock-ups to ensure compliance with minimum standards. County jails and New York City jails are evaluated annually and lock-ups are evaluated every other year. Through on-site evaluations, SCOC reviews compliance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

√ In State fiscal year 2004-05, SCOC completed 172 evaluations. During the first 9 months of fiscal year 2005-06, SCOC has already completed 170 evaluations. Evaluations are monitored by State fiscal year, not calendar year.

## 2) Review reportable incidents from local jails

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

√ During 2005, the number of incidents reported by local jails decreased by 20 percent.

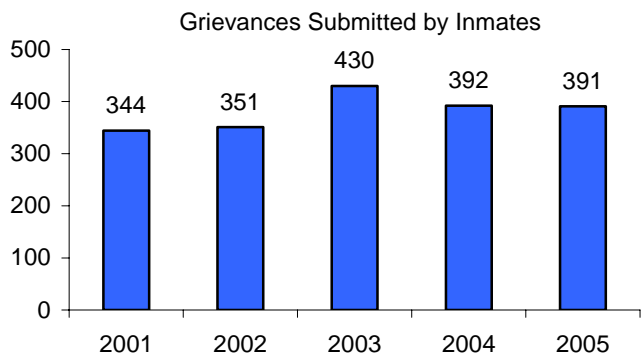


# JAIL MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

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## 3) Review grievances submitted by incarcerated inmates

Under the established minimum standards, all facilities must establish a formal grievance process to handle inmate grievances. This process includes a review by the chief administrative officer at each jail. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the local jail level are forwarded to SCOC where they are reviewed by the Citizen's Policy and Complaint Review Council (CPCRC) for a final review. The CPCRC, a seven member panel appointed by the Governor, reviews and rules on grievances within 45 days of receipt.

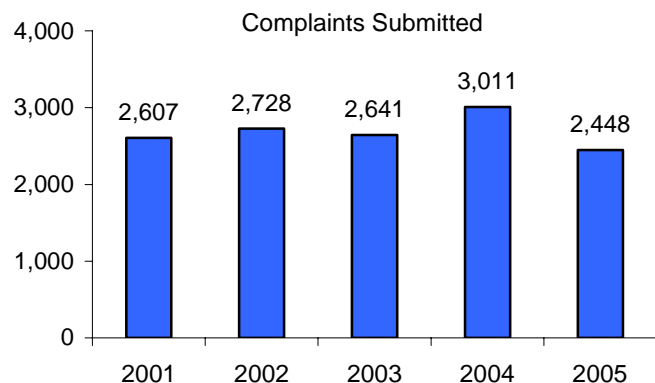


√ The number of grievances submitted in 2005 was about the same as in 2004.

## 4) Respond to complaints about local jails

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

√ SCOC received 19 percent fewer complaints in 2005 as compared to 2004. This is this lowest number of complaints received in the past five years.





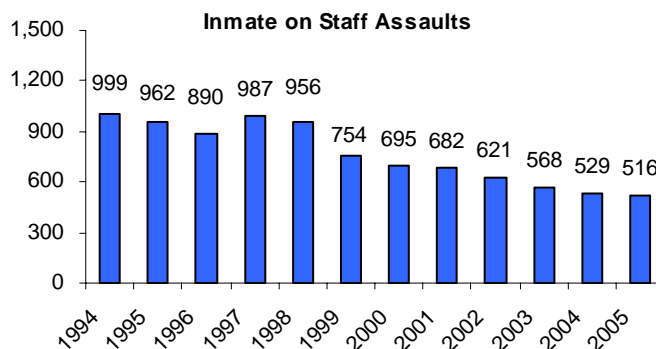
# PRISON MANAGEMENT

The Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) administers a network of 70 correctional facilities that maintain 63,000 inmates in custody until released. DOCS provides a safe and secure environment for inmates and staff, and provides access to services to prepare inmates for release.

## Provide a Safe and Secure Environment

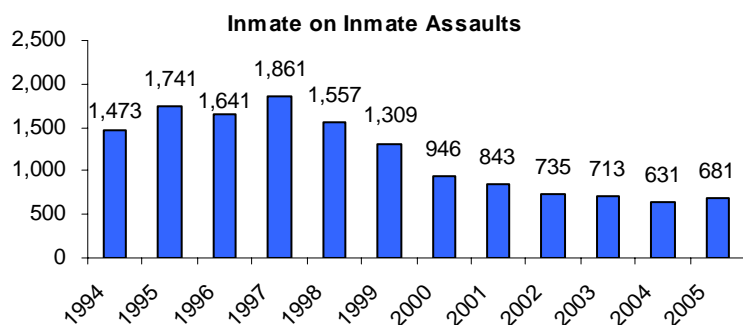
Safety and security improvements over the past decade have included the addition of two maximum security facilities and nine disciplinary housing units which house violent predatory felons.

√ In 2005, the number of inmate-on-staff assaults continued to decline. Inmate-on-staff assaults have decreased steadily since 1997 and have decreased 48 percent since 1994.



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

increase criminal prosecution of inmates who commit crimes while under DOCS custody. Expanded staff training and improved sharing of intelligence also contributed to the significant decline in all assaults since 1997.



√ Inmate-on-inmate assaults have decreased by 54 percent since 1994.

## Prepare Inmates for Release

The goal of inmate programming within DOCS is to meet each inmate's program needs prior to their release back to the community. Inmates are assessed when they arrive to determine needs in the areas of academic education, vocational training, substance abuse counseling, aggression counseling and sex offender counseling. The majority (76%) of inmates under DOCS custody on a new sentence have at least three major programmatic needs to address during incarceration.

