



---

# NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## 2006 Crimestat Report

---

ELIOT SPITZER  
Governor

DENISE E. O'DONNELL  
Acting Commissioner

Issued February 8, 2007

# NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## 2006 Crimestat Report

Division of Criminal Justice Services  
Crimestat Unit  
4 Tower Place  
Albany, NY 12206  
Website: [www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us](http://www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us)  
E-mail: [crimestat@dcjs.state.ny.us](mailto:crimestat@dcjs.state.ny.us)

**ELIOT SPITZER**  
Governor

**DENISE E. O'DONNELL**  
Acting Commissioner

# Introduction

---

The *2006 Crimestat Report* presents system indicator and performance measurement data for criminal justice activities within New York State. Compiled by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), this report includes information from the following State agencies:

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

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

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

There are 21 criminal justice topics covered in this report, including five strategy areas that cross agency lines. The strategy area sections include information on partner agencies, key public service areas and critical objectives established through Crimestat. These five are:

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

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

This report and other Crimestat reports are available on the DCJS website. In addition, law enforcement personnel can access monthly performance reports on the Crimestat suite of eJusticeNY, the secure communications network for criminal justice.

# Criminal Justice Performance Management 2006 Crimestat Report

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

### **CRIME OVERVIEW**

---

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

### **ENFORCEMENT**

---

Operation IMPACT.....	5
Specialized State Police Services.....	11
Traffic Safety.....	15
DNA Databank and Collection.....	17
eJusticeNY.....	24
Law Enforcement Support Services.....	27

### **MANAGING OFFENDERS**

---

Criminal Justice Population Trends.....	30
Local Jail Population.....	30
Probationer Population.....	32
State Prison Inmate Population.....	33
Parolee Population.....	35
Managing Through Technology.....	37
Arrest and Fingerprint Processing.....	40
Jail Management and Oversight.....	44
Prison Management.....	46
Offender Re-Entry.....	50
Sex Offender Management.....	57
Criminal Alien Improvements.....	68

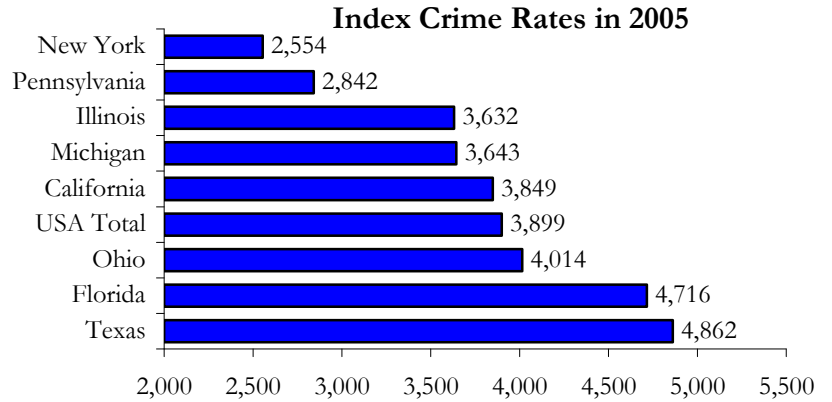
### **PUBLIC SAFETY AND SERVICES**

---

Child Safety.....	76
Victims Compensation & Restitution.....	80
Reducing Domestic Violence.....	82
Information for Victims and the Public.....	83

# Crime in New York State

In 2005, New York remained the safest large state in the nation and the sixth safest state overall. The 2005 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 10% lower than the next lowest state, Pennsylvania, and was 47% lower than the highest state, Texas.



Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2005  
Rates based on index crimes per 100,000 residents for index crimes reported to the FBI.

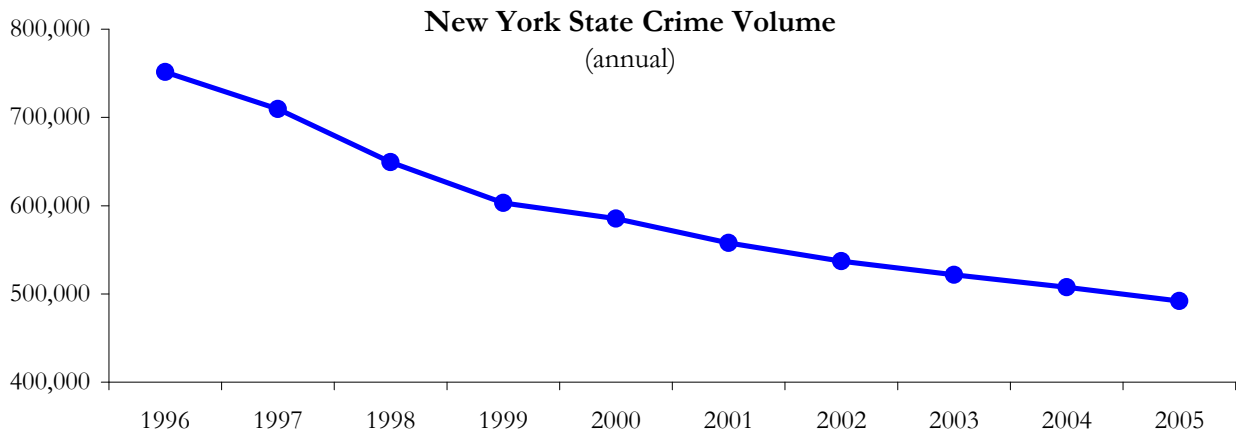
Over the past ten years, the crime rate in New York State has declined steadily. The largest reductions in crime rate were reported for murder, robbery, burglary, and motor vehicle theft. Overall, the rate of index crimes per 100,000 resident population has declined 38% since 1996; the rate of violent crimes (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) dropped 39% and property crimes (burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft) fell 38%.

## Percent Change in Crime Rates 1996 vs. 2005

	1996	2005	% Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,135.3</b>	<b>2,554.3</b>	<b>-38.2%</b>
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>727.1</b>	<b>445.8</b>	<b>-38.7%</b>
Murder	8.3	4.5	-45.3%
Rape	22.9	18.9	-17.5%
Robbery	340.4	182.7	-46.3%
Agg. Assault	355.5	239.7	-32.6%
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>3,408.2</b>	<b>2,108.5</b>	<b>-38.1%</b>
Burglary	715.3	353.3	-50.6%
Larceny	2,198.6	1,569.6	-28.6%
MV Theft	494.3	185.6	-62.5%

Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2005

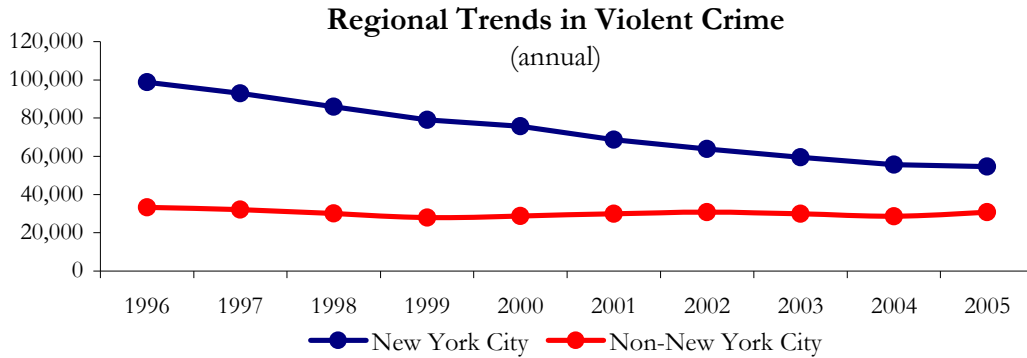
While New York State's crime rate has decreased over the past ten years, New York also has reported a significant reduction in the actual number of crimes reported. Since 1996, the number of major crimes reported has fallen every year. In 2005, there were nearly 260,000 fewer crimes reported than in 1996, while the population of the State has increased by over one million since 1996.



Source: FBI, Crime in the United States, 2005

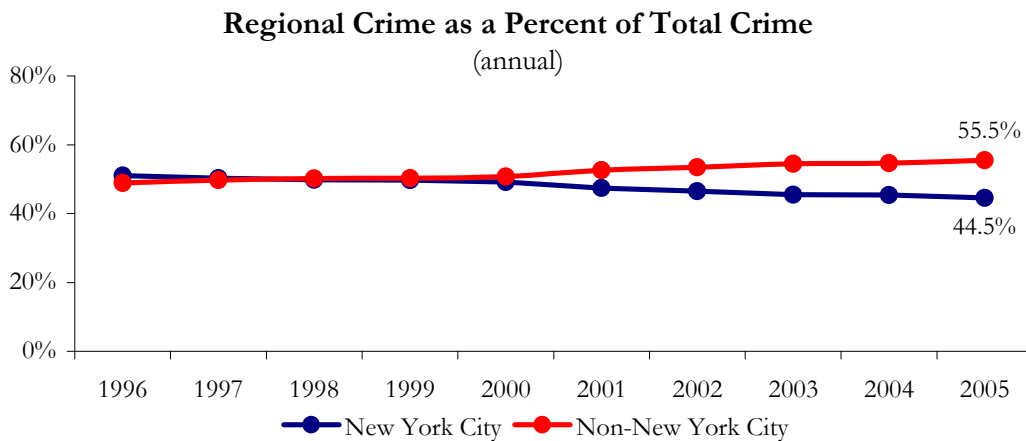
# Crime in New York State

Not all areas of the State have benefited equally from the historic reduction in crime. The graph below shows that the majority of violent crime incidents are reported within New York City. However, violent crime within New York City has decreased by 45% since 1996 while violent crime outside of New York City has fluctuated over the past ten years. Since 1999, violent crime in the counties outside of New York City has increased.



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting system (as of 01/12/2007)

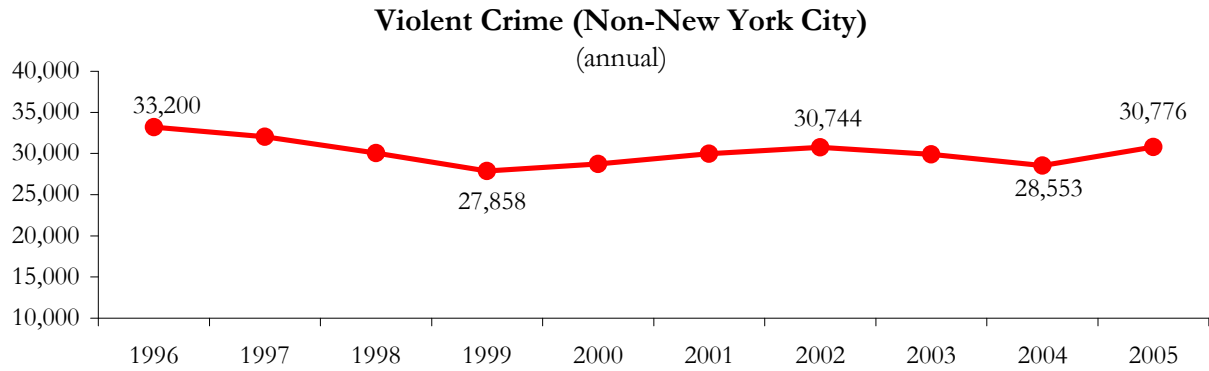
The counties outside New York City now account for 55% of the reported crime statewide, as compared to 49% in 1996.



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting system (as of 01/12/2007)

# Violent Crime Outside of New York City

Over the past ten years, violent crime in the counties outside New York City has decreased. However, the most notable decrease was between 1996 and 1999. Since 1999, violent crime has increased.



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (01/12/07)

✓ During 2005, violent crime in the counties outside New York City increased by 8% as compared to 2004.

## Violent Crime (Non-New York City)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	04 vs 05 %Change
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>32,047</b>	<b>30,058</b>	<b>27,858</b>	<b>28,745</b>	<b>29,964</b>	<b>30,744</b>	<b>29,901</b>	<b>28,553</b>	<b>30,776</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Murder	347	317	289	245	284	315	310	330	319	335	5.0%
Rape	1,828	1,927	1,891	1,734	1,709	1,915	2,085	2,159	2,133	2,195	2.9%
Robbery	12,159	11,421	9,844	8,960	9,008	9,511	9,716	9,788	8,974	10,262	14.4%
Agg. Assault	18,866	18,382	18,034	16,919	17,744	18,223	18,633	17,624	17,127	17,984	5.0%

Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting system (01/12/07)

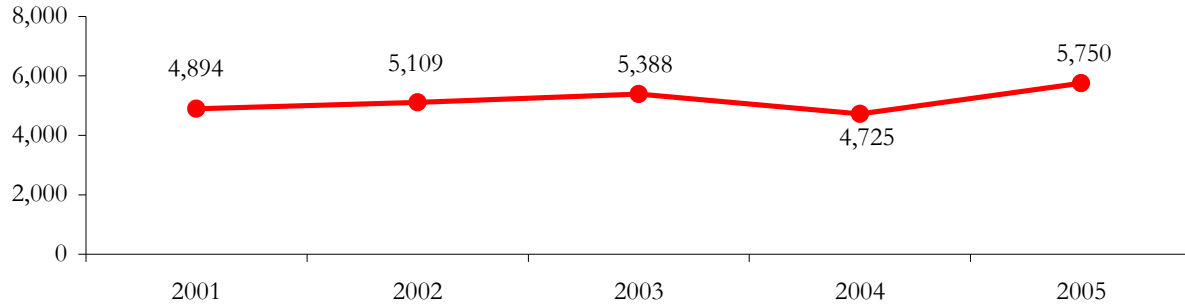
During 2005, violent crime increased outside of New York City in all crime categories.

- ✓ Murders increased by 5%, to the highest number reported since 1996.
- ✓ Reported rapes increased by 3%.
- ✓ Reported robberies increased by 14% to the highest number reported since 1997.
- ✓ Aggravated assaults increased by 5%.
- ✓ While 2006 reported crime data are not complete, it is estimated that violent crime has increased an additional 2-3% in 2006 as compared to 2005.

# Violent Crime Outside of New York City

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

**Violent Crime by Firearm (Non-New York City)**  
(annual)



Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (01/12/07)

- √ There were 5,750 reported violent crime incidents which involved a firearm during 2005, an increase of 22% from 2004.

**Violent Crime by Firearm (Non-New York City)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	04 vs. 05 % Change
<b>Violent Crimes</b>	<b>29,964</b>	<b>30,744</b>	<b>29,901</b>	<b>28,553</b>	<b>30,776</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<b>Firearm Related</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
<b>Percent Firearm</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
Murder	315	310	330	319	335	5.0%
Firearm Related	171	178	190	156	168	7.7%
Percent Firearm	54.3%	57.4%	57.6%	48.9%	50.1%	2.5%
Rape	1,915	2,085	2,159	2,133	2,195	2.9%
Firearm Related	65	45	47	55	51	-7.3%
Percent Firearm	3.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.6%	2.3%	-9.9%
Robbery	9,511	9,716	9,788	8,974	10,262	14.4%
Firearm Related	2,819	2,873	3,036	2,607	3,243	24.4%
Percent Firearm	29.6%	29.6%	31.0%	29.1%	31.6%	8.8%
Aggravated Assault	18,223	18,633	17,624	17,127	17,984	5.0%
Firearm Related	1,839	2,013	2,115	1,907	2,288	20.0%
Percent Firearm	10.1%	10.8%	12.0%	11.1%	12.7%	14.3%

Source: Uniform Crime/Incident Based Reporting systems (01/12/07)

- √ During 2005, 168 of 335 murders reported outside of New York City involved a firearm (50%).
- √ The number of robberies which involved a firearm increased by 24%, from 2,607 in 2004 to 3,243 in 2005. During 2005, 32% of robberies involved a firearm.
- √ There were 2,288 aggravated assaults which involved a firearm reported in 2005, an increase of 20% over the 1,907 reported in 2004. During 2005, nearly 13% of all reported assaults involved a firearm, an increase from prior years.



# Operation IMPACT in New York State

Operation IMPACT was implemented in 2004 to achieve sustained, long-term crime reduction across the State. IMPACT supports the development of local infrastructure to fight crime at the local level. There are 17 counties which report 80% of the crime outside of New York City participating in IMPACT. The police jurisdiction which reports the highest volume of violent crime within the county is designated as the primary IMPACT site. Participating counties must develop active partnerships among Federal, State and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. The county District Attorney and Chief of Police in the primary jurisdiction lead the IMPACT partnership and coordinate the IMPACT strategy. During 2006, more than 80 different agencies participated in IMPACT. Participants include:

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

In 2006, the IMPACT program was supported by \$15.4 million in funding. This year, grants were awarded on a competitive basis and required all participating jurisdictions to focus on violent crime, with nine sites required to emphasize a reduction in gun crimes. Jurisdictions were also required to enhance their crime analysis capability and further develop their use of criminal intelligence in solving and preventing crime.

## Key Public Service Areas

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

## 2005 IMPACT County Crime Statistics Total Index Crime

IMPACT County	2005 Population	Crime Count	Percent of Non-NYC
Albany	298,859	12,117	4.5%
Broome	197,979	6,106	2.3%
Chautauqua	137,464	4,004	1.5%
Dutchess	293,815	6,001	2.2%
Erie	937,659	34,458	12.7%
Monroe	736,230	27,779	10.3%
Nassau	1,341,560	20,681	7.6%
Niagara	218,372	7,295	2.7%
Oneida	235,299	6,244	2.3%
Onondaga	460,464	13,906	5.1%
Orange	370,883	8,065	3.0%
Rensselaer	154,298	4,421	1.6%
Rockland	294,047	4,758	1.8%
Schenectady	148,254	5,764	2.1%
Suffolk	1,477,602	32,039	11.8%
Ulster	182,039	4,041	1.5%
Westchester	943,794	16,762	6.2%
<b>IMPACT Total</b>	<b>8,428,618</b>	<b>214,441</b>	<b>79.2%</b>
<b>Other Counties</b>	<b>2,710,322</b>	<b>56,270</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
<b>Non-NYC</b>	<b>11,138,940</b>	<b>270,711</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime/Incident-Based Reporting systems.  
As of 01/12/2007.

# Operation IMPACT in New York State

---

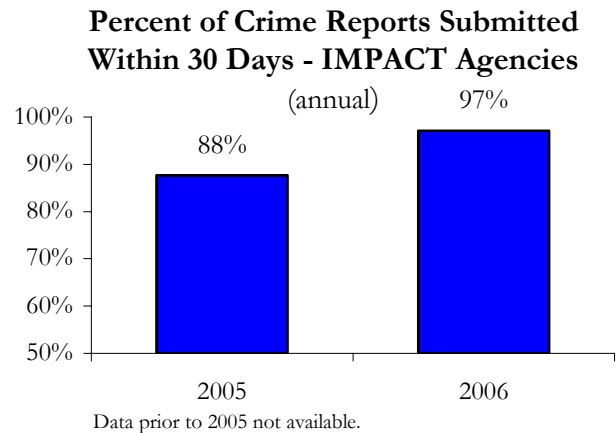
## Critical Objectives

- Develop and implement effective strategies to reduce crime
- Enhance Intelligence and Crime Analysis Teams (ICAT)
- Compile and submit all crime reports within 30 days of the end of the month
- Participate fully in SAFETNet
- Maximize the use of eJusticeNY
- Report all recovered crime guns to the State Police and ATF, and process all crime guns at the local forensics laboratory

# Operation IMPACT in New York State

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

✓ During 2006, the 17 primary IMPACT agencies reported their crime data within 30 days as required 97% of the time, a marked improvement over 2005.



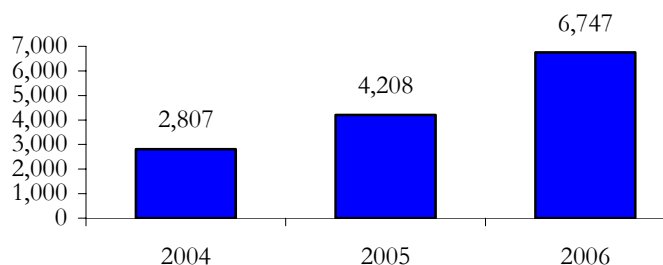
## Expanding Information Sharing and Intelligence

Information shared among law enforcement helps to solve and prevent crime. IMPACT agencies are contractually required to use several critical statewide information sharing systems.

### SAFETNet

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

**SAFETNet Target Submissions by IMPACT Police Departments** (annual)



Data prior to 2004 not available.

✓ The number of investigative targets entered into SAFETNet by IMPACT jurisdictions continued to increase in 2006. A total of 6,747 targets were submitted as compared to 4,208 during 2005, an increase of 60%.

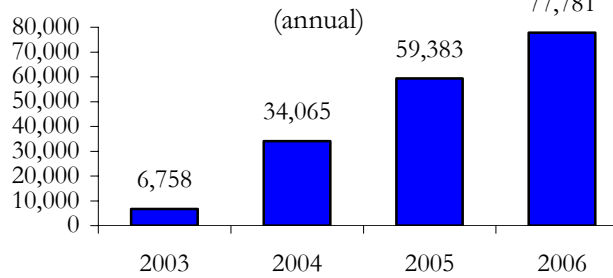
# Operation IMPACT in New York State

---

## 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, all IMPACT police departments and district attorneys were connected to eJusticeNY and trained in 2005. Since 2003, criminal inquiries conducted via eJusticeNY by IMPACT agencies have increased dramatically.

**eJusticeNY Inquiries by Primary IMPACT Police Departments**

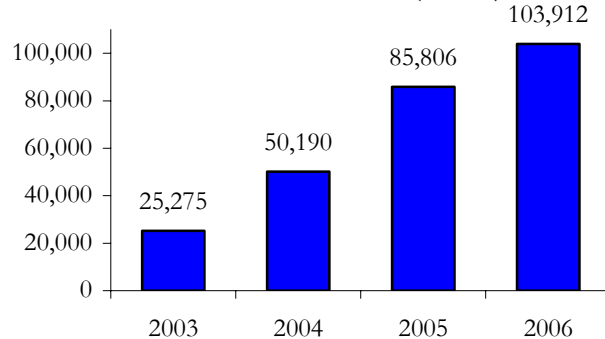


2002 data not available.

✓ In 2006, IMPACT police departments continue to utilize eJusticeNY with 77,781 criminal inquiries, an increase of 31% as compared to 2005.

