



# **2002 — 2003 Annual Report on the Progress of the Edward Byrne Memorial State & Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program**

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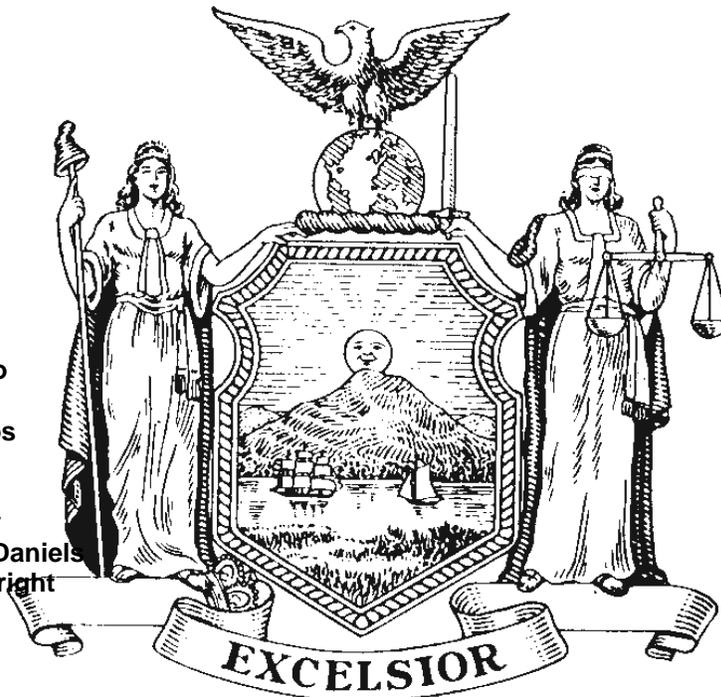
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I.</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>10</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #1</b> <i>Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime apprehension, interdiction, and enforcement</i> .....	<b>10</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #2</b> <i>Expand treatment capacity and services for adult and juvenile offenders who are in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system.</i> .....	<b>25</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #3</b> <i>Increase police and community collaboration for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug and violent crime</i> .....	<b>31</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #4</b> <i>Increase resources available to local criminal justice authorities to formulate a unified local strategy to reduce juvenile crime and violence</i> .....	<b>34</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #5</b> <i>Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution</i> .....	<b>36</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #6</b> <i>Improve criminal justice records</i> .....	<b>42</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #7</b> <i>Improve case outcomes by expediting the flow of drug and violent offenders through the criminal justice system, enhancing defense services, and providing support and advocacy for victims</i> .....	<b>46</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #8</b> <i>Reduce the incidence of drug abuse and violence in schools</i> .....	<b>52</b>
	<b>Strategy Priority #9</b> <i>Improve forensic laboratory capabilities in DNA identification, new technologies and improved quality assurance for enhanced criminal investigative support</i> .....	<b>57</b>
	<b>Tables</b> .....	<b>61</b>
	<b>List of Subgrants</b> .....	<b>65</b>

## **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

New York State supported 326 grants totaling \$33.4 million from the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program during the July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 reporting period. These projects address drug and violent crime control goals in nine priority areas designed to:

1. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime apprehension, interdiction and enforcement.
2. Expand treatment capacity and services for adult and juvenile offenders who are in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system.
3. Increase police and community collaboration for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug and violent crime.
4. Increase resources available to local criminal justice authorities to formulate a unified local strategy to reduce juvenile crime and violence.
5. Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution.
6. Improve criminal justice records.
7. Improve case outcomes by expediting the flow of drug and violent offenders through the criminal justice system, enhancing defense services, and providing support and advocacy for victims.
8. Reduce the incidence of drug abuse and violence in schools.
9. Improve forensic laboratory capabilities in DNA identification, new technologies and improved quality assurance for enhanced criminal investigative support.

Byrne projects funded during the period include multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces targeting mid to upper-level dealers that are models of cooperation involving federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; State Police narcotics enforcement teams that provide vital assistance to local police departments to attack the street-level drug trade; drug interdiction programs targeting major points of entry; and local drug and crime enforcement efforts featuring joint problem identification and collaboration among police and community organizations.

Funding also supports prosecution and defense programs that handle cases involving major drug conspiracies, cold cases, family violence, child abuse and other special problems; school anti-violence programs incorporating multiple elements such as increased security and conflict resolution training; drug and alcohol assessment and treatment services to ensure that parolees receive appropriate care

and supervision; residential treatment alternatives to incarceration for offenders who would otherwise be subject to mandatory state imprisonment; DARE programs; youth courts that divert young non-violent offenders from traditional criminal prosecution; a variety of projects to improve the accuracy and completeness of state criminal history records and facilitate electronic data sharing among authorized users; and forensic services including the maintenance of a statewide DNA Databank. The following examples illustrate highlights of the 2002-2003 program year that were accomplished with Byrne funding:

- Regional and local drug enforcement task forces made over 1,000 arrests and seized nearly \$900,000 in assets.
- State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams assisted 436 police agencies, made 1,607 arrests, seized 144 weapons, and recovered \$2.2 million in currency and drugs worth an estimated \$6.1 million.
- The Points of Entry programs in the Western Region seized over \$160,000 in cash and other assets, and initiated investigations which resulted in the arrest of 130 offenders.
- Over 1,400 offenders were convicted, and \$4.6 million in cash and other assets and more than 3,000 pounds of illegal drugs were recovered through the efforts of agencies participating in task forces headed by district attorneys in eleven jurisdictions.
- More than 2,400 arrests were made in association with crime prevention initiatives involving police and community collaboration.
- Over 1,000 parolees participated in programs providing substance abuse treatment, case management, employment training and placement, mental health counseling, family assistance and other services.
- Public defense services were provided to more than 8,000 defendants.
- Advocacy, referral, and physical examination services were provided to nearly 600 domestic violence and sexual assault victims.
- Over 35,000 students from kindergarten through high school received drug education and prevention, gang awareness and education, or anti-violence prevention training.
- Thirteen youth courts heard 320 cases and trained over 800 youths who participated as court members.
- More than 13,000 additional offender samples were analyzed and included in the New York State DNA Databank, raising the total count to nearly

112,000. Almost 9,000 crime scene samples have been entered in the system, resulting in 1,166 "hits" pertaining to unsolved crimes, an increase of 657 since last year.

## II. INTRODUCTION

New York experienced a decline in reported crime for the twelfth consecutive year during 2002. Preliminary estimates indicate that FBI Crime Index offenses fell 3%, with violent crimes dropping 4% and property offenses decreasing 3%.

Both violent (-7%) and property (-4%) offenses fell in New York City last year. Aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft and murder showed the steepest declines, each dropping by roughly 10% while burglary (-5%), robbery (-3%) and larceny (-3%) decreased as well. However, the incidence of rape increased by 10%. Major crime, with the exception of murder (+0.8%) and grand larceny (+1.6%), continued to decline in NYC through December 28, 2003, with marked decreases in auto theft (-12%), felonious assault (-10%), burglary (-7%), robbery (-5%) and rape (-4%).

The pattern was different in the rest of the state in 2002, as violent crime increased 3%, rising in every category, and property crime decreased 2%. The most significant change was an 8% increase in reported rapes. These figures exclude incomplete statistics from 85 police departments throughout the state which collectively accounted for about 3% of the Index crime reported outside New York City in 2001. Recent data from 15 major municipal police departments and the New York State Police suggest there has been an aggregate downturn in violent crime in upstate and suburban New York City communities during the first six to nine months of 2003, while the level of property crime has been flat. Some areas, such as the city of Rochester, continue to report escalating crime problems in contrast to the overall positive trend. Governor Pataki has again responded by making additional State Police resources available to such jurisdictions.

A variety of laws have been enacted during the past year to strengthen the state's response to sexual assault, stalking, murder by juveniles, drunk driving, family violence, identity theft and other offenses. The Governor has continued to push for an overhaul of the state's antiquated drug laws, expansion of the DNA database, tougher provisions to combat gun trafficking and additional common sense crime fighting measures.

Governor Pataki recently announced Operation IMPACT (Integrated Municipal Police Anti-Crime Teams), a multifaceted program that will support street level drug, gun, gang and violent crime enforcement efforts, as well as comprehensive residential and community drug treatment for repeat non-violent felons with a history of substance abuse. Both Byrne and state funding will be dedicated to the program. Additional strategies will be unveiled in the coming year to address a range of crime problems. The Byrne program will continue to serve as a vehicle for supporting innovative approaches in a variety of areas.

### **III. EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES**

The Bureau of Justice Funding (BJF) in cooperation with the Bureau of Justice Research and Innovation (BJRI) are responsible for the assessment and evaluation of programs supported with federal funds in New York state. Planning new programs follows the state's budget appropriation process, and begins with the construction of program abstracts. These abstracts supplement the state's three-year drug control strategy. They outline the program's purpose through a discussion of specific goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures. Once approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the abstracts become the basis of grant award agreements executed between the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and localities which guide program implementation and progress reporting.

BJF relies on applied evaluation as a principal means to determine project success. These efforts are part of New York's drug and violent crime strategy. Quarterly progress reports are reviewed against the grant award agreement to determine whether goals and objectives are met as planned. Combined with on-site monitoring, BJF focuses on the start-up and implementation of all Byrne programs. Staff are able to identify problems during implementation and assess the need for specific technical assistance to improve program progress and the achievement of the program plan.

During the past program year, evaluation efforts primarily focused on the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program.

#### **Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program**

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program is a national program of data collection conducted under the auspices of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The program provides for interviews with samples of arrestees, concentrating primarily on drug use and drug-related behavior, and also for drug tests of urine specimens. These data are collected at each of approximately 35 ADAM sites for two consecutive weeks during each quarter of the year, so that information on drug use and related behavior is available over time, from quarter to quarter. All of the ADAM sites must adhere to the same protocol—using the same interview instrument and procedures, and using probability sampling procedures that are as nearly the same as possible—so that drug use patterns among this high-risk population can be traced over time at any one site, and also comparisons can be made across sites.

The Capital District ADAM Project began in June 2000 with funding primarily by the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The Capital District site encompasses three counties—Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady. The project is housed at the University at Albany's Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. The goals of the Capital District ADAM Project are identical to those of other ADAM sites:

- provide information about local patterns of drug use, drug abuse and dependence, and drug markets, which may be of use to local policy-makers;

- contribute to a national database that enables researchers to analyze drug use across jurisdictions and over time, in order to learn more about the phenomenon; and
- provide a platform for research on other questions of crime and justice.

As at other ADAM sites, the population from which the sample is drawn includes all newly booked male arrestees, who may be interviewed for up to 48 hours after their arrest. Female arrestees are also interviewed, but they are not sampled systematically. (Some of the ADAM sites include juveniles, but at this time, the Capital District site does not sample from among arrestees under 18 years of age.) Using official data on the entire population of (adult male) arrestees from which the sample is derived, including arrests made by all Capital District law enforcement agencies, weights are assigned to respondents to make them representative of the population of arrestees across the three counties (and of each county individually). While one might suppose that many arrestees would decline to participate in such research, the participation rate at ADAM sites across the country has been quite high—around 80%. The experience in the Capital District site has been comparable to that of other sites. Such high rates of participation allay fears that the respondents are not representative of arrestees more generally.

The Capital District site, like other ADAM sites, operates in conjunction with a local coordinating council that includes representatives from many state, county, town, and city offices and agencies in the Capital District, for which ADAM findings could be of use: e.g., city court judges, police executives, county mental health and probation officials, county executives, the NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, DCJS, and others. The coordinating council serves as a mechanism by which ADAM findings can be disseminated to stakeholders, and also as a source of guidance in conducting analysis and in undertaking additional data collection.

In addition, the Capital District ADAM Project provides for analysis and dissemination of findings through other mechanisms. One of those mechanisms is the *Capital District ADAM Bulletin*, which is distributed bi-monthly to local stakeholders.

### **Selected Findings**

Analyses of ADAM data conducted during the July 2002 - June 2003 period yielded a number of significant findings.

Drug Transactions. ADAM provides for the collection of data on drug markets, asking respondents about their most recent drug transactions. Any drug may be obtained through cash transactions or through some non-cash exchange. The latter include exchanges of a drug for property or merchandise, for another drug, for sex, or on credit; it also includes receiving the drug as a “gift,” as when it is shared among friends or acquaintances. Of those who had obtained marijuana in the 30 days preceding the interview, 29 percent had obtained it only through cash transactions, an additional 47 percent had obtained the drug through both cash and non-cash transactions, and the remaining 24 percent had obtained marijuana through exclusively non-cash transactions. Different patterns of cash and non-

cash transactions hold for other drugs. A smaller proportion—only 15 percent—of those who had obtained crack got the drug through only non-cash transactions, with correspondingly more participating in only cash transactions (45 percent). Nearly 40 percent of those who had obtained powder cocaine had obtained it through exclusively non-cash transactions. By contrast, only three percent of those who had obtained heroin had obtained it through exclusively non-cash transactions.

These differences in patterns of drug acquisition are associated with differences in the frequencies with which transactions are made. Arrestees who had obtained marijuana through only non-cash transactions did so infrequently, just 4.5 days in the preceding 30 days. Those who had participated only in cash transactions did so on an average of 8.3 days. But those who participated in both cash and non-cash transactions obtained marijuana on an average of 19.2 days in the preceding 30 days. A similar pattern prevails for each of the other drugs: those who obtained the drug through both cash and non-cash transactions participated in the largest number of transactions, while those who participated in only non-cash transactions participated in the fewest. Those who obtain their drug through both cash and non-cash transactions, compared with those who rely on one or the other form of transaction, tend to use the drug more frequently, and they are more likely to be heavy users. One might surmise that drug use plays a larger role in the lifestyles of these users, and that they are integrated into social networks of other drug users, among whom drugs are shared.

Failed transactions. One important feature of retail drug markets is “search time,” which refers to the difficulty that the buyers of illicit drugs have in completing drug transactions. It includes the time that buyers spend looking for a willing seller and the associated risk of not being able to obtain the drug, the risk of being defrauded, the risk of buying adulterated drugs, the risk of arrest, and the risk of being robbed. The greater the time and hassle of finding and purchasing a drug, the greater the non-monetary cost of the drug, and (presumably) the less that is consumed. Drug control efforts can, in theory, affect search time, and thereby reduce the *availability* of a drug, even without affecting the *price* of a drug. ADAM data include some information that may be indicative of search time, as ADAM respondents are asked whether there was any time in the 30 days preceding the interview when they had the money and tried to buy a particular drug, but were unable to do so; we call these “failed buys.” The higher the incidence of failed buys, the greater the search time. Most arrestees who buy drugs are for the most part able to do so when they try, from which we may infer that their search time is not affected much by the risk of not obtaining drugs.

Sixty-six percent of the marijuana buyers reportedly experienced *no* failed buys in the preceding 30 days. Sixty-five percent of crack buyers, 81 percent of the powder cocaine buyers and 62 percent of heroin buyers were not unsuccessful. It may be that the users in this high-risk population are the least vulnerable to conditions that affect the availability of drugs; many are regular users who have bought and used illicit drugs for many years. But the prevalence of failed buys varies not only across drugs but also among places: in 2001, it ranged from 20% to 60% for marijuana, and from 10% to 74% for crack. The Capital District was very near the median of ADAM sites in that year. It would appear, then, that

even in the arrestee population, it may be possible to increase the difficulty that drug users have in acquiring drugs, and there is reason to believe that if that were done, users' consumption would decline (even if it did not cease). These are worthwhile objectives for drug control policy.