Inmate Under Custody Program Needs*	
Academic Education	59%
Vocational Education	82%
Substance Abuse Counseling	76%
Aggression Counseling	71%
Sex Offender Counseling	11%

\* as of 10/1/2005

# PRISON MANAGEMENT

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

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

Program Type	Participants *
Academic Education	18,458
Vocational Education	11,649
Substance Abuse Counseling	9,602
Aggression Counseling	1,531
Sex Offender Counseling	664

\*An inmate may be counted more than once due to participation in multiple programs. Data as of 12/1/2005.

√ On December 1, 2005, the five major program areas had a total of 41,904 active participants.

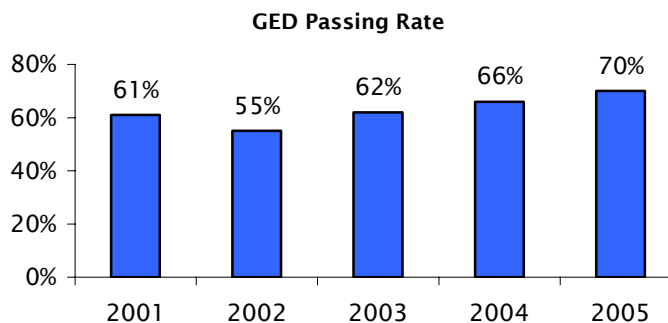
√ More than 18,000 inmates were actively participating in Academic Education, and more than 11,600 in Vocational Education.

During 2005, DOCS increased the percentage of inmates participating in needed programs, as well as the number who completed programs prior to release. Significant improvements were made in Academic Education and the Vocational Education program.

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

√ In the first nine months since the new policy was implemented, 1,455 inmates earned GEDs.

√ The passing rate for inmates taking the GED exam continues to increase. Between January and October 2005, 70 percent of inmates taking the exam passed, the highest passing rate ever.



# PRISON MANAGEMENT

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

- DOCS program staff expanded the use of the Vocational Job Readiness Chart which identifies clusters of job titles in each trade area that require entry level skills.
  - The National Center for Construction Education and Research curriculum was adopted.
  - New materials and training programs were implemented in correctional facility shops that teach the construction trades.
  - Staff development and training was conducted for DOCS staff.
  - The curriculum for each of the trades was updated.
- √ In 2005, 14,337 different inmates earned a total of 37,786 job titles. This represents a 27 percent increase in the number of inmates earning job titles, and a 41 percent increase in the number of job titles earned as compared to 2003.
- √ On average, inmates who were trained in 2005 received training in 2.6 jobs, a 29 percent increase over 2004.

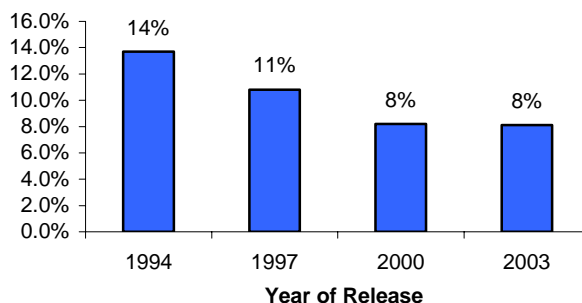
# OFFENDER RE-ENTRY

The goal of offender re-entry is to reduce crime by promoting offender success in the community. In New York State, 26,100 offenders were released from State prison during 2005, and projections indicate that about 26,000 will be released in 2006.

Recidivism rates for offenders released from prison have improved dramatically over the past 10 years.

- √ **Of the 26,311 offenders released from the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in 2003, 8 percent were returned to prison for a new felony within two years, 43 percent lower than the rate of return for offenders released in 1994.**

**Percent of Offenders Returned to Prison After Two Years For a New Felony Conviction**



New York is one of eight states selected by the Department of Justice/National Institute of Corrections as a model for the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI). TPCI is designed to improve reentry outcomes through interagency collaboration and implementation of research driven policies and programs.

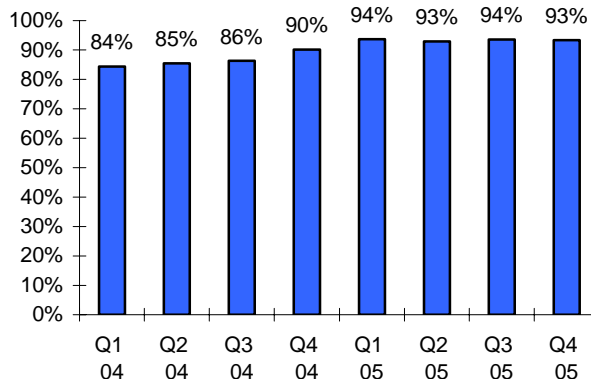
In 2005, DOCS and Parole made improvements in several program areas.

## 1) Transition offenders from prison to the community

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

- √ **The number of U.S. born offenders leaving prison with a verified social security number has increased from 84 percent in early 2004 to 93 percent at the end of 2005.**

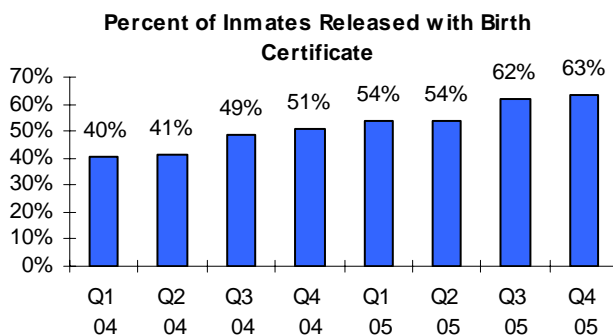
**Percent of Inmates Released with Social Security Number**



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

# OFFENDER RE-ENTRY

- √ The percent of inmates released with a birth certificate was 40 percent in early 2004, as compared to 63 percent at the end of 2005.