Usage by the district attorneys' offices in the 17 IMPACT counties is equally important and is monitored closely.

**eJusticeNY Inquiries by IMPACT DA Offices** (annual)



2002 data not available.

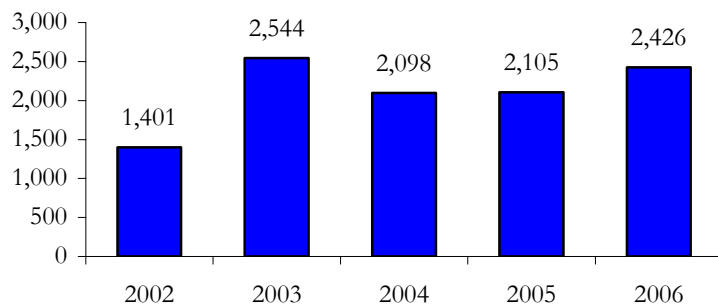
✓ In 2006, IMPACT district attorneys' offices continue to utilize eJusticeNY with 103,912 criminal inquiries, an increase of 21% compared to 2005.

# Operation IMPACT in New York State

## Crime Gun Submission

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

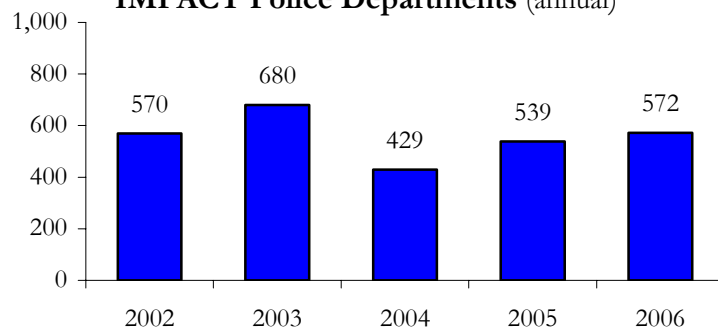
**Crime Gun Submissions by Primary IMPACT Police Departments (annual)**



- ✓ Primary IMPACT police departments transmitted 2,426 records of recovered crime guns in 2006, an increase of 15% as compared to 2005.
- ✓ The primary IMPACT police departments accounted for 58% of the total crime gun transactions submitted to the Clearinghouse during 2006.

In addition to sharing information on crime guns, IMPACT jurisdictions are required to submit the actual crime guns and any ballistic evidence found, such as bullets or shell casings, to their local forensics laboratory for analysis. Information on the recovered firearms and any ballistic evidence is then entered into information sharing databases. This forensic analysis can link recovered firearms to ballistic information from other crime scenes. Law enforcement agencies are also required to submit a record through the NYSPIN network of each gun that is reported lost or stolen. When this is done, whenever a recovered gun is entered through GGUN, a notice is generated if it matches a gun reported as lost or stolen. These links help law enforcement to solve crimes and investigate gun activity.

**Stolen Gun Submissions by Primary IMPACT Police Departments (annual)**



- ✓ During 2006, 572 stolen guns were reported by IMPACT primary jurisdictions, an increase of 6% as compared to 2005.

# Operation IMPACT in New York State

## IMPACT Crime Trends

As a condition of funding, IMPACT agencies are required to submit crime statistics to DCJS within 30 days following the close of the reporting month. Data for the primary IMPACT jurisdictions are now available through December 31, 2006.

### Reported Crime Primary IMPACT Jurisdictions 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	05 vs 06 % Change
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,212</b>	<b>126,260</b>	<b>125,293</b>	<b>121,167</b>	<b>118,655</b>	<b>119,256</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>16,561</b>	<b>16,858</b>	<b>16,523</b>	<b>16,080</b>	<b>17,561</b>	<b>18,186</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
Murder	204	200	232	196	226	219	-3.1%
Rape	905	849	834	839	795	782	-1.6%
Robbery	6,800	6,891	6,913	6,337	7,331	7,620	3.9%
Agg. Assault	8,652	8,918	8,544	8,708	9,209	9,565	3.9%
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>111,651</b>	<b>109,402</b>	<b>108,770</b>	<b>105,087</b>	<b>101,094</b>	<b>101,070</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Burglary	21,592	21,039	21,621	19,954	20,461	20,904	2.2%
Larceny	76,499	74,337	72,862	71,705	69,354	69,532	0.3%
MV Theft	13,560	14,026	14,287	13,428	11,279	10,634	-5.7%

Source: UniformCrime\Incident Based Reporting system (02/01/2007)

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

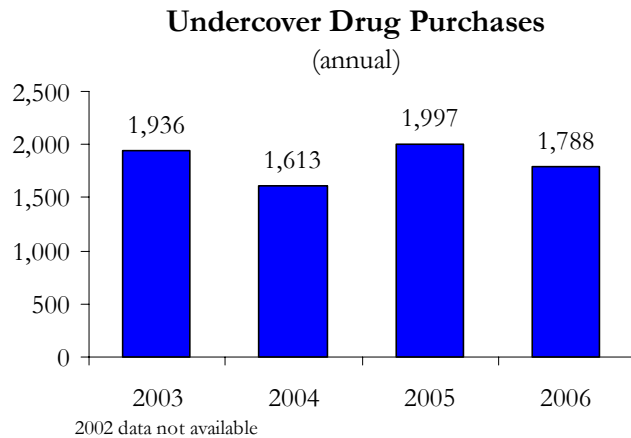
- ✓ Overall, reported crime in the 17 primary IMPACT jurisdictions in 2006 is up slightly (+0.5%) as compared to 2005.
- ✓ Murder is down (-3.1%) as compared to 2005.
- ✓ Violent crime is up (+3.6%), driven by increases in robbery (+3.9%) and aggravated assault (+3.9%).
- ✓ Property crime is flat; however burglaries are up (+2.2%) and motor vehicle theft is down (-5.7%).

# Specialized State Police Services

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

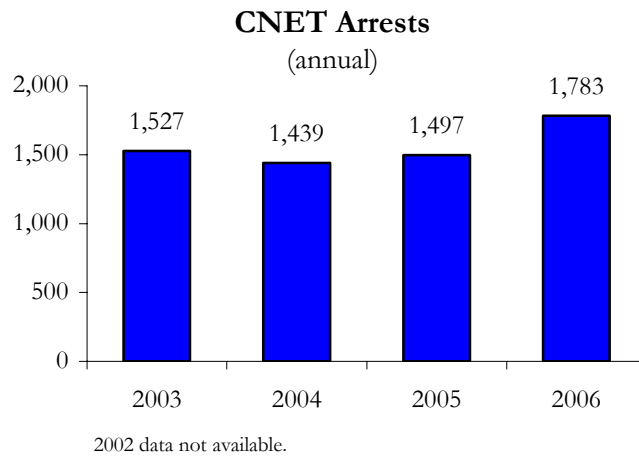
## Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET)

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 2006, CNET assisted 128 law enforcement agencies, seizing more than \$1 million in illegal drugs and \$10.2 million in cash derived from illegal drug trafficking.
- ✓ CNET conducted 1,788 undercover drug purchases during 2006.

- ✓ CNET made 1,783 drug arrests in 2006, a 19% increase over 2005.



# Specialized State Police Services

---

## New York State Police Gun Investigation Unit

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

### New York State Police Gun Initiative Unit (annual)

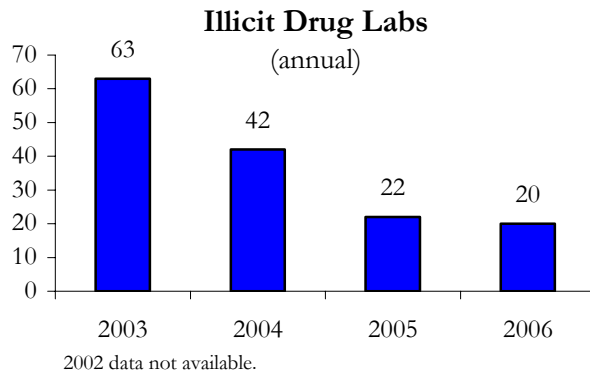
Activities	2006
Gun Purchases	96
Weapons Seized	1,013
Arrests	772

✓ During 2006, the GIU reported 772 arrests, with a total of 1,013 weapons seized.

## Contaminated Crime Scene Emergency Response Teams (CCERT)

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

✓ During 2006, 20 illicit drug labs were discovered in New York State, bringing the total to more than 240 illicit drug labs discovered since 2000.





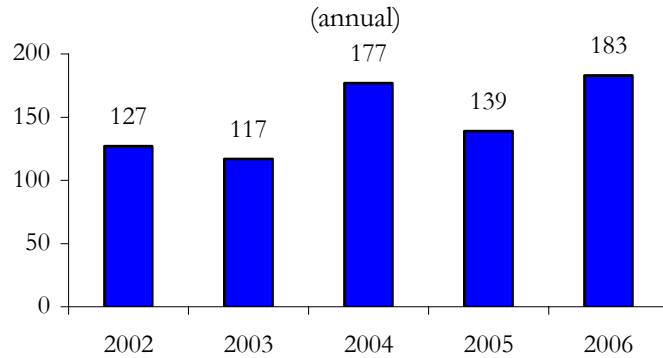
# Specialized State Police Services

## Computer Crimes Unit (CCU)

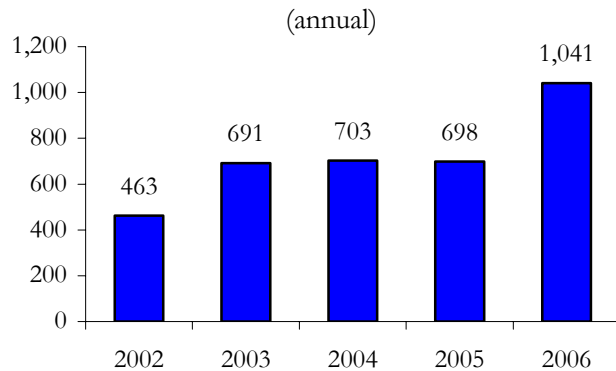
The Computer Crimes Unit within the State Police, which includes the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (covered on page 76) provides technical expertise and investigative assistance to local law enforcement. Through the Computer Forensic Laboratory, computer and digital evidence is collected, 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 183 cases in 2006, an increase of 32% as compared to 2005.

### Computer Crimes Unit Cases Handled

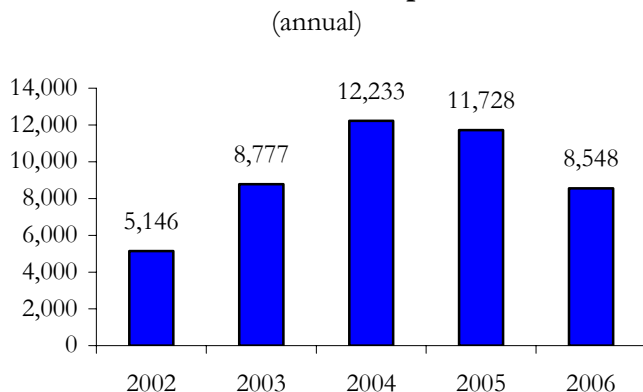


### CCU Investigations



✓ During 2006, CCU investigated 1,041 cases, a 49% increase over the number of cases investigated in 2005.

### Internet Fraud Complaints



✓ During 2006, the CCU handled 8,548 internet fraud complaints.

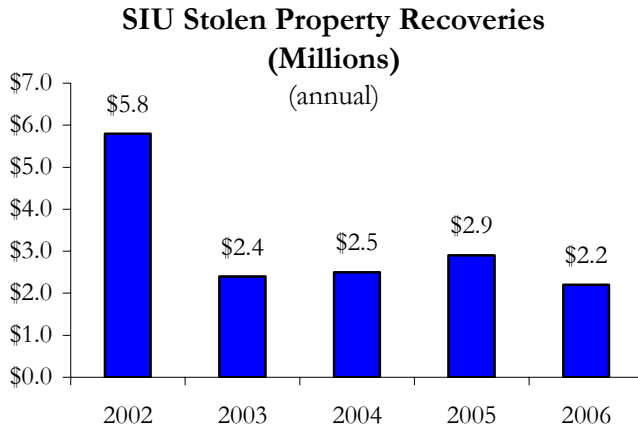
✓ The CCU assisted in 95 arrests in 2006, more than twice the number of assists in 2005 (44).

# Specialized State Police Services

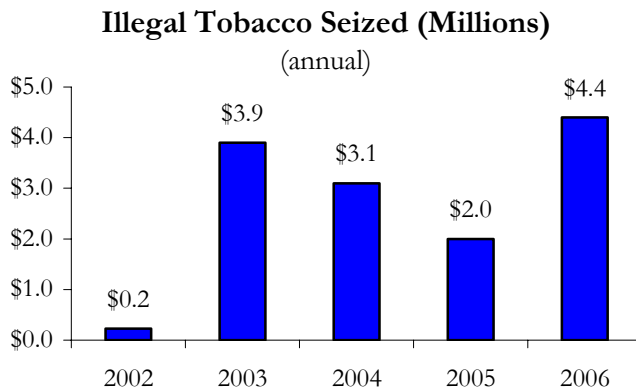
---

## Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

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



✓ During 2006, SIU recovered more than \$2.2 million in stolen property, including 153 vehicles.



✓ During 2006, SIU seized \$4.4 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 2006, including apprehending defendants wanted for violent felony crimes, processing crime scenes, and investigating violent crime scenes.

# Traffic Safety

---

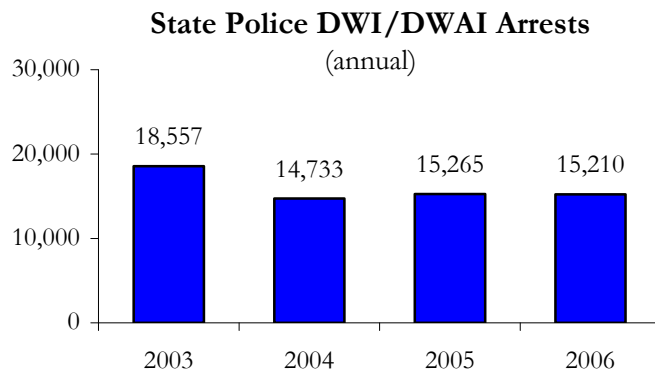
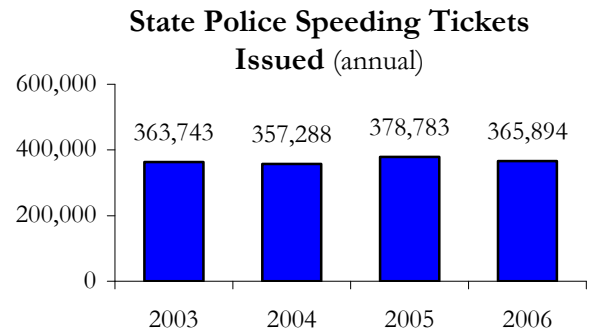
The State Police promote traffic safety through a range of enforcement and public education initiatives. Speeding, seat belt use and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are emphasized because they are the most significant causes of fatal and personal injury accidents.

✓ Uniformed troopers issued 949,966 vehicle and traffic tickets during 2006, a 1% increase from 2005.

✓ During 2006, troopers issued 365,894 speeding tickets, a decrease of 3%.

✓ The State Police conducted 373 seatbelt checkpoints in 2006.

✓ Troopers issued 97,426 tickets for safety restraint violations (seatbelts and child safety restraints) in 2006, a 7% decrease from 2005.



✓ During 2006, 15,210 tickets for driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs were issued.

## 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 Governor's Traffic Safety Committee and the U.S. Department of Transportation, New York State has committed over \$14.5 million to deploy TraCS throughout the State. 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 2004. As of December 2006, ten of

# Traffic Safety

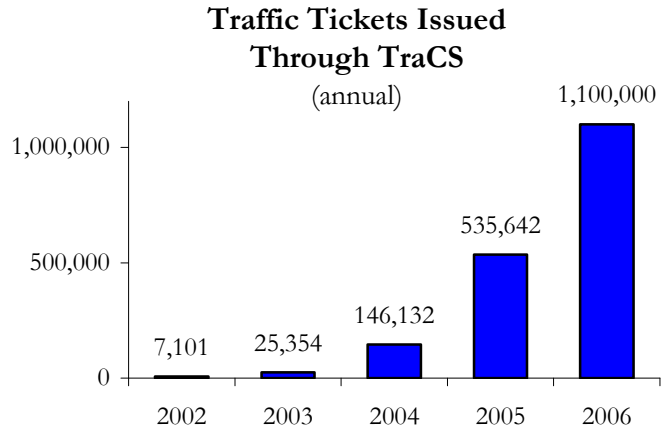
these agencies were actively using TraCS. The State Police, the largest user of TraCS, began outfitting patrol cars in 2001.

In addition to the ten targeted agencies, 153 other police agencies are also using TraCS. Another 77 police agencies have executed agreements and are in varying stages of the planning and rollout process.

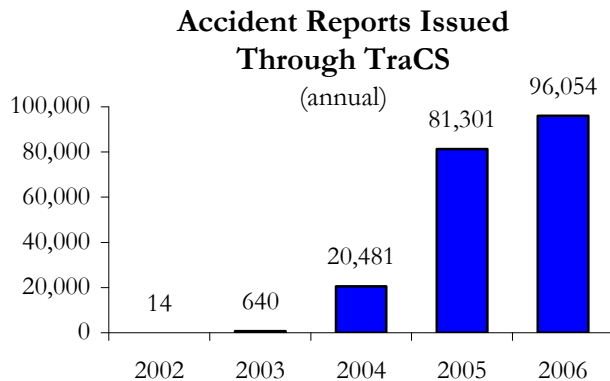
✓ Approximately 3,900 police vehicles throughout the State are now TraCS equipped; 1,323 of these police vehicles are State Police vehicles.

✓ As of December 2006, an estimated 28% of statewide traffic tickets were issued through TraCS.

✓ During 2006, 1.1 million traffic tickets were issued through TraCS, about two times the volume issued during 2005. State Police accounted for nearly 75% of the tickets issued through TraCS.



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



✓ During 2006, 96,054 Accident Reports were issued through TraCS, about 20% higher than the volume issued during 2005. The State Police issued 64,481 accident reports, 67% of the total issued.

# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

---

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

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

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

## Key Public Service Areas

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

## Critical Objectives

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

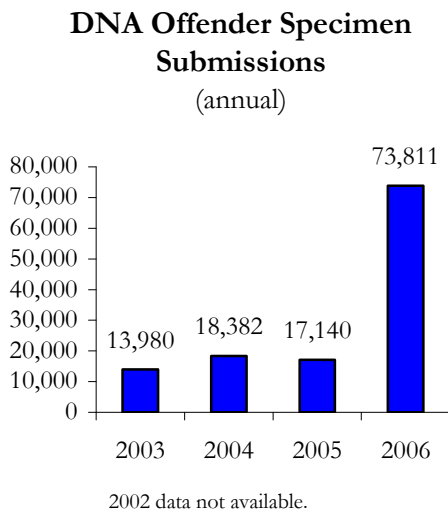
# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

---

## DNA Offender Specimen Submissions

The Division of Criminal Justice Services works with State and local agencies to ensure collection of DNA from all eligible offenders. In 2006, two significant changes dramatically increased the number of specimens submitted to the Databank. The creation of the Subject Index in December 2005 provided for the collection of DNA specimens within the constraints of the existing law from persons serving time on a State sentence. In 2006, approximately 12,000 Subject Index specimens were collected from State inmates, parolees and probationers. Many offenders for whom a Subject Index specimen was collected prior to June 2006 became eligible as a designated offender under the 2006 amendments to the law. Since July, DOCS and Parole have been obtaining authorizations from offenders to use the previously collected Subject Index specimens to meet the new designated offender requirement. This effort will avoid any unnecessary second collection and duplicative processing.

In addition to the Subject Index specimens collected between January and June, legislation signed on June 23, 2006 significantly expanded the number of convicted offenders required to submit a DNA specimen upon conviction and sentencing and included retroactive application to those persons in custody or under supervision on the effective date of the law. Accordingly, collections have increased since July 2006.



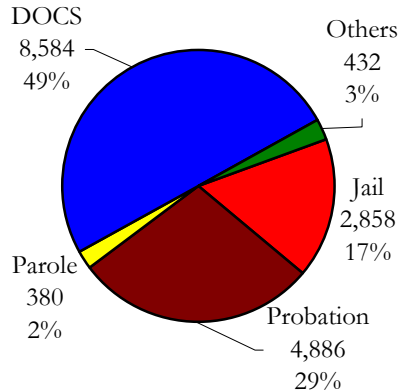
- ✓ During 2006, 73,811 specimens were collected, a fourfold increase over recent years.
- ✓ Of the total number of specimens collected, approximately 12,000 were Subject Index specimens collected from inmates, parolees and probationers prior to enactment of the June 2006 law. The majority of these specimens will be transferred to meet the designated offender submission requirement.
- ✓ The nearly 62,000 additional specimens were designated offender specimens, due either to a new conviction or the retroactive application of the 2006 amendment.

# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

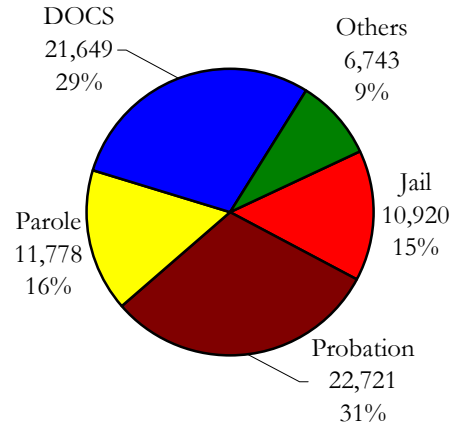
---

During 2006, all collecting agencies dramatically increased the number of collections, due to the expansion of the Databank through the Subject Index and the legislative expansion.

