



**Division of Criminal
Justice Services**

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Annual Performance Report

2021

Annual Performance Report 2021

This report fulfills the statutory requirement detailed in New York State Executive Law §§837(4)(a) and 837(12).

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Agency Overview

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

DCJS maintains the state's criminal history records and fingerprint files and performs background checks for employment and licensure. The agency also administers the state's Sex Offender Registry; the Missing Persons Clearinghouse; the state's DNA Databank in cooperation with the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center; and provides staff support to independently appointed commissions and councils, including the New York State Commission on Forensic Science, which monitors and accredits the state's forensic laboratories.

DCJS assists local government and not-for-profit partners in numerous ways, with a focus on the following key areas:

- Crime reduction, with an emphasis on reducing shootings and firearm-related homicides;
- Criminal justice grant administration;
- Criminal justice research and analysis;
- Programs that reduce recidivism;
- Probation Department and Alternative to Incarceration funding and oversight;
- Youth justice funding and coordination;
- Criminal history record management and identification;
- Sex offender registry management;
- Repair and certification of speed enforcement and Breathalyzer equipment;
- Ignition Interlock Program administration and regulation;
- Forensic services; and
- Law enforcement training, accreditation and support.

DCJS also collects, analyzes and publishes criminal and youth justice system data, including incidents of crime, arrests and dispositions. Data reported by local police departments, sheriffs' offices, probation departments and the state Office of Court Administration is compiled and made available on the DCJS [website](#) to provide the public and policy makers with important information about how the criminal justice system is operating in their communities.

The following Annual Performance Report outlines the core services provided and initiatives supported by DCJS during calendar year 2021.

DCJS Operations by the Numbers

Throughout 2021, DCJS continued to maintain 24/7 fingerprint and criminal history operations, including:

- 294,473 arrest fingerprint requests were processed, providing immediate identification of arrestees to law enforcement and the courts.
- 626,694 civil fingerprint requests were processed, including those applying for jobs as schoolteachers, school bus drivers, childcare workers, and nursing home employees, keeping our most vulnerable populations safe.
- 36,469 additional fingerprint requests were processed for offenders who were incarcerated, on parole or probation or for other inquiries.
- The accredited DCJS Latent Print Laboratory assisted 111 investigations by analyzing and comparing 168 crime scene fingerprints collected by local police evidence technicians against over 10 million individuals on file in DCJS's Statewide Automated Biometric Identification System (SABIS) and the FBI's fingerprint database of more than 100 million individuals.

Other data and record keeping operations that took place during 2021 include:

- 1,553 new sex offender registrations and 27,675 address changes were processed to maintain an accurate Sex Offender Registry. 29,727 searches of the Registry were conducted during 2021.
- 1,588 cases of missing children, college students or vulnerable adults were handled by the Missing Persons Clearinghouse.
- 165,540 Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs) were processed into the DIR Repository related to domestic violence-related police activities.

Additional critical DCJS operations during 2021 also included:

- More than 42,000 criminal justice professionals were trained, either virtually or in-person.
- 2,434 matches between offender DNA profiles and crime scene evidence profiles ("DNA hits") were reported to law enforcement agencies.
- 7,905 roadway safety instruments (speed detection and DWI) were repaired, calibrated and/or certified by DCJS for use by municipal police and sheriffs' departments.
- Eight program profiles were added to the Programs page and one research brief was added to the Research Consortium page on the DCJS Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank.
- 301 statistical inquiries from the public, media, researchers and government requestors were responded to.

Major Initiatives and Accomplishments

Police Reform and Procedural Justice

DCJS works with the Municipal Police Training Council (MPTC) and other stakeholder organizations to provide law enforcement with resources and guidance to support the continued professionalization of law enforcement. The Professional Policing Act of 2021 strengthened the state's oversight of municipal police agencies with the goal of ensuring that individuals employed as police officers across the state are qualified, ethical and physically and psychologically fit to serve and protect their communities.