In 2005, DOCS expanded inmate participation in the third phase of the Transitional Services program, the component offered immediately prior to release.

- √ During 2005, 72 percent of inmates released completed the Transitional Services program prior to release, as compared to only 48 percent in 2004.

## 2) Supervise offenders in the community

The Division of Parole is responsible for supervising offenders after release to the community through the development of comprehensive supervision and treatment plans. Field parole officers supervise approximately 44,000 offenders around the State.

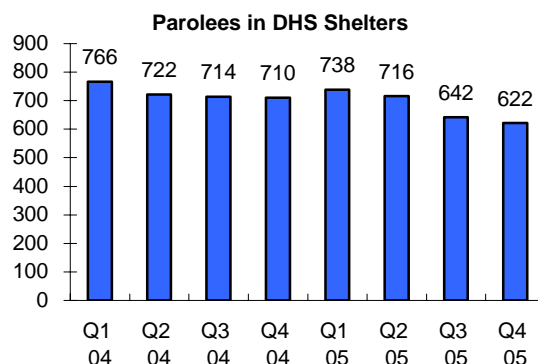
- √ During 2005, the Division of Parole was accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) after meeting stringent national ACA requirements acknowledging the Division's compliance with over 200 best practice standards for parole and community supervision.

In 2005, Parole developed an evaluation process to help parole officers assess the community adjustment of parolees, including their employment status.

- √ The employment rate of parolees remained fairly stable during 2005. Fifty percent of parolees who were able and available for work were employed.

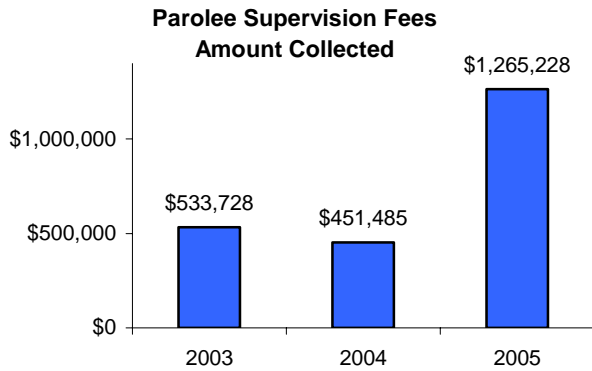
Another important indication of positive community adjustment is the ability to maintain a stable residence. Parole works closely with the New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) to manage parolees who reside in the New York City shelter system.

- √ Since January 2004, the number of parolees in the New York City shelter system has been reduced by 19 percent.



# OFFENDER RE-ENTRY

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

√ **Supervision fee collections in 2005 increased to \$1.3 million, more than twice the amount collected in the past two years.**

# SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

Protecting our citizens from sexual predators and effectively supervising convicted sex offenders in the community are high priorities of the criminal justice system. All State and local law enforcement agencies work together to accomplish these goals. Megan's Law, enacted in 1996, requires offenders to register their addresses with the State and authorizes law enforcement to notify the public about certain sex offenders living in their communities. Legislation passed since that time increased the number of crimes for which offenders are required to register. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) maintains the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) database.

There are three primary public safety objectives in managing sex offenders.

## 1) Maintain up-to-date information on the Sex Offender Registry, and ensure that convicted sex offenders are registered and assessed for risk

√ In 2005, the SOR registered nearly 2,000 new offenders and processed approximately 15,000 Change of Address forms.

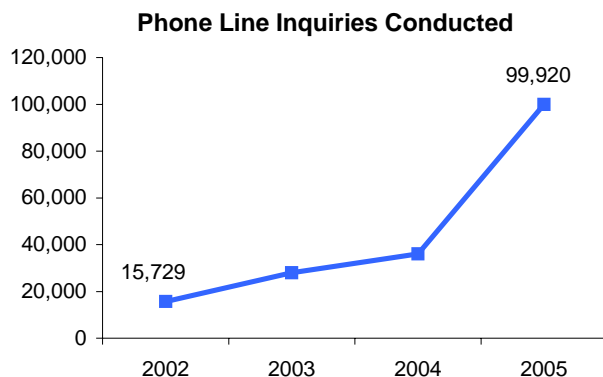
√ The Board of Examiners of Sex Offenders (BOE) reviewed and assessed 1,338 sex offenders for risk in 2005. BOE recommendations were submitted to the courts for final risk assessment.

√ DCJS processing time for registering sex offenders improved during 2005, with 90 percent of Level 3 sex offenders now registered within one day of receipt of registration forms.



## 2) Provide Registry information to the public

The dissemination of information regarding sex offenders is governed by the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration Act. Pursuant to statute, DCJS provides information to the public regarding sex offenders through a public website and a toll-free phone line.



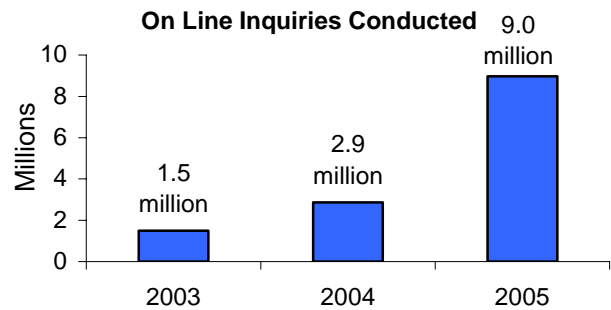
The toll-free Sex Offender Registry phone line was expanded in 2004 to operate 24 hours per day. The public can call the toll free line or fax a written request to inquire whether a specific person is listed on the Registry. The amount of information available to the public is dependent upon the offender's risk level.