**2005 DNA Specimen Submissions**  
(cumulative)



**2006 DNA Specimen Submissions**  
(cumulative)



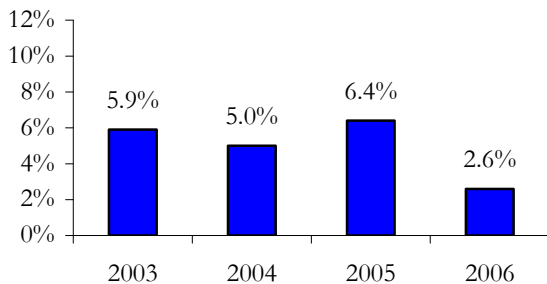
- ✓ Probation and State DOCS were the largest contributors to the DNA Databank in 2006, each contributing approximately one-third of the total of DNA specimens.
- ✓ Parole significantly increased the number of DNA specimens collected during 2006. This represents a one time effort associated with the Subject Index collections and collections for offenders who became immediately eligible with the passage of the June law. In 2007, the number of Parole collections will be minimal.
- ✓ The number of specimens collected by “Others” increased from 432 in 2005 to 6,743 in 2006. Now that many misdemeanors require a DNA specimen to be submitted, local jurisdictions are relying on police departments and court personnel to collect specimens from offenders who are not incarcerated and not placed on probation.

# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

## DCJS DNA Databank Oversight

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

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

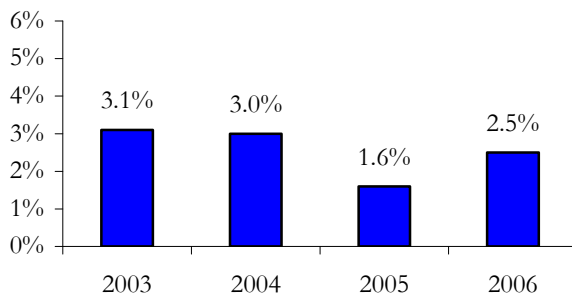


2002 data not available.

- ✓ In 2006, 1,793 DNA specimens were administratively removed from the process, representing 2.6% of total submissions. The rate of removals is significantly less than last year, despite the dramatic increase in submissions.

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

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



2002 data not available.

- ✓ In 2006, 1,730 DNA specimens were removed from the Databank as a result of a procedural error, representing only 2.5% of submissions. While this rate is higher than last year's rate of 1.6%, the volume of submissions received in 2006, was significantly higher than received in 2005. Despite many collections being performed by agencies with little or no prior experience with the procedure, the number of procedural errors made while collecting a specimen remains extremely low, a testament to the effectiveness of the field trainings conducted by OFS.



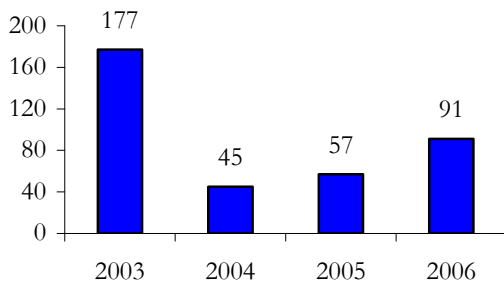
# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

---

## DNA Specimen Processing

Since 2003, State Police and DCJS have worked to improve DNA specimen processing time to ensure that offender specimens are matched to crime scene specimens as quickly as possible. The 2006 legislative expansion has resulted in a temporary increase in processing time and a temporary backlog. The law has a provision which requires offenders currently serving time on a State sentence to provide a specimen. This resulted in the one-time requirement to collect and process approximately 28,000 specimens for previously sentenced inmates, parolees and probationers who have not completed their sentences. These collections are in addition to the specimens currently being collected on newly sentenced offenders. DNA processing capacity at the FIC is currently undergoing a significant expansion that will provide the additional capacity required to address the expanded eligible pool. Workload projections show that processing time will return to 60 days or less and the temporary backlog will be eliminated by Fall 2007.

**DNA Average Processing Time**  
(in days)



2002 data not available.

- ✓ DNA specimen processing time has temporarily increased during 2006, due to the increased number of specimens submitted to the Databank.
- ✓ The FIC and DCJS closely monitor the number of cases which are at the FIC awaiting processing. As of December 31, 2006, 49,542 specimens were awaiting processing. Projections associated with the FIC expansion plan show that the temporary backlog will be eliminated by Fall 2007.

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

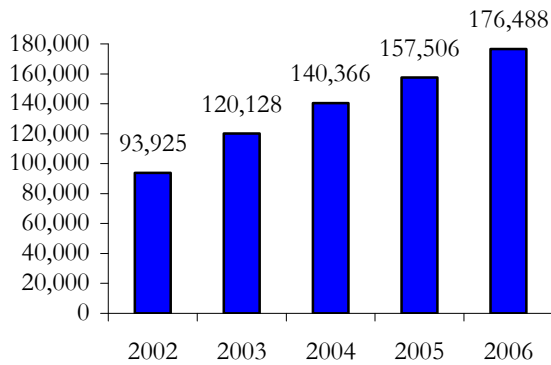
In New York State there are eight local DNA laboratories, including the State Police Forensic Investigation Center. Local laboratories maintain a database which is comprised of DNA profiles from suspects and crime scene evidence submitted by the law enforcement agencies they serve. Each of the seven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

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

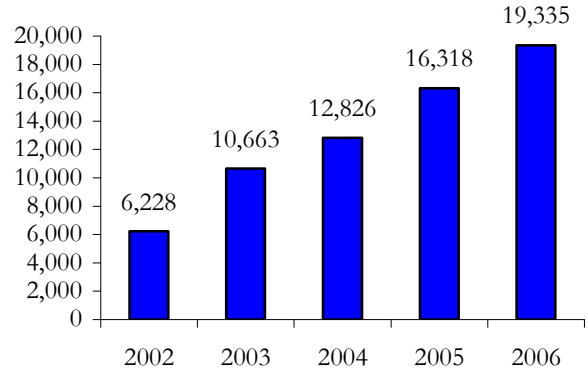
# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

---

**Offender Specimens on File**  
(cumulative)



**Crime Scene DNA Profiles**  
(cumulative)



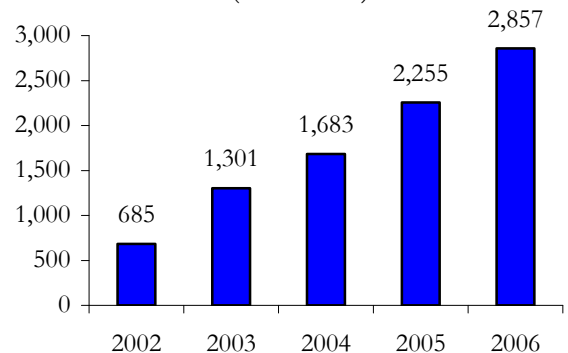
✓ As of December 31, 2006, there were 176,488 offender specimens on file in the DNA Databank and 19,335 crime scene DNA profiles on file.

## DNA Databank Hits

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

- ✓ Since the Databank's inception, there have been a total of 2,857 hits.
- ✓ In 2006, there were 602 hits on the DNA databank, a 5% increase from the 572 hits in 2005.

**Total DNA Hits**  
(cumulative)



# DNA Databank and Collections in New York State

---

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

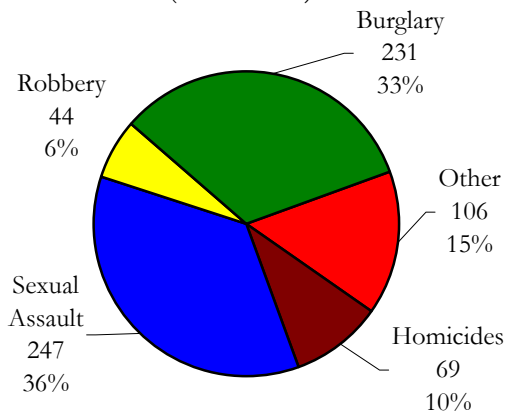
**Hits Against the Databank by Type of Crime**  
(Cumulative)

Type of Crime	Hits	Percent of Hits
Homicides	269	9%
Sexual Assault	1,608	57%
Robbery	140	5%
Burglary	663	23%
Other	177	6%
Total	2,857	100%

✓ Of the 2,857 hits generated, 9% were against physical evidence collected in connection with homicide investigations and 57% were in connection with sexual assault investigations.

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

**Hits Resulting in Conviction**  
**As of December 31, 2006**  
(Cumulative)



✓ As of December 2006, 697 conviction outcomes were reported to DCJS, representing 24% of the total hits on the Databank.

✓ Of the conviction outcomes reported, 247 were for sexual assault cases, and 69 were for homicide cases.

✓ In 220 additional cases, an arrest has been made in the case, but a final disposition has not yet been reported.

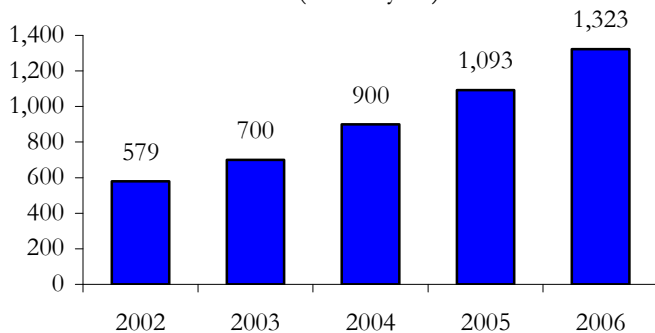
# eJusticeNY

eJusticeNY provides law enforcement with essential operational support, data, and management information through a secure communications network. 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. User agencies include police departments, sheriff’s offices, courts, district attorneys’ offices, county probation offices, New York State and New York City agencies and other organizations.

Over the past four years, DCJS has been working to expand eJusticeNY access to law enforcement agencies throughout New York State. Beginning in 2005, DCJS expanded technical assistance and enhanced support for eJusticeNY. Connectivity options were also expanded and local training was conducted. Hardware and software enhancements improved performance and reduced system downtimes.

DCJS closely monitors law enforcement enrollments in eJusticeNY, with the largest, most active police departments receiving the first priority. The number of arrests submitted by each police department is used to gauge department size/activity. DCJS established a 2006 goal to register law enforcement agencies responsible for 99.5% of reported arrests statewide.

**Agencies Enrolled in eJusticeNY**  
(end of year)

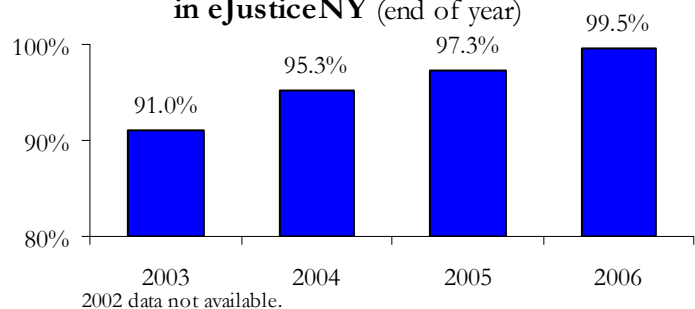


✓ The number of agencies enrolled in eJusticeNY more than doubled between 2002 and 2006, with 1,323 agencies enrolled at the end of 2006.

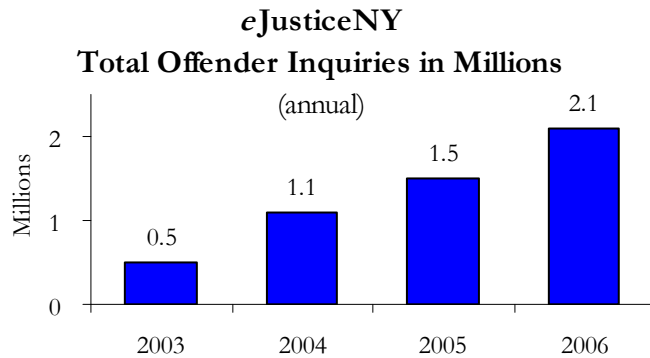
✓ Of the 230 new agencies enrolled in 2006, 101 were law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies include local police departments, Sheriffs with policing responsibilities, and the State Police.

✓ The percent of statewide arrests represented by law enforcement agencies enrolled in eJusticeNY at the end of December 2006 was 99.5%.

**% of Statewide Arrests Represented by Law Enforcement Agencies Enrolled in eJusticeNY**  
(end of year)



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

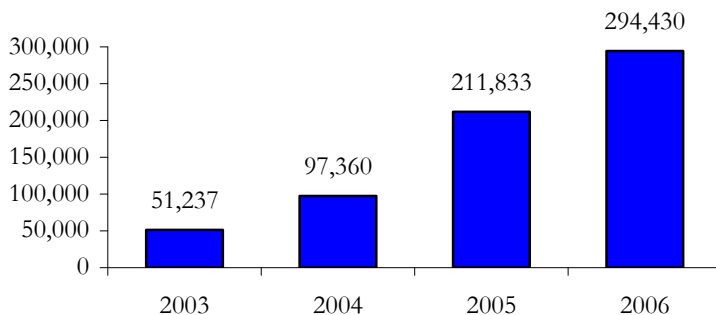


2002 data not available.

- ✓ eJusticeNY usage continued to increase dramatically in 2006. A total of 2.1 million inquiries were conducted in 2006, an increase of 40% as compared to 2005.

Full implementation of eJusticeNY for probation agencies was a key objective in 2005. DCJS implemented a new probation case management system for county probation departments which uses eJusticeNY as the secure portal for entering case record information which is transmitted to the NYS Integrated Probation Registrant System. eJusticeNY also provides probation departments with access to the full Sex Offender Registry as well as reports of probationers who currently owe DNA samples.

**eJusticeNY Offender Inquiries by County Probation Agencies** (annual)

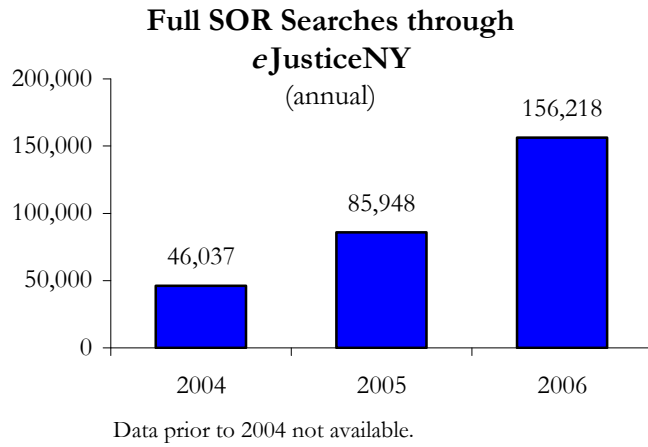


2002 data not available.

- ✓ At the close of 2006, all 58 probation departments were enrolled in eJusticeNY.
- ✓ During 2006, county probation departments made 294,430 inquiries through eJusticeNY, a 39% increase as compared to 2005.

Unlike the publicly available Sex Offender Subdirectory which includes information on Level 2 and Level 3 sex offenders, the full Sex Offender Registry Suite available through eJusticeNY provides comprehensive information to law enforcement on all sex offender registrants. Law enforcement agencies, district attorneys' offices, Parole offices, county probation departments, and the courts now have access to the full Registry. This ensures law enforcement agencies with responsibility for monitoring and supervising sex offenders have the most up-to-date information available on

registrants. In Spring 2006, access to the full Sex Offender Registry was granted to the courts to help facilitate timely risk level hearings for sex offenders.



✓ Overall, eJusticeNY full Sex Offender Registry usage increased 82% in 2006 as compared to 2005.

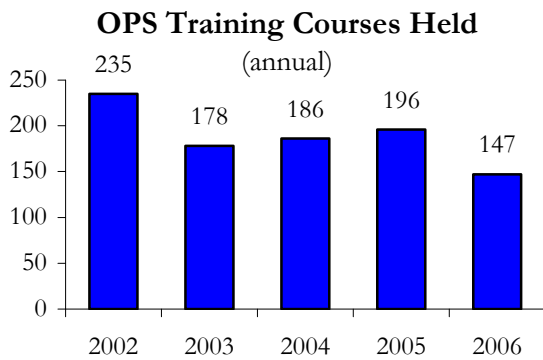
# Law Enforcement Support Services

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 2006, training courses covering fraudulent documents, interview and interrogation, and illegal gun trafficking were three of the most popular courses offered

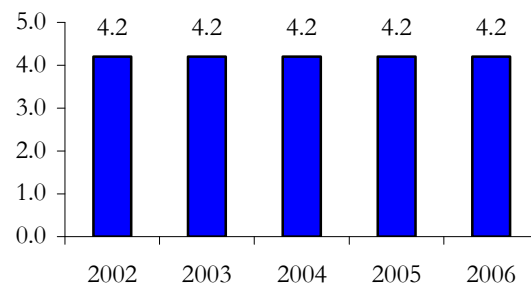


✓ A total of 147 training courses were held around the State during 2006, a decrease from 2005.

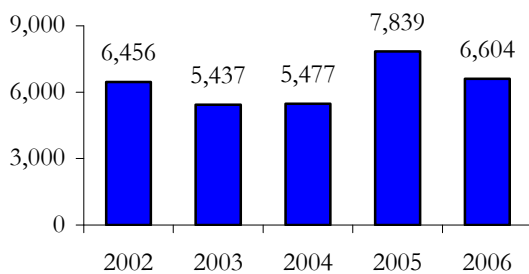
Course participants complete a course evaluation survey for each course they participate in, and are asked to rate the course on a scale of 1 (Poor) through 5 (Excellent).

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

**OPS Course Satisfaction Rating**  
(annual)



**Law Enforcement Officers Trained by OPS**  
(annual)



✓ During 2006, 6,604 law enforcement officers from county sheriff's offices and local police departments were trained.

# Law Enforcement Support Services

---

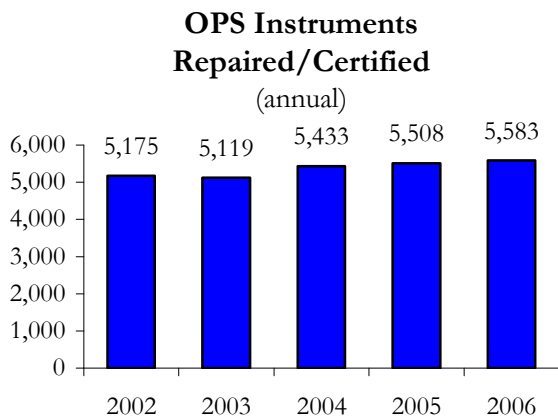
## Improve the Criminal Justice System’s Response to Domestic Violence

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 55 law enforcement presentations to 1,485 personnel during 2006 and three presentations to 126 Department of Correctional Services’ staff. Four presentations were made on cultural differences related to domestic violence, involving 174 probation staff.
- ✓ In collaboration with the Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, OPDV provided three presentations to 142 judges, 17 presentations to 375 probation staff and eight conference presentations to 349 professionals from a nationwide audience during 2006.
- ✓ During 2006, 216 technical assistance days were provided to probation staff and 138 days to law enforcement personnel.

## 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 2006.



- ✓ The number of instruments repaired/certified has increased steadily over the past four years to 5,583 this year.
- ✓ Over the past four years, the equipment repair center has consistently earned an overall satisfaction rating of “excellent” from its customers.
- ✓ All repairs and certifications were conducted within three 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 116 law enforcement agencies accredited as of December 2006.



# Law Enforcement Support Services

---

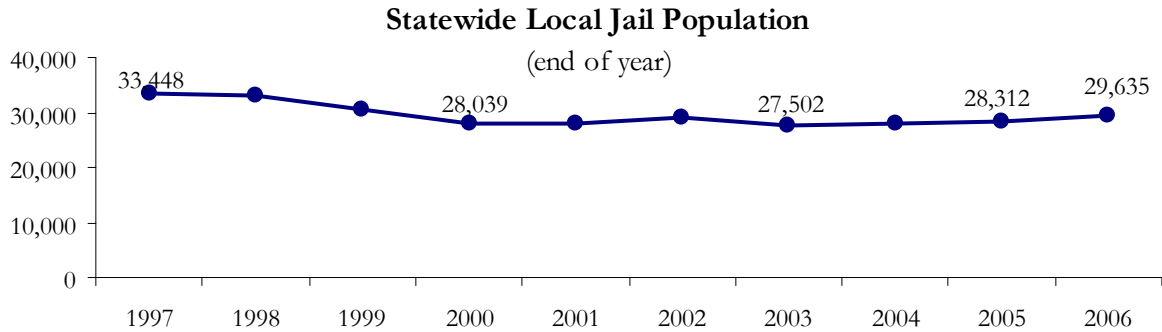


- ✓ During 2006, five additional law enforcement agencies were accredited. A complete list of accredited agencies is available on the DCJS website.
- ✓ As of December 2006, 48% of law enforcement officers working outside of New York City now work for accredited agencies.

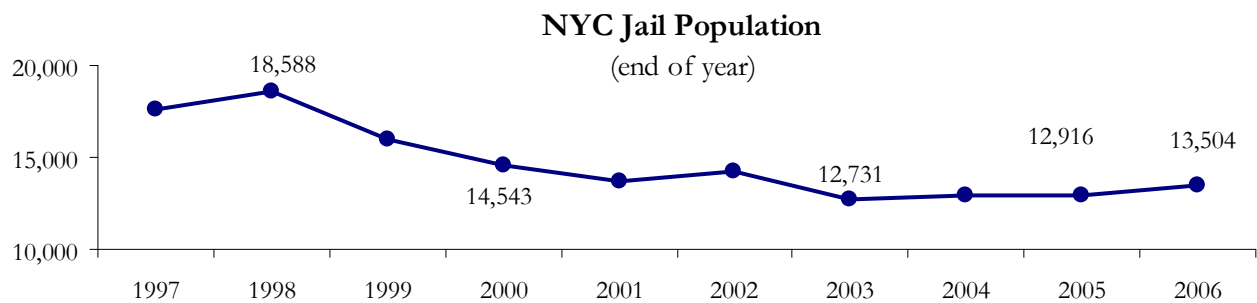
# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## Local Jail Population

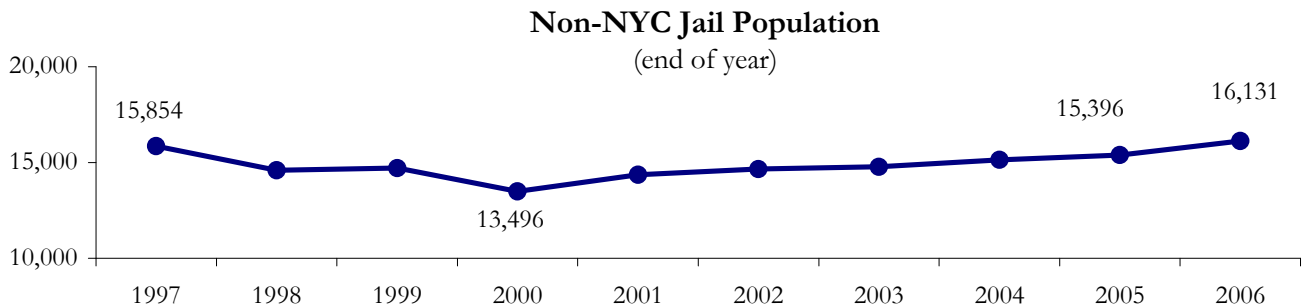
Through data submitted to the State Commission of Correction (SCOC), the daily population of county and New York City jails is monitored. These data show that the number of inmates in local jails has decreased by 11% since 1997. The substantial drop after 1998 was primarily driven by a decline in the New York City jail population. Two State level changes which contributed to this decrease are described on page 31 on this report.



