



**Division of Criminal  
Justice Services**

**Kathy Hochul**  
*Governor*

**Rossana Rosado**  
*Commissioner*

# **Annual Performance Report**

## **2022**

## **Annual Performance Report 2022**

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 2022.

## DCJS Operations by the Numbers

Throughout 2022, DCJS continued to maintain 24/7 fingerprint and criminal history operations, including:

- Processing 335,518 arrest fingerprint requests, providing immediate identification of arrestees to law enforcement and the courts;
- Processing 709,577 civil fingerprint requests, including those applying for jobs as schoolteachers, school bus drivers, childcare workers, and nursing home employees, keeping our most vulnerable populations safe;
- Processing 41,820 additional fingerprint requests for offenders who were incarcerated, on parole or probation or for other inquiries; and
- The accredited DCJS Latent Print Laboratory assisted 91 investigations by analyzing and comparing 313 crime scene fingerprints collected by local police evidence technicians against over 11 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 2022 include:

- Processed 1,522 new sex offender registrations and 28,236 address changes to maintain an accurate Sex Offender Registry. 29,603 searches of the Registry were conducted;
- The Missing Persons Clearinghouse handled 1,815 cases of missing children, college students or vulnerable adults; and
- Processed 89,060 Domestic Incident Reports (DIRs) into the DIR Repository related to domestic violence-related police activities.

Additional critical DCJS operations during 2022 also included:

- Training more than 36,000 criminal justice professionals, either virtually or in-person;
- Reporting 2,593 matches between offender DNA profiles and crime scene evidence profiles ("DNA hits") to law enforcement agencies;
- Repairing, calibrating and/or certifying 8,167 roadway safety instruments (speed detection and DWI) for use by municipal police and sheriffs' departments; and
- Responding to 415 statistical inquiries from the public, media, researchers, and government requestors.

# 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 an 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 outline 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, as well as 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; and
- Administration of a validated psychological written test for public safety personnel.

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 were required to be certified by the state's Law Enforcement Agency Accreditation Council no later than Oct. 16, 2023. All covered agencies were certified by the due date, with proofs of compliance verified for each agency. 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 2022, DCJS updated MPTC's model policies for license plate readers and unmanned aircraft systems. In addition, the MPTC adopted model policies for mandated reporting of child abuse or neglect and Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPOs) that were developed by DCJS in collaboration with key stakeholders. The MPTC also adopted updated best practice guidelines for police officer psychological exams. After passage of the Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act, DCJS developed an eight-hour course, titled Recognizing the Cannabis Impaired Motorist, which was adopted by the MPTC. 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 2022 over 2,107 police officers received this new training.

During 2022, DCJS developed a Recruit Officer Firearms Training program, adopted by the MPTC. The newly developed curriculum is designed to enhance an officer's decision-making skills during a deadly, physical force encounter. DCJS also developed a Use of Force for Correction Officers online training program that was designed specifically for custodial peace officers responsible for both pre-trial detainee and convicted persons. The MPTC adopted this, which is required to be annually completed by correction officers.

DCJS also conducted 18 Principled Policing trainings during 2022. 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 2022, approximately \$14 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 2022, DCJS reconvened the annual Law Enforcement Symposium after a hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Symposium was held from September 27 – 29, 2022 at the Empire

State Convention Center in Albany. Over 600 people attended the Symposium, making it the largest event yet.

The goal of the Symposium was to bring together law enforcement executives, police command staff, prosecutors, community supervision personnel, crime analysts, researchers, community members, and other public safety professionals from around the state and country. Over the course of three days, these professionals shared innovative ideas/programs, evidence-based violence reduction practices, updates on police reform and reinvention collaboration, and other contemporary public safety topics.

### ***Support of SNUG Street Outreach***

The SNUG Street Outreach program uses a public health model to address gun violence by identifying the source, 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. Outreach workers also preemptively engage individuals ages 14 to 25 whose current behavior increases their risk of gun violence. During 2022, DCJS provided grants to administer SNUG programs to nonprofit organizations in 14 communities: Albany, the Bronx, Buffalo, Hempstead, Mt. Vernon, Niagara Falls, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Wyandanch, and Yonkers.

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 SNUG programs. Although SNUG is no longer receiving funding through OVS, there is still a strong partnership in place. The SNUG program also provides funding to five hospitals: Albany Medical Center, Erie County Medical Center, Jacobi Medical Center, Rochester General Hospital and Syracuse Upstate Hospital. Funding for these hospitals supports social workers, mental health professionals and physicians who provide specialized services to families and victims of gun violence. The SNUG social work and case management program is focused on addressing trauma and providing support to SNUG staff and communities around the state.

### ***Project RISE***

In 2022, DCJS launched a new effort to address community-based gun violence. Project RISE (Respond, Invest, Sustain, and Empower) provides \$14 million to communities impacted by gun violence. Project RISE has two main goals:

Goal 1: Build local capacity to implement and sustain programming to address factors contributing to violence in the community.

Goal 2: Enhance responses to violence within the community through increased community partnerships and programming with a healing and equity lens.



Utilizing a data driven approach, DCJS partnered with communities in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Newburgh, Mt. Vernon, and Yonkers to fund prevention and intervention efforts and to address the underlying factors contributing to violence. A steering committee allocated funding to applicants to address six common themes identified by the community: mental health, community engagement, family engagement/wraparound services, trauma informed services, opportunities for youth, and vocational training/life skills. To advance equity and build local capacity, Project RISE awarded funding to larger, more established organizations, known as lead organizations, and required the lead organizations to pass through a minimum of 25 percent of the award to smaller, grassroots organizations who would not otherwise have the capacity to access traditional state grants. Project RISE also required the lead organizations to provide capacity-building support to the grassroots grantees. As a result, 25 lead organizations and 74 grassroots community-based organizations received funding across the seven jurisdictions, with just under 50 percent of the funding passed on to those smaller organizations. Starting in 2023, DCJS will work with the Youth Justice Institute on a five-year project to evaluate the implementation of Project RISE.