√ DCJS staff responded to 99,920 phone inquiries in 2005, nearly three times the number of responses in 2004.

# SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

By statute, case information on the public website is limited to Level 3 sex offenders, the highest risk.

- √ **The public website processed 9 million searches in 2005, more than three times the 2004 levels.**



- 3) Monitor the compliance of offenders with Registry requirements.**

State and local agencies work together to identify, register, monitor and report on sex offenders. These agencies include DCJS, the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS), the Division of Parole, the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA), local police departments, county probation departments, jails and the court system.

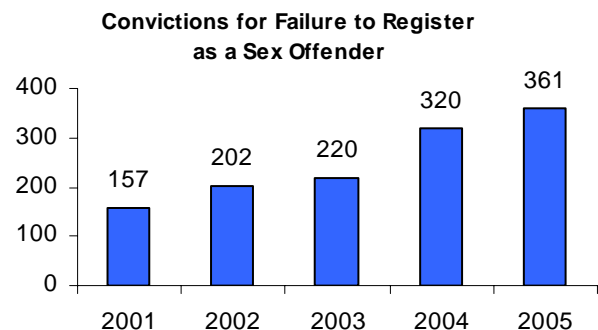
Sex offenders on parole and probation are supervised closely and receive regular home visits from parole and probation officers. In 2003, Parole and county probation agencies added a new step to the supervision and home visit protocols for sex offenders. In addition to assessing compliance with conditions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

- √ **Over 19,000 address verifications were completed by parole and probation officers in 2005.**

During 2005, DCJS, DOCS, Parole, and DPCA developed a comprehensive training program for police and supervising agencies on managing sex offenders in the community. The training focused on how these agencies can work together to achieve optimum community supervision, and provided an overview of the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration Act. This training was developed in recognition of the complexity of the Sex Offender Registration Act, its usefulness in community supervision and the complementary roles criminal justice professionals have in monitoring these sex offenders.

- √ **Between August and November 2005, nearly 900 State and local law enforcement personnel from 269 different agencies were trained in sex offender management.**

Local law enforcement agencies continued to arrest sex offender registrants for failing to register or verify their address with the Registry.



- √ **The number of convictions for failure to register or verify address increased 13 percent in 2005 as compared to 2004.**



# DEPORTATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS

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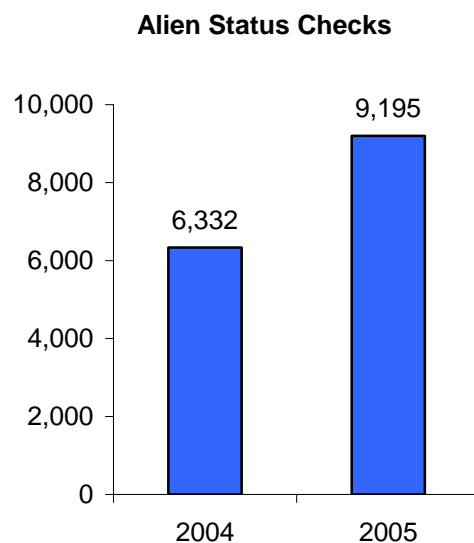
In October 2004, State criminal justice agencies began working with U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to improve the process to identify and deport criminal aliens (foreign nationals convicted of a felony). Significant progress has been made in three areas. First, New York State law enforcement agencies have expanded efforts to verify the status of aliens who come into contact with law enforcement. Second, improvements were implemented in a joint Department of Correctional Services/ICE program within the State prison system which coordinates deportation proceedings for criminal aliens serving a prison sentence. Finally, through the use of technology, a new mechanism was established with ICE and the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to detect and detain previously deported criminal aliens who re-enter the State.

## 1) Increase alien status checks conducted by law enforcement

ICE supports a Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) in Vermont which has access to several nationwide databases and intelligence sources. Through an automated transaction, police agencies can request information on the status of suspected or known aliens. Results are returned within minutes of making the request. During 2005:

- ICE and DCJS developed a process to track the number of alien status checks conducted by New York State law enforcement agencies.
- ICE, DCJS and State Police trained 700 law enforcement personnel on how to conduct a status check. Training was held in counties where 10 percent or more of arrestees are foreign born.
- DCJS and State Police initiated a process to routinely notify all law enforcement agencies on how to conduct a status check.

√ As a result of these efforts, status check inquiries increased by 45 percent in 2005 as compared to 2004.

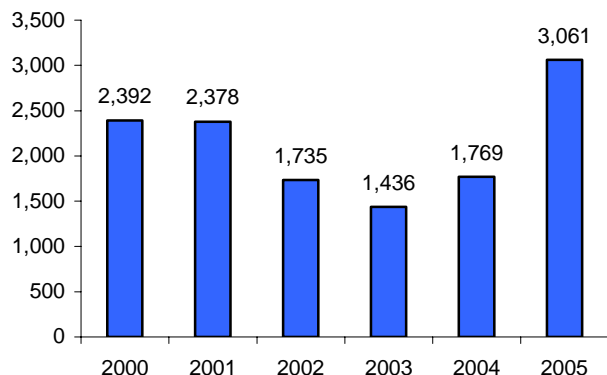


## 2) Improve New York State's DOCS/ICE Institutional Removal Program (IRP)

The IRP is a joint DOCS and ICE program established in 1995 to process convicted criminal aliens for deportation while they are serving their prison sentences. DOCS identifies potential criminal aliens under custody, and ICE investigates and initiates deportation proceedings. During 2005, the following was accomplished:

# DEPORTATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS

**Televideo Deportation Hearings**



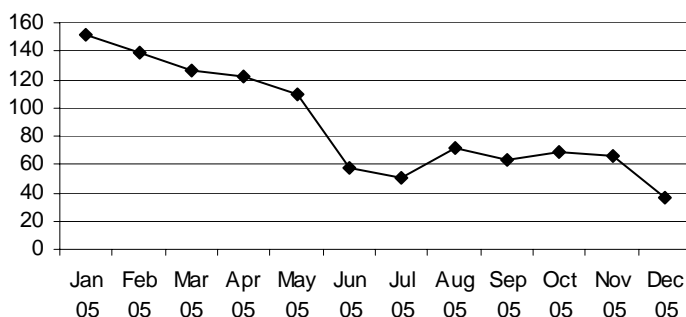
- ICE re-focused resources and improved coordination to address the significant decline in deportation hearings since 2001.

√ A total of 3,061 televideo hearings were conducted in 2005, an increase of 73 percent as compared to 2004.

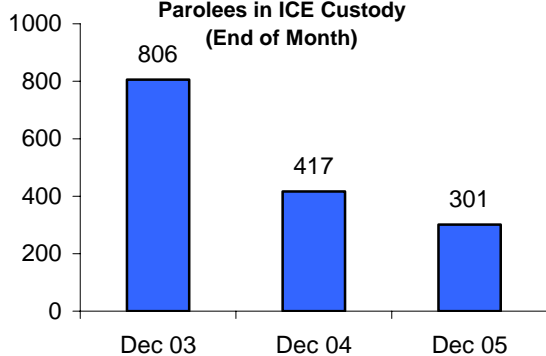
- ICE and DOCS streamlined release procedures to move criminal aliens out of DOCS and into ICE custody more quickly. This helped reduce the number of criminal aliens in DOCS custody.

√ Since January 2005, the number of inmates awaiting deportation decreased from 152 to 37.

**Conditional Parole Inmates Awaiting Deportation (End of Month)**



**Parolees in ICE Custody (End of Month)**



- Parole and ICE implemented a new data exchange whereby ICE provides Parole with timely updates of parolee deportation status. This data exchange, coupled with ICE efforts to deport criminal aliens more quickly, has reduced the number of parolees reported to be in ICE custody.

√ Since December 2003, the number of parolees in ICE custody was reduced by 63 percent.

DCJS coordinated a process for local district attorneys' offices to review cases where pending appeals prevent criminal aliens housed in DOCS from entering deportation proceedings. Each quarter, data from ICE and DOCS are used to develop a case-specific report.

√ Through this process, the State's district attorneys cleared nearly 200 cases in 2005, with the offenders subsequently entering deportation proceedings within DOCS.

## DEPORTATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS

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### 3) **Implement a strategy to detain deported criminal aliens who re-enter New York State**

DCJS and ICE developed a mechanism to detect and apprehend criminal aliens who have been deported, but who have re-entered the country and were re-arrested. These aliens are flagged at DCJS when fingerprints are transmitted. ICE is immediately alerted and a detainer is lodged on the offender.

- √ **Since implementation in January 2005, 106 deportees were detained. Many of these offenders were arrested for violations and low-level misdemeanors and, in the absence of this new system, could have been released to the community.**
- √ **DCJS increased the number of deported criminal alien records on CCH to over 18,400 with nearly 3,500 records added in the last year. This ensures that if these deported criminal aliens re-enter the country and are re-arrested, they will be immediately detained and prosecuted.**

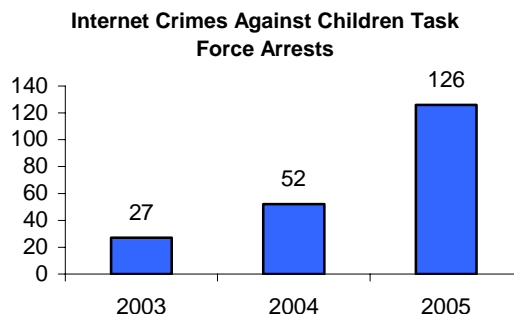
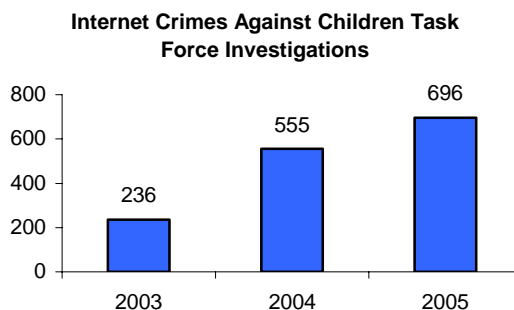
# CHILD SAFETY

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

## 1) Reduce cyber-crime and the exploitation and victimization of children

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

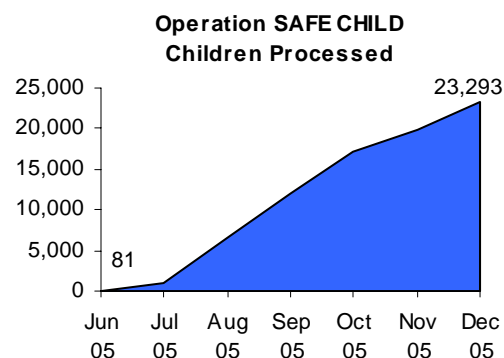
- √ Since 2003, over 1,400 cases ranging from possession of child pornography to rape have been investigated by the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.
- √ The Task Force initiated 696 investigations in 2005, a 25 percent increase as compared to 2004.
- √ Arrests made by the Task Force have increased dramatically since 2003, with a total of 126 made in 2005.