Total jail population shown for CY 1997 -1998 are as of 11/30; all other years are 12/31.



✓ New York City jail population has decreased 27% between 1998 and 2006, and has increased slowly since 2003. The population in December 2006 was 588 inmates higher than 2005 (+4.5%).



✓ The non-NYC jail population decreased 15% between 1997 and 2000, but has increased steadily since that time. The non-NYC jail population, at 16,131 is at a ten year high, and is 735 inmates higher than 2005 (+4.8%).

# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## Local Jail Population

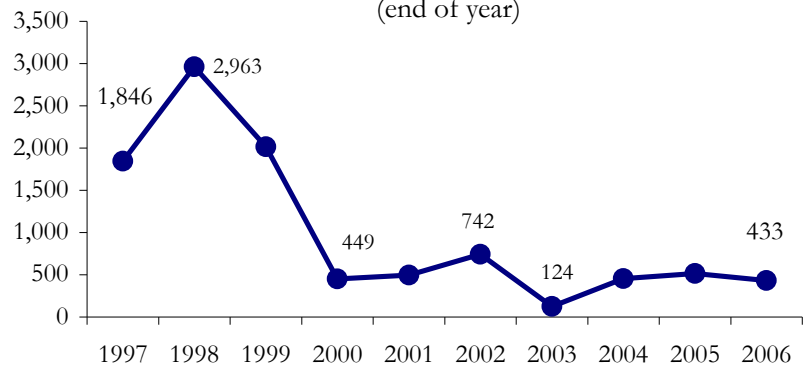
While volume of arrests as well as changes in local policies have impacted jail populations this past decade, there are two changes at the State level which contributed to the decrease experienced beginning in 1998.

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 433 in December 2006, as compared to 4,271 in July 1999 when it peaked. 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.

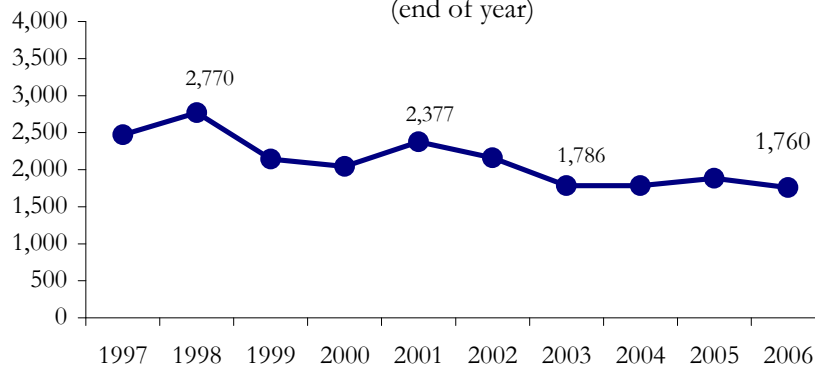
**DOCS State Readies in Local Jails**

(end of year)



**Parole Violators in Local Jails**

(end of year)



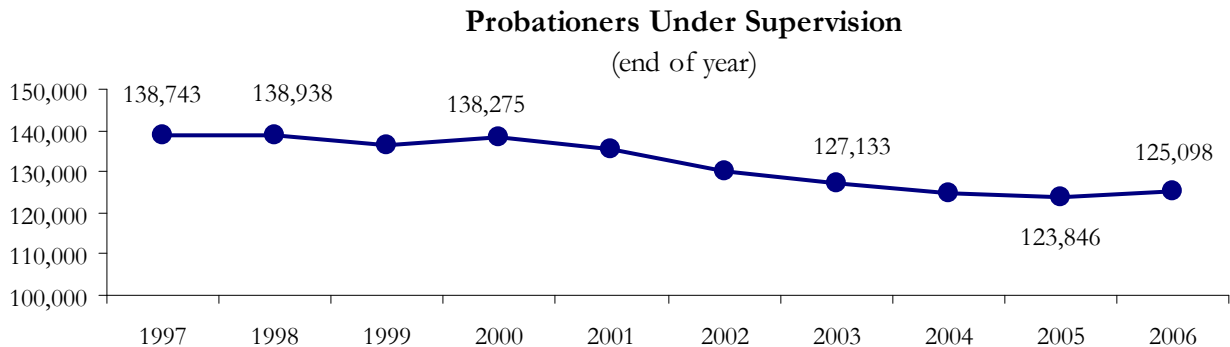
✓ As a result of the 1999 changes, the number of violators held in jail on a parole warrant declined. Additional changes put in place in recent years have resulted in a continued decline in New York City.

✓ Average statewide violation processing time has declined from 89 days in 1997 to only 48 days in 2006.

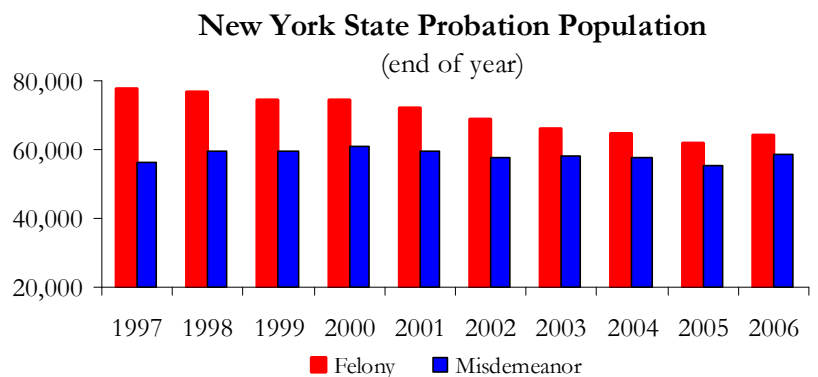
# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## Probationer Population

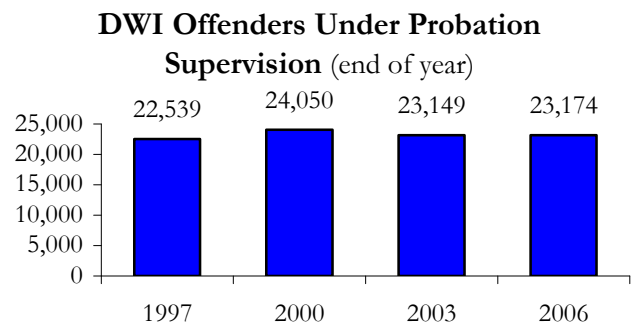
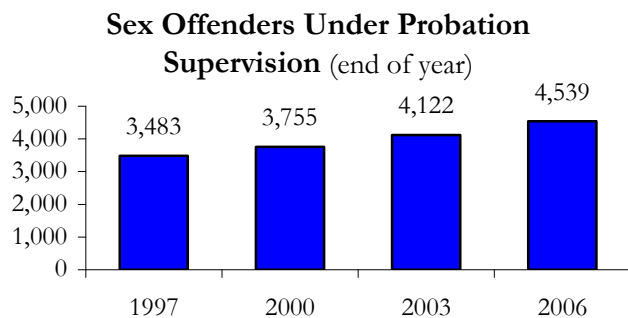
The number of offenders serving a probation sentence in New York State increased in the 1990s, peaking in 1998 at 139,000 offenders. Since 1998, the number of probationers has declined 10%, driven primarily by a 31% decrease in New York City felony cases. The number of non-New York City probationers remained stable during this time period. As of December 2006, approximately 125,000 offenders were under probation supervision in New York State.



The type of offender under probation supervision has changed over the past decade. In 1997, 58% of probationers statewide were convicted of a felony. In 2006, only 52% were felony probationers. Outside of New York City, more probationers are supervised for misdemeanor convictions than for felony convictions.



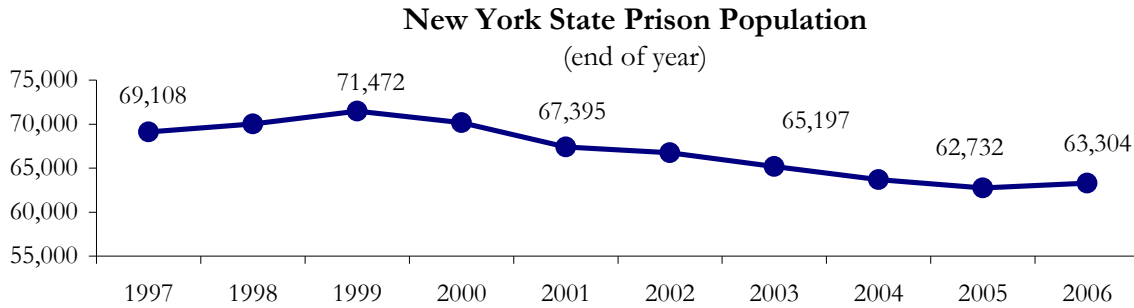
County probation departments place special emphasis on high risk offenders, such as sex offenders and DWI offenders. The number of sex offenders under probation supervision has increased 30% since 1997, while the number of DWI offenders increased by 3% during this same time period.



# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## State Prison Inmate Population

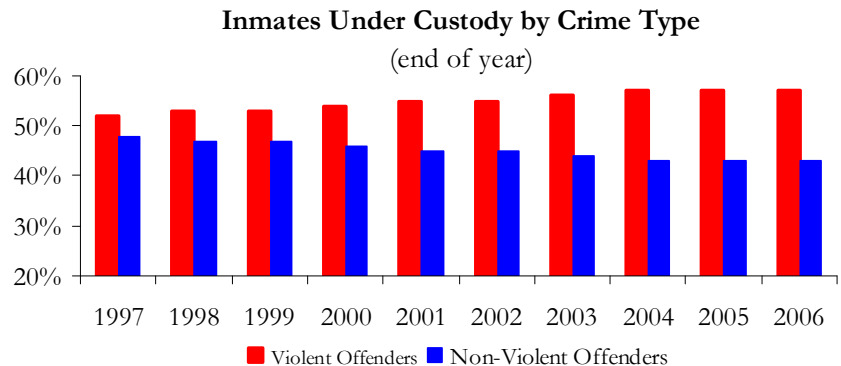
The number of inmates in Department of Correctional Services' (DOCS) custody increased steadily from 1997, peaked in 1999, and has decreased by 11% since 1999. As of December 2006, DOCS had 8,200 fewer inmates than in 1999. New York is the only large state (with a population of 10 million or more) where the prison population has declined as crime went down.



✓ Over the past year, the prison population has increased by 572 inmates (+1%).

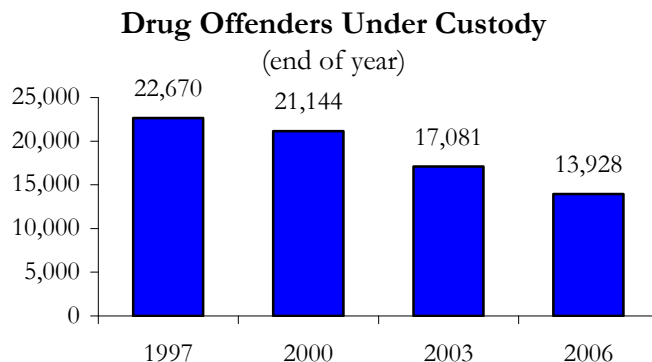
The type of offenders under State custody has changed over the last decade. The proportion of the population serving time for violent offenses has increased significantly since 1997.

✓ In 1997, 52% of inmates were incarcerated on a violent felony, and 48% were non-violent offenders. In 2006, 57% 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 has declined steadily since 1997.

✓ The number of drug offenders under custody has declined by 39% since 1997.



# Criminal Justice Population Trends

---

## State Prison Inmate Population

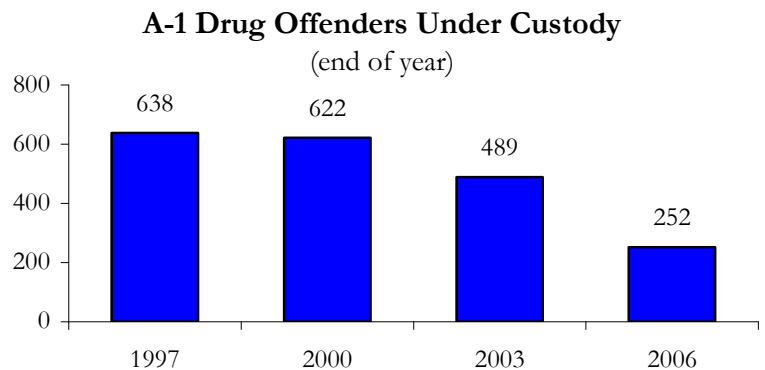
### Rockefeller Drug Reform of 2004

The Rockefeller Drug Reform enacted in December 2004 has had a significant impact on the DOCS population. 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.

- ✓ Over the past two years, 202 A-1 offenders were released after re-sentencing. On average, these offenders were released nearly four years prior to their release eligibility date.



- ✓ An additional 136 offenders were re-sentenced and awaiting release on December 31, 2006, bringing the total number of offenders re-sentenced through 2006 to 338.

#### Supplemental Merit Provision

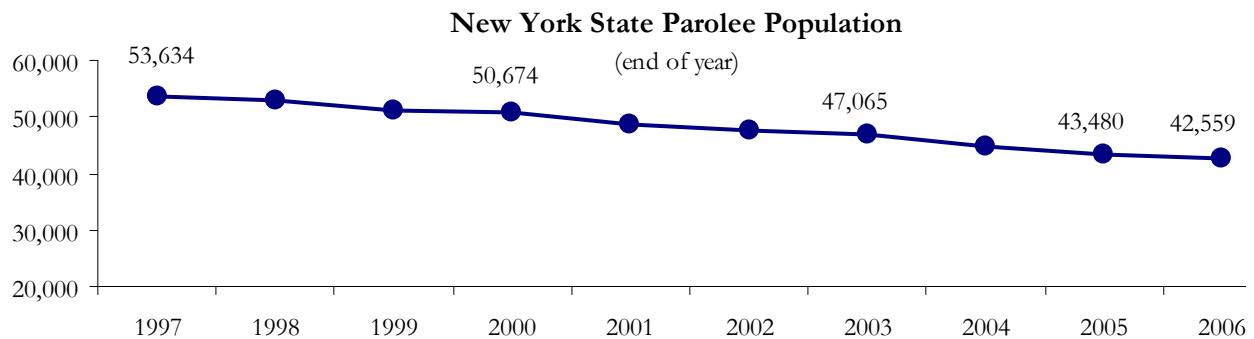
A second provision of the 2004 Rockefeller Reform allows drug offenders serving indeterminate sentences to earn time off of their minimum sentence by completing certain program milestones while incarcerated.

- ✓ Through 2006, a total of 1,036 inmates were released as a result of the Supplemental Merit provision. On average, these offenders were released six months prior to their release eligibility date.

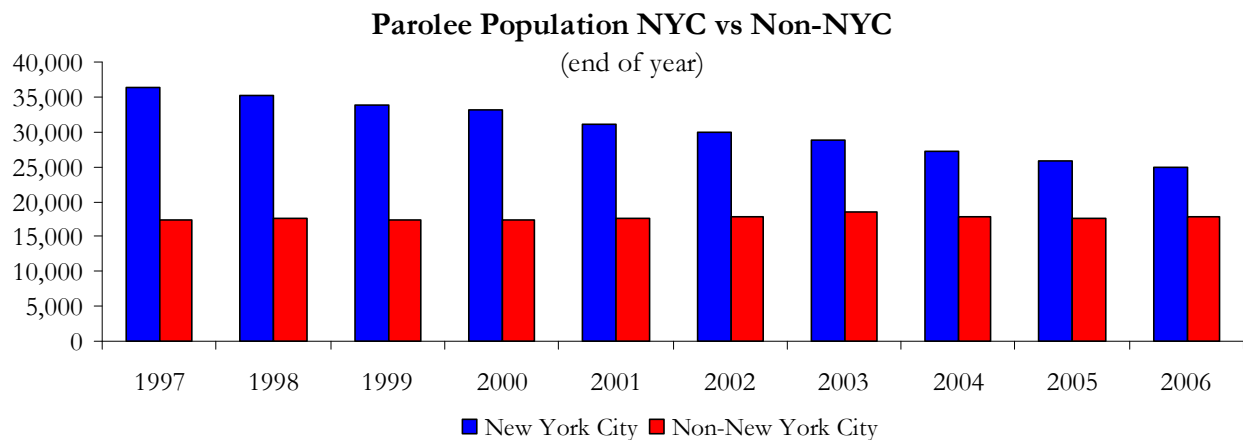
# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## Parolee Population

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



- ✓ The parolee population has declined by 11,000 since 1997, a decrease of 21%. During 2006, the population decreased by 921 parolees (-2%).
- ✓ While the overall parolee population has decreased steadily since 1997, this decrease was driven primarily by fewer parolees released to, and residing in, New York City.

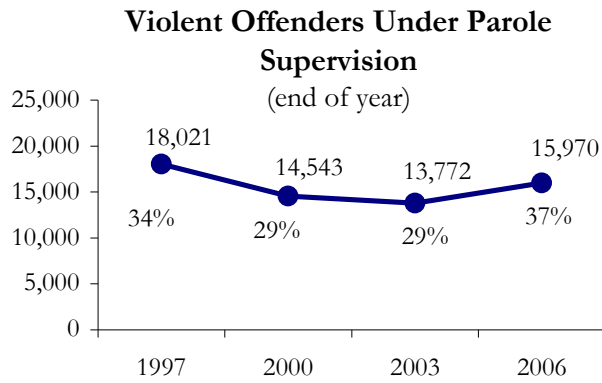


- ✓ The number of offenders under supervision in New York City fell 32% since 1997, from 36,328 to 24,814 in 2006. In December 2006, 58% of the parolee population was in New York City as compared to 68% in 1997.
- ✓ The number of offenders under supervision outside of New York City increased 3% during the same time period, from 17,306 in 1997 to 17,785 on December 31, 2006. Given that fewer than 50% of prison commitments have come from New York City during the past two years, the parolee population will continue to shift regionally.

# Criminal Justice Population Trends

## Parolee Population

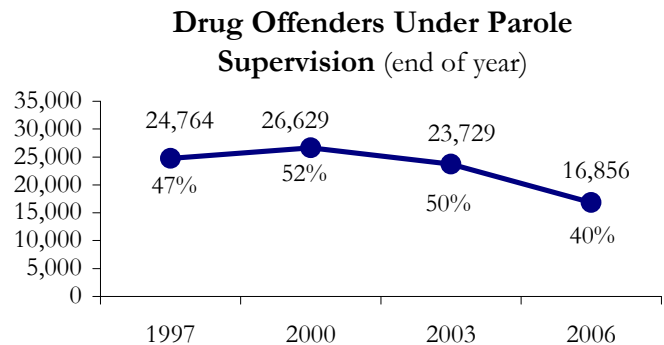
There are fewer parolees under supervision for violent felony offenses today than there were in 1997, but both the number and proportion of violent offenders have increased since 2003.



√ In December 2006, 37% of the parolee population was under supervision for a violent felony offense.

In 2000, 26,629 parolees were under supervision for drug offenses, representing 52% of the parolee population. The number of supervised drug offenders has declined by 9,773 since that time, 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 2006, there were 16,856 drug offenders under supervision, representing 40% of the parolee population. The remaining parolees are under supervision for a violent, property or other offense.





# Managing Through Technology (IJAB)

---

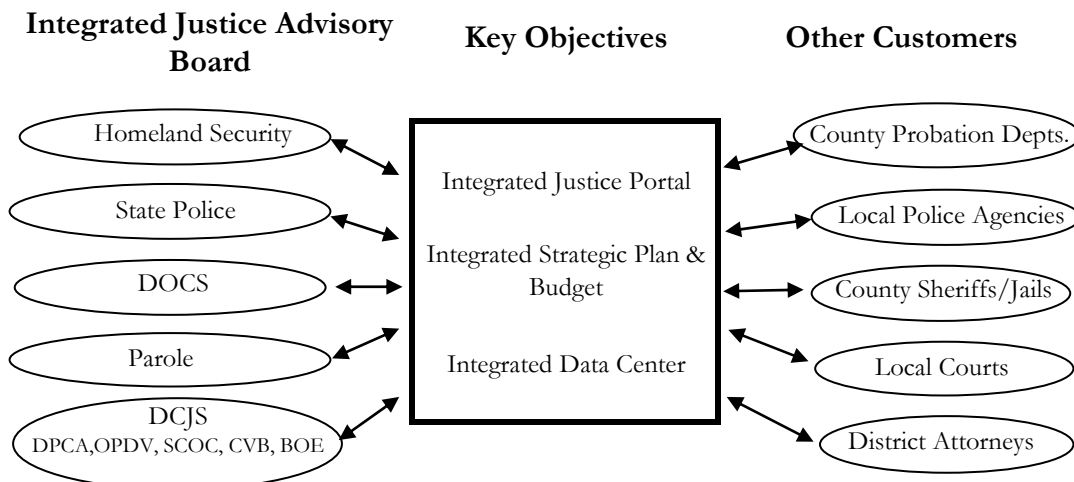
Hundreds of different data systems support the management of offenders in New York State. For example, law enforcement maintains 24 hour access to secure data through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN) and eJusticeNY. Technical interfaces between the Division of Criminal Justice Services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

- Process 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 43,000 parolees
- Process 15,000 crime victim compensation claims
- Transmit daily updates on 30,000 offenders in local jails
- Process over 13 million stolen vehicle inquiries annually
- Process over 36 million DMV registration and license inquiries annually

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

## Integrated Justice Advisory Board (IJAB)

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



## Managing Through Technology (IJAB)

---

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.