Trends in Drug Use. Based on drug test results, marijuana use fluctuated around a prevalence of about 45 percent in 2001, but marijuana use was up in 2002, reaching an estimated high prevalence of 60 percent in the first quarter of 2002, and remaining above 50 percent until the last quarter of 2002. This increase was found in all three Capital District counties, but it was concentrated mainly among African-Americans, and disproportionately among those aged 26 through 35, and those without a high school education. The prevalence of cocaine use in 2002 was comparable to that in 2001, excepting a very substantial –and short-lived–drop in positive tests in the first quarter of 2002, to 12 percent. Cocaine use rebounded in the following quarter to its previous level and remained fairly stable through the end of 2002. But the first quarter decrease is as dramatic as it is puzzling. The magnitude of the decrease is well beyond what is likely as a matter of sampling fluctuation. It was found in both Albany and Schenectady counties, while the decrease in Rensselaer County was smaller and within the margin of sampling error. It was concentrated among African-Americans and Hispanics, and while positive tests declined in all age groups, the decrease was more pronounced among those over 25. No evidence of market anomalies could be found: the prevalence of failed buys was only slightly higher in that quarter, and no evidence was found in ADAM data of higher prices during that quarter. Furthermore, and curiously, self-reported cocaine use was unchanged. So the cause(s) of this decrease in cocaine use is, unfortunately, a mystery.

Opiate (mainly heroin) use remained stable in 2002, under 10% throughout the life of the ADAM project. Opiate use is disproportionately high among Hispanics; the subsample is small, and so the estimates are subject to a much greater margin of sampling error, but prevalence rates among Hispanics in 2001 and 2002 were about 20 percent. Furthermore, prevalence in 2002 was up in the 26-35 age group, to 11 percent from 5 percent in 2001 and 3 percent in 2000; in the over 35 age group, opiate prevalence has declined to 2 percent, from 4 percent in 2001 and 16 percent in 2000. Poly-drug use in 2002 was fairly stable, at about 20 percent prevalence, a level that was reached in early 2001. Most (86 percent) of the poly-drug users use marijuana, and most (84 percent) use cocaine; almost three fourths use both drugs. Twenty percent of the poly-drug users use heroin. Poly-drug use appears to be disproportionately high among those not working full-time, and those under 35.

Drug Use and Crime. Those who tested positive for either cocaine or heroin– mostly cocaine–were (unsurprisingly) much more likely than other arrestees to be arrested on drug charges, but aside from this subgroup, these arrestees were less likely than others to be arrested for a violent offense (17%), and more likely to be arrested for a property offense (30%). Those who tested positive for multiple drugs (mostly marijuana and cocaine) differ some from those who tested positive for only cocaine or heroin, in that they were more likely to be arrested for a violent offense (29%). But those who tested positive for none of these drugs were still more likely to be arrested for a violent offense (36%). These patterns

are consistent with research that shows that users of illicit drugs commit predatory crime with economic motives, and also with research that has found that the pharmacological or psychopharmacological effects of illicit drugs on aggression and violence tend to be weak.

#### IV. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

##### Strategy Priority #1

*Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime apprehension, interdiction, and enforcement in New York State.*

##### Strategy Objectives

- To disrupt drug trafficking in target areas through enhanced, coordinated investigations and apprehensions.
- To increase the recovery of criminal assets.
- To increase violent crime and drug arrest rates.
- To pool law enforcement agency resources and intelligence information.
- To enhance the effectiveness of state and local officers through advanced training and cross-deputizing.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	76	\$12,366,502

##### Multijurisdictional Task Forces

###### Regional Drug Enforcement Task Force Program

A total of 412 cases were initiated by the Capital District, Central New York, and Mid-Hudson Task Forces over the course of the 2002-2003 fiscal year. Agents made drug buys and seizures resulting in the removal of illegal drugs and pharmaceuticals from distribution in the amounts of 7,018.87 kilograms of cocaine, 421.88 kilograms of heroin, 2,085.92 kilograms of crack cocaine, 102,415.03 kilograms of marijuana, and 5,437.43 kilograms of other illicit narcotics. Ninety weapons were also seized as the result of these investigations.

There were 246 arrests this year. Agents conducted 14 wiretap investigations for a total of 241 days. Twenty-four vehicles were seized, as well as several ATVs, JetSkis and motorcycles. The value of cash and other assets seized or adopted by the three task forces totaled \$801,847.06.

###### Significant Cases

The Central New York DETF and the DEA Syracuse Regional Office, in conjunction with the Buffalo District Office and the New York City Division Office, has been conducting an investigation in the trafficking of heroin, cocaine and ecstasy involving the areas of Syracuse, Buffalo, Jamestown, New York City and Bogota, Colombia. The investigation resulted in the arrest of five individuals, and the seizure of marijuana, a 2002 Jeep Cherokee

and \$13,380. All parties involved have been arrested and no further investigation is planned at this time.

The New York State Police along with the Capital District Drug Enforcement Task Force, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), executed a search warrant at a clandestine lab site in Caroga Lake. Three individuals were arrested and charged under the New York State Penal Law with Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance. After the search of the residence, approximately three pounds of methamphetamine (finished) and a solution of ephedrine were seized (the estimated output of the ephedrine was three to five pounds of methamphetamine). Also seized were 40 firearms which were retained by ATF.

The Mid-Hudson Drug Enforcement Task Force received information from the Phoenix, Arizona Police Department that they had a package that was to be shipped from the Phoenix area to a target location in the Town of Gardner in Ulster County. Federal Express was alerted to the package after it received a positive hit for marijuana. Members of the DETF retrieved the package upon arrival to the Federal Express Depot in the Town of New Windsor, and obtained a search warrant to open and inspect the package. The package was x-rayed for officer safety and taken to the DETF, where it received a positive hit from a NYSP canine. Upon opening the package, it was determined that the packaging and contents were consistent with other packages that had been previously intercepted and delivered by members of the DETF to various locations in the Hudson Valley area. Upon delivery of current package and surveillance, Task Force members executed a search warrant on the residence. Agents arrested the two recipients of the package. Both individuals were charged with criminal possession of marijuana. Found at the time of the search warrant were 39 weapons, 40% of which were loaded, including a AR-15 Colt Rifle next to one of the individual's bed, along with two loaded banana clips on the night stand. Three hand grenades that could be rendered operational were also found. In addition, agents seized \$6,000. To date, this seizure brings the number of defendants arrested to 8 and the seizure of marijuana to approximately 105 pounds, along with \$9,610. The DETF will continue this investigation.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Cases Initiated	412
Number of Wiretap Investigations Conducted	14
Number of Arrests	246
Kilograms of Crack/Cocaine Seized	563.2
Kilograms of Heroin Seized	256.08
Kilograms of Marijuana Seized	113,788.22
Kilograms of Other Illicit Narcotics	12,482.5
Number of Weapons Seized	90
Dollar Value of Cash or Other Assets Seized	\$801,847.06
Number of Vehicles Seized	24

### Local Task Forces

Byrne funds have been used to support some countywide anti-drug efforts with a narrower focus than the regional task forces. For example, The Jamestown and Olean offices of the Chautauqua County Sheriff's Department conducted narcotics "round-ups" during May 2003 that were highly successful and resulted in the arrest of 37 individuals who were major players in local narcotics. Success was attributed to the work done between multiple departments, including local, county, state and federal agencies, as well as assistance from officers in the Seneca Nations of Indians. DEA provides assistance on a regular basis with both manpower and advice regarding cases and seizures. A multinational investigation was conducted through the DEA and during the process a vehicle stop was made in Chautauqua that resulted in the seizure of 37 kilos of cocaine, the largest amount in the history of the county. Crack cocaine continues to be the drug of choice in the area, and this is the substance being brought into Chautauqua County from Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and New York City.

A task force comprised of members from the Sullivan County District Attorney's office and five police departments that cover fifteen townships conducted 152 investigations that resulted in 120 arrests. Surveillance conducted in high drug activity areas led to the granting and execution of approximately 20 search warrants that resulted in dozens of arrests and confiscation of drugs, guns and money. A successful and continuing operation involves a prostitution sting where a female undercover is set up on the street and suspects who solicit from her are arrested by the community policing unit. On several occasions these operations were so successful that within ten to fifteen minutes every officer on the detail had a defendant in custody and the detail had to be shut down to process the defendants.

During the second half of 2002 there were 61 individual transactions of illegal narcotics between street dealers and undercover police officers working for the Westchester County Department of Public Safety. All but one occurred in the city of Yonkers. The narcotics included heroin, crack, powdered cocaine and ecstasy tablets. A case originating in the village of Mount Kisco resulted in arrests for both sale and possession as the defendant was holding 16 bags of cocaine. A criminal history check indicated that the defendant was a fugitive from justice. Another case resulted in the arrest of two individuals for possession of 2,000 ecstasy tablets. There were two other arrests in Yonkers for possession thirty pounds of marijuana. During the first half of 2003, 102 investigations were generated. A total of 199 buys were completed by undercover police officers.

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Investigations Conducted	1,519
Number of Arrests	791
Kilograms of Cocaine/Crack Seized	41
Kilograms of Heroin Seized	5.4
Pounds of Marijuana Seized	23
Number of Pills of Ecstasy Seized	2,548
Dollar Value of Cash or Other Assets Seized	\$69,815.00
Number of Overtime Hours	5,775
Number of SCI or Indictments	121
Number of Felony Convictions	310

### **Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams**

The New York State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET) initiative was established in the fall of 1990 in direct response to the overwhelming problems being faced by police departments across the state, as well as across the country, in dealing with street-level drug dealers and the increasing violence attributed to drug trafficking. Many law enforcement agencies had neither the resources nor the required expertise to deal effectively with these problems. The creation of CNET provided a mechanism for local departments to request assistance, enhancing their ability to remove specifically targeted narcotics trafficking conspiracies and street-level offenders through investigation and arrest.

Currently, there are five CNET units strategically deployed across New York. There are 133 State Police members presently assigned to the program, including supervisors, investigators, and uniformed troopers. The CNET initiative enables local law enforcement agencies to utilize the resources of the New York State Police and the expertise of its

members to infiltrate street-level drug organizations resulting in significant arrests of drug dealers, as well as a much needed improvement in the quality of life for those residing or frequenting a particular area or neighborhood. Information obtained as to the source of street-level drugs is forwarded to other narcotics enforcement units whose primary responsibility is the investigation of mid- to upper-level narcotics traffickers. In addition, the drug arrests frequently result in the development of valuable information regarding individuals involved in violent crime within a targeted area. This information is utilized by other State Police units or forwarded to other appropriate agencies.

In July 2002, personnel assigned to the Community Narcotics Enforcement Team – Central, assisted Metro-Jefferson Task Force personnel with the execution of a court-authorized search warrant at a private residence in Watertown and arrested one subject. The search warrant was based on previous purchases of narcotics from the individual. During the warrant execution, 20 grams of cocaine, 44 bags of heroin, Teflon bullets, a bulletproof vest, assorted firearms, and a computer were seized. An initial check of the computer revealed that it contained child pornography.

On January 16, 2003, personnel assigned to the Community Narcotics Enforcement Team – Western, in conjunction with members of the Drug Enforcement Administration, arrested a 25-year-old New Jersey resident for possession with intent to distribute and seized 3,747 dosage units of ecstasy. DEA special agents had received information that the subject would be arriving at a bus terminal in Rochester carrying a large quantity of ecstasy. The subject was observed and a legally authorized search was conducted, resulting in the discovery of the ecstasy. The subject was taken into custody without incident, however, he provided false information regarding his identity. After fingerprint analysis, he was determined to be an illegal immigrant from the Dominican Republic. He will be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District.

On April 26, 2003, personnel assigned to the Community Narcotics Enforcement Team – Capital, in conjunction with members of Troop "F", SP Catskill, and the Catskill Police Department, executed a court authorized search warrant at a private residence in the Village of Catskill, Greene County, and arrested two subjects for Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance 3<sup>rd</sup>, Criminal Possession of a Weapon 3<sup>rd</sup>, and Criminally Using Drug Paraphernalia 2<sup>nd</sup>. This investigation was the result of information obtained regarding recent heroin overdoses deaths in the Catskill area. Upon executing the search warrant, members seized 58 bags of heroin, 15 grams of methadone, and \$4,500 U.S. Currency. Both subjects will be prosecuted in the Greene County Court.

The following statistics for the New York State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET) pertain to the 2002-2003 period:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Local Police Agencies Assisted	436
Number of Investigations Initiated	1,851
Number of Undercover Drug Purchases	1,941
Number of Arrests	1,607
Dollar Value of Drugs Seized	\$6,147,173.00
Dollar Value of Cash Seized	\$2,163,911.95
Number of Vehicles Seized	77
Number of Weapons Seized	144

### **Points of Entry Program**

The Points of Entry Drug Interdiction Project (POE) operates in Erie County. This project falls under statutory purpose area #2 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, in which the primary purpose is to enhance the ability of law enforcement agencies to interdict mid-level drug traffickers while transporting drugs into target areas for street-level distribution. The goal of the program is to establish cooperative points of entry interdiction efforts at transportation sites in Erie County. A multi-jurisdictional task force was created consisting of the Buffalo Police Department, the Cheektowaga Police Department; Erie County Central Police Services (CPS); the Erie County District Attorney's Office, and the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority. Investigations target those persons and groups responsible for transporting large quantities of drugs into or through the Western New York area. Investigations also target traffickers utilizing public transportation facilities including the Buffalo and Niagara Falls airports and bus terminals.

According to the Erie County District Attorney's Office, an effort was made to increase the number of drug cases and cash seizures. Discussions were initiated between POE team members and the DA's office. Also, cooperation and assistance among the local police agencies that did not do many drug cases previously improved, and smaller police departments were assisted in organizing narcotics units. The amount of cash seizures increased dramatically from \$22,000 per month to \$100,000 per month in a four-month period as a result of the POE program.

During the reporting period the Buffalo Police Department had to contend with catastrophic financial affairs, losing 96 sworn officers including ten detectives from the Narcotics Unit.

In spite of this major downsizing, the Department's participation in the Points of Entry program is testimony that impeding the flow of drugs is still a priority within the department. With the assistance of the Crime Analysis Unit, the department was able to pinpoint "hot spots" in the city of Buffalo which assisted the POE team in its investigations and surveillance. The POE team worked with district patrol commanders and narcotics detectives and flagged cases as "POE". The unit conducted 77 investigations resulting in 37 felony arrests and 2 misdemeanor arrests.

The Buffalo Police Department continues to work with the Weed and Seed initiative and members of the narcotics squad to increase seizure of weapons and stop narcotics trafficking. Those agencies involved have developed an openness and trust that has contributed to a consistent flow of information resulting in successful operations involving significant drug seizures.

The POE team exists to conduct all phase of investigations involving the sale and possession of drugs into Western New York. Since September 11, 2001, security has increased dramatically at all major transportation entry points in Western New York. It appears distribution of drugs has shifted somewhat from secreting the product upon a person to shipment of drugs via airfreight. The POE team has worked out agreements with FedEx, FedEx Ground, UPS, and the U.S. Post Office to inspect suspicious packages both inbound and outbound. Despite the drop in activity at the airport, in July 2003 a man was detained with \$42,970 in currency strapped to his legs. The currency was seized.

POE team members from the Niagara Frontier Transit Authority Police and the Cheektowaga Police Department traditionally saw the drug routes flowing from South to North across the Canadian border. However, they are now seeing hydroponic and super strains of high grade marijuana coming from Ontario, Canada to Western New York with a wholesale value of \$4,000 per pound.

During the report period the Erie County Public Safety Forensic Lab had 111 POE-related cases submitted for analysis. These cases involved a total of 1,292 items of drug evidence. These included: 122 samples of cocaine, 1,777 samples of heroin, and 92 samples of marijuana. Throughout the year laboratory staff attended monthly POE meetings and shared information concerning the evidence submissions. An assigned chemist developed and validated a new semi-automated quantitative analysis method for cocaine that allows for determination of cocaine purity. The laboratory also successfully prioritized POE case submissions and completed analysis in a time frame that was effective in meeting investigative needs.