## 2) Implement Operation SAFE CHILD initiative

During 2005, the Operation SAFE CHILD ID program was implemented to raise awareness about child safety. Through a partnership with the New York State Police, New York Sheriffs' Association, New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, DCJS and 25 local police agencies, Operation SAFE CHILD ID cards are provided to children throughout the State. These wallet-size cards contain a photograph, biographical information and a fingerprint image of the child. With written consent of the parent or guardian, DCJS electronically stores the information on a secure server in the Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse at DCJS.

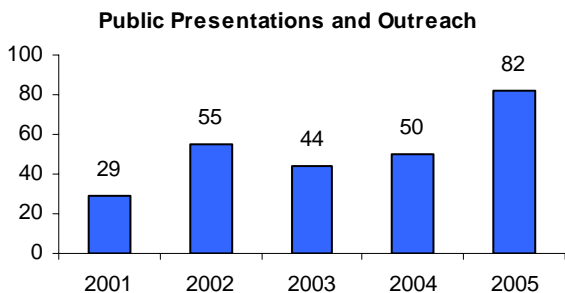
- √ Within the first 6 months of operation, 23,293 children were processed.
- √ DCJS retained 93 percent (21,725) of the 23,293 records processed through Operation SAFE CHILD.



# CHILD SAFETY

## 3) Raise public awareness of missing children and child safety and reduce the number of missing children

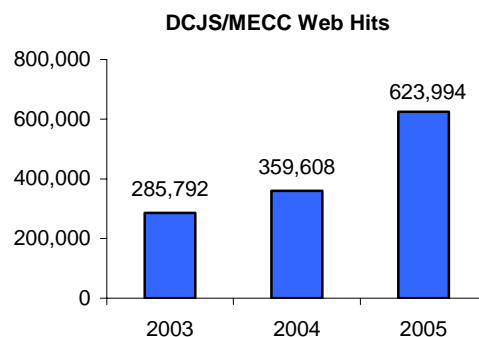
The Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse (MECC) located within DCJS develops and distributes educational programs and literature on child and Internet safety; conducts presentations at community events and conferences; and develops missing/abducted child investigative strategies for police training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



√ DCJS conducted 70 outreach events and 12 public presentations during 2005.

√ During 2005, DCJS distributed 84,343 pamphlets, 5,529 booklets and 1,634 missing child posters

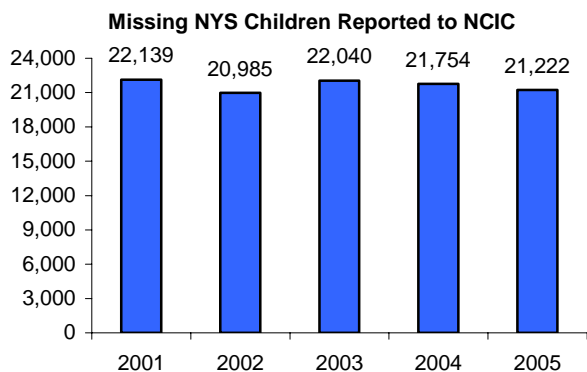
The DCJS/MECC website is used to disseminate information to the public about missing children cases, and child safety in general. Several disappearances, including some from 8 to 10 years ago, were resolved in 2005 after photos and biographical information were seen by the public on the DCJS/MECC website.



√ Since 2003, the number of web hits to the DCJS/MECC web site has doubled.

## 4) Provide investigative support to law enforcement and assistance to family members of missing children

DCJS administers the mandated statewide Missing Children Register repository. Information is submitted by law enforcement agencies through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN), with more than 21,000 children reported missing to DCJS and the National Crime Information Clearinghouse (NCIC) and DCJS in 2005. Approximately 22,000 cases were

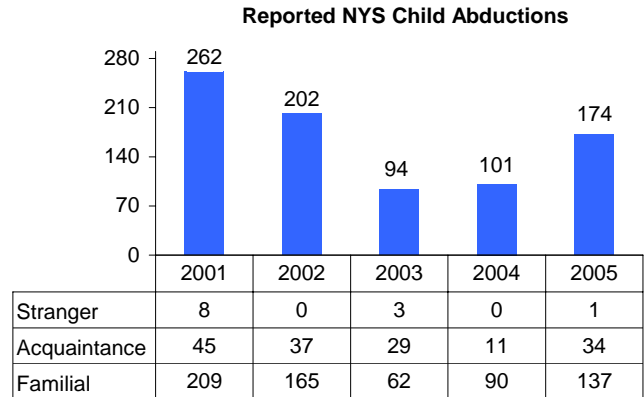


closed in 2005, similar to past years. The median number of days that a missing child case is active is 3 days. Among the children reported missing each year, the overwhelming majority are reported as suspected runaways, accounting for approximately 90 percent of all reported missing cases. Familial, acquaintance and stranger abductions are extremely rare and account for less than 1 percent of the total number of missing child cases reported. The remaining 9 percent are reported as lost or circumstances unknown.

# CHILD SAFETY

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New York's *America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response* (AMBER) Program became operational in September 2002. Coordinated by DCJS and the New York State Police, the program unifies resources provided by the State Emergency Management Office, Department of Transportation, Department of Motor Vehicle, Division of the Lottery, Thruway Authority, New York State Broadcasters Association, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, local law enforcement agencies and the public. Through this partnership, the AMBER Alert system is activated in the event of a child abduction, ensuring rapid and widespread public dissemination of information.