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 was the IJAB's highest priority for 2006, with 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. The portal product was acquired and installed, and integration planning was initiated.
- ✓ In 2006, access to the Office of Homeland Security's Counter Terrorism Network and the Upstate New York Regional Intelligence Center (UNYRIC) became available through the new portal.
- ✓ In 2006, IJAB implemented secure internet access so that law enforcement and criminal justice agencies would have high bandwidth, low cost options to connect to the Portal.

### **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, 2006-07 and 2007-08 fiscal years.
- ✓ IJAB made several joint technology purchases that will serve DCJS, State Police, DOCS, Parole and Homeland Security.

## **Managing Through Technology (IJAB)**

---

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

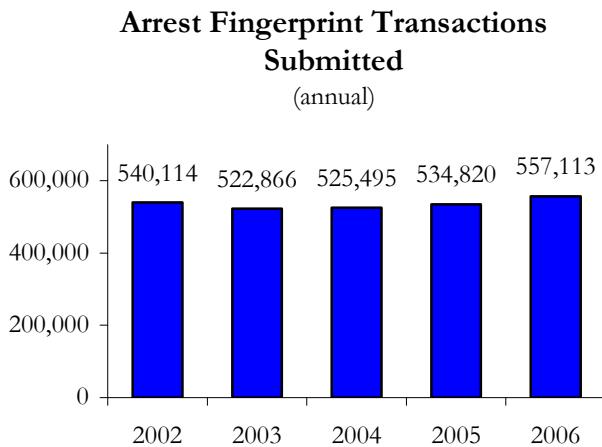
Consolidating infrastructure among DOCS, Parole, State Police, DCJS and Homeland Security creates efficiencies which allow technology resources to be redirected to critical improvements in law enforcement services. Equally important, it will allow these agencies to strengthen contingency planning for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

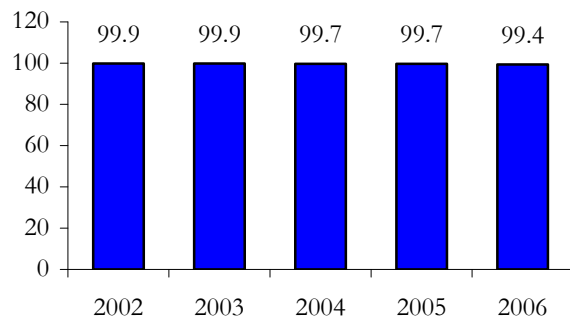
Processing of arrest fingerprints is the first step in offender management. Arrest, civil and crime scene fingerprints are processed against databases of 39 million fingerprint images. DCJS operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to provide criminal history records that contain up-to-date arrest and conviction information to criminal justice agencies.

## Provide Timely Positive Identification of Arrestees through Fingerprint Processing



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

**Percent of Arrest Fingerprints Processed Within 3 Hours**  
(annual)

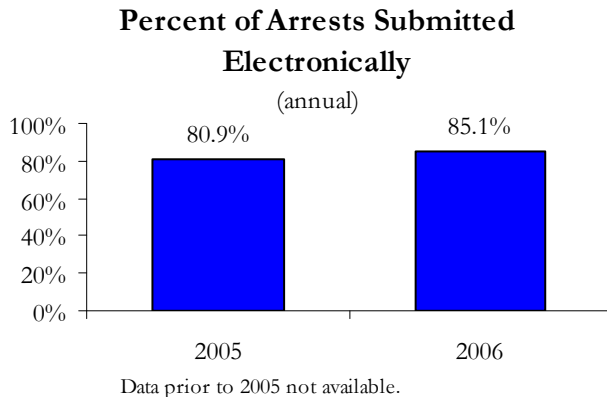


- ✓ During 2006, 557,113 arrest fingerprint transactions were submitted. Of these, 474,000 were submitted electronically to DCJS, a 10% increase from 2005.
- ✓ In 2006, nearly 100% of electronic submissions were processed within 3 hours of receipt, with an average turnaround time of 33 minutes.

# Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

## Increase the Number of Fingerprint Transactions Submitted Electronically

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



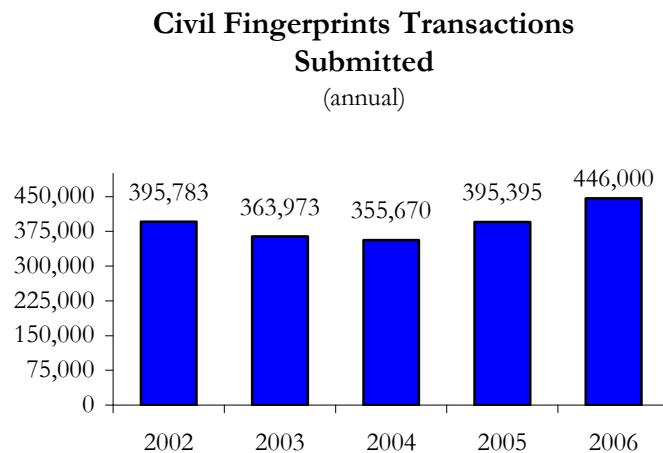
✓ DCJS has made significant progress in increasing the number of electronic fingerprint submissions. As of December 2006, 195 law enforcement agencies have Store and Forward capability, an increase of 34 agencies during 2006. Electronic submissions accounted for 85% of arrests reported during 2006.

## Improve the Effectiveness of the Civil Fingerprint System

DCJS processes fingerprint submissions that are associated with applications for certain occupations or licenses that require a criminal history background check pursuant to State statute or local law. Applicant fingerprint submissions are forwarded to DCJS from over 550 agencies statewide. The timely processing of civil fingerprint submissions facilitates the suitability determination process of individuals who are seeking licenses or employment in positions of trust. In 2006, the Public Health Law was amended to require fingerprint supported criminal history checks for prospective nursing home and home health care agency employees.

✓ There were 446,000 civil fingerprint transactions submitted, an increase of 13% as compared to 2005.

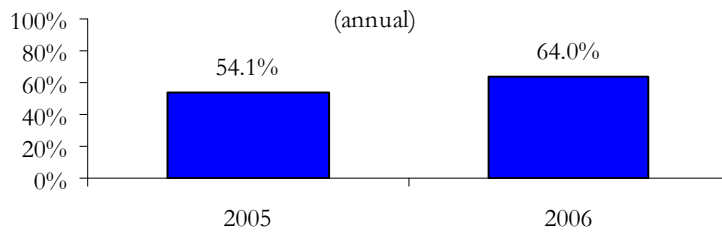
✓ Civil fingerprints were processed with an average turnaround time of 1.1 days.



# Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

---

## Percent of Civil Fingerprints Submitted Electronically



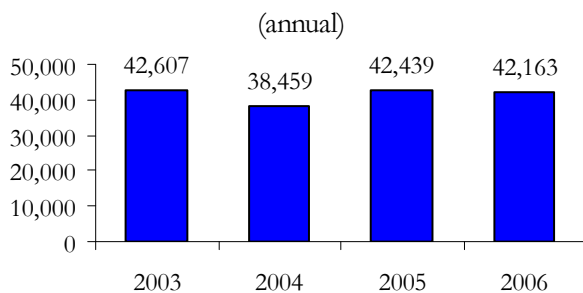
Data prior to 2005 not available.

✓ In 2006, 64% of all civil fingerprints submitted were submitted electronically.

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

DCJS serves as the State's Central SAFIS site among 19 regional sites networked to SAFIS across the State. DCJS staff process crime scene prints from the 17 counties in its geographic jurisdiction, as well as from other parts of the State and country, to assist law enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. Using the technology of SAFIS, crime scene fingerprints are searched against a criminal database of 28 million fingerprint images at DCJS in an effort to positively identify the individual who left the prints. Crime scene prints are also searched against the FBI fingerprint database of over 400 million fingerprint images on behalf of law enforcement agencies across the State. DCJS leads the country in latent print identifications made against the FBI's database. In addition to processing crime scene fingerprints, DCJS provides technical and production assistance to other sites when required, and oversees the certification process and annual proficiency examination for Latent Fingerprint Examiners across the State.

## Crime Scene Searches Conducted Against DCJS Database



2002 data not available.

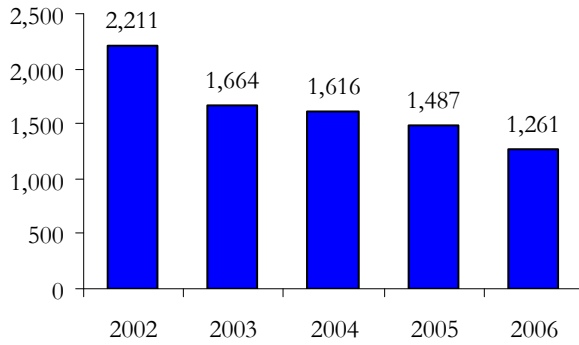
✓ During 2006, 42,163 crime scene print searches were conducted against the DCJS database, about the same number as 2005.

✓ During 2006, DCJS positively identified 1,261 crime scene fingerprints.

# Arrest & Fingerprinting Processing

---

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



✓ DCJS also conducted 10,195 crime scene fingerprint searches against the FBI Database and positively identified an additional 98 crime scene fingerprints during 2006.

✓ Since the inception of SAFIS, 20,835 crime scene fingerprint identifications have been made.

# Jail Management and Oversight

---

The State Commission of Correction (SCOC) monitors the operation of local jails and correctional facilities. The jails outside of New York City are managed locally by county sheriff's 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.

## Evaluate Local and County Facilities

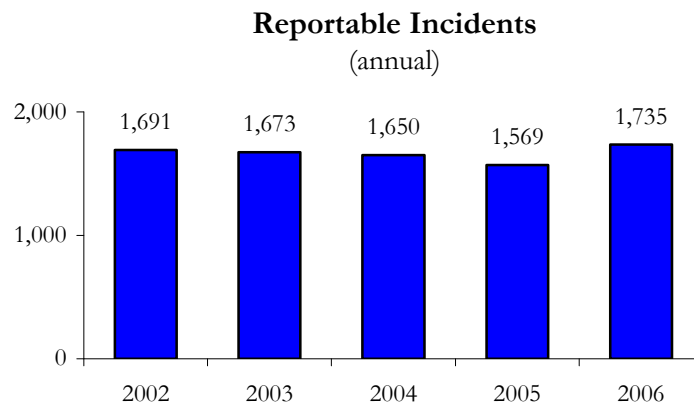
SCOC regularly evaluates county jails, New York City jails, and police and sheriff's department lock-ups to ensure compliance with minimum standards. There are currently 73 county jails and New York City jails, and 130 lock-ups that must be evaluated annually. Through on-site evaluations, SCOC reviews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

✓ In State fiscal year 2005-06, SCOC completed 213 evaluations. During the first nine months of fiscal year 2006-07, SCOC has completed 154 evaluations. Evaluations are monitored by State fiscal year, not calendar year.

## 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 2006, the number of incidents reported by local jails increased by 11%.



## Review Grievances Submitted by Incarcerated Inmates

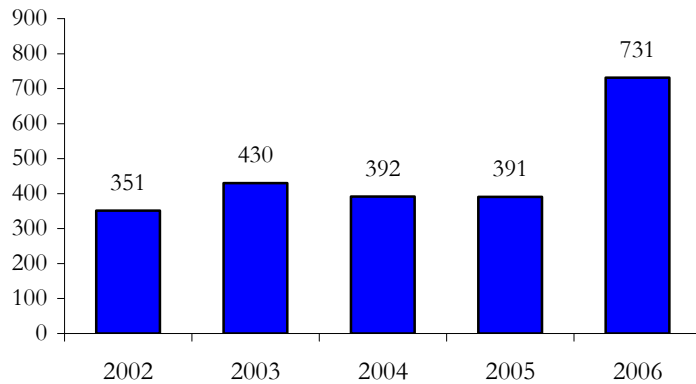
Under the established minimum standards, all facilities must establish a formal grievance process to handle inmate grievances. This process includes a review by the chief administrative officer at each jail. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the local jail level are forwarded to SCOC where they are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



# Jail Management and Oversight

---

**Grievances Submitted by Inmates**  
(annual)

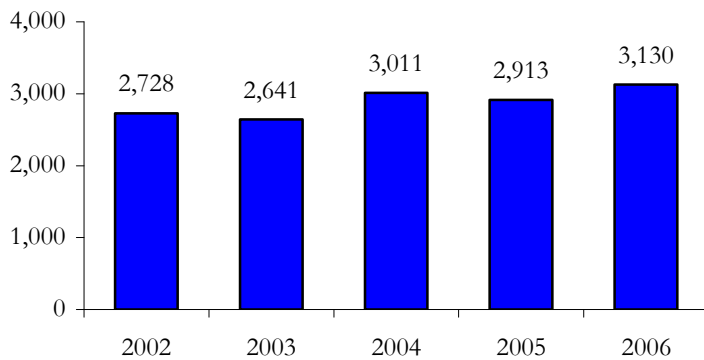


✓ Inmates submitted 731 grievances in 2006, a 53% increase as compared to 2005.

## 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.

**Complaints Submitted**  
(annual)



✓ SCOC received 3,130 complaints in 2006, a 7% increase as compared to 2005.

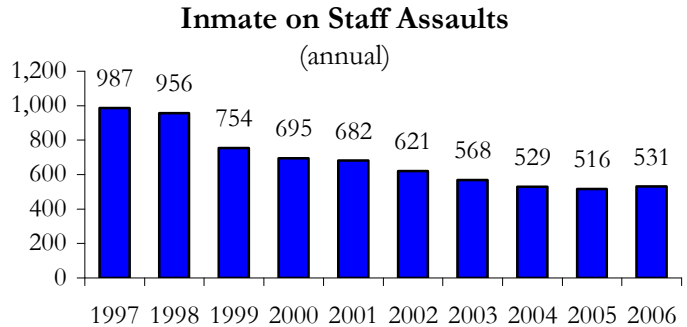
# Prison Management

The Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) administers a network of 70 correctional facilities that maintain over 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

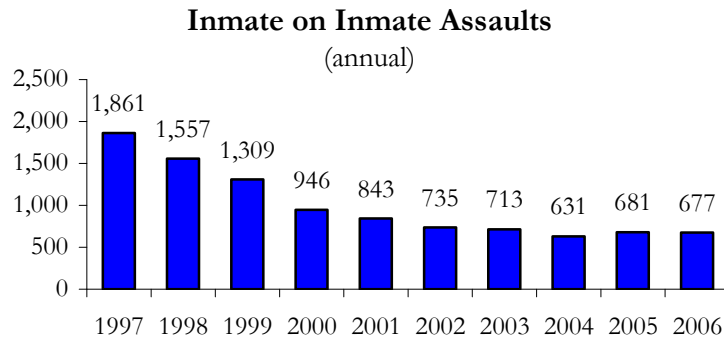
Safety and security improvements over the past decade have included the addition of two maximum security facilities and nine disciplinary housing units which house violent predatory felons.

- ✓ Inmate-on-staff assaults have decreased steadily by 46% since 1997, and remained at reduced levels since 2004.



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 64% since 1997.

## 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 (75%) of inmates under DOCS custody on a new sentence have at least three major programmatic needs to address during incarceration.

Inmate Under Custody Program Needs	
Academic Education	58%
Vocational Education	83%
Substance Abuse Counseling	76%
Aggression Counseling	72%
Sex Offender Counseling	12%

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.

# Prison Management

Program Type	Participants *
Academic Education	18,133
Vocational Education	11,716
Substance Abuse Counseling	9,842
Aggression Counseling	1,933
Sex Offender Counseling	555

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

- ✓ On December 31, 2006, the five major program areas had a total of 42,179 active participants.
- ✓ More than 18,000 inmates were actively participating in Academic Education, and more than 11,700 in Vocational Education.

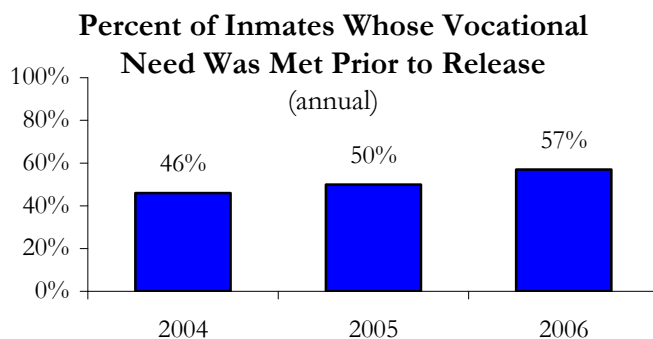
During 2005, DOCS increased the percentage of inmates participating in needed programs, as well as the number who completed programs prior to release. Significant improvements were made in the Vocational Education and Academic Education programs.

## Vocational Education

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

- DOCS program staff expanded the use of the Vocational Job Readiness Chart 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.

The percentage of inmates identified with a vocational need who met their program need or were still participating at release continued to improve in 2006.



Data prior to 2004 not available.

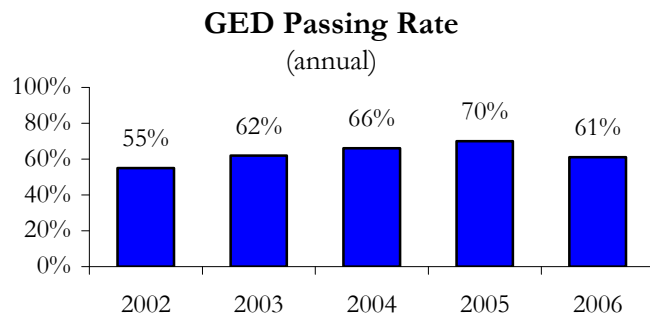
- ✓ The percent of inmates identified with a vocational need who met their program need or were still participating at release has increased steadily since 2004, and is now at 57%.

- ✓ In 2006, 15,451 different inmates earned a total of 41,170 job titles. This represents an 8% increase in the number of inmates earning job titles, and a 9% increase in the number of job titles earned as compared to 2005. On average, inmates who were trained in 2006, received training in 2.7 jobs, similar to 2005.

# Prison Management

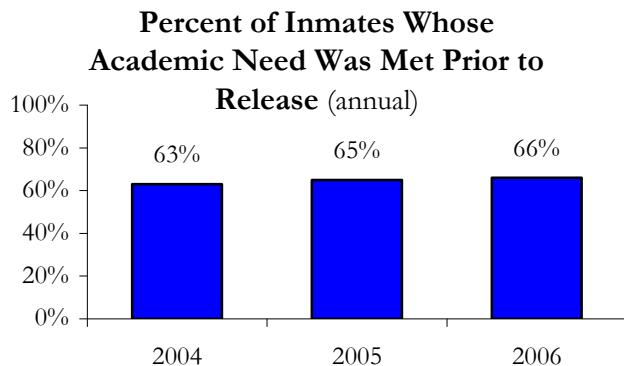
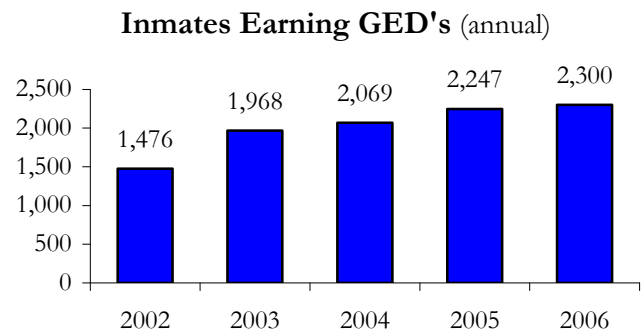
## Academic Education

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



✓ The passing rate for inmates taking the GED exam was 61% in 2006, down from 2005, when significantly fewer inmates took the exam.

✓ During 2006, 2,300 inmates earned GEDs, bringing the total to 4,547 since implementation of the new policy in 2005.



✓ In 2006, the percentage of inmates identified with an academic need who met their program need or were still participating at release was 66%, an increase from 2004.

Data prior to 2004 not available.

# Prison Management

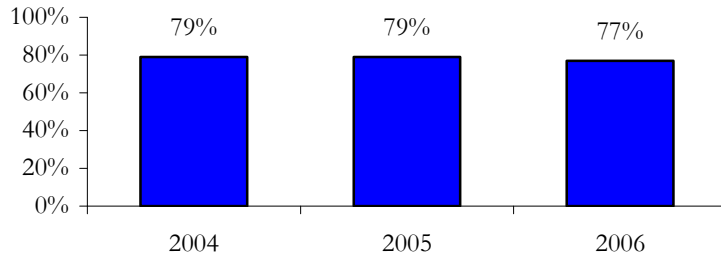
---

## Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse is one of the most significant factors affecting New York State's correctional population. Nearly 76% of the inmates under custody have an identified substance abuse need.

**Percent of Inmates Whose Substance Abuse Need Was Met Prior to Release**

(annual)



Data prior to 2004 not available.

✓ Over the last three years, 77-79% of inmates with a substance abuse need completed or were still participating at release in substance abuse counseling.

# Offender Re-Entry

---

New York State's re-entry strategy seeks to reduce crime by promoting offender success in the community. In New York State, 26,400 offenders were released from State prison during 2006, and projections indicate that nearly 26,000 will be released in 2007. Offender re-entry involves many criminal justice and human service agencies, including:

- Department of Correctional Services (DOCS)
- Division of Parole (DOP)
- Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Labor (DOL)
- Office of Mental Health (OMH)
- Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)
- Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

The Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) incarcerates 63,000 inmates and is staffed by 32,000 employees. When inmates are released from prison, they are subject to a period of community supervision by the Division of Parole (DOP), an agency of 2,000 staff with field offices throughout the State. DOP staff also work within the prison system to help prepare inmates for release. Other State agencies play a role in New York's re-entry efforts; the Office of Mental Health provides counselors and psychiatric services at DOCS facilities; the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) licenses community substance abuse treatment providers which serve offenders; and other New York State agencies assist with offender employment, housing and entitlement assistance. New York is one of eight states selected by the Department of Justice/National Institute of Corrections as a model for the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI). TPCI is designed to improve re-entry outcomes through interagency collaboration and implementation of research driven policies and programs. Over the past three years, DCJS has coordinated several re-entry initiatives, including establishing a multi-agency State task force, leading the National Institute of Corrections sponsored Transition from Prison to the Community Initiative (TPCI), and in 2006, funding a new program which supports nine local county-based re-entry task forces. DOCS and DOP also lead initiatives within their respective agencies.