To comply with the law, DCJS worked with the MPTC to strengthen regulations that require police and peace officer employers to report to DCJS officers who were removed for cause due to incompetence and misconduct. These decertification regulations clarify the type of conduct that constitutes misconduct and incompetence and give DCJS the ability to permanently invalidate a police officer's basic training certification when an officer is reported by their employer as a removal for cause. The regulations also authorize DCJS to correct how an agency reported an officer no longer employed if there is a material inaccuracy and outlines a process that allows the officer and agency to be heard before that correction is made. DCJS publishes [a list of decertified police and peace officers](#) on its website and updates that list monthly.

The Professional Policing Act also required the state to establish standards for medical and physical fitness that candidates must meet, and psychological assessments and background investigations that agencies must conduct for all candidates. The psychological assessment and background investigation must include, but not be limited to:

- Comprehensive application and personal history statement
- Fingerprint-based criminal history record check
- Review of information from family members, DMV and others as required in state regulations
- In-person interview
- Search of the state's Central Registry of Police and Peace Officers, and the National Decertification Index

All agencies employing police officers defined under Criminal Procedure Law Section 1.20.34 (paragraphs b, c, d, e, f, j, k, l, o, p, s, u) also must comply with two new Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Program standards that detail hiring and reporting requirements, regardless of whether they participate in the [state's voluntary accreditation program](#). Agencies covered by the law must be certified by the state's Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council no later than Oct. 16, 2023. Once agencies obtain initial certification, they must recertify every five years.

Taken together, these new requirements will enhance public safety through the employment of the most effective, professional, and respectful police forces in the nation.

DCJS also works with the MPTC to ensure model policies and training curriculum are updated to include the most recent legislative changes. During 2021, DCJS updated MPTC's License Plate Reader, Human Trafficking, and Recoding of Custodial Interrogations model policies to reflect various legislative and regulatory changes. After passage of the Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act, DCJS developed an 8-hour course adopted by the MPTC titled Recognizing the Cannabis Impaired Motorist. The program was designed to further develop an officer's skills in detecting the cannabis impaired motorist for inclusion in the Basic Course for Police Officers and for use as an in-service training. During 2021 over 1,400 police and peace officer recruits received this new training. In addition, DCJS developed the MPTC Basic School Resource Officer Course, in collaboration with stakeholders in the field of education and law enforcement, to standardize the training received by school resource officers assigned to work within the school system.

During 2021, DCJS developed an online video resource adopted by the MPTC titled "What is De-escalation?" The 40-minute video defines de-escalation and discusses tactics, techniques and considerations for its use. A holistic approach is taught with additional resources provided for agencies wishing to conduct further training in emotional intelligence, officer wellness and active bystandership. Approximately 5,500 peace and police officers viewed the de-escalation video during 2021.

DCJS also conducted 17 trainings on Principled Policing during 2021. Previously known as Procedural Justice, this curriculum focuses on the way police interact with the public, how these interactions influence the public's view of police and the public's willingness to obey the law. Principled Policing seeks to strengthen the relationships and trust between police agencies and the communities they serve. These trainings are conducted in a Train-the-Trainer format, allowing local law enforcement trainers to conduct their own in-service training.

Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative

The Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative uses evidence-based strategies, data and proven practices that target violent crime in 20 jurisdictions in the state's 17 urban centers outside of New York City. During 2021, approximately \$13.3 million was distributed to qualifying jurisdictions, with partner agencies receiving funding for personnel, including prosecutors and crime analysts, in addition to overtime and equipment.

Most jurisdictions focus efforts on reducing shootings and firearm-related homicides. Where shootings are less frequent and violent crime is driven by aggravated assaults, jurisdictions focus their efforts on reducing those assaults. Jurisdictions are required to use problem-oriented policing to analyze crime trends and demonstrate the integration of procedural justice when they request funding or support.

In 2021, DCJS was unable to host the annual Law Enforcement Symposium due to the COVID-19 pandemic. DCJS filled this gap by offering 13 webinars as part of the DCJS Law Enforcement Webinar Series. The series was viewed by over 4,200 law enforcement professionals.