The following statistics for the Points of Entry Interdiction Project pertain to the 2002-2003 period:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Arrests	130
Kilograms of Cocaine/Crack Seized	7.13
Kilograms of Heroin Seized	.059
Number of Overtime Hours Worked	544.25
Pounds of Marijuana Seized	148
Number of Pills of Ecstasy Seized	3,018
Dollar Value of Cash or Other Assets Seized	\$162,998.00
Weapons Seized	7

### **Prosecutor Task Forces**

As of mid-2002 the Kings County District Attorney's (KCDA) Byrne-funded implementation of a community-based investigative approach to narcotics, narcotics-related criminal activities, and related quality-of-life problems, was fully operational. Thus, after an internal program review, the grant's resources were refocused on the problem of historical narcotic conspiracies, a large number of which operate out of public and private housing apartment complexes in New York City. Drug sellers brazenly operated large-scale drug markets within these complexes, located mostly in poor and minority neighborhoods.

Because of the increasingly sophisticated organization of street-level drug trafficking and the failure of traditional law enforcement methods, the KCDA Prosecution Task Force developed a new approach applying conspiracy theories of legal liability. It was decided that all members of the drug organization, from street dealers to the source of supply, would be targeted for indictment. Byrne funds enabled the KCDA to focus a small cadre of highly experienced narcotics prosecutors and detectives on the problem of entrenched criminal enterprises operating both in housing projects and other tightly knit neighborhoods. The community-based narcotics interdiction effort is overseen by the Major Narcotics Investigation Bureau (MNIB), working with other state and federal law enforcement agencies to avoid duplicative investigation and conserve scarce resources.

As a direct result of project-related investigations, eight drug conspiracies were systematically dismantled. Multiple arrests were made and suspects not initially apprehended were made a high priority by the NYPD Warrant Division. During the reporting period the Kings County Prosecution Task Force made 152 arrests with 29 felony convictions to date and the rest pending trial. The following seizures were made: cocaine and crack -

6.1 kilograms; twist of cocaine/crack- 2,253, bags of cocaine/crack - 603, glassine of heroin - 1385, and vials of cocaine/crack - 65.

The Erie County Prosecution Task Force arrested and prosecuted 620 drug offenders as a result of information shared between members of the Task Force, and attained over 1,000 felony convictions. This past year saw a greater use of wiretaps, which are viewed as an avenue to reaching the elusive "kingpin". A recent investigation had just such results: a dozen arrests, including two kingpins and a New York City supplier, \$165,000 in cash, drugs and guns.

The Monroe County Prosecution Task Force coordinated 637 investigations, resulting in 639 arrests, 9.9 kilograms of cocaine/crack seized, 3.5 pounds of heroin seized, 262 pounds of marijuana, \$533,197 in assets seized, and 258 felony convictions. Coordination among the various law enforcement agencies serving Monroe County has been maintained, and program staff convicted 93% of the defendants charged with drug felonies.

The Onondaga County Prosecution Task Force conducted 17 investigations, made 59 arrests, and obtained 179 felony convictions. This Task Force has been involved in several lengthy investigations. Consequently, the number of arrests and convictions has dropped off. A record number of wiretaps (111) and search warrants (34) were used to penetrate a major narcotics distribution network operating out of New York City. A NYC based drug trafficker is supplying 25 dealers in the county. Collaborative efforts with the Task Force have resulted in a series of highway interdictions leading to the seizure of 14 kilograms of cocaine during the reporting period.

The Rensselaer County District Attorney has developed collaborative relationships with fourteen other law enforcement agencies including local police, sheriffs, DEA, FBI, Secret Service, Immigration and Naturalization, ATF, and the U.S. Marshal's Service. Virtually all drug operations conducted in the city of Troy and throughout Rensselaer County are multijurisdictional and rarely are conducted by one law enforcement agency.

During the reporting period the Rensselaer County Prosecution Task Force initiated 57 investigations, and made 147 arrests resulting in 75 felony convictions, four of which were "A" felonies and 1 "B" felony. The Task Force consists of the DA's Office, Rensselaer County Sheriff, Troy Police Department, New York State Police, New York State Parole, Amtrak Police, Hoosick Falls Police, North Greenbush Police, Rensselaer Police, and Schodack Police. The Task Force has also worked on operations with the DEA, Capital District Drug Enforcement Task Force, New York State Police CNET and New York State Division of Parole. In addition, the members of the Task Force, working with the State Police and the Troy Police Department., continue major drug sweeps of mid-level dealers in the city of Troy, which has resulted in 60 arrests for class B felonies.

The Suffolk County District Attorney's Task Force has increased its presence on the East End of Suffolk County. The Task Force is comprised of the District Attorney's Office and eight local and county departments. The East End's growing population was creating a drug problem too widespread for any single municipal department, and the Task Force is better

able to take a regional approach. The Task Force conducted 134 investigations, made 125 arrests, and seized \$54,211 in cash or other assets.

The Westchester District Attorney's Narcotics Task Force conducted 162 investigations, made 292 arrests and secured 361 felony convictions, seized 862 pounds of marijuana, 30 pounds of heroin, 11 kilos of cocaine/crack and \$1.1 million in cash or other assets. There were 31 major cases conducted, and the availability of Task Force personnel has resulted in an environment that promotes interagency cooperation and minimizes duplicative efforts by the more than 50 state, regional, federal and local agencies currently conducting narcotics operations in Westchester County. In July 2002 a joint investigation in Yonkers led to the seizure of seven pounds of heroin with a street value of over \$5million. A drug investigation conducted by the Westchester DA and Mount Vernon Police Department led to 40 sealed indictments, the issuance of over 70 warrants and the arrest of 60 individuals for felony cocaine sales.

The Franklin County District Attorney's Prosecution Task Force includes the New York State Police, village Police from Malone, Saranac Lake and Tupper Lake, the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Police, US Customs, DEA, Border Patrol, and the US Attorney's Office. The grant allowed for the hiring of a full-time investigator to coordinate the efforts of all the federal, state and tribal agencies involved in the Task Force. The Franklin County Task Force includes territory on the US/Canadian Border and the sovereign territory of the St. Regis Indian Reservation. During the grant period, 64 investigations were conducted, resulting in 137 arrests, 45 felony convictions and the seizure of 1,636 pounds of marijuana and \$846,875 in cash and assets. During one weekend in February 2003 two separate search warrant executions led to the seizure of 260 pounds of marijuana with a street value of \$1.2 million.

The Jefferson County District Attorney Multijurisdictional Task Force is located adjacent to St. Lawrence County and also is along the Canadian border and has the Fort Drum military installation within the county. The Task Force conducted 299 investigations during the reporting period and made 245 arrests, and seized 474 grams of cocaine/crack, 383 bags of heroin, 47 pounds of marijuana including 1,168 plants, 103 ecstasy pills and \$23,076 in cash or other assets. The Jefferson County Task Force, in conjunction with federal officers, the New York State Police and The St. Lawrence County Drug Task Force, conducted an investigation that resulted in the seizure of \$250,000 in cash.

Byrne funding allowed the Queens County District Attorney to dedicate senior legal staff to complex investigations focused on large-scale narcotics trafficking organizations and activity. Attorneys assigned to the Prosecution Task Force grant consulted during the grant period with specialized units of the NYPD, including the Queens Narcotics Division, the Organized Crime Control Bureau, the Organized Crime Intelligence Division, the IRS Task Force, the Major Case Unit, the Asset Forfeiture Unit, the Firearms Investigations Unit and the Joint Terrorism Task Force, as well as the FBI, the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency, and the New York State Police.

During the reporting period the Bureau's investigations included the drafting of 90 pen registers and 162 eavesdropping applications, 337 search warrants, and the opening of 292

investigations. The Narcotics Investigations Bureau filed 133 felony complaints, obtained 92 Supreme Court Informations and 42 Indictments , and disposed of 220 cases culminating in 199 felony convictions.

In one case, a raid on a factory/warehouse in NYC resulted in the seizure of \$1million worth of cocaine destined for the streets of Queens County. Found in the apartment where the drugs were being warehoused until distribution was 88 pounds of cocaine. In another case \$1 million in cash and thousands of counterfeit trademark merchandise were seized from a Queens home allegedly being used by drug traffickers as a money laundry facility and fake trademark merchandise warehouse. Besides the million dollars in cash, over 5,000 counterfeit high-end watches, pens and sunglasses bearing well-known brand names including Rolex, Cartier, Monte Blanc and Tommy Hilfiger were discovered. In a third case, five individuals, including the owner and bartender of a local Queens bar, were arrested and indicted for running a neighborhood drug ring that took in up to \$500,000 a year for dealing cocaine "takeout" at the establishment. The investigation disclosed that the bar regularly packed in customers on Wednesday and Thursday nights when prearranged drug transactions by telephone would be made.

The Queens Task Force seized 70 Kilograms of cocaine/crack, 3.5 kilograms of heroin, 169 pounds of marijuana, 3,032 ecstasy pills, and \$2,019,204 in cash or other assets during the period.

The Nassau County District Attorney's Office Prosecution Task Force continues to maintain cooperative investigative and prosecutorial efforts with municipal and county agencies, federal authorities, regional and local task force operations and HIDTA projects. During the reporting period 581 targets were identified, 48 investigations were initiated, 383 arrests were made, which resulted in 169 felony convictions. In one investigation into the sale and distribution of heroin, the Task Force developed information about a distribution ring operating in NYC, Brooklyn, and Nassau County. A "safe house" in the county was used for storage and packaging of narcotics. A cellular phone pen register confirmed the location.

The following statistics for the Prosecutor Task Forces pertain to the 2002-2003 period:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Investigations Conducted	1,764
Number of Overtime Hours	191
Number of Arrests	2,312
Kilograms of Cocaine/Crack Seized	120
Pounds of Heroin Seized	40.42
Pounds of Marijuana Seized	3,040
Number of Pills of Ecstasy Seized	8,368
Dollar Value of Cash or Other Assets Seized	\$4,638,037.00
Numbers of SCIs or Indictments	1321
Number of Felony Convictions	1431

### **Communications and Computer Equipment Program**

In 1997 the Communications and Computer Equipment Program (CCEP) was introduced to equip smaller departments with communications equipment, computer hardware, software, and related technology. This equipment was provided to enable law enforcement officers to receive, process and record information in a timely manner, and interface with databases such as the National Crime Information Center and the New York State Police Information Network (NYSPIN). A variety of equipment was purchased by thirteen grantees during the past year, as illustrated by the following examples:

- The Rockland County Law Enforcement Academy purchased Tactical Training Equipment for drug enforcement operations for the three-county New York State Law Enforcement Training Zone 4. Three hundred and forty-three sworn officers have been trained.
- Wyoming County Sheriff's office purchased a Voice Stress Analyzer (VSA), and provided training for investigators in its proper operation. During the grant period 109 investigations were conducted with 98 arrests made. Narcotics investigations increased by 10%. In one case a subject died from a heroin overdose and through the use of the VSA several arrests were made and several drug investigations were started from the information received.

## **Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement (POPI)**

The goal of Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement (POPI) is to provide smaller departments with patrol vehicles, narcotics-detecting canines, motorcycles, patrol bicycles, portable radios and other patrol-related equipment. The acquisition of patrol equipment has enabled the departments to enhance or expand police services and patrol activities in drug-related problem areas that have been identified in their communities. Twelve grantees utilized Byrne funding during the year:

- The Dutchess County Sheriff's office reported its purchase of motorcycles allowed them to carry out 69 patrol details and complete 134 arrests.
- The Schenectady County Sheriff's Department, through the purchase of two new equipped patrol vehicles, increased arrests by 150% over the comparable time period for the previous year. These included four felony arrests and 243 traffic-related misdemeanor arrests.
- The Webster Police Department reported that patrols increased by 37% and DWI details by 20% through the implementation of the specialized Police Vehicle for the POPI program.

## **Public Housing Drug Control**

The Yonkers Police Department performed patrols and conducted undercover surveillance at the William A. Scholbohm Housing Complex that resulted in 138 investigations and 63 arrests. Drugs seized included 86 bags of marijuana, 9 bags of heroin, and crack/cocaine in the following form: 7 bags, 52 wraps, 4 gram pieces, and 2 aluminum foils.

### Narcotics Investigation Assistance Program

The Narcotics Investigation Assistance Program, also known as the Narcotics Surveillance Program, is intended to equip smaller departments and special units of larger departments with narcotics investigations technology, such as fully equipped surveillance vehicles, mobile radios, video cameras, night vision viewers, covert transmitters and receivers, tape duplicators, laptop computers, body transmitters, and infrared detectors to enhance their ability to conduct drug investigations.

The New York City Police Department purchased equipment to investigate drug and violent crime within a targeted area. The Narcotics Surveillance Unit used wireless surveillance equipment in 93 specific locations to conduct narcotics investigations. They made 64 felony and 295 misdemeanor arrests and seized 797 zips/vials of cocaine/crack, 118 zips/decks of heroin and 722 bags of marijuana.

The Onondaga County Sheriff's Office used the grant funds to increase the quality of arrests for street-level drug dealers. Equipment was purchased and additional training was provided to enhance the operation of the Special Investigations Unit. During the period there were 275

cases assigned, 52 search warrants executed, 162 cases cleared by arrest, and 363 persons arrested. The number of felony charges increased by 46% from the previous year.

The Southampton Town Police Department enhanced the investigative capabilities of their Street Crime Unit through the purchase of new surveillance equipment. One hundred sixty investigations were initiated during the grant period leading to 94 arrests. The department has a 100% conviction rate on these cases. One of the cases was a collaboration with the DEA in Bridgehampton in which every substantial drug dealer in the community was arrested. Never before has an investigation had such a long-lasting and profound effect in a targeted area.

The city of Peekskill Police Department used grant funds to purchase surveillance equipment to remove open-air drug dealers. Two sergeants and two patrolman worked over 725 hours using computers and analyzing data then conducting controlled buys. As a result, 200 investigations were conducted and 186 arrests were made.

The following Narcotics Investigation Assistance Program statistics pertain to the 2002-2003 period:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of Investigations Conducted	574
Number of Arrests	944
Kilograms of Cocaine/Crack Seized	.66
Pounds of Heroin Seized	1
Pounds of Marijuana Seized	2.3
Number of Pills of Ecstasy Seized	177
Dollar Value of Cash or Other Assets Seized	\$58,536
Number of Overtime Hours	4816
Number of SCI or Indictments	390
Number of Felony Convictions	54

### **Emergency Response Teams**

The goal of the Emergency Response Team Program is to improve the ability of local law enforcement agencies to train and equip police officers to respond as a unified team to emergency situations that require a coordinated response of tactics and weapons to save life and property. Due to such incidents as the Columbine School shooting and terrorist activities that have occurred in recent years, police response to such events has undergone major changes. As a result, it has become evident that smaller police departments may not be

properly equipped or trained to handle such situations. In light of these concerns, Byrne funds have been used to provide training in emergency response tactics for law enforcement officers in the Montgomery County Sheriff's Department and the Herkimer and Stony Point Police Departments.

A team of four police officers from Herkimer Police Department completed 80 hours of training in emergency response tactics at the Otsego County Law Enforcement Academy and will continue to train on a monthly basis. Three officers from Stony Police Department attended a three-day Basic Simulation Instructor Course on the use of simunition weapons and how to respond to "in progress" incidents. They will subsequently train 82 officers from Stony Point and Haverstraw in "livefire" training exercises in responding to "in progress" school/workplace violence incidents.