## Key Public Service Areas

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

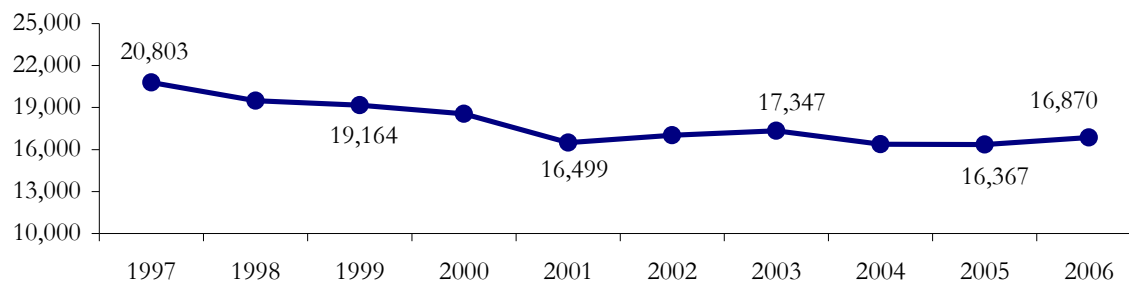
## Key Objectives

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

## Offender Re-Entry

Re-entry planning begins when an offender is admitted to prison. The number of prison admissions are influenced by crime volume, arrest activity, and court dispositions. In 2005, there were nearly 260,000 fewer crimes reported than in 1996. With the reduction in crimes, there have been fewer commitments to State prison. Prison commitments decreased by 19% between 1997 and 2006, from 20,803 to 16,870. This decrease was driven in part by a decrease in New York City drug arrests, which resulted in fewer drug commitments.

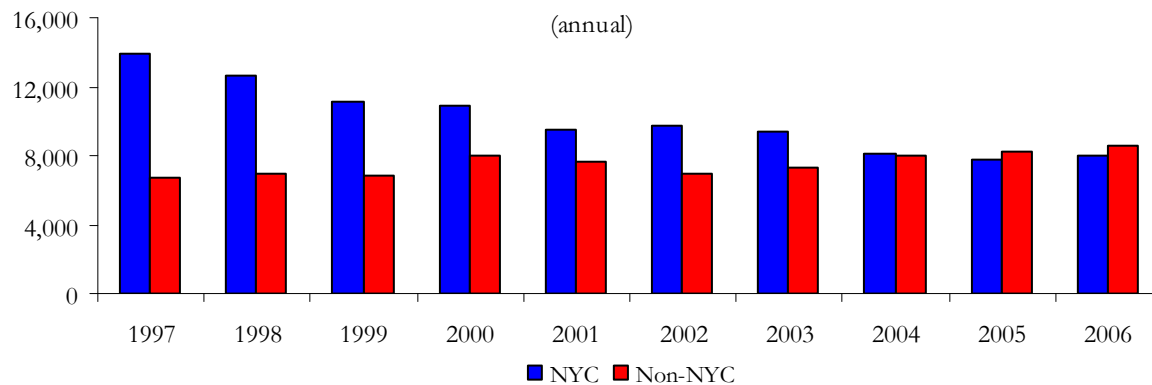
**New Prison Commitments Statewide**  
(annual)



✓ Prison commitments increased by 3% in 2006 as compared to 2005, from 16,367 to 16,870 total commitments.

The number of offenders committed to prison from outside New York City has actually increased, driven by a combination of factors. Felony arrests outside of New York City have not decreased over the past ten years; between 64,000 – 68,000 felony arrests were reported each year since 1997. In addition, the rate of felony convictions as well as the proportion of felony arrests resulting in prison sentences have increased for counties outside of New York City. Additional detail on these regional shifts which have impacted both the DOCS under custody and parolee populations is provided in the *Criminal Justice Population Trends* section (pages 33-36 of this report). This shift has also resulted in an increase in the number of offenders released to counties outside of New York City who require services.

**New Commitments NYC vs. Non-NYC**  
(annual)



✓ Between 1997 and 2006, the number of offenders sentenced and admitted to prison from New York City decreased by 42%, from 13,890 to 7,994.

# Offender Re-Entry

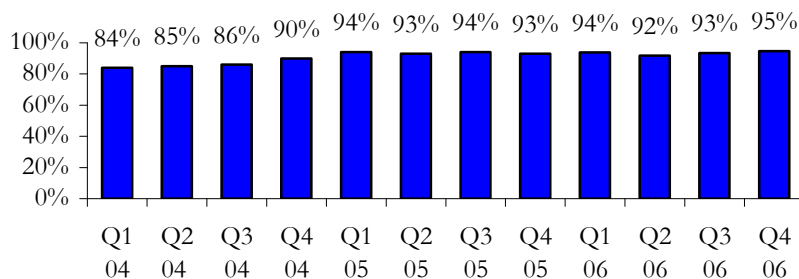
- ✓ During the same time period, commitments from counties outside of New York City increased by 28%, from 6,913 in 1997 to 8,876 in 2006.
- ✓ During 2006, 53% percent of commitments were from counties outside of New York City. The 8,876 offenders admitted represent a ten year high.

## Transition Offenders from Prison to the Community

The Prison Management section of this report on page 46 provides information on programming that takes place during State incarceration. This section focuses on transitional activities. DOCS and Parole made improvements in several program areas.

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

**Percent of Inmates Released with Social Security Cards (quarterly)**

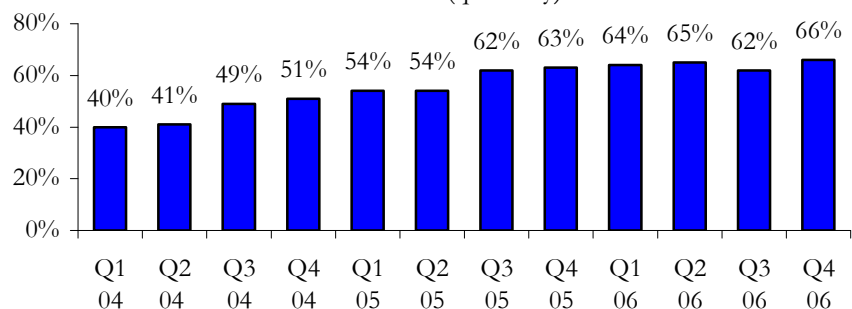


- ✓ The percent of U.S. born offenders leaving prison with a verified social security number has increased from 84% in 2004 to 95% at the end of 2006.

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

**Percent of Inmates Released with Birth Certificate (quarterly)**

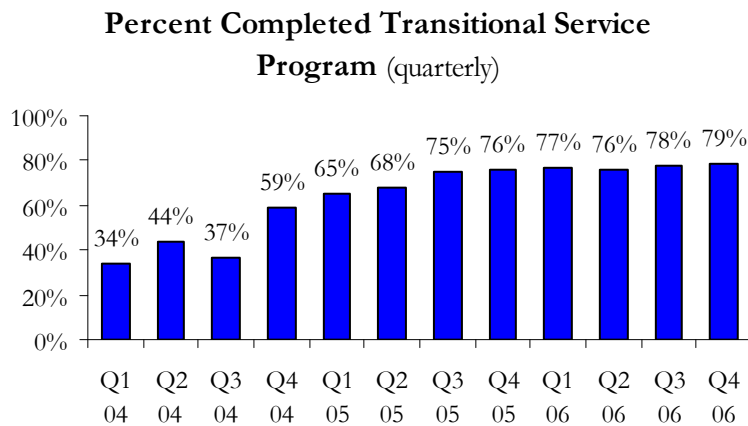
- ✓ The percent of U.S. born inmates released with a birth certificate was 40% in early 2004 as compared to 66% at the end of 2006.





# Offender Re-Entry

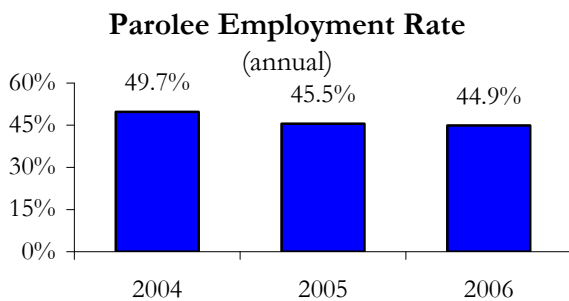
In 2005, DOCS expanded inmate participation in the third phase of the Transitional Services program, offered immediately prior to release. DOCS monitors the percentage of those released each month who completed the program or were participating at release.



- ✓ The percentage of inmates who complete the Transitional Services program prior to release has increased dramatically since 2004, going from 34% to 79% at the end of 2006.
- ✓ During 2006, a total of 11,543 inmates completed the program or were participating at release.

## Supervise Offenders in the Community

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



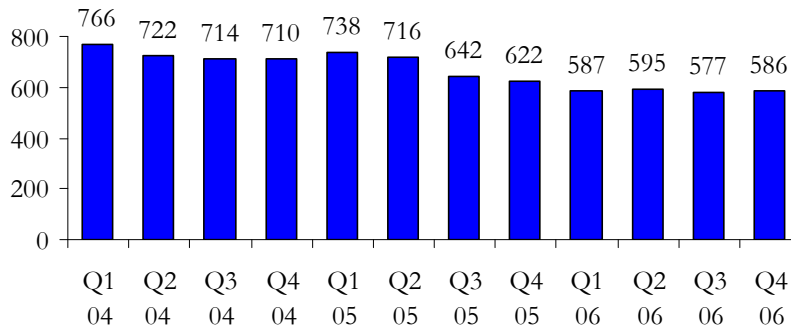
Data prior to 2004 not available.

- ✓ The employment rate of parolees remained fairly stable during 2006. At the end of 2006, 45% of parolees were reported as employed, slightly lower than the same time last year.

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

# Offender Re-Entry

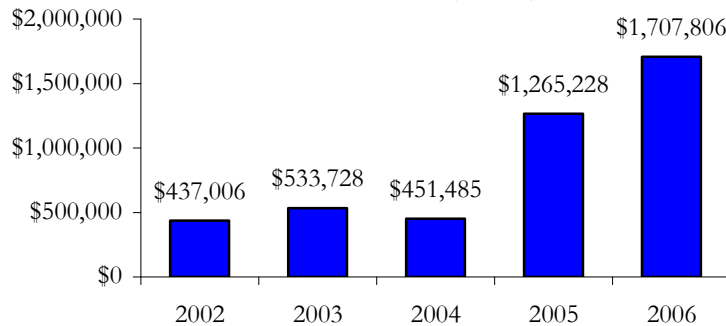
**Parolees in Shelters**  
(quarterly)



✓ Since January 2004, the number of parolees in the New York City shelter system has been reduced by 23%.

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

**Parolee Supervision Fees**  
**Amount Collected** (annual)



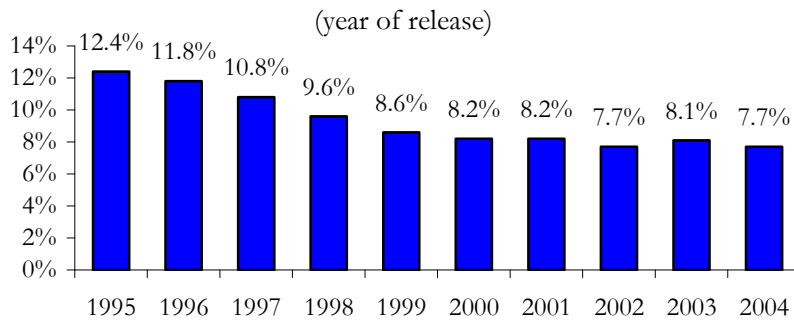
✓ Supervision fee collections rose to \$1.7 million in 2006, an increase of 35% over the amount collected in 2005.

## Offender Recidivism

Recidivism rates for offenders released from prison have improved dramatically over the past ten years. The percent of offenders released from prison who return to prison for committing a new felony is an important indicator of how well offenders are succeeding. Cohorts of offenders released each year are followed for a two-year period from the date of their release.

# Offender Re-Entry

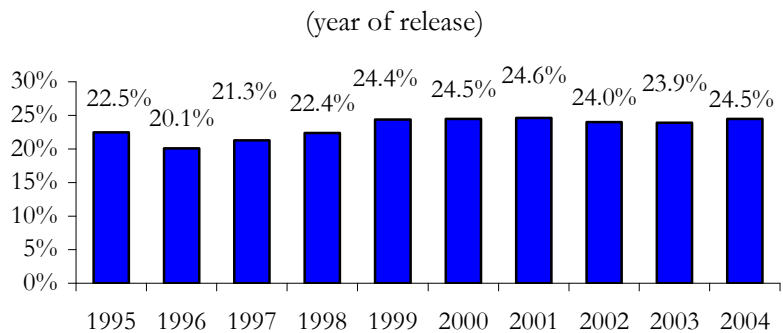
**Percent of Offenders Returned to Prison After Two Years For a New Felony Conviction**



✓ Of the 24,911 offenders released from the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) in 2004, 7.7% were returned to prison for a new felony within two years, 38% lower than the rate of return for offenders released in 1995.

Parolees can be returned to prison for violating one or more conditions of release after an administrative hearing conducted by the Division of Parole. These returns to prison are considered returns for a rule violation. While the percent of offenders returned to prison for a new felony is the primary indicator of recidivism, the percent of supervised offenders returned for a rule violation is also monitored closely.

**Percent of Offenders Returned to Prison Within Two Years for a Rule Violation**



✓ The percentage of offenders returned to prison for a rule violation has remained about 24% since 1999.

# Offender Re-Entry

## Local County-Based Re-Entry Task Forces

In November 2005, DCJS coordinated the development of a grant program to establish new county-level re-entry task forces to coordinate and strengthen the community response to high-risk offenders transitioning from prison back to the community. These locally led partnerships include law enforcement agencies, regional parole offices, social service and drug treatment providers, and victim advocacy organizations. The task forces also have extensive support from DOCS, DOP, OASAS and DCJS. During 2006, nine large counties submitted proposals and were awarded grants. Given the fact that the majority of prison admissions now come from counties outside of New York

Parolees in Participating Counties		
County *	Parolees	% of Total
Erie	1,145	8.2%
Monroe	1,209	8.7%
Nassau	884	6.4%
Oneida	530	3.8%
Orange	567	4.1%
Rensselaer	281	2.0%
Rockland	179	1.3%
Suffolk	1,196	8.6%
Westchester	940	6.8%
<b>Total Within Re-Entry Counties</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>48.5%</b>
<b>Total Non-NYC</b>	<b>14,289</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Harlem Re-entry Court is also funded from reentry funds.  
As of 12/31/06; excludes absconders and delinquent cases.

City, the number of releases to upstate counties will continue to increase. These upstate task forces play a key role in coordinating services in areas such as housing, employment, substance abuse, and other program areas. The task forces work closely with State criminal justice agencies, particularly the Division of Parole and human service providers.

Monthly performance indicators have been developed within task force counties and will be monitored in the coming months. The overall number of offenders returning to the county and living within each county are tracked, as well as employment rates, program participation rates, arrests and violation activity.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

---

## Key Public Service Areas

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

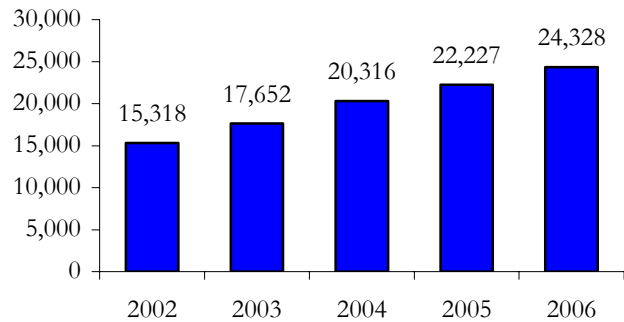
## Critical Objectives

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

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

The Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) requires offenders to register their addresses with the State and authorizes law enforcement to notify the public about certain sex offenders living in their communities. Legislation passed since 1996 has increased the number of crimes for which offenders are required to register. This, in conjunction with the fact that no offenders have yet been removed from the Registry due to the minimum 20 year duration requirement, has resulted in a steady increase in the number of registered sex offenders. As of December 31, 2006, a total of 24,328 offenders were on the NYS Sex Offender Registry (SOR).

**Sex Offenders on Registry**  
(end of year)

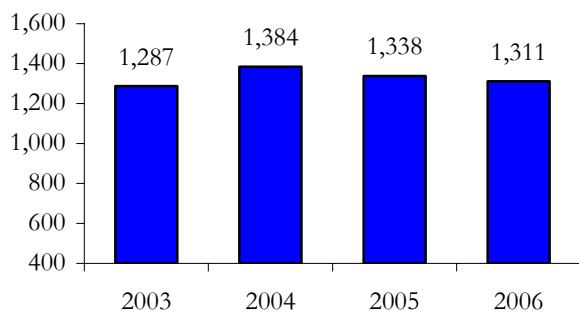


## Sex Offender Risk Level and Registration Process

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

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

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



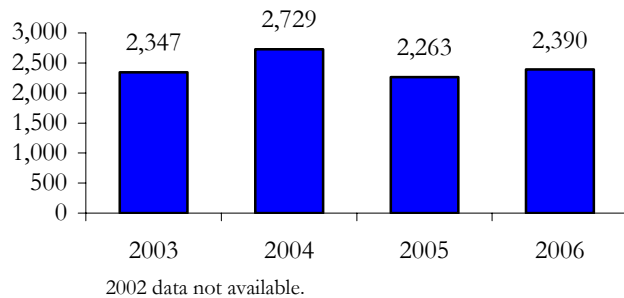
2002 data not available.

- ✓ BOE assessed 1,311 cases in 2006.
- ✓ Of the 1,311 BOE assessments completed, 64% were for offenders released from State prison.
- ✓ A total of 91% of the State prison cases were sent to the court at least 60 days prior to release. The BOE is notified by the Department of Correctional Services (DOCS) and local jails of cases which need an assessment, and is working with these partners to get timely notification in all cases.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

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

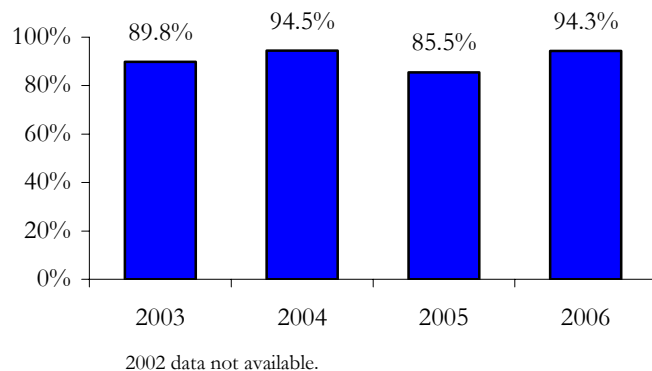
**Sex Offender Registry  
Registration Forms Processed**  
(annual)



✓ During 2006, 2,390 offenders were registered, 6% higher than the number registered during 2005.

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

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



✓ Processing times improved during 2006, with 94% of sex offenders registered within SOR standards.

✓ The SOR also processed nearly 19,000 Change of Address forms during 2006. Approximately 15,000 were processed in 2005.



# Sex Offender Management in New York State

## Establishing Risk Levels for Sex Offenders

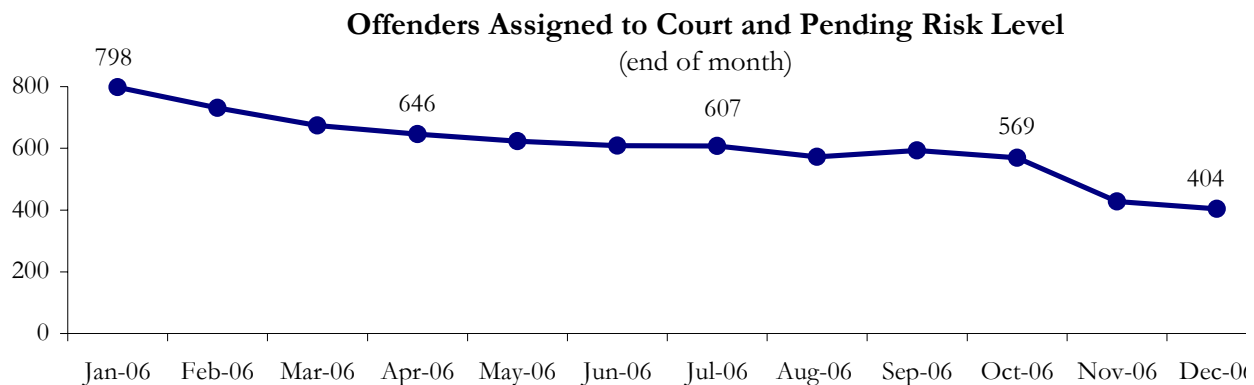
A critical objective of sex offender management is to maintain up-to-date information on SOR and ensure that convicted sex offenders are assessed for risk. Without a risk level in place, no active community notification can occur and the cases cannot be posted to the public Sex Offender Registry website.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

**Offenders on NYS Sex Offender Registry  
By Risk Level (end of year)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	% of 2006 Total
<b>Level 1</b>	5,450	6,524	7,619	8,653	36%
<b>Level 2</b>	6,525	7,378	8,169	8,903	37%
<b>Level 3</b>	4,847	5,473	5,476	5,994	24%
<b>Pending *</b>	806	941	963	778	3%
<b>Total Cases</b>	17,628	20,316	22,227	24,328	100%

\* Includes cases not yet assigned to a court.  
2002 data not available.

In 2006, DCJS, the BOE, the Office of Court Administration (OCA), DOCS, and the Division of Parole (DOP) began an initiative to reduce the number of cases which were pending a risk level. These agencies developed a weekly case review process for sex offenders scheduled to be released from prison. In addition, lists of pending cases in which the offenders were already residing in the community were forwarded to the courts for action.