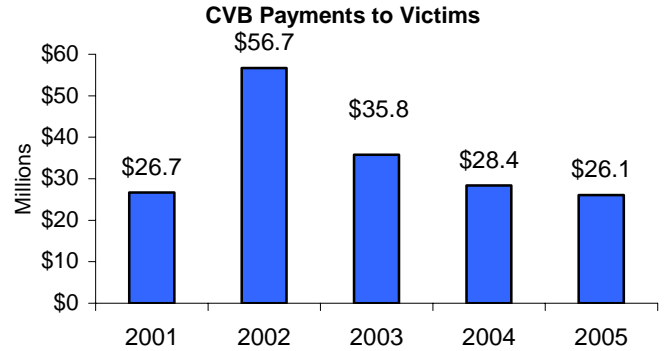
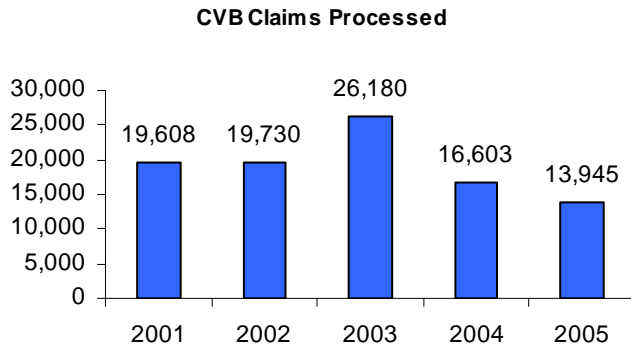


- √ **Since 2001, the number of reported child abductions has decreased 34 percent.**
- √ **There were 6 AMBER Alerts in 2004 and 5 in 2005.**
- √ **There were 5 DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alerts in 2004 and 5 in 2005.**

# VICTIMS COMPENSATION & RESTITUTION

## Compensation to Crime Victims

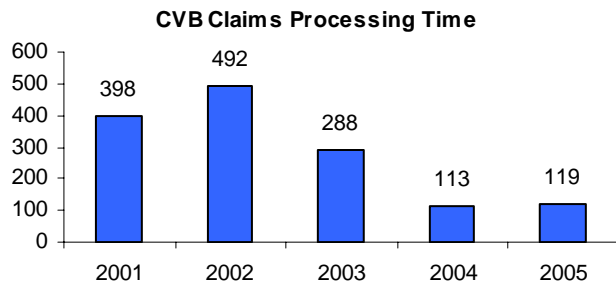
The New York State Crime Victims Board (CVB) provides financial assistance to innocent victims for certain losses they incur as a direct result of a crime. A five member board reviews and approves claims that meet the statutory criteria. The five year trend of claims processed was impacted by over 12,000 claims processed between 2002 and 2004 that were associated with the World Trade Center disaster. The majority of these claims were processed in 2003.



✓ In general, the number of claims processed has decreased with the reduction in crime.

✓ In 2005, CVB made \$26 million in payments to innocent victims of crime.

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



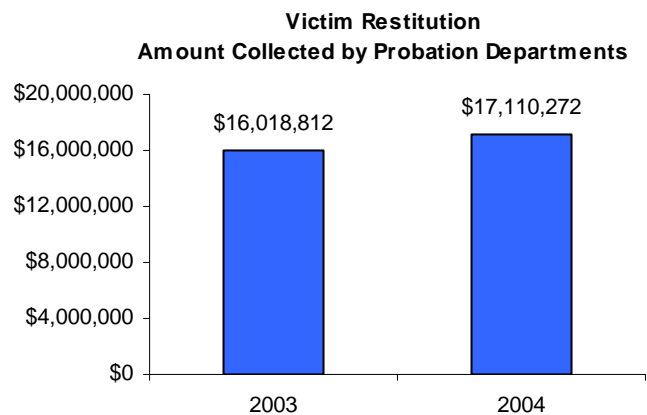
✓ Since 2002, CVB dramatically reduced claims processing time by 76 percent.

✓ During 2004 and 2005, the average processing time was under 120 days.

## Victim Restitution

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

✓ Over \$17.1 million was collected in 2004, and \$18.2 million has been reported so far for 2005.



# REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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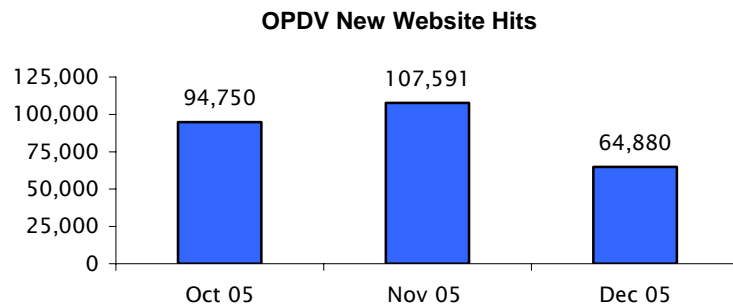
The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) promotes a coordinated community response to domestic violence that emphasizes victim safety and offender accountability. This is accomplished through its training initiatives (described on page 15) and the two additional areas discussed below.

## 1) Increase public awareness regarding domestic violence through education and outreach

OPDV distributes public education materials and provides information about domestic violence and system response on its website. The website was completely redesigned in October 2005.

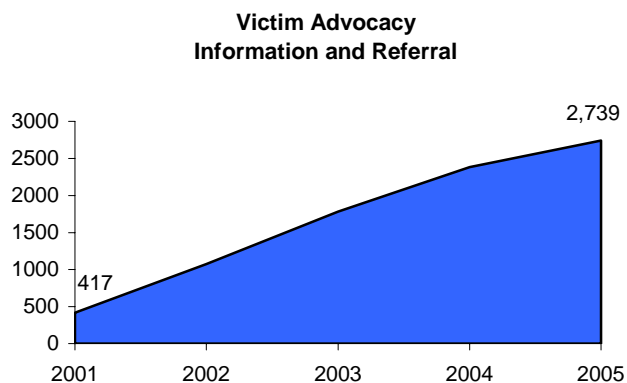
√ During the first three months of the new website, there were nearly 268,000 hits.