## Strategy Priority #2

*Expand treatment capacity and services for adult and juvenile offenders who are in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system.*

### Strategy Objectives

- Increase efforts to screen and identify drug users who are either incarcerated or under community supervision.
- Expand treatment/counseling options as an alternative to incarceration or parole violation.
- Reduce recidivism by drug offenders by targeting non-violent second felony drug offenders for participation in a residential drug treatment program.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	62	\$8,299,759

### Parolee Services

#### Parole Support Treatment Program - PSTP

The Parole Support Treatment Program (PSTP) provides services to seriously and persistently mentally ill parolees in the New York City area. PSTP offers direct treatment and 50 residential beds to this targeted parolee population. PSTP targets parolees resistant to traditional clinic-based treatment. Typical services include: case management, crisis assessment and intervention, substance abuse services, employment services, individual support therapy, psychiatric and medical support, and life skills/needs services.

Fifty parolees were enrolled in the program. All 50 enrollees received case management services and transitional housing. Given the severity of their needs and the recent program start-up date, many of the initial participants are still enrolled; however two participants have successfully completed treatment and received aftercare services. As of June 30, 2003 active program participants had been enrolled for an average of 162 days.

#### Community Supervision Transitional Services

The Community Supervision Transitional Services Program provided 100 dedicated outpatient treatment slots for parolees in New York City at Daytop, a community-based treatment provider. The program tailors treatment techniques to meet the needs of a specialized parolee population including women, Hispanics, mentally impaired chemical abusers, and HIV positive parolees. Ancillary services such as voc/ed counseling, job placement assistance, family therapy, medical and mental health services were also provided.

For the time frame covered by this report, 259 parolees were screened for program participation and 81% (209) were enrolled. A total of 66 parolees successfully completed treatment and the balance received case management services.

#### Residential Stabilization Program

The NYS Division of Parole implemented a Residential Stabilization Program (RSP) to address the need for short-term (up to 90 days) housing for individuals under parole supervision. The Division contracts with six providers statewide for a total of 50 beds, and also has agreements with several upstate programs for beds on a fee-for-service basis. These programs are targeted for parolees who do not have an acceptable residence, treatment, or employment program who are at risk of recidivism and require more structured supervision. All participants are assigned a case manager who is responsible for developing an individual stabilization plan for the client.

During this program year 209 parolees were enrolled in the program and 275 participated overall. They received housing, substance abuse counseling, educational and vocational assessment and training, and drug testing.

#### CASES Parole Restoration Project

The Center for Alternative Sentencing and Employment Services' (CASES) Parole Restoration Project (PRP) assists technical parole violators who are detained at Rikers Island, but who are appropriate for restoration with appropriate community supports, by providing linkages with community-based programs.

The PRP reduces the length of detention for eligible parole violators having special needs including mothers with dependent children, persons under the age of 22, and those requiring mental health or substance abuse services or both (MICA clients).

Screening and community-based linkage plans were prepared on behalf of 322 special needs violators. The Administrative Law Judges (ALJ) recommended parole restoration in 100 percent of these cases, and the Parole Board upheld the ALJ's recommendation in all cases in which a final decision was reached.

#### Center for Employment Opportunities

The Center for Employment Opportunities operates a unique vocational program for New York City parolees. Job readiness is assessed and subsequent vocational training or employment services are implemented. A total of 65 parolees were referred to the program and provided with case management services and enrolled in the program. These 65 parolees worked at CEO's transitional worksites and 27 were placed in unsubsidized employment. During this time CEO modified their case tracking system, the Network for Information Gathering, Education and Learning (NIGEL), so that participants' performance indicators could be tracked for at least two years. In addition, a new follow-up unit was created to focus specifically on gathering post-placement information and entering that information in NIGEL.

## La Bodega de la Familia

La Bodega de la Familia is an innovative substance abuse support center situated on the lower East Side of Manhattan. Three basic services are performed to assist La Bodega's government partners, which includes parole officers, to maintain public safety by improving treatment outcomes. These services include a Family Case Management (FCM) program for residents with an addicted family member involved with the criminal justice system; 24-hour phone support for families dealing with a drug-related emergency; and walk-in support and prevention services, including educational workshops, support groups, youth programs, referral services, and computer/Internet access. By providing these diverse services to families of substance abusing offenders, La Bodega hopes to achieve four goals: a) improve the effectiveness of outpatient drug treatment for substance-abusing offenders; b) reduce the use of arrest and custodial responses to punish relapse; c) reduce the intrafamilial harms caused by substance abuse; and d) integrate families into the criminal justice system's response to substance abusers.

During 2002-2003 the FCM program provided services to 218 identified substance users and their families. The growth of this program is also shown by the increase of 774 individual appointments from the previous year and an increase of 241 home visits. NYS Parole, NYC Police Department, NYC Probation, NYC Housing Authority, and La Bodega participants made referrals to the program, in addition to self-referrals.

La Bodega's formal partnership with Parole, called Parolees and Relatives Toward Newly Enhanced Relationships (PARTNER) was recently distinguished by Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government as a winner of the prestigious Innovations in American Government award.

## Fortune Society

The Fortune Society provides outreach presentations in prison, jails and parole offices. They provide information on all their services and invite future parolees to Fortune for support in their transition. One of the services covered in their presentation was the new housing program. News of this initiative has provided a huge interest from parole officers, family and friends of incarcerated persons, inmates, other community based organizations and correctional staff. This program has received national media attention and has resulted in the program exceeding their annual intake objective by 150%.

During the program year 60 homeless releasees received transitional counseling and all 60 were placed in emergency housing at the Fortune Academy Residence. This program allows residents to work on stabilizing themselves after release, finding employment, entering outpatient drug treatment, and finally transition into their own apartment and reuniting with family. Residents can stay in this housing program for up to 18 months.

## **Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (DTAP)**

The Bronx County District Attorney continued to operate the Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison (DTAP) program. The goal of this program is to reduce drug-related recidivism by

providing non-violent second felony drug offenders, who would otherwise be subject to mandatory imprisonment, with an opportunity to participate in and successfully complete a residential drug treatment program, resulting in reduction of the charges. During the July 2002 through June 2003 period, 283 new offenders were enrolled in DTAP. Three hundred ninety-two defendants were monitored by DTAP as of June 30, 2003. There were 433 case conferences during the one year period. Two hundred twenty six individuals successfully completed the program.

The Richmond County District Attorney continued the DTAP program implemented during July 2000. Forty-eight defendants have graduated from the DTAP program. A review of the arrest records of the graduating classes shows that three have been rearrested. This is an excellent recidivism rate and it is hoped that the remaining 45 DTAP defendants will continue to lead law abiding and productive lives. There were 37 individuals that began treatment between July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003. Thirty-three individuals have been provided with vocational training or employment services, and 24 have been provided with transitional housing. Twenty-four individuals successfully completed residential treatment.

### **Project Greenhope**

Project Greenhope, located in Manhattan, assists women offenders in resolving the causative factors involved in their criminal justice-related problems and assists women in their transition to living independently. The program served a total of 19 women. This includes both the parolee and the alternative to incarceration population.

Project Greenhope provides both residential and outpatient services. These services are highly structured in addressing the needs of criminal justice clients, and the emphasis on recovery is coupled with a nurturing staff.

### **Altamont Program**

An eight-bed special unit known as the Intensive Corrections Addiction Residential Education (ICARE) unit in the Albany County Jail women's tier has been established for alcohol and drug offenders who are addicted. The ICARE unit is staffed by Fr. Peter Young Housing, Industries Treatment, 820 River Street, Inc. Program, as well as Inmate Services treatment personnel. Eighty-nine inmates received treatment and case management services during the project period, and forty-six have been provided with aftercare services.

### **Women in Prison Program**

The Women in Prison Project, located in Manhattan, assists women in the transition from prison to the community. According the New York State Department of Correctional Services, 75% of women in state prisons report having had a substance abuse problem prior to arrest. A study at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility found that approximately 80% of prisoners had been victims of physical or sexual abuse, and that victimization was often an underlying cause of substance abuse. The goal of the ReConnect program is to provide community outreach to former women prisoners with links to service providers in the following areas:

substance abuse treatment, vocational/educational assistance, housing programs, and programs which promote family reunification.

Sixteen women were admitted to the community reporting program and completed their day treatment programs, obtained employment, and received promotions in their jobs. Fifteen past graduates whom were contacted reported doing well. Most of the women have received promotions or changed their jobs for higher paying positions. All of the women report no further involvement in the criminal justice system.

### **Outreach Development Corporation**

With the opening of the Greenpoint Clinic for treatment services in March 2002, the Outreach Development Corporation was able to provide client services to the diverse community of Greenpoint/Williamsburg, while continuing its community training and education. By the end of the first full year a total of 82 individuals had been admitted to the program. There were 108 admissions to the program. At the end of the year the program had a client census of 45. An average of 70% of admissions were retained at least 30 days, and 60% were retained for at least 90 days.

### **Phoenix Houses of New York**

Phoenix House is part of the Red Hook Community Justice Center, a community court in the Red Hook area of Brooklyn. Phoenix House has developed a Treatment Readiness Program (TRP) that is focused on the continuous improvement based upon the respondents needs. It engages the respondent in examining their situation, developing a greater insight into their difficulties and the role substance abuse has on them. During this period TRP was delivered to 878 respondents.

### **Daytop Village**

Daytop Village continued its outpatient drug treatment services to under served clients who were mandated to treatment due to criminal justice status. These services included screening, assessment, referral and treatment services to youth who are at-risk of substance abuse. Treatment slots in Bronx, Kings, Queens and Manhattan were made available. The referring agencies are: Parole, Treatment Alternative to Street Crime (TASC), Administration of Children's Services (ACS) and Family Court. They started the program with 111 active clients and they sustained an average of 84% capacity throughout the reporting period. Of the 220 clients who were treated, two clients were reincarcerated as a reason for program failure. The program has been successful at reducing criminal behavior of clients while in treatment.

### **EAC/Nassau Bail Bond Project**

The Bail Bond Supervision Project is designed to reduce jail overcrowding. Staff refer the defendants to the appropriate community services, such as residential treatment facilities, vocational/educational settings, and housing resources prior to release. The staff develops individually tailored release contracts and closely monitor participants while they are in the

community. There were 44 adult pretrial detainees bailed and supervised during the project period.

### **Monroe County Office of Probation-Community Corrections**

The Probation/TASC Intensive Supervision MICA project goal is to reduce the incidence of probation violation and subsequent incarceration and the need for emergency psychiatric and crisis services for MICA probationers. The staff comprised of a probation officer and an ATI/TASC worker focused on providing supervision and intensive case management. The collaboration has had a positive impact and allowed for more comprehensive services for MICA probationers. Thirty-seven probationers received supervision and intensive case management under this program and there has been a significant reduction in the number of probation violations and subsequent incarcerations.

### **Community Justice Project**

Byrne funds supported the Community Justice Project operated by the Center for Community Alternatives in Onondaga County. The project's purpose is to expand and enhance community involvement in justice initiatives such as drug courts and community partnership programs by developing and implementing a training program for community residents. The project also emphasizes the development of community support and employment opportunities for successful drug court participants. The employment services provided 47 in-depth vocational and educational assessments to 98 clients. Eleven clients exited during the intake and orientation period and were referred for treatment. Fifty-seven of the 98 women who entered intake went on to participate in the in-house job preparation services.

### **Queens County District Attorney Drug Treatment Court**

During the period 230 defendants were screened for eligibility for the Treatment Court program. Based on these clinical assessments and on the defendants' willingness to commit to treatment, a total of 181 defendants were placed in the program. A total of 127 defendants successfully completed Drug Treatment Court between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003. Each Drug Court graduate received aftercare services, including referrals to substance abuse support groups and vocational training.

### Strategy Priority #3

*Increase police and community collaboration for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug and violent crime.*

#### Strategy Objectives

- To develop, based on community input and crime assessments, an integrated and systematic strategy of targeted narcotics enforcement and drug and violence prevention;
- To increase the commitment of local law enforcement agencies to work with all facets of the community in reducing drug trafficking and related crime;
- To increase interagency coordination of all criminal justice and community organizations;
- To reinforce anti-drug attitudes and behaviors within the community and encourage community/citizen participation in drug and violence prevention programs.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	45	\$2,868,813

#### Community-Oriented Municipally Based Anti-Crime Teams (COMBAT)

The COMBAT program is a structured collaboration of the community, local law enforcement, and district attorneys to fight crime. It is a locally planned program in which the community is encouraged to emphasize strategies that will best address the specific crime and drug problems most evident within selected target areas. The COMBAT Program supports:

- Enhanced prosecution of COMBAT-site cases, cooperative efforts among law enforcement, district attorneys' offices and community organizations;
- Street-level enforcement activities, undercover drug work, community patrols, community surveys, increased foot and motor patrols;
- COMBAT advisory group meetings, police-sponsored community training and youth activities, tenant organizing, and narcotics evictions.

#### Upstate and Suburban COMBAT

COMBAT projects operated during this period within communities in Nassau, Rensselaer, and Schenectady counties. Each site attempts to bring together law enforcement officials, local leaders, and concerned citizens to prevent drug abuse and related crime. Reports from two of the sites detailed the following results:

- The Hempstead COMBAT project in Nassau County was designed to enhance and improve narcotics enforcement in the village of Hempstead. The grant funded 3,363

hours of police overtime resulting in 189 arrests, police attendance at 45 community meetings, 16 crime prevention presentations, and 69 community service projects.

- The city of Troy COMBAT in Rensselaer County has been operating for six years. The first four years focused on combating drugs. The second phase is on gang suppression. The department has established a database of 136 gang members, made 136 arrests and issued 197 uniform traffic tickets.

### **Community Crime Prevention and Quality of Life Programs**

The goal of Community Crime Prevention and Awareness Program is to improve the quality of life and reduce the amount of crime in neighborhoods by raising community awareness and participation. These programs seek to create community-based support and involvement in projects. There were 28 diverse programs funded in this reporting year:

- The Chinese American Planning Council's program served 21 youths with ten classes in crime prevention. Workshops were held at Flushing High School and John Bowne High School and Junior High School.
- In Greater Ridgewood, 1,424 buildings have been cleaned, painted or had graffiti removed through the Greater Ridgewood Restoration Corporation's grant-funded project. Labor for the project was provided by work release participants.
- The village of Freeport, a community of 40,000, reports similar quality-of-life improvements. The 5,925 patrol hours produced 752 arrests, 10,584 vehicle and traffic tickets being issued, 821 village ordinance violations and eleven search warrants being executed. After several avoidable fire fatalities in 1995, the village established an Over-Occupancy Task Force. In this reporting year there were 235 Building Department cases, 75 Building Department referrals, and 40 Building Department call-outs.
- Westside Crime Prevention operates 11 after school programs for 264 youths. Six of the programs were added in this calendar year.
- Friends United Youth Center's program entitled "CATCH" (Children and Adults Together Creating Harmony) was involved in graffiti removal, crime prevention education and domestic violence awareness. At 176, the number of participants more than doubled the project's goal of 80.
- The town of Vestal's goal was to establish a comprehensive crime prevention program involving the private sector and citizens, young and old. Their project involved 600 hours of police overtime, 500 youth participants, 170 crime prevention presentations conducted, 70 neighborhood watch groups, 37 community service projects, and 30 arrests from project activities.
- Old Brookville Village Police Department's project to implement specialized patrols to reduce property crimes resulted in 144 hours of overtime and 43 arrests.

- In Westchester County, the town of Pelham's crime prevention efforts followed the curriculum of the Nurses' Network of America's "Crash Course" which focuses on driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The project involved 10 community meetings with a total of 65 attendees, three "Crash Course" performances to a total of 370 attendees, and six classroom presentations to 136 students.
- The Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty's program to develop job readiness and competencies in youth resulted in 57 youth being placed in jobs. Of these, 40 were still in place 30 days later and 31 were still employed 90 days later.
- The 112<sup>th</sup> Precinct in Queens program offered crime prevention educational programs with guest speakers from the New York State Attorney General's Office, the New York State Department of Health and the Queens Criminal Court.
- The town of Brookhaven North Shore Youth Council served 963 youth in 18 substance abuse education programs, a mentoring program entitled "Big Buddy/Little Buddy," and an after-school recreation program.
- In Monroe County, the East Rochester Youth Activity Center served 977 sixth through eighth-graders and 347 ninth through twelfth-graders. Fourteen crime prevention education classes and 14 substance abuse education classes were held, and there were 24 community service projects.