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

- ✓ Since January 31, 2006, the number of sex offender registrants whose risk level is pending with the court (excludes cases not yet assigned to a court) has decreased by 49%, going from 798 to 404.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

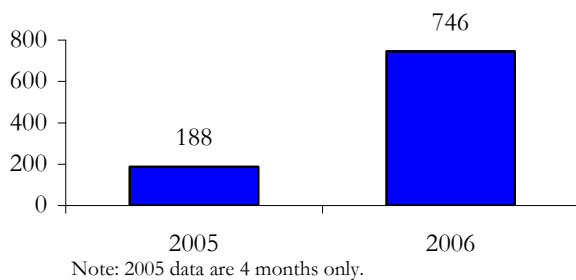
In August 2006, the partner agencies established additional protocols through the support of the Board of Parole to ensure that, whenever possible, no sex offender was released from DOCS to supervision without a risk level determined by the court. This ensures that community notification by law enforcement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

- ✓ As a result of the additional protocols implemented in August 2006, 93% of sex offender registrants leaving State prison between September and December had a risk level in place on the day of release.

## Reviewing Sex Offenders for Civil Commitment

In September 2005, DOCS and the Office of Mental Health (OMH) developed a plan to use existing civil confinement statutes to assess and identify sexually violent predators who should be confined in psychiatric hospitals upon their release from prison.

**OMH Sex Offender Evaluations for Civil Commitment** (annual)

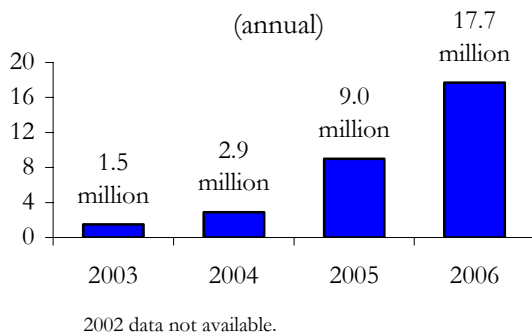


- ✓ During 2006, OMH evaluated 746 sex offenders for possible civil commitment, and recommended 105 for civil commitment, representing 14% of the offenders reviewed.

## Sex Offender Information Provided to the Public

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

**Sex Offender Subdirectory Searches** (annual)



- ✓ Subdirectory searches on the public website have increased dramatically each year, with 17.7 million searches processed in 2006, 98% higher than 2005.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

Information on registrants is returned to the user searching the Subdirectory whenever there is a match between the information entered to search the Subdirectory on the public website (offender's last name, county, or zip code) and a record on the Subdirectory. As searches have increased, the percentage of searches that have resulted in matches has decreased.

## Matches Returned from Subdirectory Searches (annual)

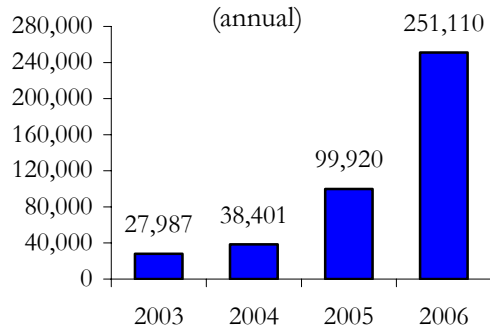
	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Searches</b>	1,497,384	2,871,769	8,960,642	17,693,058
<b>Matched</b>	606,205	1,188,406	2,118,999	2,819,203
<b>% Matched</b>	40%	41%	24%	16%

2002 data not available.

✓ Matches were returned on 16% of all searches conducted in 2006, as compared to 24% during 2005.

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

## 800 Phone Line Searches Conducted by Staff



2002 data not available.

✓ The 251,110 searches conducted in 2006, are more than double the number conducted in 2005.

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Searches</b>	27,987	38,401	99,920	251,110
<b>Matched</b>	837	912	1,882	2,178
<b>% Matched</b>	3.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%

2002 data not available.

✓ Of the 251,110 searches conducted by the Registry in 2006, matches were found for 1% of the searches conducted.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

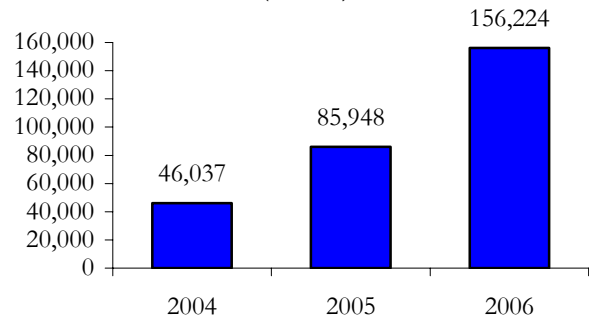
## Managing Sex Offenders in the Community

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

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

- ✓ Usage of the complete Registry by law enforcement continued to increase significantly in 2006. In 2006, 156,224 Registry searches were conducted, an increase of 82% as compared to 2005.

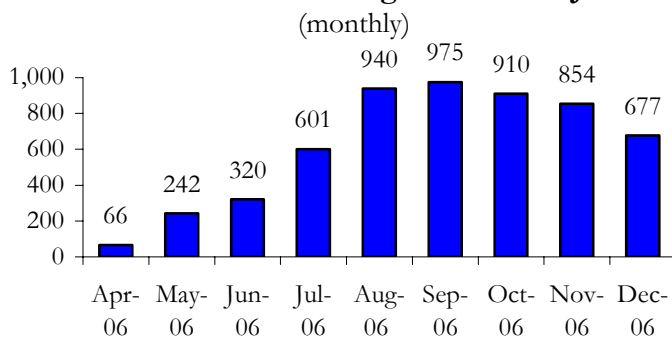
**eJusticeNY Sex Offender Registry Searches**  
(annual)



## Submitting Updated Sex Offender Photos

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

**Sex Offender Photos Submitted by Law Enforcement Agencies to DCJS**



- ✓ Between April and December 2006, 5,585 photos were submitted to DCJS by law enforcement. Of these, 79% were mailed and 21% were submitted electronically.

- ✓ Beginning in November 2006, a report was made available over eJusticeNY to assist law enforcement with monitoring compliance of offenders who are delinquent.

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

---

## Training

DCJS provides training on the Sex Offender Registration Act and on the usage of eJusticeNY, through which the complete Sex Offender Registry is accessed.

- √ During 2006, staff from DCJS Counsel's Office and SOR have conducted or participated in 15 training sessions on the requirements of the Sex Offender Registration Act. More than 1,300 prosecutors, law enforcement officers, court clerks, and judges were trained.
- √ Between January and December 2006, a total of 1,546 law enforcement professionals were trained in the use of eJusticeNY, with special emphasis on how to use the complete Sex Offender Registry.
- √ During 2005, DCJS, DOCS, Parole, and DPCA delivered a comprehensive training program for police and supervising agencies on managing sex offenders in the community, training nearly 900 State and local law enforcement personnel from 269 different agencies. During 2006, a DVD of this training session was offered free of charge to all law enforcement through a special mailing. Since May 2006, over 275 agencies have requested and received the DVD.

## Supervising Sex Offenders in the Community

Sex offenders on parole and probation are supervised closely and receive regular home and community-based visits from parole and probation officers to reduce public risk and improve compliance with Registry requirements. Parole and probation officers impose special conditions on offenders, mandating treatment, imposing curfews and, where appropriate, requiring electronic monitoring of offenders. County probation departments supervise about 4,000 sex offender registrants and Parole supervises approximately 1,500 active cases. While only 23% of registrants are under some type of community supervision, most were under supervision when they were initially registered. Time spent under parole or probation supervision reduces opportunities for recidivism, provides a formal structure for offenders to become familiar with Registry requirements, and facilitates access to community-based programs and treatment services.

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

# Sex Offender Management in New York State

## Parole Sex Offender Address Verification Results 2006

Results	1st Qtr	%	2nd Qtr	%	3rd Qtr	%	4th Qtr	%
Residing at Registry Address	1,142	84%	1,451	88%	1,300	85%	1,292	87%
Not Residing at Registry Address: Change of Address/Status Change Submitted	215	16%	165	10%	190	12%	154	10%
Warrant Issued	7	1%	29	2%	41	3%	45	3%
Total Cases Verified	1,364	100%	1,645	100%	1,531	100%	1,491	100%

Note: How *Warrants Issued* are counted was modified beginning in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter.

- √ Parole officers conducted four quarterly verifications of sex offenders in 2006. Overall, during 2006, officers reported that 86% of sex offenders were at the address on file with the Registry. An additional 12% were residing in a location known to their supervising officers and a change of address was reported to the Registry. Warrants were issued for 122 parolees as a result of the verification, representing 2% of verifications conducted.

## Probation Sex Offender Address Verification Results 2006

Results	1st Qtr	%	2nd Qtr	%	3rd Qtr	%	4th Qtr	%
Residing at Registry Address	3,084	87%	3,157	86%	3,371	87%	3,421	86%
Not Residing at Registry Address: Change of Address/Status Change Submitted	192	5%	245	7%	218	6%	258	7%
Warrant Requested/Issued*	252	7%	273	7%	274	7%	290	7%
Total Cases Verified	3,528	100%	3,675	100%	3,863	100%	3,969	100%

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

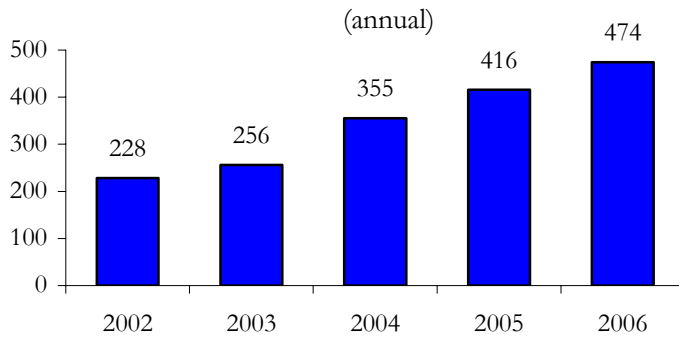
- √ Probation officers conducted four quarterly verifications of sex offenders during 2006. Overall, during 2006, officers reported that 87% of sex offenders were at the address on file with the Registry. An additional 6% were residing in a location known to their supervising officers and a change of address was reported to the Registry.

## Sex Offender Management in New York State

---

When a sex offender fails to comply with Registry requirements, the offender is subject to arrest for failing to register or verify. A first conviction is punishable as a class A misdemeanor; a repeat conviction is punishable as a class D felony. Local law enforcement agencies continue to arrest sex offender registrants for failing to register or verify with the Registry. Failure to comply with SORA requirements is also a violation of Parole for sex offender registrants under Parole supervision.

### Convictions for Failure to Register or Verify as a Sex Offender



✓ During 2006, a total of 474 convictions were reported, up 14% as compared to 2005.

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

---

In late 2004, State and local 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). Participating agencies include the following:

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

Significant improvements have been accomplished in three areas over the past two years.

## **Identification of Criminal Aliens**

New York State law enforcement agencies have expanded efforts to verify the status of aliens who come into contact with law enforcement. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) has partnered with ICE to provide training for local law enforcement agencies on alien status check procedures and the services offered by ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC).

## **Institutional Removal Program for Criminal Aliens**

Procedural improvements were made to the joint DOCS/ICE program within the State prison system which coordinates deportation proceedings for criminal aliens serving a prison sentence. Changes include: streamlining procedures for transferring State inmates into ICE custody at the time of release from prison; modifying operational procedures to release all cases who have received a final order of deportation through the Orleans Correctional Facility (in close proximity to the Federal Batavia facility); and implementing interagency mechanisms to routinely review cases where deportation proceedings have not been initiated.

## **Detention of Previously Deported Aliens**

DCJS and ICE developed a process which uses deportation data on the New York State Computerized Criminal History (CCH) to flag and detain previously deported criminal aliens who re-enter New York State. When a previously deported criminal alien is arrested, a special notice is generated and DCJS staff immediately contacts the ICE Law Enforcement Support Center. DCJS also immediately contacts Parole in cases where the criminal alien is under Parole's jurisdiction. These agencies then seek to detain the criminal alien to prevent release to the community.



# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

---

## Key Public Service Areas

- Expand efforts to verify the status of aliens who come into contact with law enforcement
- Improve the deportation mechanism within State DOCS to ensure that proceedings are initiated on every deportable criminal alien
- Detain and prosecute previously deported criminal aliens who re-enter the U.S. and are arrested in New York State

## Critical Objectives

- Increase the number of alien status checks conducted by law enforcement
- Ensure that deportable criminal alien inmates are not released to the community
- Decrease the number of criminal alien cases that cannot be deported due to a pending appeal
- Detain each criminal alien who re-enters the country and is re-arrested in New York State

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

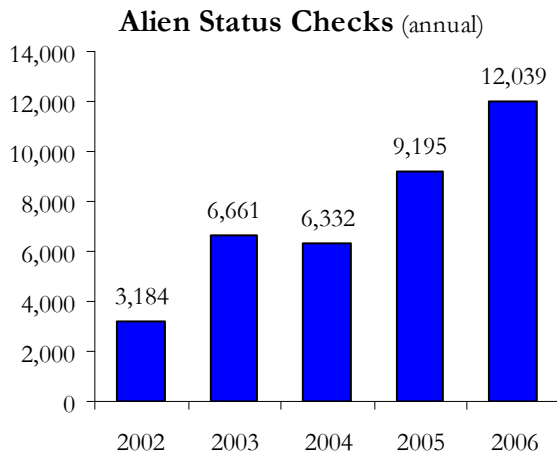
---

## Increase the Number of Criminal Aliens Identified

The United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agency operates 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 immigration status of suspected or known aliens. Results are returned within minutes of making the request. In 2004, a review of the number of LESC inquiries conducted by New York State and local police agencies showed that New York used this service less than other states. Participating agencies developed a plan to increase the number of alien status checks and ICE and DCJS developed a process to track the number of alien status checks conducted by New York State law enforcement agencies.

During 2006:

- ICE, DCJS and State Police trained over 1,800 law enforcement personnel on how to conduct a status check. Training was held in counties where 10% or more of the total 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. Reminders are sent through periodic teletypes to law enforcement, and articles in law enforcement newsletters.

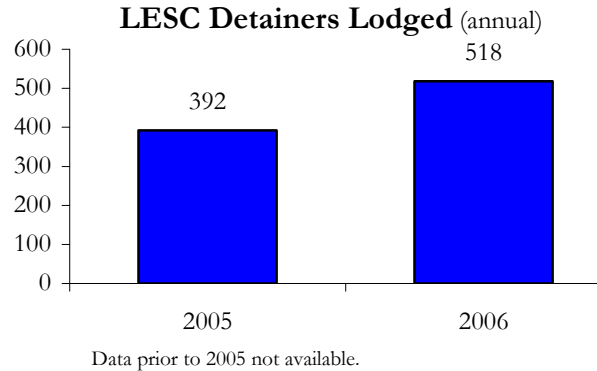


✓ Immigration inquiries have doubled since 2004. During 2006, 12,039 status checks were conducted, a 31% increase over 2005.

When an inquiry is conducted and a criminal alien is identified, ICE can issue a detainer directly to the holding agency. That holding agency can transfer the alien to ICE custody when they are finished processing the individual on local criminal charges.

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

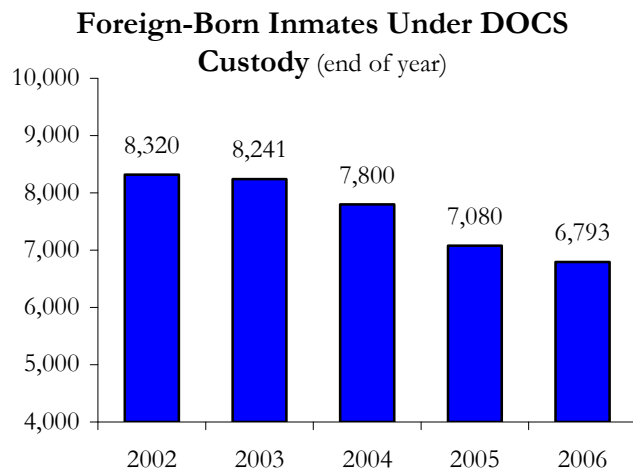
✓ In 2006, a total of 518 detainees were lodged as a result of alien status checks conducted, an increase of 32% as compared to the 392 lodged during 2005.



## Improve New York State's Institutional Removal Program (IRP)

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

At the end of December 2006, there were 6,793 inmates in State DOCS who were reported as foreign born. Many of these offenders are subject to deportation based on their immigration status and criminal history.

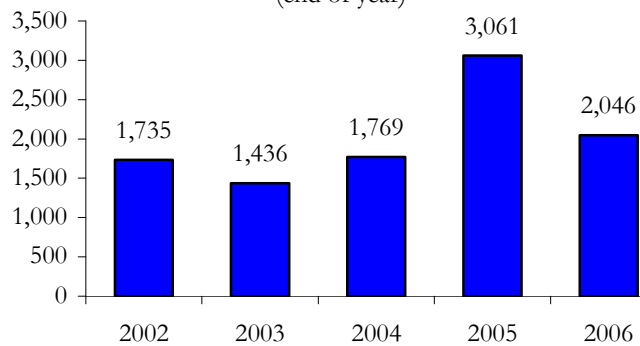


✓ Since 2002, the number of foreign born offenders in DOCS custody has decreased by 18%. In comparison, the inmate population decreased by 5% during this time period.

During 2005, ICE re-focused resources and improved coordination to address a significant decline in deportation hearings experienced since 2001.

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

**Televideo Deportation Hearings**  
(end of year)

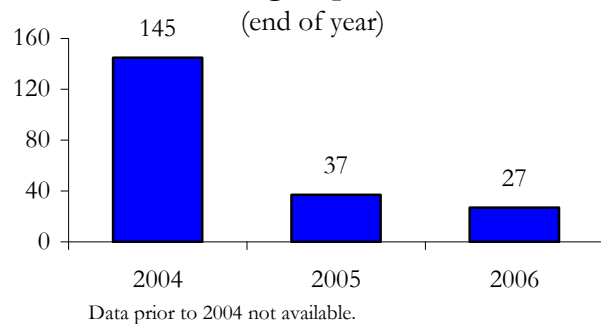


✓ As expected, the number of hearings decreased in 2006 as compared to 2005. There were an extremely large number of hearings held in 2005 to address the significant backlog of cases that had accumulated over prior years.

✓ A total of 2,046 televideo hearings were conducted in 2006.

In addition to improvements in the deportation hearing process, ICE and DOCS streamlined release procedures to move criminal aliens out of DOCS and into ICE custody more quickly. This dramatically reduced the number of criminal aliens in DOCS custody who were awaiting pickup by ICE, resulting in cost savings for the State.

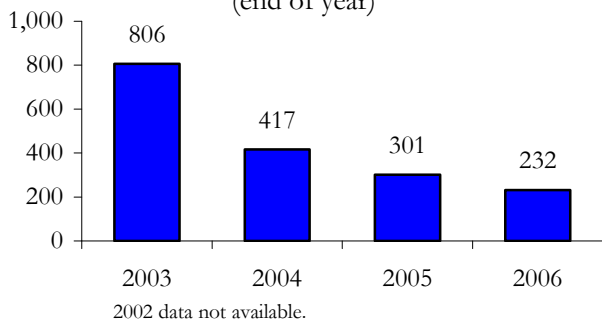
**Conditional Parole Inmates Awaiting Deportation**  
(end of year)



✓ Since December 2004, the number of state prison inmates awaiting deportation decreased from 145 to 27, a reduction of 81%.

In 2005, Parole and ICE implemented a new data exchange whereby ICE provides Parole with daily 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.

**Parolees in ICE Custody**  
(end of year)



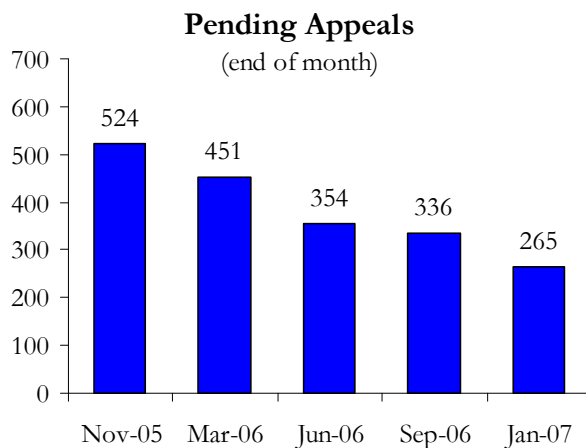
✓ Since December 2003, the number of parolees in ICE custody has declined dramatically, from 806 to 232 as of December 2006. This has resulted in increased detention space for ICE.

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

## Remove Appeals as a Barrier to Deportation

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

During 2005, ICE, DOCS and DCJS developed a quarterly review process in cooperation with the State's district attorneys' offices. Each quarter, data from ICE and DOCS are used to prepare a case-specific report. The report provides information on criminal aliens in custody for whom deportation proceedings are on hold due to a pending appeal. This report is distributed to the district attorneys' offices for review, which report back to DCJS and ICE on the status of each case.



- ✓ Between November 2005, when the process was initiated, and January 2007, the number of alien inmates in DOCS custody with outstanding appeals has been reduced by 49%, going from 524 inmates to 265 inmates.
- ✓ A total of 456 cases have been resolved through the pending appeals review process preventing the potential release to the community of hundreds of criminal aliens.

## Detain Deported Criminal Aliens Who Re-Enter New York State

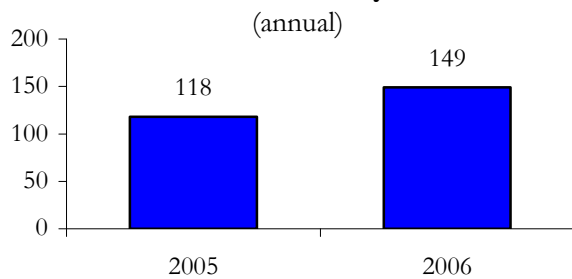
Approximately 13% of the persons arrested in New York State are foreign-born. In some cases, these foreign born individuals are criminal aliens who were deported in the past, and then re-entered the country and committed new crimes.