√ Since 2001, OPDV has distributed over 1.7 million public education materials to agencies and organizations for community education and victim assistance.



## 2) Provide assistance to victims of domestic violence

OPDV provides information and referral services to victims of domestic violence, their family members and community professionals to identify the most appropriate services and support. The requests that OPDV receives are often complex, and require extensive coordination with local domestic violence services, criminal justice and legal professionals, and other State agencies and organizations.



√ Since 2001, OPDV has provided 2,739 information and referral contacts, and coordinated with local entities to provide the most appropriate response to domestic violence victims.



# INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS & THE PUBLIC

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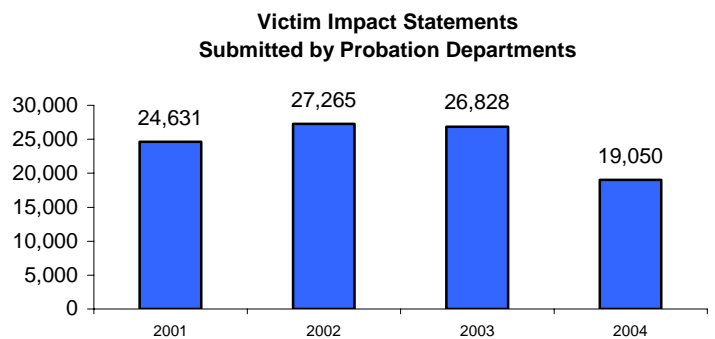
In addition to enforcing the law and managing offenders, a primary goal of the criminal justice system is to promote public safety by ensuring that crime victims have a voice in the criminal justice process. Additionally, State criminal justice agencies have continued to expand public access to offender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

## Considering Victim Impact in Case Dispositions

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

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

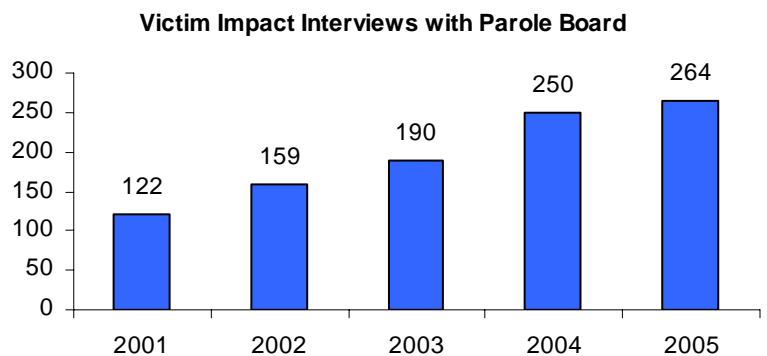
- √ In 2004, the number of Victim Impact Statements prepared decreased by 29 percent.
- √ For the first six months of 2005, over 8,200 Victim Impact Statements were completed.



## Considering Victim Impact in Parole Board Release Decisions

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

- √ During 2005, 264 face-to-face interviews between victims or their families and a Parole Board member were held.
- √ At the end of 2005, Parole was tracking over 6,600 cases for purposes of victim notification.

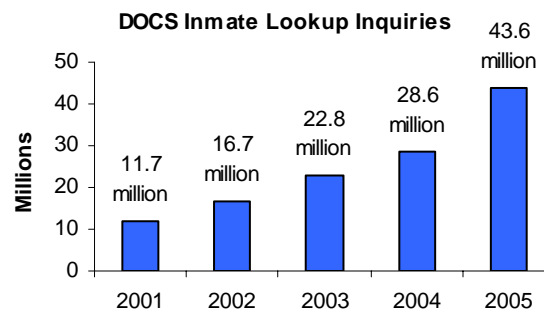


# INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS & THE PUBLIC

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

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

The Inmate Lookup service was developed by the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in late 1998. This service operates on the DOCS public website and provides comprehensive information to the public on the incarceration history of anyone who has served time in State prison since the 1970s. The use of the Inmate Lookup service increased dramatically in 2005.

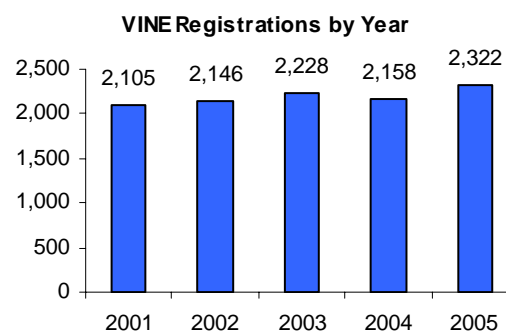


- √ **A total of 43.6 million inquiries were submitted to Inmate Lookup during 2005, an increase of 52 percent as compared to 2004.**

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

## Notifying Victims and the Public of Releases from Prison

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



- √ **In 2005, 2,322 individuals registered with VINE, an increase of 8 percent as compared to 2004.**

## Providing Information on Registered Sex Offenders

The Sex Offender Management section (on page 35 of this report) describes the information available to the public on registered sex offenders, and the dramatic increase in information provided to the public in 2005.

- √ **Nine million online inquiries were submitted to the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) public website in 2005.**
- √ **Registry staff responded to nearly 100,000 fax and toll-free phone line inquiries during 2005.**