Support of SNUG Street Outreach

The SNUG Street Outreach program uses a public health model to address gun violence by identifying the source of the violence, interrupting its transmission and offering services and support to those who wish to change their behavior. SNUG Street Outreach teams engage residents, religious leaders and the greater community in areas that have high incidence of gun violence, to change social norms and behaviors that perpetuate violence. SNUG outreach workers detect, interrupt and intervene in high-risk disputes before violence can occur, offering alternatives to violence and dispute resolution assistance to address confrontations. Outreach workers also preemptively engage individuals ages 14 to 25 whose current behavior increases their risk of gun violence. During 2021, DCJS provided grants to administer SNUG programs to nonprofit organizations in 12 communities: Albany, the Bronx, Buffalo, Hempstead, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Wyandanch and Yonkers. In the last quarter of 2021, the Governor asked that more SNUG Outreach Staff be assigned to all 12 of the current SNUG sites as well as a proposal to expand into 3 additional SNUG sites (Niagara Falls, Utica, and Schenectady). Work began in late 2021 and continues throughout 2022 to accomplish those initiatives.

Starting in 2019, DCJS partnered with the New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) to add a comprehensive social work and case management component to each of the 12 SNUG programs. SNUG Social workers have been embedded in four regional trauma centers: Albany Medical Center, Erie County Medical Center, Jacobi Medical Center and Syracuse Upstate Hospital. Funding from OVS also supports oversight and administration of the program, trauma-related trainings, and an evaluation of the SNUG social work program.

Probation, Alternatives to Incarceration and Re-entry

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, DCJS converted its training for all new probation officers to a virtual presentation of the *Fundamentals of Probation Practice* curriculum. Numerous additional specialized virtual trainings also were offered to probation departments, ATI providers and re-entry programs to ensure that services could continue to be delivered to individuals under court and parole supervision.

In 2021, the DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Interstate Compact Unit managed 4,560 adult interstate probation cases, completing 9,960 transfer activities in the Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS), while maintaining over 90% compliance in all audit areas. The Unit also managed 131 juvenile probation interstate cases, maintaining 100% compliance in all audit areas.

In 2021, DCJS's ATI and re-entry community corrections portfolio served nearly 33,000 participants through approximately 200 programs, supported by approximately \$23 million in local assistance funding. Local assistance grants support the following program models within this portfolio: Recidivism and Incarceration Reduction, Jail-Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention, Employment Focused Services, County Re-Entry Task Forces, and a range of ATI programs funded pursuant to New York Executive Law Article 13-A, including Pre-Trial Services, Community Services, TASC, Defender-Based Advocacy, and behavioral health services. DCJS offers extensive training for grantee provider staff and local probation officials to ensure the effective delivery of high-quality services.

Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes

In October 2021, DCJS released a Request for Proposals (RFP) making \$25 million available for grants supporting safety and security projects at nonprofit organizations at risk of hate crimes or attacks because of their ideology, beliefs or mission. Eligible organizations were allowed to submit applications for grants for up to \$50,000 per facility for interior and exterior facility hardening projects, physical security enhancements and related training. Applications were due in early January 2022, with award announcements anticipated in April 2022.

Criminal Justice Record Improvements

In 2021, the state passed the Marijuana Reinvestment and Taxation Act (MRTA). Among other provisions, the legislation expanded upon the 2019 decriminalization of certain marijuana offenses, increasing the number of past convictions eligible to be sealed. While the legislation affords the Office of Court Administration up to two years to seal an additional 107,000 marijuana convictions, DCJS has leveraged system improvements developed as part of the 2019 decriminalization work to ensure eligible marijuana convictions are no longer released as part of a civil or criminal background check conducted by DCJS.

In 2020, the New York State Crime Reporting Program, administered by DCJS, became FBI-certified to submit local crime statistics to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). This certification ensures all locally collected NIBRS data can be submitted in the format required by the FBI as part of their January 2021 NIBRS Transition Initiative. Since being certified, DCJS has assisted 124 local reporting agencies successfully transition to the NIBRS.

Despite challenges presented by COVID-19, DCJS continued its multi-year effort to digitize and automate the Sex Offender Registry. During 2021, the agency completed a project with the Office of Information Technology Services (OITS) on a system to electronically accept and process new offender registrations from the state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, which oversees the state's prison and parole systems.