### **Federally Observed Communities Under Supervision (FOCUS)**

The FOCUS program operates in Oneida and Suffolk counties. Program resources are used to conduct drug surveillance and interdiction operations aimed at the comprehensive and sustained suppression of drug sales and use within the program area. Program funds supported the following:

- Utica Police Department worked 1,778 hours of overtime, attended 123 meetings with 47 neighborhood watch groups, and conducted nine education programs. This initiative involved 65 investigations and resulted in 99 arrests, including 53 for drug charges, and one felony conviction.
- Suffolk County Police Department's North Bellport Task Force is in its fourth year of Byrne funding. During the current reporting period achievements included participation in 22 community meetings and the presentation of substance abuse and crime prevention education programs within the community. Citizen involvement included 52 neighborhood patrols. There were 1,185 arrests.
- The Suffolk County Police Department's program in Wyandanch included 5,505 hours of police overtime, 90 citizen patrols, three neighborhood watch groups and 616 arrests. Six hundred and fifty youth participated in programs and 27 community service projects were implemented.

## Strategy Priority #4

*Increase resources available to local criminal justice authorities to formulate a unified local strategy to reduce juvenile crime and violence.*

### Strategy Objectives

- To insure that all eligible juvenile offenders are subject to a form of sanction commensurate to their offense, that reflects the local community's resolve to hold young offenders accountable for their actions;
- To develop a system of screening juveniles or young offenders to determine their suitability for participation in community sanctions programming;
- To develop project plans in coordination with other local agencies or community-based service providers to provide community sanctions and other alternative supervision and treatment services to clients.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	22	\$573,492

### Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program

Youth courts have been providing service in New York State for more than 30 years. The NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services provides both financial and technical support, as well as assessment and management software. There are approximately 90 youth courts operating within the state. New York State's Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program is considered a model program nationally and represents more than 10% of all the courts in the country.

The Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program addresses early anti-social, delinquent, and criminal behavior. Youth courts support local efforts to sanction first-time, young offenders who have admitted culpability in low-level, illegal activity (Petit Larceny, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Mischief, etc.). Referrals are made by police, probation, and Family Court. The youth appears for a sentencing hearing before a judge and jury of peers for the purpose of receiving various community-based sanctions. Youth court members, in the role of prosecutor and defender, present evidence relevant as to aggravation and mitigation of the offense. The jury deliberates and passes sentence. Sentences stress rehabilitative and restorative goals which typically include the performance of community service, mediation, and service on a future youth court jury. Although individual courts vary, they support efforts to sanction first-time offenders who have admitted culpability in low-level, illegal activity.

TEAM YC (Tools to Evaluate and Manage Youth Courts) is a data management system that was developed specifically for the youth court program. TEAM YC software is required and has been installed on all youth court computers. TEAM YC is utilized by Youth Courts to: track cases from arrest to completion of all sentence requirements; schedule community

service and classroom activities; and to rapidly provide information on case characteristics and court performance for local and state reports and evaluations.

During this reporting period over 800 youth were trained and participated as court members hearing over 320 cases. One case involved a twelve year-old male referred for sexually harassing a female student at his school. The jury's questions revealed that he was struggling in school and with family issues. The jury deliberated for twenty minutes and sanctioned him to write an apology letter to the victim, perform ten hours of community service, attend tutoring and homework assistance, and write an essay about the effects of sexual harassment on the victim, the community and himself. Since the hearing he has made astounding improvements, particularly in his academic skills. The confidence he is beginning to develop has facilitated his increased participation in Harlem Hard HATS, which he attends as part of his Youth Court sanction.

As the program has grown, since 1997, so has the support. One community representative wrote: *" This program has been more quickly supported than any other program within this county. With the continued support of the Glens Falls City Police Department, Warren County Sheriff's Department, Warren County Probation, Warren County District Attorney's Office. Local magistrates, school administrations, and many others, this program will become successful in serving the community and helping and educating youth."*

## Strategy Priority #5

*Enhance the quality and effectiveness of drug and violent crime prosecution.*

### Strategy Objectives

- To coordinate multi-jurisdictional case investigations and prosecutions, and focus on drug gang networks, and violent drug criminals.
- To improve or maintain an enhanced level of resources and identify alleged drug and violent offenders for priority prosecution.
- To increase top-count convictions against those charged with violent and felony drug offenses.
- To more effectively address the problem of domestic violence by increasing the number of family violence/elder abuse cases prosecuted.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	18	\$1,465,712

### Community Prosecution

The Niagara County District Attorney conducted a Community Prosecution program this year designed to attack quality-of-life crimes within high crime neighborhoods. A hallmark of this program is the effort to involve community members in determining goals, priorities and strategies for improving the quality of life and public safety in the target areas while involving the cooperation of representatives of the judiciary, police agencies, probation, and the Department of Social Services.

The Community Prosecution Program in Niagara County has a strong citizen participation component. The Community Prosecutor has participated in a variety of community events, including thirty-one meetings with block clubs and other community organizations.

The Community Prosecutor continues to receive daily crime-mapping reports based upon the arrests made within a 24-hour period, and the police department regularly maps the complaints contained in the community "hot spots" forms. From July 2002 to June 2003, 274 cases were handled by the Community Prosecutor in targeted neighborhoods for targeted crimes. Of these, 190 resulted in alternative sentences and pleas with special conditions (i.e., counseling, drug court, or community service within the city of Niagara Falls). There were 87 Supreme Court Informations or indictments, and 63 felony convictions.

The District Attorney's Community Prosecutor, the US Attorney's Office, Niagara Falls Police Department and the city of Niagara Falls Housing Authority continue to implement the "Save Our Streets" program. A landlord training program was also implemented in the city of Niagara Falls to educate homeowners, landlords, and tenants about housing laws, rights, and

responsibilities. In February 2003, the first Landlord Training Program seminar was held, with approximately 70 landlords attending.

The Community Prosecutor has joined with the District Attorney to take an active role in the planned city of Niagara Falls "Weed and Seed" program. In addition, the Community Prosecution program has been expanded into the city of Lockport, with the hiring of an additional Community Prosecutor.

### **Crimes Against the Elderly Prosecution**

The Monroe County District Attorney implemented the Elderly Prosecution program in December, 2002. Through June 2003, an Elder Abuse Consortium was formed with meetings scheduled quarterly. Weekly meetings are held between the Elder Abuse Prosecutor and staff members of Lifespan, the principal not-for-profit agency serving the needs of the seniors in Monroe County.

From December 2002 through June 2003, the Elder Abuse Unit has processed 55 quality-of-life crimes. Of these, 45 received specialized handling such as being referred to a specialized court, being diverted to treatment, or identified for enhanced prosecution. The program obtained 18 indictments or Supreme Court Informations, resulting in 11 felony convictions. Thirty meetings were held with police and/or community groups throughout the initial six-month program period.

### **Domestic Violence Prosecution**

In order to dedicate staff to specialize in the handling of felony domestic violence cases, and to greatly enhance the handling of domestic violence matters, the Queens County District Attorney created its Domestic Violence Bureau. The District Attorney's Office implemented a policy of flagging cases at the intake stage for specialized, vertical handling. A particular focus has been given by the felony unit's five senior attorneys to ensure strong dispositions on felony domestic violence matters. The number of defendants who have waived indictment and pled guilty to a domestic violence related felony in Supreme Court has more than doubled in the period since the project began in 2000.

Between July 2002 and March 2003, the assistant district attorney specifically assigned to the Byrne grant handled 61 new felony cases, 11 new indictments, and 8 new Supreme Court Informations. Fifty-five of these cases reached disposition during this period, with a total of 48 pleas. There were two trial convictions, three pretrial dismissals, one adjournment in contemplation of dismissal, and one trial acquittal. Sentences imposed in these cases included seven city jail and 10 state prison terms, 14 conditional discharges, 13 probationary terms and two split sentences.

### **Internet Crimes Against Children Prosecution Program**

In February 2000, DCJS created a grant program to enhance the prosecution of cyberspace predators who target children online. The Byrne program supported district attorneys in Erie, Onondaga, Westchester, and New York counties, and the New York Prosecutors' Training

Institute (NYPTI). A total of 28 individuals were convicted during the July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003 reporting period.

The NYPD's Sexual Exploitation of Children Squad generated the case described here from an online undercover operation. An undercover detective was in a chat room posing as an uncle with a thirteen year-old niece available to "share" with other adults. The defendant entered the chat room, and engaged the undercover detective in a sexually explicit conversation about having sex with the "niece." The defendant resided in Virginia, but indicated that he was interested in traveling to New York City to engage in oral sex and sexual intercourse with the "niece." Over the course of several weeks, the defendant stated that he had previously engaged in sexual acts with both a 13 and a nine year-old girl. The detective and defendant made arrangements for the defendant to meet the "uncle" and "niece" for the purpose of getting a hotel room and having sexual intercourse. The defendant was arrested at the hotel room, and a warrant was executed on his home and Internet account. The defendant was charged with attempting to commit the crime of rape in the second degree, sodomy in the second degree, and two counts of attempting to commit the crime of sex abuse in the second degree. He pled guilty to attempted sodomy, and was sentenced to one to three years imprisonment.

While grant funds enhanced each district attorney's ability to respond to Internet crimes against children, the grant award contract also required participation in the development of a training curriculum for prosecutors. NYPTI coordinated a two-day program on Internet crimes against children, held at Syracuse Law School in July 2002, with over 100 registered participants. This is a practical course on how to handle an Internet crime against a child from the moment a law enforcement officer brings the case to a prosecutor's attention. The course is geared toward both prosecutors and investigators.

### **Enhanced Prosecution**

The goal for the Richmond County District Attorney's Enhanced Prosecution program is to enhance the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes, narcotics cases, and other serious felonies through increased efficiency in the use of expert witnesses for the prosecution, and countering the use of expert witnesses by the defense. An Expert Witness Coordinator is utilized to meet these objectives. Also, a transcript library is being compiled to help systemize and centralize data about expert witnesses by establishing a repository of information.

During the period April 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003, five cases required expert witnesses. In a current case, ***People v Mathew and Julie Herrnkind***, the defendants are charged with killing their three year-old daughter Sylena by scrubbing her buttocks and legs with Brillo to punish her, and then forcing soap into her mouth when she screamed. Finally, they held her mouth and nose under running water. Mathew Herrnkind pled guilty to murder in the second degree. Julie Herrnkind, the mother, has interposed a psychiatric defense claiming she was not responsible for the death because she was suffering from post traumatic stress disorder and battered woman's syndrome. The Expert Witness Coordinator is assisting the trial assistant in the case to seek out and interview expert witnesses who specialize in the named disorders so that an expert can be retained to counteract the expert retained by the

defense. Additionally, the Expert Witness Coordinator is searching for information about, and testimony transcripts of, the expert retained by the defense. This is to enable the Assistant District Attorney trying the case to be able to successfully cross examine the defense expert.

### **Child Abuse Unit**

In order to increase the prosecution and conviction of individuals whose criminal activities involve child abuse within New York County, the District Attorney's Office has increased and improved coordination with 15 other New York City child welfare organizations.

During the second year of the grant implementation, the Child Abuse unit opened over 2,000 cases for investigation. From these investigations, the bureau obtained 89 indictments which resulted in 75 dispositions and 70 convictions, of which 50 were top-count convictions. Thirty-nine of 60 sentenced defendants were sent to jail.

In one case, Jose Concepcion, a predicate child sex offender, befriended a family with two boys, ages 14 and 9, while at a street fair. As a family friend, Mr. Concepcion took the boys on errands, with him to work, and to visit his apartment, all while sexually abusing the two boys. The New York Police Department Warrant Squad came looking for Mr. Concepcion at the family's home in Harlem. There was a warrant for his arrest for child abuse in Puerto Rico. The boys then revealed their year of sexual abuse by Mr. Concepcion. Mr. Concepcion was arrested for felony sexual conduct against a child. Mr. Concepcion confessed to his crime, pled guilty, and was the first plea under New York State's new predicate child sex offender statute. As such, he was eligible to be sentenced to life in prison. The maximum sentence for a predicate child sex offender, 15 years to life in prison, was imposed on Mr. Concepcion.

In another case, a 13 year-old girl ran away from home. While she was loitering on a street corner waiting for friends, she was approached by Samara Garner, who is a prostitute known as Strawberry. From her car, Ms. Garner asked the young girl if she would be interested in going on a date for \$175. The girl got in the car, and started working as a prostitute under the guidance of Ms. Garner, Ms. Garner's pimp, and others. Over the course of three months, Ms. Garner put the girl in touch with many clients, gave her a phone, a place to live, and had her styled and photographed for an ad promoting "in and out" escort services. During this period, the girl turned over all of her earnings to Ms. Garner. When the girl contacted her family, they asked her to come home, but she warned her family that they would be in danger if she left the prostitution ring. Her pimp had threatened the young girl, were she to leave. Ms. Garner was arrested for soliciting clients, and the young girl was with her. Ms. Garner and her partner were charged with promoting prostitution and solicitation. After a jury trial, Ms. Garner was sentenced to two to six years in prison.

### **Cold Case Unit**

The goal of the Cold Case Unit in the office of the New York District Attorney is to improve the quality and quantity of investigations and prosecutions of older homicide cases which have previously defied solution. During the grant year, the Cold Case Unit opened seven investigations. Of these, the unit obtained three indictments and three dispositions. Of

these defendants, the unit obtained two top-count convictions and sentenced five defendants to prison.

In 1990, John Drake discovered that his daughter had been recruited by neighborhood drug dealers. At age 13, Miss Drake was both a drug dealer and a drug addict. After Mr. Drake discovered this, he tracked down and killed one of the drug dealers from his neighborhood who had involved his daughter in the drug business. Mr. Drake was indicted for the murder of Thomas Cousins in 2002. He pled guilty to first degree manslaughter, and was sentenced to the maximum of 9 years in prison.

In another cold case, Jose Bernardo Ramos was involved in a financial dispute with a fellow drug dealer in 1992. The rival drug dealer claimed that Mr. Ramos was indebted to him. Mr. Ramos and the victim engaged in a physical fight, and Mr. Ramos was severely beaten. Mr. Ramos left the scene of the crime, stating that he would return. Mr. Ramos then went home, retrieved his gun, and returned to the scene of the fight. Mr. Ramos opened fire, killing the other drug dealer and shooting an innocent bystander. Mr. Ramos fled to the Dominican Republic, and was wanted by the police until 1998. He was turned in while staying with a friend in Boston. Mr. Ramos was prepared to return to the Dominican Republic when he was apprehended. In 2002, Mr. Ramos pled guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the maximum of 24 years in prison.

### **Historical Conspiracy Program**

In 2002 the New York County District Attorney began a program to dismantle targeted drug organizations by prosecuting their members through the prosecution methodology of historical conspiracies resulting in the reduction of gang-related drug activities in specific urban neighborhoods. The Conspiracy Investigations Unit obtained 88 Supreme Court Informations or indictments, resulting in 60 felony convictions. Over 310 old cases regarding prior arrests were reviewed, and over 100 individuals were identified within the targeted gangs. There were also five gang neighborhoods identified for surveillance, and over 1,900 prior arrests were reviewed and more than 125 gang members were identified.