### ***Probation, Alternatives to Incarceration and Re-entry***

In 2022, DCJS's Alternatives To Incarceration (ATI) and community corrections re-entry portfolio served nearly 38,000 participants through approximately 200 programs, supported by approximately \$23 million in local 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 provider staff and local probation officials to ensure the effective delivery of high-quality services.

In 2022, the DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Interstate Compact Unit managed 4,686 adult interstate probation cases, completing 11,085 transfer activities in the Interstate Compact Offender Tracking System (ICOTS), while maintaining over 90 percent compliance in all audit areas. The Unit also managed 171 juvenile probation interstate cases, maintaining 100 percent compliance in all audit areas.

### ***Securing Communities Against Hate Crimes***

In October 2021, DCJS released a Request for Applications (RFA), 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 of up to \$50,000 per facility for interior and exterior facility hardening projects, physical security enhancements, and related training. Funding supported 327 projects at 204 organizations. In November 2022, DCJS issued a second RFA,

making \$50 million available and allowing up to \$50,000 per applicant for cybersecurity projects. Funding supported 1,082 projects at 440 organizations.

### ***Support for Criminal Justice Stakeholders***

The below activities represent the agency's commitment to, and support for, counties implementing discovery reform and providing pre-trial services in 2022:

- District attorneys' offices, probation departments, and law enforcement outside of New York City received \$40 million in support; spending to date totals \$38.1 million.
- The Office of Court Administration also received capital support for a modernization project and the New York State Prosecutors Training Institute received funding for system needs related to discovery reform.
- Counties received \$20 million to support pretrial services.

### ***Criminal Justice Record Improvements***

In 2021, the state passed the Marijuana Reinvestment and Taxation Act (MRTA), which expanded upon the 2019 decriminalization of certain marijuana offenses, increasing the number of past convictions eligible for sealing. 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 that 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 180 local reporting agencies successfully transition to the NIBRS, with 56 of those agencies completing the transition in 2022.

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 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 provides funding and staffing support to a network of [10 Crime Analysis Centers](#) (CACs) [across the state](#). Each of these centers is

staffed with 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. The CACs directly support more than 250 public safety agencies in 40 counties. During 2022, the CACs responded to more than 71,000 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 2022, DCJS continued its partnership with the YJI and the Center for Children’s Law and Policy and completed the training and technical assistance phase of the New York State Policy Equity Academy. This included the completion of virtual learning sessions, with an additional training and technical assistance session regarding data capacity building and infrastructure to enable tracking of outcomes. In 2023, each of the five county teams (Albany, Monroe, Onondaga, Schenectady, and Westchester) will continue to receive technical assistance to implement their work plans and grants of \$50,000 will support their equity-centered work.

In 2022, DCJS launched a pilot alternative to arrest program in Buffalo, Schenectady, and Yonkers. Designed to address system involvement at the earliest point, this program provides diversion and alternative opportunities to youth in lieu of an arrest. Supported by a federal delinquency prevention grant, city police departments will partner with a local community-based organization over a five-year period to design and implement a diversion program, outline eligibility criteria, identify a referral process, and ensure the sustainability of the program. Designed to improve relationships between the law enforcement and communities of color, this initiative also includes a trust building component to authentically and continually engage in trust building dialogue and events for law enforcement and youth.

### ***Data Transparency***

In 2021, Governor Hochul directed state agencies to create plans detailing efforts to increase the transparency and accessibility of their work. In 2022, DCJS continued these efforts by refreshing publicly available, statutorily required pretrial release data and by publishing additional years of pretrial release data in supplemental files. DCJS also continued to develop data dashboards that would eventually allow users to filter data and use interactive visualizations to compare index crime and other trends over time. DCJS also maintained compliance with required data and information reporting, such as use of force among law enforcement agencies, and posted new program profiles on the Criminal Justice Knowledge Bank. DCJS also supported new research-practice partnerships through the Criminal Justice Research Consortium. These efforts to enhance and improve accessibility and transparency will continue.

## ***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:

- Promoted cultural awareness through a Cultural Inclusion Alliance Committee;
- Achieved compliance for mandatory training of all employees on implicit bias awareness;
- Dedicated an equal opportunity specialist who serves as the agency's diversity and inclusion officer;
- Dedicated Diversity Equity and Inclusion staff to promote DCJS/DEI initiatives;
- Placed strong emphasis on diversity recruitment and interviewing procedures;
- Maintained robust employee engagement, an Employee Recognition Program, and an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) to support our workforce;
- Continued a commitment to provide work-life balance for all DCJS employees;
- Provided professional training opportunities and mentoring programs; and
- Launched 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 Council to include the state compact administrator, a representation from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, and a victim representative. The Council brings together key stakeholders, 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 help 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, consumers, law enforcement agencies, and the judicial system. The Board also develops an annual plan with recommendations on how to reduce motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle insurance fraud, statewide.

### **Security Guard Advisory Council**

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

### **Municipal Police Training Council**

The eight-member Council (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 Council 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 and data files, 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).

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 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.

Use of Force Incidents Data Files: These data files are prepared to satisfy the requirements found in Executive Law §837-t (2), originally effective July 11, 2019, and contain information related to incidents in which a police officer or peace officer employs the use of force under specific circumstances outlined in §837-t (1).