Crime Analysis Center Network

In partnership with local law enforcement agencies, DCJS supports through funding and staffing a network of [10 Crime Analysis Centers](#) (CACs) [across the state](#). Each of these centers is staffed with trained sworn and civilian crime analysts and field intelligence officers and equipped with software and hardware to quickly capture, analyze and disseminate law enforcement data and information to assist police and prosecutors. In addition to being connected to one another, the centers in the state-supported network have access to information from locally supported centers in Nassau and Westchester counties. As a statewide resource, the CACs directly support nearly 300 public safety agencies in 39 counties. During 2021, the 10 CACs responded to more than 61,000 requests for information or assistance from local law enforcement.

Youth Justice Initiatives

The Youth Justice Institute (YJI) is a partnership between DCJS, the Office of Children and Family Services and the University at Albany to improve the practice of youth justice across the state by providing technical assistance, education, training and research. In 2021, DCJS, in partnership with the Center for Children’s Law and Policy and the Youth Justice Institute, officially launched the New York State Policy Equity Academy. Utilizing a targeted application process, five county teams (Albany, Monroe, Onondaga, Schenectady, and Westchester) participated in asynchronous and synchronous learning opportunities designed to build the capacity and skills of local youth justice practitioners so they can implement programs and policies to improve outcomes for youth of color in their communities. Upon completion of the virtual learning sessions, teams received technical assistance in the development and implementation of action plans to increase equity at adjustment (diversion) for black youth. Plans will be implemented throughout the course of 2022.

To advance the use of data to achieve equity, DCJS hosted a webinar highlighting new data available on race and ethnicity of youth involved in the justice system. The webinar also provided training on how to analyze and interpret the data, as well as potential next steps for departments to advance equity. The webinar was attended by 70 probation directors and supervisors from counties outside New York City. DCJS also continued to provide support for the state’s Regional Youth Justice Teams (RYJT), which are partnerships of juvenile justice stakeholders from local government, service providers, the judiciary, community organizations and justice-involved youth and their families.

Finally, in September 2021, in conjunction with the Delores Barr Weaver Policy Center, Georgetown piloted the New York Girl-Centered Practice Virtual Certificate program. This Certificate Program was designed to assist New York localities in their efforts to best meet the needs of girls in a collaborative, multi-system manner. As a part of its commitment to advance the intersectionality between race and gender equity, DCJS identified the following priority areas related to girls in the youth justice system:

- Increase skills and local capacity for providing services to girls in the youth justice system;
- Increase available funding, programming, and services available to girls across NYS;
- Embed policies, procedures, and programming into existing work to account for intersectionality between race and gender; and
- Partner with girls who have lived experience to inform policy recommendations and changes.

Data Transparency

At the Governor’s direction, DCJS created a transparency plan detailing efforts to increase transparency and accessibility of the agency’s work. DCJS outlined the availability of data and reports on the public website; support provided to statutorily mandated councils and commissions; maintenance of criminal history records; administration of the sex offender registry; and translation of critical documents for non-English or limited English speakers. DCJS proposed to further enhance transparency and accessibility through, for example, streamlining approval processes for required reports, streamlining Freedom of Information Law requests,

posting additional data sets and information online, and improving the request process for an individual's own criminal history record. These efforts to enhance and improve accessibility and transparency will continue into 2022 and beyond.

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Initiatives

DCJS is dedicated to recruiting, developing, and sustaining a talented and diverse workforce, and creating a work environment that fosters equity and inclusion. To further those efforts, DCJS has established:

- Implicit bias awareness training for all employees;
- Dedicated equal opportunity specialist who serves as our diversity and inclusion officer;
- Strong emphasis on diversity recruitment and interviewing procedures;
- Robust employee engagement, employee recognition program, and employee assistance program to support our workforce;
- Continued commitment on providing work life balance for all DCJS employees;
- Professional training opportunities and mentoring programs; and
- Ongoing development of a multiyear Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Strategic Plan.