One case involved the "Nine Trey Gangstas," a branch of the United Blood Nation (the Bloods) that ran a high-volume crack operation. The group was dismantled with the arrest of 31 gang members. They were indicted for their part in a seven-year-long conspiracy to distribute narcotics. Eight were also charged with using juveniles to run the drug enterprise. Ruben Davis and five of his relatives were top associates in the crack operation. They supervised other gang members who, acting as street managers for the operation, recruited juveniles and prostitutes to handle low-level sales. Some gang members operated as enforcers providing protection to other Bloods selling drugs in the area. Dealers not affiliated with the gang were kept out of the area through robberies, assaults, shootings and other acts of violence, many of which took place on crowded streets during daytime hours. The success of this investigation can be attributed to the cooperation between the Office of the Special Narcotics Prosecutor, NYPD's Conspiracy Unit, the Department of Correction's Gang Intelligence Unit at Rikers Island, and the New York State Department of Corrections.

## **Violence Prevention & Gang Suppression Program**

The Bronx County District Attorney's office reported the following performance measures for their Violence Prevention & Gang Suppression Program:

- From July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 there were 1,610 misdemeanor marijuana recidivist cases. A recidivist is defined as someone with two or more marijuana cases.
- Of the 1,610 cases, 150 received at least one prior Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACD).
- There were 7,087 cases reviewed as possible felony narcotic gang cases from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003.
- There were 2,055 indictments during this period and there were 1,137 felony convictions.
- During the one-year period from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2003 there were 72 new investigations of suspected gang members initiated by the Bronx District Attorney's Gang Initiative.
- Forty investigations were completed and 760 search warrants were written and executed.

The Bronx District Attorney's Gang Initiative has done important work. Information gathered and shared both inside the District Attorney's Office and with other agencies has led to significant arrests and indictments in the area of gang suppression and prosecution.

## Strategy Priority #6

*Improve New York's criminal justice records.*

The Crime Control Act of 1990 amended Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to require that each state which receives Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Funds allocate at least five percent of its total award for the improvement of criminal justice records.

### Strategy Objectives

- To identify and assess criminal history record deficiencies, and develop an improvement plan.
- To enhance arrest and disposition reporting to the state repository.
- To reduce the number of errors and omissions in the criminal history records at the state repository.
- To improve record keeping and data sharing capabilities for criminal justice agencies.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	37	\$2,279,199

Active awards include grants made during the reporting period as well as prior year awards for projects that continued to be operational and had yet to expend all project funds.

### Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) Program

#### Accomplishments

For the reporting period, July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, New York state Byrne/CJRI projects had the following impacts on improving the quality of criminal history records:

Improve Current Policies and Procedures - Standardization of the collection, formatting, and transmittal of information is the foundation upon which New York state improves criminal history records.

- The Standard Practices project is an effort to develop standards for the collection, recording, transmission and updating of criminal history information by agencies in New York state. The New York State Standard Practices Manual for Processing Fingerprintable Criminal Cases was published in 2001 and was distributed to over 7,500 criminal justice agencies statewide, including the courts. A web-based version of the Manual is also available on the Division's public Internet site. In support of the Standard Practices project, administrators of the state's Unified Court System have directed every city, district and superior criminal court to designate an agency coordinator for the implementation of procedures outlined in the Standard Practices

Manual. The coordinators for the courts are focused on standards and practices for judicial processing, and also seek to coordinate their work with other criminal justice agencies within their districts or jurisdictions.

Byrne-funded staff regularly respond to questions from criminal justice practitioners regarding implementation of the standard practices. The standard practices have also been incorporated into criminal justice records improvement training provided in the field by Byrne-funded staff. Recommended updates to the standard practices are reviewed and acted upon as needed.

- The Juvenile Justice Criminal History Standard Practices Project has progressed with the support of Byrne-funded staff. During the reporting period, the Working Group established for this project neared completion of drafting standard practices for the collection, processing, transfer, and reporting of information for fingerprintable juvenile delinquent cases. In addition, a companion guide to the standard practices was also under development. The Working Group, consisting of state and local juvenile justice representatives, has held two-day meetings on a monthly basis since May 2002. The draft standard practices are to be presented to the project's executive level Steering Committee in November 2003 for review and endorsement.
- Staff provided training to 1,394 people in 48 separate programs around New York state. The training was provided to criminal justice agency staff, including police officers, sheriff deputies, prosecutors and defense attorneys, judges, court clerks, probation officers and local jail personnel. The training topics included:
  - overview of the New York state criminal justice system
  - how to read and understand the criminal history report (rapsheet)
  - how to report court case dispositions to DCJS and the Office of Court Administration (OCA)
  - how to process and report fingerprintable arrest cases
  - procedures for sealing records, and
  - procedures for obtaining a defendant record review

Enhance Existing Information Systems - The development or enhancement of information systems promotes the most effective use of criminal justice personnel and lays the foundation for electronic data sharing. Byrne-funded staff continued to contribute to the development and coordination of the following federally funded projects to enhance state and local information systems.

- Enhancements continue to be developed for the Spectrum Justice System (SJS). Version 6.2 of the software was recently completed and is being distributed in the field. Over 230 local law enforcement agencies, New York State Police substations, college public safety offices and New York State Park Police now have the SJS software installed. Of those, 166 have a Windows version of the software.
- DCJS continues the development of ProberPlus, a computerized management information system for use by county probation departments. As of the close of this

reporting period, eighteen counties had installed the system and one additional county was undergoing data conversion to implement the install of ProberPlus.

- The Probation Integrated Case Management System project was begun during the reporting period. This project will lead to the development of a case management system suitable for the State's larger probation departments. An RFP was released and a vendor is scheduled to be awarded a contract by January 2004.
- Due to federal National Crime Information Center (NCIC) requirements, DCJS must certify that operators of eJusticeNY possess adequate knowledge of the information and privacy restrictions placed on the use of state and federal criminal history data. eJusticeNY is the agency's web-based criminal justice data access portal. In addition, DCJS is also required to provide training to local Terminal Agency Coordinators (TACs). To meet those requirements, DCJS has developed a web-based solution that regularly tests each individual operator for certification utilizing an on-line application which electronically administers the certification test and scores the results. The application also collects, verifies and updates certification data for all operators. A training program for TACs has been developed which includes information on eJusticeNY, an overview of the NCIC system and a discussion of the NCIC audit process. During this report period, over 400 individuals received training.

Promote Electronic Data Sharing - Distribution of Byrne funds to local agencies is coordinated with the development of electronic interfaces that enable those agencies, through the purchase of state-of-the-art hardware and software, to support the standardized recording, collection, and transmittal of criminal history information.

- A total of 31 local agencies were awarded \$197,746 in Byrne/CJRI funds during the period. The funds are being used for the purchase of the hardware and software required for the electronic reporting of criminal history data. The equipment purchased includes personal computers and network systems, court automation packages, livescan/cardscan systems, prosecution case software, and equipment to operate SJS and JMS software.

Improve Data Quality - While criminal history data quality improvement is a by-product of the other CJRI strategies, some DCJS projects have data quality as a primary goal.

- New York state was one of the first states to commit to meeting the mandates of the National Incident-Based Reporting System established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and remains committed to providing quality training and technical support to all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Currently, there are 110, or more than 20% of New York state's law enforcement agencies, participating in NYSIBR. Additionally, there are approximately 50 agencies in various stages of testing. Byrne-funded staff provide technical assistance to certified agencies and to agencies testing the New York State Incident Based Reporting (NYSIBR) system and serve as the liaison to new or prospective NYSIBR participants.

- As part of a comprehensive effort to ensure that DCJS is able to provide the most current and accurate criminal history information to the criminal justice community, DCJS continued to coordinate and monitor several projects being undertaken by the New York State Office of Court Administration (OCA) to improve the reporting of criminal case dispositions. The projects included the enhancement of the OCA computer system, the Criminal Records Information Management System (CRIMS), the CRIMS/CCH reconciliation/quality control project and efforts to improve the quality and speed of felony disposition reporting, including the Criminal History Information Reconciliation Project (CHIRP), a project of manual disposition collection through targeted visits to local courts across the state. Through CHIRP, OCA is also implementing the ability of local courts to report criminal dispositions via the Internet.

### **Parole Technology Initiative**

The Division of Parole's Technology Initiative made significant progress in establishing a statewide network capable of supporting the new Case Management System (CMS). CMS will provide realtime, single point of data entry that will facilitate intra-agency as well as inter-agency communications. The cornerstone of CMS is a handheld device that allows parole officers to add and update parolee information virtually instantaneously. Utilizing these devices and the potential of new server technologies will enable the Division to "open up" the mainframe system, without jeopardizing security, and to provide and receive information from other law enforcement sources on a near real time basis. The resulting system will close the gap between information collected by parole officers in the field and information that is available to management, thereby increasing operational efficiency, improving supervisor/staff interaction and promoting agency accountability.

Major project accomplishments achieved during this reporting period included: fully putting into service a Parole Help Desk, completing the statewide LAN wiring (including new buildings in the Bronx and Albany), deploying a digital recording system for use in parole violation hearings on Rikers Island, proceeding ahead of schedule on the Network Build-out, deploying the CMS model within the Division's Interstate Bureau, developing a CMS system for the Parole-DOCS-HRA Initiative at Queensboro Correctional Facility, preparing a January 2004 rollout of initial components of the statewide CMS system, and completing necessary enhancements to the technology infrastructure as well as moving forward with mainframe database normalization activities.

## Strategy Priority #7

*Improve case outcomes by expediting the processing of drug and violent offenders through the criminal justice system, enhancing defense services, and providing support and advocacy for victims.*

### Strategy Objectives

- To achieve timely and appropriate disposition of criminal cases consistent with their preparation and case management needs.
- To achieve expedient and appropriate processing of narcotics offenders through the criminal justice system.
- To screen and identify offenders who have committed violence against family members and who are appropriate for specialized treatment, and develop treatment options as part of the case disposition; to provide legal assistance, support and advocacy for victims of domestic violence.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002 - 2003	24	\$2,975,627

### Enhanced Public Defense

Insufficient resources can slow processing of offenders through the justice system and result in a poorer quality of justice. Byrne-funded initiatives provided enhanced defense representation in traditional and specialized courts, and offered dispositional alternatives for offenders whose criminality was rooted in their addiction. New York has established enhanced defense programs like the following to increase the resources available to represent indigent defendants and to expedite the processing of these cases through the criminal justice system.

#### Domestic Violence Court Programs

The Domestic Violence Court prosecutes domestic violence crimes with the aim of providing an immediate, certain and consistent response to these types of crimes. It is presided over by a District Court/Acting County Court judge having, by virtue of the combined assignment, both preliminary and trial jurisdiction over any criminal action. Shorter adjournments after arraignment and between court appearances are used to monitor defendants more intensively than would ordinarily be the case. While some defendants may be ordered to participate in batterer or substance abuse intervention programs, the court is not designed to be a diversion program (i.e. treatment, rehabilitation, or reconciliation).

Nassau County's Legal Aid Society utilized their Byrne funding to support legal, social work and investigative services to enhance the defense of cases in their specialized Domestic Violence Court. Although the Legal Aid Society initially envisioned handling 200-300 per

year, the actual number of program cases was 786. From the high volume of cases, 167 defendants were placed in alternative programs with 112 completing the alternative programs. During the reporting period, 533 cases were closed and clients were represented in 3,249 court appearances.

The Erie County Legal Aid Society's project provided enhanced defense representation for cases transferred into the Domestic Violence Court. The project provided quality legal defense representation to income-eligible defendants involved in the specialized court and advocated appropriate treatment alternatives. In the Domestic Violence Court, the number of cases closed during the reporting period was 1,980 with an average age of 119 days compared to 151 days prior to the program. Since implementation of the program, the average length of time from arraignment to disposition of a case has been considerably reduced resulting in an increase in the efficiency of the court process.

The Suffolk County Legal Aid Society utilized their Byrne funding to provide enhanced quality defense representation in the Domestic Violence Court. A Domestic Violence Unit was established in the Society consisting of four experienced defense attorneys who represented all defendants assigned by the presiding judge in the specialized court. During the reporting period the attorneys were assigned to 1,530 cases with 1,202 cases closed and 386 cases pending at the end of the period. The grantee reported there appears to be no decline or leveling off of the Domestic Violence caseload anytime in the near future.

### **Enhanced Adjudication Programs**

The Onondaga County Bar Association utilized their Byrne funds to provide services to 1,065 clients in their Enhanced Adjudication Services and Enhanced Pretrial Services Programs. Between July 1, 2002 and October 31, 2002, the Bar Association's Adjudication Services Program provided defense counsel to 208 individuals who were identified as eligible for case assessment/evaluation services. During that time, 61 clients met the eligibility requirements and received evaluation and case management services. For the period of November 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003, the Bar Association's Adjudication Program was modified into a Pretrial Services Program which provided assessment and services for clients between the ages of 16 and 21; secured the pretrial release of defendants through the evaluation of needs and the identification of resources to ensure their return to court and relevant rehabilitation; and provided mental health screening, substance abuse evaluation and referral to services, as needed. Between 50% - 55% of the clients evaluated were identified with mental health needs, in addition to substance abuse needs, and were referred to appropriate treatment agencies if eligible. After case dispositions, encompassing both programs, 80 clients were saved from state prison sentences.

The Osborne Association's Assigned Counsel Services Program's objective was to advocate for alternatives to incarceration/detention for adolescent defendants who had been detained for at least 14 days, and/or were projected to receive an incarceration sentence of at least 90 days. The program was implemented in May 2003 and received 53 cases during May and June 2003. Six clients were screened for diversion and five defendants were identified as eligible for diversion.

## **Zone-Based Community Defense Program**

The New York Legal Aid Society utilized its Byrne funding to support a Zone-Based Community

Defense Program in Kings County. The program's goal was to provide effective and efficient criminal defense representation in the catchment area of the Red Hook Community Justice Court. The community-based court processes arrests from the 72<sup>nd</sup>, 76<sup>th</sup>, and 78<sup>th</sup> precincts in Brooklyn and arraigns all misdemeanors and class D & E felonies. During the reporting period Legal Aid program attorneys provided representation at 3,480 misdemeanor and 103 felony case arraignments for a total of 3,583 cases. At arraignments, a total of 2,191 cases were resolved with over 62% of all the defendants appearing only once in court. The speed of disposition was attributed to experienced lawyers and the court's philosophy which stresses rehabilitation via treatment and/or education rather than punishment. Legal Aid also concentrated efforts on zone-based community outreach. With the outreach efforts, they held educational workshops for residents providing necessary legal knowledge to improve relations with law enforcement and maintained a visibility in the community; as well as provided youth educational and recreational opportunities in the community. The workshops and youth activities received a positive response from the zone-based community.

## **MICA Program**

The Legal Aid Society in New York City utilized another Byrne award to initiate a new program for clients who had difficulties in the criminal justice system and who had mental illness and chemical addiction or other co-occurring disorders (commonly referred to as MICA clients) . Nearly every service provider Legal Aid encountered identified the lack of transitional case management services to assist MICA clients in returning to community-based services following incarceration as a critical but unmet need. Client participation was strictly voluntary in the program. Each borough Legal Aid Office established a comprehensive intervention team (called a MICA team) of defense attorneys and forensic social workers with particular expertise in working with clientele who had mental illness and substance abuse issues. The MICA teams assisted these clients through established links with community-based advocacy groups and government agencies which augment the direct services they provided to address gaps in services for their mentally ill, chemically addicted clients. During the reporting period, the program screened 414 cases. Of the 210 cases accepted into the program, 112 cases in which the client had been linked to social work services appropriate for the client's level of needs were monitored.

## **Victim Advocacy Programs**

Another problem faced by New York's courts are the heavy caseloads associated with family violence. In response, domestic/family violence and sexual assault intervention programs provide services to victims and families resulting in increased prosecution of offenders. Other programs provide assistance to public defense agencies in identifying cases appropriate for diversion to treatment and community service. The emphasis is on keeping the family together, if possible; when it is not possible, advocacy and legal support is provided for the victim. Descriptions of some of the advocacy programs which received Byrne funding in New York follow.