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

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

---

## Criminal Aliens Flagged After Reentry



Data prior to 2005 not available.

- ✓ In 2006, 149 aliens were flagged after re-entry, an increase of 26% as compared to 2005.
- ✓ In addition to the ICE detainers lodged for illegal re-entry, the Division of Parole also lodged parole violation warrants on 74 of the re-arrested deportees since February 2005. Deported aliens who still owe time on a State sentence are subject to a parole violation for re-entry.

The new flagging process was so successful that participating agencies sought ways to increase the number of deportation records on the CCH, allowing quicker detection of criminal aliens who re-enter New York State. Until recently, the only deportation records on the CCH were transmitted to DCJS from the Division of Parole. Parole electronically notifies DCJS when a parolee has been deported, and this information becomes part of the alien's criminal history. The number of deportation records was increased significantly in two ways:

### 1) Sex Offender Registry/ICE Data Match

DCJS initiated a project to verify the accuracy of information associated with deported sex offender registrants, and add deportation information to the criminal history of these offenders. DCJS provided ICE with an electronic file of all sex offender registrants who were reported to the Sex Offender Registry as deported.

- ✓ ICE verified the status of over 900 sex offenders listed on the Registry as deported, allowing DCJS to then update the computerized criminal history with new deportation data for 500 sex offenders.

### 2) State DOCS/ICE Data Match

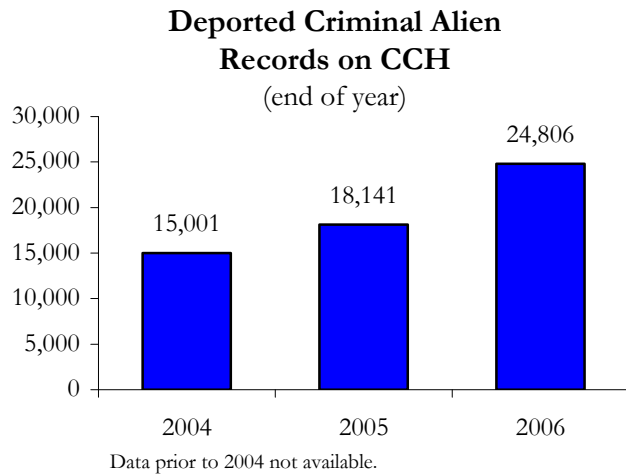
ICE, DOCS and DCJS initiated a project which matched the records of 34,800 criminal aliens released from State prison since 1985 with ICE records. Each of these aliens had been assigned an Alien Registration Number by ICE while incarcerated. Of these, 20,000 records had no deportation information on CCH. These records were sent to ICE to determine whether they had in fact been deported after release from prison.

- ✓ The match showed that 5,400 of the 20,000 criminal aliens were deported according to ICE records. DCJS used the data provided by ICE to add new deportation data to the CCH.

Through these two data matches and improved communication between Parole, ICE and DCJS, New York has significantly increased the number of deported criminal alien records on the State Computerized Criminal History (CCH). This ensures that if any of these deported criminal aliens re-enter the country and are re-arrested, they will be flagged as illegally present in the country, and immediately detained and prosecuted.

# Criminal Alien Improvements in New York State

---



✓ Through these efforts, the number of immigration records contained in the State CCH database has increased 37% in 2006, making it more likely to apprehend a criminal alien who illegally re-enters the country.

# Child Safety

---

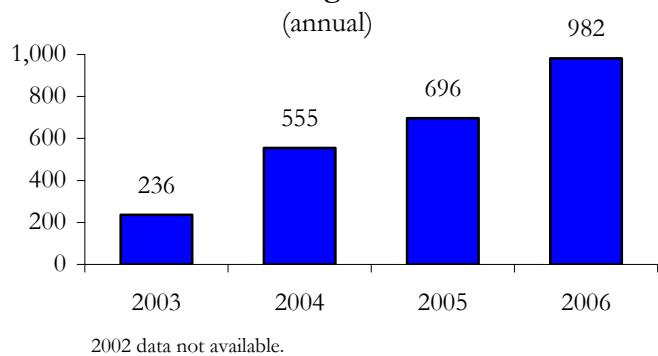
The Division of State Police, Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and other partner agencies are working to reduce crimes against children and promote child safety.

## New York State Internet Crimes Against Children

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

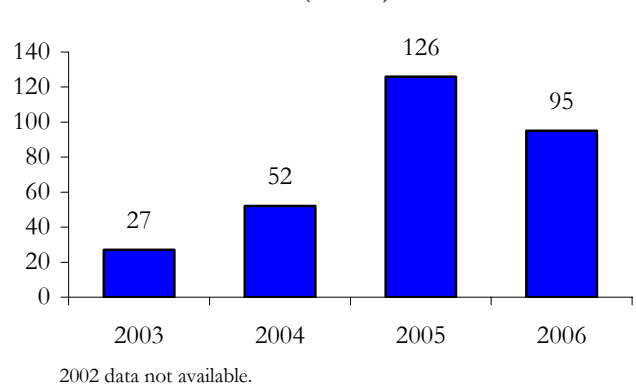
- ✓ Since 2003, over 2,400 cases ranging from possession of child pornography to rape have been investigated by the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force.
- ✓ The Task Force initiated 982 investigations in 2006, a 41% increase over 2005.

**Internet Crimes Against Children  
Investigations**



- ✓ Arrests made by the Task Force have generally increased since 2003, with a total of 95 arrests made in 2006.

**Internet Crimes Against Children Task  
Force Arrests**





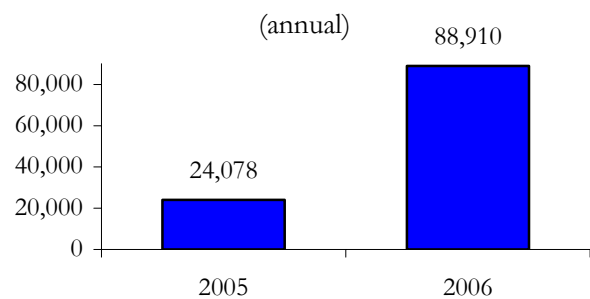
# Child Safety

## Operation SAFE CHILD

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 33 local police agencies, Operation SAFE CHILD ID cards are provided to children throughout the State. These wallet-size cards contain a photograph, physical description and a fingerprint image of the child. With written consent of the parent or guardian, DCJS electronically stores the information on a secure server in the Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse at DCJS.

- ✓ Since program inception in July 2005, a total of 112,988 SAFE CHILD records have been processed.
- ✓ DCJS retained 93% (104,861) of the 112,988 records processed through Operation SAFE CHILD.

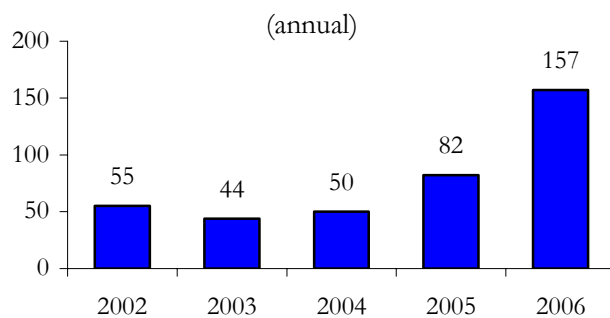
**Operation SAFE CHILD  
Children Processed**



## Missing and Exploited Children Clearinghouse

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

**Public Presentations and Outreach**

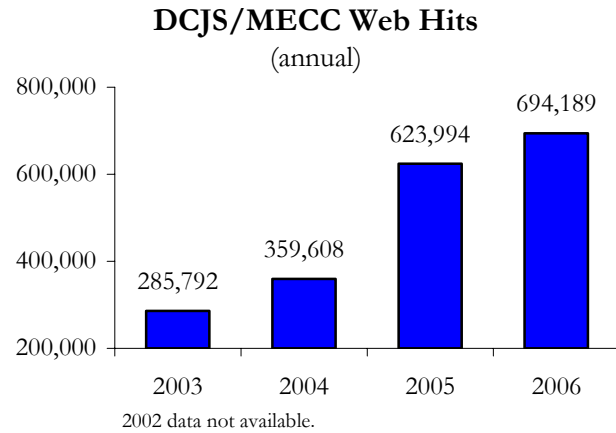


- ✓ DCJS conducted 103 outreach events and 54 public presentations during 2006, an increase of 91% compared to 2005.
- ✓ During 2006, DCJS distributed 223,307 pamphlets, 1,416 booklets and 2,264 missing child posters.

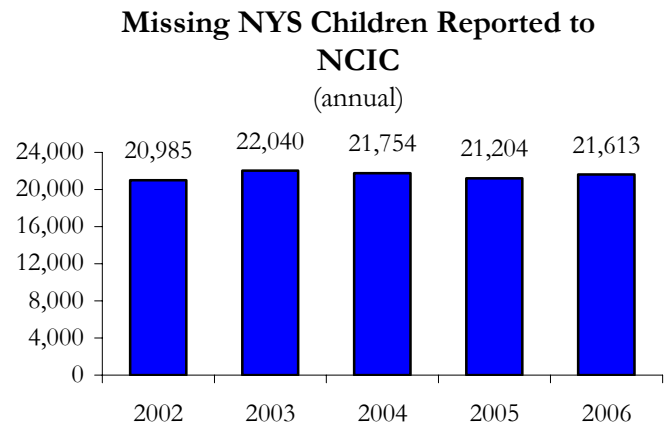
## Child Safety

The DCJS/MECC website is used to disseminate information to the public about missing children cases, and child safety in general. Since 2003, the number of web hits to the DCJS/MECC website has increased steadily.

√ In 2006, there were 694,189 hits to the MECC website, an increase of 11% since 2005.



DCJS administers the mandated statewide Missing Children Register repository. Information is submitted by law enforcement agencies through the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN), with more than 21,000 children reported missing to DCJS and the National Crime Information Clearinghouse (NCIC) in 2006. Approximately 22,000 cases were closed in 2006, similar to past years. The median number of days that a missing child case is active is four days. Among the children reported missing each year, the overwhelming majority are reported as suspected runaways, accounting for approximately 92% of all reported missing cases. Familial, acquaintance and stranger abductions are extremely rare and account for less than 1% of the total number of missing child cases reported. The remaining 7% are reported as lost or circumstances unknown.

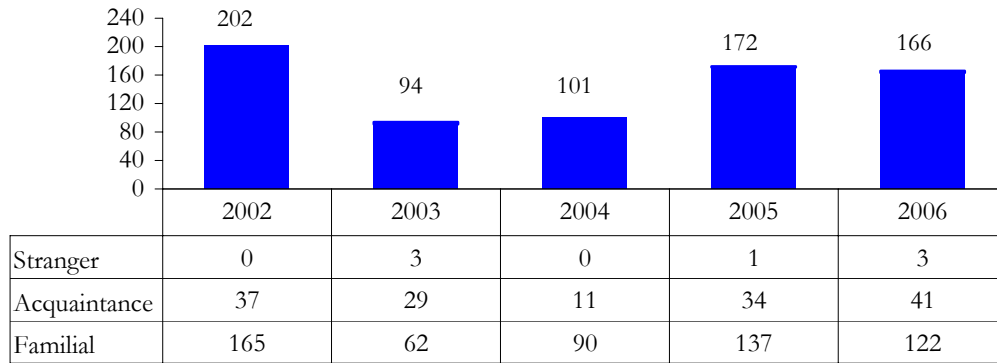


New York's *America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response* (AMBER) Program became operational in September 2002. Coordinated by DCJS and the New York State Police, the program unifies resources provided by the State Emergency Management Office, Department of Transportation, Department of Motor Vehicles,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

# Child Safety

---

**Reported NYS Child Abductions**  
(annual)



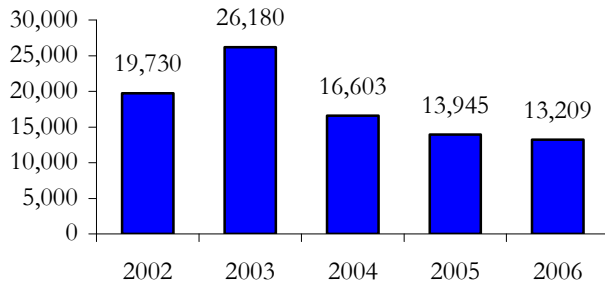
- ✓ During 2006, 166 child abductions were reported, as compared to 172 in 2005. Three of these were stranger abductions.
- ✓ There were 5 AMBER Alerts in 2005 and 3 in 2006.
- ✓ There were 7 DCJS Missing Child/College Student Alerts in 2006 as compared to 5 in 2005.

# 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.

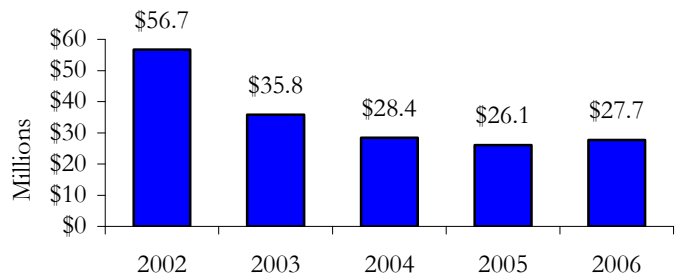
**CVB Claims Processed**  
(annual)



✓ 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.

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

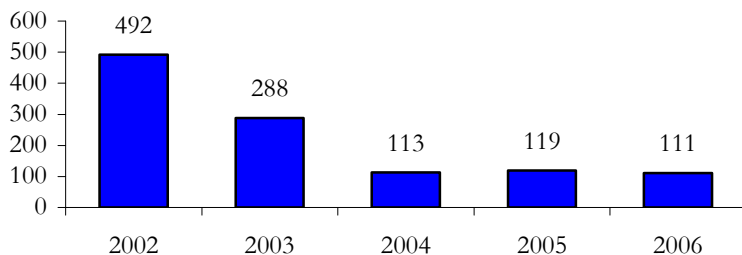
**CVB Payments to Victims**  
(annual)



✓ In 2006, CVB made \$27.7 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.

**CVB Claims Processing Time**  
(annual)



✓ Since 2002, CVB dramatically reduced claims processing time by 77%.

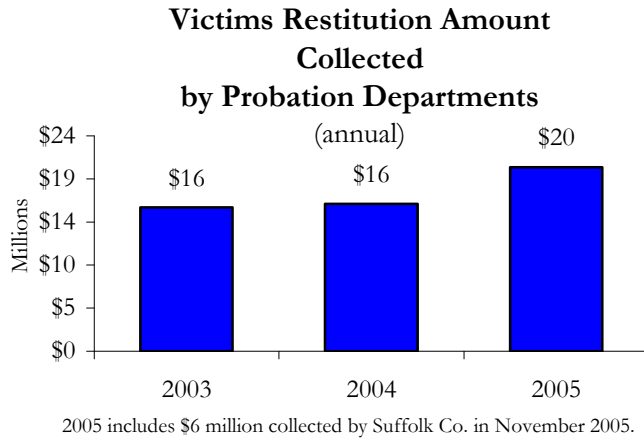
✓ In 2006, average claims processing time was 111 days, a decrease of 7% as compared to 2005. Processing time will continue to improve as CVB completes roll out of its automated claims processing system.

# Victims Compensation & Restitution

---

## Victim Restitution

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



- ✓ Over \$20.4 million was collected in 2005.
- ✓ Preliminary information for 2006 shows that \$10.6 million has been reported as collected through November 2006.

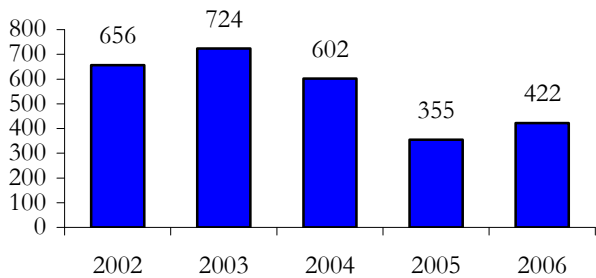
# Reducing Domestic Violence

---

The Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) promotes a coordinated community response to domestic violence that emphasizes victim safety and offender accountability. This is accomplished by providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and through its training initiatives (described on page 28) which are designed to increase public awareness regarding 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.

**Victim Advocacy  
Information and Referral**  
(annual)

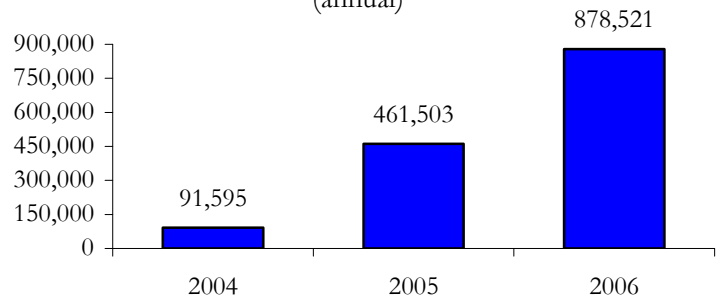


✓ During 2006, OPDV provided 422 information and referral contacts, a 19% increase from 2005. OPDV also coordinated with local entities to provide the most appropriate response to domestic violence victims.

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

- ✓ During 2006, there were 878,521 hits to OPDV's website, which was redesigned in October 2005.
- ✓ During 2006, OPDV distributed approximately 187,000 public education materials to 620 agencies and organizations for community education and victim assistance.

**OPDV Website Hits**  
(annual)



Data prior to 2004 are unavailable. 2006 data include requests for materials via the OPDV website.

# Information for Victims & the Public

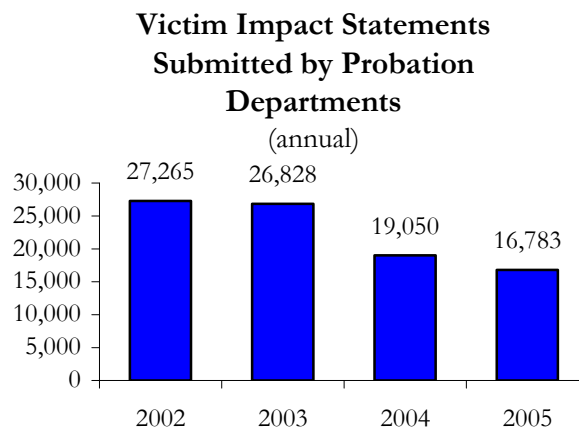
In addition to enforcing the law and managing offenders, a primary goal of the criminal justice system is to promote public safety by ensuring that crime victims have a voice in the criminal justice process. Additionally, State criminal justice agencies have continued to expand public access to offender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

## Considering Victim Impact in Case Dispositions

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

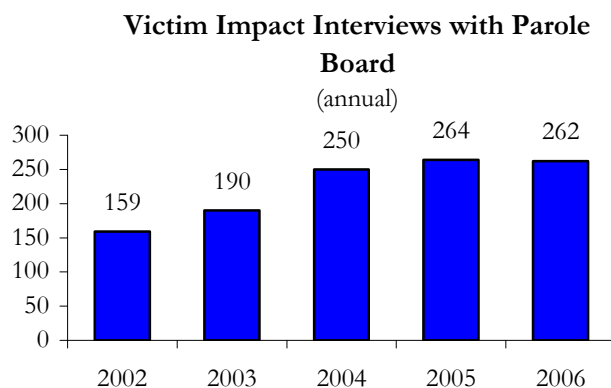
Overall, the number of Victim Impact Statements has been decreasing since 2002, driven primarily by a reduction in criminal court cases.

- ✓ In 2005, a total of 16,783 Victim Impact Statements were prepared as compared to 19,050 in 2004.
- ✓ During the first six months of 2006, 8,300 Victim Impact Statements were completed. Full 2006 data are not yet available.



## 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 2006, 262 face-to-face interviews between victims or their families and a Parole Board member were held, about the same number as last year.
- ✓ At the end of 2006, Parole was tracking 6,626 cases for purposes of victim notification.

## Information for Victims & the Public

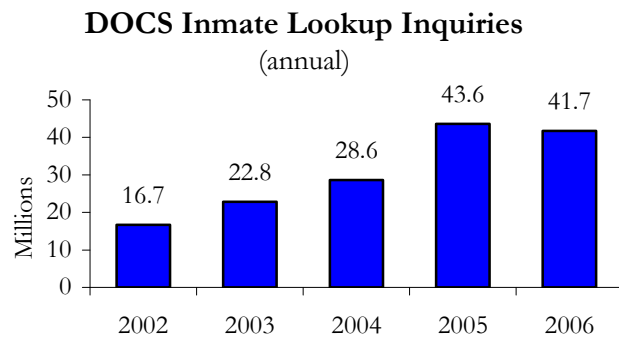
---

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 since 2002.

√ A total of 41.7 million inquiries were submitted to Inmate Lookup during 2006, a decrease of 4% from 2005.

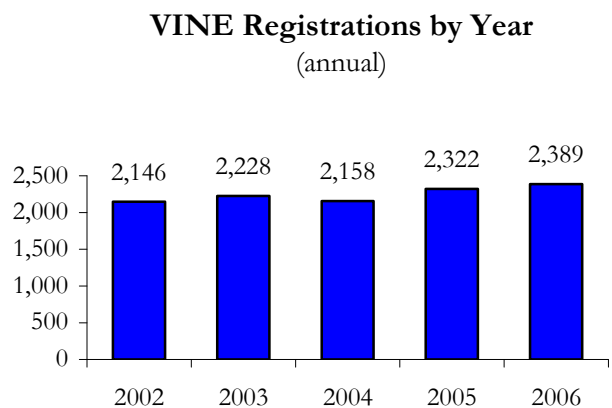


Toll-free information on inmates currently incarcerated in DOCS or under parole supervision is also available to the general public by calling the Victim Information and Notification Everyday System (VINE), which has been in place since January 1999. A caller must identify an offender by either name 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 2006, 2,389 individuals registered with VINE, a slight increase (+3%), as compared to 2005.





# Information for Victims & the Public

---

## Providing Information on Registered Sex Offenders

The Sex Offender Management section (on page 62 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 2006.

- √ A total of 17.7 million online inquiries were submitted to the Sex Offender Registry (SOR) public website in 2006, compared to 9.0 million in 2005.
- √ Registry staff conducted over 251,110 searches for calls made to the 800 toll-free number and faxes during 2006, compared to 99,920 in 2005.