Appendix A

Criminal Justice Policy and Advisory Boards

DCJS supports 12 criminal justice policy and advisory boards, members of which are appointed by the governor. These boards formulate public policy, develop strategic plans and advise the DCJS commissioner, the governor and legislators in areas of DNA; juvenile justice; motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud prevention; police training and accreditation; probation practice and security guard training through the following offices: Office of Public Safety, Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, Office of Forensic Services, Office of Program Development and Funding, Office of Juvenile Justice and Office of Legal Services.

Board of Examiners

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

Committee for the Coordination of Police Services to Elderly Persons

The 16-member committee recommends programs designed to help individuals avoid being victimized, and assists law enforcement agencies by developing policies, training and technical assistance to handle elder abuse cases, among other responsibilities. To do this, members consult with experts, service providers, and representative organizations engaged in the protection of the elderly.

Commission on Forensic Science

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

Council for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

Federal and state law requires the establishment of a state council that must include the state compact administrator, representation from the legislative, judicial and executive branches of government, and a victim representative. The Council brings together key stakeholders and serves as an advisory body to the state compact administrator and makes recommendations for the implementation of state policies and procedures that facilitate the effective tracking, supervision and rehabilitation of adult probationers and parolees.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group

Federal law requires all states to establish an advisory group to oversee the strategic planning and federal grant funding allocation to organizations that address juvenile delinquency and prevention issues. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) has between 15 and 33 members who must have training, experience, or special knowledge in the areas of prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency or the administration of juvenile justice. With DCJS staff support, the JJAG finalizes New York's three-year juvenile justice plan, which identifies funding priority areas. Federal juvenile justice funds are used as seed money to establish and support new and innovative projects that seek to measurably reduce juvenile crime, promote individual accountability, enhance public protection and prevent delinquency through positive youth development.

Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council

The 17-member council provides overall direction for the Law Enforcement Accreditation Program by issuing standards and setting policy. The Council also has exclusive authority to grant accreditation status. Established in 1989, the program is designed to be a contemporary way of helping police agencies evaluate and improve their overall performance. The program has four principal goals: to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement agencies utilizing existing personnel, equipment and facilities to the extent possible; to promote increased cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies and criminal justice agencies; to ensure the appropriate training of law enforcement personnel; and to promote public confidence.

Motor Vehicle Theft & Insurance Fraud Prevention Board

The 12-member board oversees a demonstration program that supports initiatives designed to reduce motor vehicle theft and related motor vehicle insurance fraud. The program provides state funds to support police and prosecutors in communities with high incidents of motor vehicle theft and insurance fraud, allowing those jurisdictions to support specialized law enforcement strategies to combat motor vehicle and insurance-related crimes. The Board has representation from the motor vehicle insurance industry and consumers, law enforcement agencies and the judicial system. The Board also develops an annual plan with recommendations on how to reduce motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle insurance fraud statewide.

Security Guard Advisory Council

The 17-member council addresses program and policy requirements and recommends rules and regulations to the DCJS commissioner concerning the following: the approval or revocation of security guard training schools and training programs; the minimum courses of study and all training requirements to be fulfilled by schools; the minimum qualifications for instructors at approved security guard training schools and training programs; and the training requirements for unarmed and armed security guards. DCJS approves private security training schools and provides administrative oversight of mandated security guard training. The state Department of State is responsible for licensing security guards.

Municipal Police Training Council

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

Probation Commission

The seven-member commission, which includes the state director of probation and six other members, considers, advises and consults on all matters within the jurisdiction of state Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

Appendix B

In addition to this Annual Performance Report, DCJS is statutorily required to publish the following reports, which are posted to the DCJS [website](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation of 2020 Discovery Law Changes: Criminal Procedure Law Article 245 (Discovery) took effect Jan. 1, 2020; this report satisfies the statutory requirement for DCJS and contains information on how the new statute was implemented.

Interagency Human Trafficking Task Force Report: This report is submitted by the New York State Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking as required by Section 483-ee (c) of the New York State Social Services Law. It details information about the Task Force's activities and the individual agencies and their efforts to fight human trafficking throughout New York State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pretrial Release Data File: This data file is prepared to satisfy the requirements found in Executive Law §837-u, which took effect on July 2, 2020, and contains information related to pre-trial release.

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

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