## **Domestic/Family Violence Intervention Programs**

Sanctuary for Families, Inc. utilized their award funds to operate the Crossroads Program which offered psycho-educational support groups, group counseling, referrals, grassroots outreach and communication with Sanctuary's clinical team and provided preventive services to women and children who were survivors of domestic violence and substance abuse. The program established community linkage agreements with eight substance abuse organizations throughout the five boroughs of New York City. During the reporting period, 100% of Sanctuary's shelter intakes and referred non-residential clients (104 women) were screened by the Crossroads Program for substance abuse disorders. Of those screened, the 28 clients who were identified as having substance abuse issues were referred to the Crossroads Program's psych-educational support groups. The Crossroads Program continued to maintain a good rapport with their clients in offering empowerment, education, decision making skills and a lifeline for "safety and sobriety".

Due to the significant increase in criminal justice referrals to the Domestic Violence/Rape Crisis Department at Lewis County Opportunities Inc., they utilized their Byrne funding to provide domestic violence response and victim services awareness training to 24 officers from local, county, and state law enforcement agencies within Lewis County. Lewis County Opportunities Inc. also reviewed departmental domestic violence arrest, response, and reporting policies and procedures of Lewis County law enforcement agencies to ensure compliance with New York State mandates.

The Monroe County Office of Probation-Community Corrections implemented a Domestic Violence Prevention Program with their Byrne award to educate youth about domestic violence and reduce the risk of a young person becoming involved with an abusive partner or becoming an abusive partner. During the period of January 1, 2003 to July 31, 2003, the comprehensive domestic violence education program served 17 high schools, 10 middle schools, and four colleges which reached 3,794 students. In addition, 69 presentations were given at 22 community-based youth programs which reached 932 youth.

The Chautauqua County Sheriff's Office utilized their Byrne award to implement a program for a response team approach which delivered both law enforcement services and referred advocacy directly to the scene of domestic violence incidents. The Domestic Violence Response Team Program provided officers specially trained in domestic violence investigations who worked in close conjunction with advocates from victim service provider programs. This cooperative response resulted in both the victim and offender being dealt with in a more efficient and effective manner. Although the program was discontinued as a full-time assignment in December 2002 due to lack of funding, the Chautauqua County Sheriff's Office reported the following statistical data for the reporting period:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Domestic Violence Victims Contacted	518
Domestic Violence Victims Provided Information and Referral Services	250
Number of Domestic Violence Victims Provided with Court Liaison Services	24
Number of Domestic Violence Incidents	250
Number of Domestic Violence Arrests	83

### **Sexual Assault Victim Assistance Programs**

Byrne funds were used to enhance support services available to sexual assault victims and to improve the quality of evidence collection resulting in increased conviction rates. Other agencies utilized funds to increase public education and awareness of sexual assault victim services available to the community.

The Clinton County District Attorney's Office administered a Byrne funded EVEN-SAFER (Empower Victims' Emotional Needs-Sexual Assault Family Education & Restitution) Program which was operated through the Clinton County Probation/Alternatives to Incarceration Department and the Crisis Center of Clinton, Essex, and Franklin Counties agency which takes a proactive response in addressing the problem of sexual violence in the community. The program involved enhancing services to victims and their families from entry into the criminal justice system through disposition and beyond. Multi agency coordinated efforts were brought together to offer services to victims and treatment for offenders. EVEN-SAFER's goal is to impart new ways of behaving to prevent future victimization, minimize trauma, and empower victims.

During the reporting period 198 people were provided with information and referral services with contact made to 31 victims; 7 of the 13 defendants screened were found eligible for diversion. Advocates reached out to two families who were provided support services in an effort to support the investigative process and bring offenders to court. Over the last decade the EVEN-SAFER Program has proven effective in the management of sex offenders and the healing of victims by the fact that no offender completing the program has been charged with any subsequent offending behavior against a child.

In an attempt to provide services to an under served population, the EVEN-SAFER Program introduced a six-month sex offender program offered through the Clinton County Mental Health Clinic. During this reporting period one group cycle was completed and two additional groups were started. One group targeted individuals with learning disabilities. The program was opened to parolees mandated to attend offender counseling as a condition of post-release and a projected 20 program participants were expected to have completed this offshoot program by October 2003.

The Suffolk County Police Department utilized their Byrne award to fund a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) Program which enhanced victim treatment resulting in improved victim cooperation, improved evidence collection and case investigation, and increased victim support. The SANE Program enabled the agencies involved to conduct 169 sexual assault examinations and 155 specialized rape kits were used during the course of the physical examinations. With the collected physical evidence and the information gathered from the comprehensive victim interviews, the Suffolk County Police Department was able to affect 76 arrests. Due to the successful participation of two local hospitals in the SANE Program, the program hopes to expand the availability of SANE Program services by training staff at other local hospitals in currently non-served areas of Suffolk County.

From January 1, 2003 to June 30, 2003, the Wayne County Department of Aging and Youth began operation of a Family Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) Program open to referrals by schools, family or other agencies. The FACT Program provides students (ages 11 to 15) and their families with an interagency preventive program designed to strengthen the family by improving the consistency of parenting and supervision, and improving the student's capabilities to behave appropriately in school and achieve academically. Initially, 10 students and their families were referred to the program and those cases remain open and active in the program. Initial surveys of the program's impact on the students have identified benefits by school counselors, participant barriers, and required slight program modifications to resolve the identified barriers.

## Strategy Priority #8

*Reduce the incidence of drug abuse and violence in New York's schools.*

### Strategy Objectives

- Reduce drug-related violence in and around schools to create an environment where children can learn and teachers can do their jobs free of fear.
- Increase the availability of violence prevention programs and curricula.

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	33	\$1,839,344

### School Anti-Violence Program

Since 1993, the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the New York State Legislature have recognized the need to improve school safety in New York State. As a result, the School Anti-Violence Program was initiated with funding allocated under the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program. The goal of the School Anti-Violence Program is to reduce violence both in and around schools by providing financial and technical assistance in the areas of:

- Development and implementation of policies and procedures to address school violence and school safety/security related issues;
- Screening and identification of students requiring behavior and/or substance abuse treatment modalities;
- Increased availability of violence prevention programs and curricula;
- Increased community involvement in addressing school safety issues;
- Improved physical security and surveillance of school buildings and their surroundings;
- The development and delivery of in-service training for teachers, administrators, paraprofessionals, security personnel and transportation personnel in handling violent and disruptive incidents.

The Byrne funded programs utilize grant monies to either enhance and expand existing efforts, or to initiate new elements as part of an overall School Safety Plan. Critical program elements address at least one of the three key components of the school anti-violence effort: Prevention, Intervention, and Management of Risk. Integration of funded activities into the overall effort is key to effectively improving school safety. School anti-violence programs include strategies encompassing conflict resolution programs, anti-violence curricula, alternative schools, staff training, revamping of school disciplinary procedures, physical security improvements, in-service training on handling violence or disruptive incidents for professional staff and others such as bus drivers, and screening and identification of students with behavioral or substance abuse problems.

The following examples illustrate just a few of the activities undertaken by various school-based anti-violence programs during the 2002-2003 school year:

The Utica City School District Anti-Violence Program implemented Project ALERT under the Edward Byrne grant program during the 2002-2003 school year. This action strategy project, which is part of the overall school-based anti-violence initiative, specifically targets and challenges students in grades five through eight to avoid drugs, gangs and violence inside and outside of school.

- During the 2002-2003 school year 378 students attended sessions geared toward awareness and prevention.
- Three hundred twenty students or 85% pledged to take advantage of action strategies that help avoid drugs, gangs and violence.
- There were 2,015 suspensions districtwide during the 2002-2003 school year.
- The suspension rate for the 2002-2003 school year increased by 12% over 2001-2002.

There are two important observations coming from the Project ALERT program. The first is that an 85% pledge rate for students taking action strategies against drugs and violence is a strong indicator of student awareness. The second observation is that the increase in suspensions indicates a closer vigilance of negative student behavior and immediate action to remediate problem situations.

The Southampton Union Free School District reported that a kindergarten screening process to meet and interview all families was implemented to assess and understand family concerns. More support is being directed to the kindergarten level to be more proactive for at-risk students. It was also reported that out of 67 students who received intervention, 62 improved academically.

The Syracuse City School District is continuing a student intervention and counseling program in conjunction with Byrne funding and an area community-based organization. The district is also continuing to enhance the physical security of school buildings by installing surveillance cameras and reinforcing entrance areas. The district also offers "open school nights" to students which provides alternate weekend activities at the school. Youth-related topics such as substance abuse awareness and violence prevention are addressed during the open school nights and weekend activities. It is reported that results of the "open school nights" have been very positive. A core of very committed students was instrumental in developing the programming for the upcoming 2003-2004 "open school nights."

The Rochester City School District reported that 21,475 students districtwide received drug awareness and prevention training along with life skills training directly attributable to the Edward Byrne grant.

The village of Webster was able to appoint a part-time Asset Development Coordinator through the Byrne grant. The Asset Development Coordinator provides a framework for a variety of youth development efforts that exist in the Webster community. Asset building is the basis for youth mentoring in the Webster School District.

Based on all districts reporting data on their school anti-violence programs, 28,939 students received drug awareness and prevention education during the 2002-2003 school year. Of those students, 13,492 (47%) received anti-gang and violence prevention education. However, only 1,945 parents received substance abuse, anti-gang and anti-violence education training. Parent involvement is key to any child's future.

The Kingston City School District reports that through the activities associated with Byrne grant funding, there has been a growing awareness and appreciation for opportunities which empower youth. The district is particularly interested in expanding projects that involve students becoming active participants in resolving conflicts. It is indicated that through the Zena Peacekeeper project, discipline referrals have dropped 50% and attendance has improved. Students recognize that they are part of a community and the responsibility that comes with that status.

### **Gang Reduction Education Awareness and Training (GREAT)**

GREAT programs operated at four public school sites in NYC District 14 during the summer of 2002. Approximately 300 students received programming services during the eight-week session. The goal of the Summer GREAT Program was to lower the rate of delinquency, gang affiliation, and substance abuse by 15%. The GREAT Program was designed to develop positive attitudes between students, school employees and police officers. Programming consisted of a variety of classroom presentations, role-playing, board and table games, essay contests, team-building events and field trips.

Program staff reported that they observed marked positive behavior changes in students over the course of the summer session. The most noticeable change was the degree of respect the students demonstrated toward each other as well as the way they behaved in dealing with everyday conflicts. Post-test analysis indicated that 80% of the students admitted knowing someone in a gang. Ninety percent of the students realized that gang members use drugs. All of the participants realized that gangs engage in criminal activity and are not a positive extension of the family, and know that the way to succeed in life is to stay in school and avoid gangs and drugs. The school and NYPD staff indicated that they enjoyed working with the children. They indicated that the students became more knowledgeable about drugs, gangs and the importance of education in their lives.

### **Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Programs**

DARE is a nationally recognized drug resistance education program designed to instill and reinforce the anti-drug/anti-violence message and reduce the risk of drug abuse and violence among children and young adults. The DARE Program has become an integral part of many communities and local school districts across New York state. Of the DARE programs reporting statistical information, a total of 3,720 students received drug awareness and prevention and anti-gang and violence prevention education. In addition, 1,411 parents received substance abuse, anti-gang and anti-violence education training through DARE during the 2002-2003 school year.

## **DARE Program Activities**

The Irondequoit Police Department reported that their DARE program provided training to 1,100 students and 1,200 parents during the 2002-2003 school year. The Irondequoit DARE program has grown into the fabric of the community. DARE materials and paraphernalia can be found in many areas dealing with children and drug prevention efforts. The Irondequoit Police Department Community Services Unit uses DARE-related materials at all community functions. DARE instruction is provided to students from kindergarten to 8<sup>th</sup> grade. The program has had a positive impact on student behavior and has made it easier for students to approach police officers.

The Seneca County Sheriff's Department DARE program served 182 local students. The program has implemented presentations dealing with yoga and deep breathing exercises. The presenters emphasize that the benefits of these practices assist students in maintaining positive behavior and help in decision making.

The Oswego County Sheriff's Department DARE program reached 1,438 children, made 286 DARE presentations and worked 525 hours of overtime on the program. Teachers indicated that before attending the DARE program the topics of drugs and alcohol were not discussed openly and students had many misconceptions about drugs and alcohol. After attending the program, students appear to be more prone to talk openly about drugs, alcohol and peer pressure with adults in their lives.

## **Additional School-Based Programs**

During the 2002-2003 school year the Camillus Police Department reported that 2,256 students received drug awareness and prevention and anti-gang and violence education from the School Resource Officer. The program was initially started to have police interaction with students in the fifth and seventh grades. The department was able to expand the program to include interaction with all high school students. The SRO has also provided information on substance abuse and anti-gang and violence awareness to some 100 parents. The School Resource Officer has become an integral part of the school community and to the Camillus community as a whole.

The Central Islip Union Free School District reported at 2,898 students districtwide, including 1,863 high school students, and 550 parents received drug awareness and prevention education as well as anti-gang and violence prevention education. The awareness training was provided by the Peace and Human Rights Center at the Central Islip High School. Seven teachers and administrators were trained in the Positive Behavioral Intervention and Support Program. During the 2002-2003 school year 2,759 students overall were referred or self-referred to the Peace and Human Rights Center. One hundred fifty-three peer mediation sessions were held with a 100% resolution rate. This total reflects an increase of 47 mediations compared to the 2001-2002 school year. The numbers also showed a 67% decrease in out-of-school suspensions.

The Jenna Foundation for Non-Violence has trained 68 non-violence mentors in its three years of operation. The foundation is currently providing mentors to four school districts in the central

New York region including the city of Syracuse. An average of 900 students per year are being provided mentoring services. Since its inception 2,200 children have been mentored.

The NYC Department of Education Community School District 25 implemented the Don't Laugh at Me (DLAM) violence prevention program at two schools. Students participated in anti-bullying and resolving conflict creatively classes. Seven students have become Bully Busters, peer leaders who intervene in specific bullying incidents and 15 students have become peer mediators.

### **Adolescent Bereavement Program**

The Vera Institute of Justice began implementation of a school-based program in the Bronx that is designed to identify and provide services to children whose behavioral and truancy problems may be related to the loss of a loved one. Project staff worked on the development and piloting of a screening tool, researched best practices on the delivery of services to bereaved youth, identified local programs serving this population, and met with school counselors and staff and provided them with training to enhance their ability to identify and respond to children experiencing grief. Thirty-four counselors and administrators attended training.

All of the above programs are working diligently to ensure that students are made aware of the perils of drugs, gangs and violence and that school administrators and staff are providing the best support possible due in part to the continued funding of the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program.

## Strategy Priority #9

*Improve forensic laboratory capabilities in DNA identification, new technologies and improved quality assurance for enhanced criminal investigative support.*

Program Year	Number of Active Awards During Report Period	Monetary Value of Active Federal Awards
2002-2003	5	\$473,932

Much of the forensic activity supported through the Byrne program has enabled New York to take advantage of the capabilities afforded by the collection and analysis of DNA samples from known offenders and crime scene evidence. The advances in this area have already yielded impressive dividends, leading to the closure of numerous unsolved cases. These benefits will continue to accrue as state and national DNA databases expand, law enforcement agency skills improve through additional training, and additional resources are devoted to emerging technologies.

The DCJS Office of Forensic and Victim Services (OFVS) was created following passage of Executive Law Section 995, et seq., providing for:

- DCJS design and oversight of the DNA Identification Index (synonymously known as the "DNA Databank" throughout the law);
- Management and coordination of the New York State Commission on Forensic Science and its DNA Subcommittee; and
- DCJS activities related to the accreditation of all New York State public forensic laboratories.

### Collection of DNA Samples

Through aggressive efforts between the staff at OFVS and criminal justice agencies throughout the state, the collection of prospective offenders has been maintained. Through this reporting period, 13,053 additional samples were collected for inclusion in the Databank. To date, hits in the DNA Databank have linked 1,166 forensic crime samples to convicted offender profiles. Of these, more than 80% were against offenders who were included in the Databank as a result of the December 1, 1999 amendment to the DNA law which expanded the list of qualifying offenses.

Below are statistics pertaining to the state's collection efforts:

<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>Total</b>
Convicted Offender Samples Collected and Approved for Analysis	113,600
Convicted Offender Samples Analyzed	111,624
Forensic Samples (crime scene) in State DNA Index System	8,852
Convicted Offender Hits	1,166

### **Significant Cases**

In 1991, a 17-year-old girl Harlem girl was sodomized, raped and robbed in New York City. Due to the limitations of DNA science at the time of trial, DNA could not be extracted from the rape kit evidence. Following his arrest and subsequent prosecution for these crimes, a Manhattan man was convicted after a bench trial and sentenced to 20 to 40 years incarceration. Recently, advances in DNA science enabled law enforcement authorities to conduct a new test on the evidence in the case, and a DNA profile from that evidence was added to the databank in April of this year. A subsequent comparison of the crime DNA to the DNA of the incarcerated Manhattan man proved that, in fact, he had not committed the crime for which he was incarcerated. The crime DNA was then searched against the DNA databank, and matched to another incarcerated felon whose DNA sample was added to the databank as a result of the 1999 expansion. Sadly, the existing statute of limitations has expired for these crimes, thereby hindering the prosecution of the true perpetrator. However, the power of the databank to exonerate the innocent, as well as implicate the guilty, is made abundantly clear in this case, and the need to eliminate the statute of limitations for such violent crimes is reaffirmed.

Because of the variation in the ages of the victims and the modus operandi, investigators were unaware that there was a connection between three sexual assaults that occurred between 1997 and 1999 in suburban Rochester. In 2000, DNA testing of physical evidence recovered at the scenes of these assaults indicated that one suspect had committed the three crimes. In one of the cases, a four year-old girl was abducted from her home during the night, molested and left on a residential street miles from her home. In another case, a 10 year old girl was beaten and raped by an intruder in her home. In the third case, a 67 year-old woman was raped, beaten and robbed in the parking lot of her apartment building. In March 2002, a DNA sample from Robert Griffin was taken as a result of his recent conviction for Attempted Burglary 2nd and entered into the State DNA Databank. Griffin's DNA profile matched the DNA profiles developed from the three sexual assaults. Griffin was convicted of these assaults following a jury trial.

## **Training**

A variety of training programs, seminars, and forensics working group meetings were held throughout the year, as illustrated by the following examples:

- July 2, 2002 - BioTWG meeting, Albany for 16 participants
- August 13, 2002 - Audit Advisory Group, NYC for 8 participants
- August 15, 2002 - TraceTWG meeting, Albany for 10 participants
- September 25-26, 2002 - Statistical Evaluation of DNA Mixtures, Westchester County Lab for 25 participants
- October 21-22, 2002 - ArsonTWG, Montour Falls Fire Academy for 14 participants
- November 6-7, 2002 - FirearmsTWG, Albany for 18 participants
- November 18-22, 2002 - Footwear & Tiretrack Evidence, Suffolk County Lab for 12 participants
- December 10-11, 2002 - Advanced DNA Mixtures Course, Suffolk County Lab for 28 participants
- December 12, 2002 - BioTWG, Albany for 11 participants
- May 6-7, 2003 - DrugTWG, Albany for 10 participants
- May 13-14, 2003 - TraceTWG, Albany for 9 participants
- June 26-27, 2003 - FirearmsTWG, Albany for 13 participants
- July 9, 2003 - Solid Phase Extraction Course, Syracuse for 40 participants
- July 16-17, 2003 - BioTWG, Albany for 13 participants

## **Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory of Western New York**

The regional laboratory provides assistance to 17 counties. Examiners conducted 311 forensic exams pertaining to 179 cases that were opened from June 2002 through September 2003, helping 47 agencies. These cases pertained to sexual assaults, missing persons, child pornography, narcotics, bomb threats, gambling, homicide, financial and Internet crimes. One case involving a missing person was solved within 24 hours after a law enforcement agency submitted a computer for forensic analysis, which led to the recovery of online chat conversations pointing to the location of the person. This recovered evidence saved the agency many investigative hours.

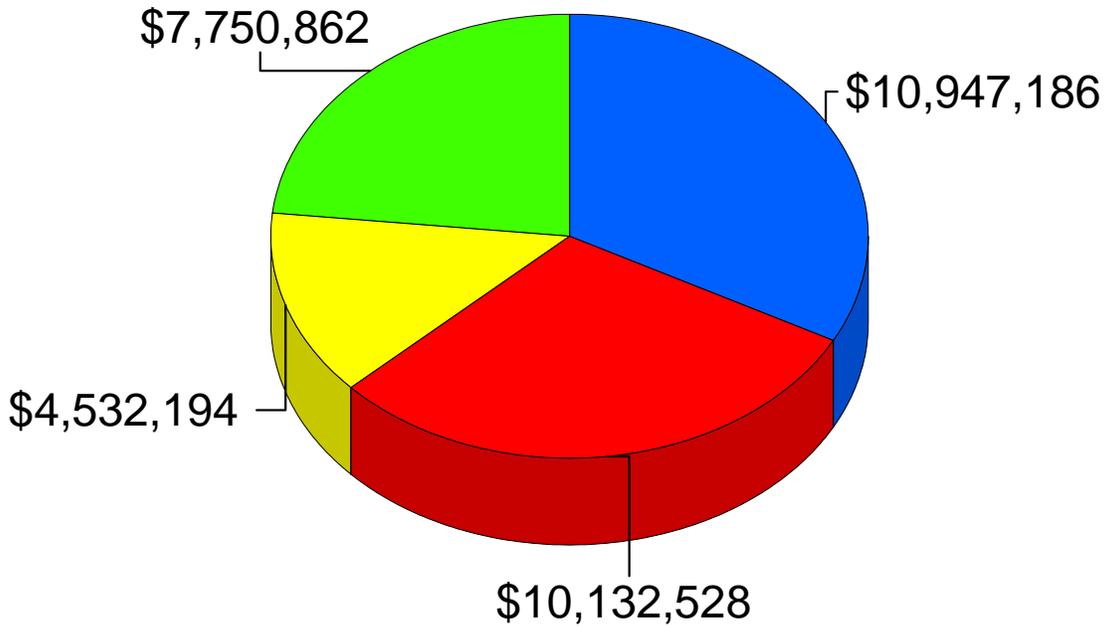
## **Chautauqua County Forensic Investigation Team (FIT)**

This program is a unique blend of 18 officers from 10 police agencies who have received training in a variety of forensic disciplines and in the use of specialized equipment, enabling a coordinated crime scene response by knowledgeable personnel. Purchases during the period included photographic equipment, master blood detection kits, electrostatic dust lifters, alternative light sources, call out bags, cyanowands, fingerprint kits and other equipment.

# **TABLES**

# Byrne Formula Grant Awards - NY State - Percent and Sum by Region

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003



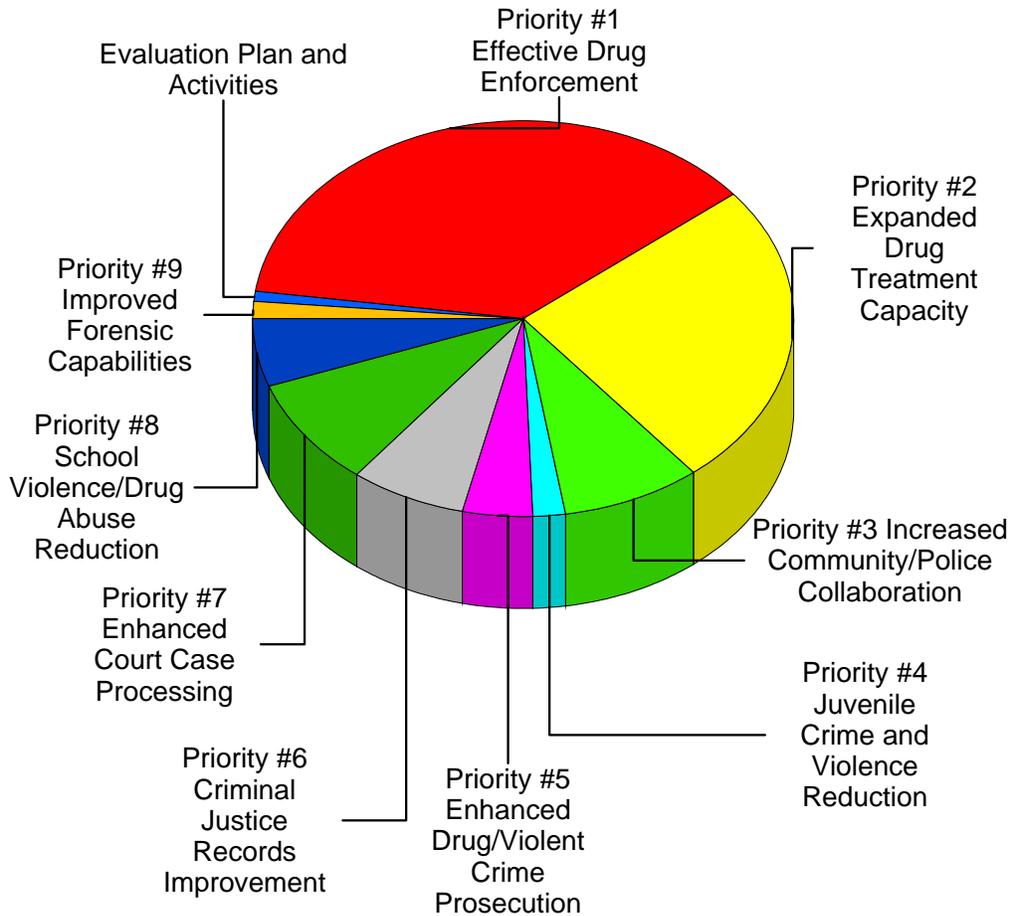
<span style="color: blue;">■</span> NYC	\$10,947,186	32.8%
<span style="color: red;">■</span> STATEWIDE	\$10,132,528	30.4%
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> SUBURBAN	\$4,532,194	13.6%
<span style="color: green;">■</span> UPSTATE	\$7,750,862	23.2%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$33,362,770</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Counties within Regions:**

NYC - Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, New York, Citywide  
 Suburban - Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester  
 Upstate - All Other Counties  
 Statewide - Covers Entire State

# Byrne Formula Grant Awards - NY State - Percent and Sum by Priority

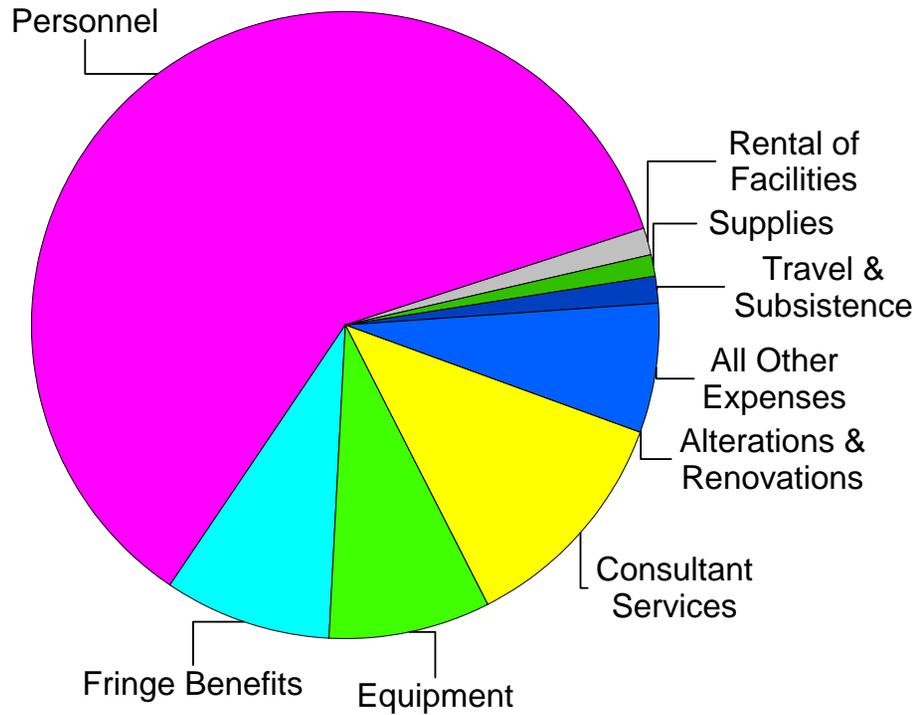
July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003



Evaluation Plan and Activities	\$235,361	0.7%
Priority #1 Effective Drug Enforcement	\$12,366,531	37.1%
Priority #2 Expanded Drug Treatment Capacity	\$8,299,759	24.9%
Priority #3 Increased Community/Police Collaboration	\$2,853,813	8.6%
Priority #4 Juvenile Crime and Violence Reduction	\$573,492	1.7%
Priority #5 Enhanced Drug/Violent Crime Prosecution	\$1,465,712	4.4%
Priority #6 Criminal Justice Records Improvement	\$2,279,199	6.8%
Priority #7 Enhanced Court Case Processing	\$2,975,627	8.9%
Priority #8 School Violence/Drug Abuse Reduction	\$1,839,344	5.5%
Priority #9 Improved Forensic Capabilities	\$473,932	1.4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$33,362,770</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Sum of Byrne Funds / Budget Description

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003



All Other Expenses	\$2,180,475	6.5%
Alterations & Renovations	\$37,177	0.1%
Consultant Services	\$3,993,467	12.0%
Equipment	\$2,816,751	8.4%
Fringe Benefits	\$2,871,115	8.6%
Personnel	\$20,194,436	60.5%
Rental of Facilities	\$444,004	1.3%
Supplies	\$380,974	1.1%
Travel & Subsistence	\$459,342	1.4%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$33,377,741</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

# **LIST OF SUBGRANTS**

**New York State Byrne Formula Grant Awards  
Operating July 1, 2002 to June 30, 2003**

**County: ALBANY**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Albany County Altamont Program	Offender Treatment	\$30,000
Guilderland Youth Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
Guilderland Youth Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
National Opinion Research Center (NORC)	ADAM	\$168,130
National Opinion Research Center (NORC)	ADAM	\$37,231
Research Foundation of SUNY	ADAM	\$20,000
TASC of the Capital District, Inc.	Residential Stabilization Program	\$56,631

**Count by County (% of Total): 7 (2%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$364,992 (1%)**

**County: ALLEGANY**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Allegany County ACCORD Corp.	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$26,500 (0%)**

**County: BRONX**

**Region: NYC**

Archdiocese of NY Drug Abuse Prevention Program	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$50,000
Bronx Co. District Attorney	Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison	\$98,900
Bronx Co. District Attorney	Violence Prevention and Gang Suppression	\$352,094

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$500,994 (2%)**

**County: BROOME**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Vestal Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$11,588
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$11,588 (0%)**

**County: CAYUGA****Region: UPSTATE**

Cayuga County District Attorney	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$15,000
Cayuga Co. Sheriff's Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$40,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$55,000 (0%)****County: CHAUTAUQUA****Region: UPSTATE**

Chautauqua Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$300,000
Chautauqua Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Improving Crime Scene Evidence Collection	\$45,000
Chautauqua Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$30,000
Chautauqua Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$300,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 4 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$675,000 (2%)****County: CHENANGO****Region: UPSTATE**

Greene Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,356
Oxford Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,778

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$3,134 (0%)****County: CITYWIDE****Region: NYC**

Daytop Village, Inc.	Community Supervision Transitional Services Program	\$185,333
Daytop Village, Inc.	Community Supervision Transitional Services Program	\$103,000
The Legal Aid Society	Mentally Ill Parolee Project	\$51,879
The Legal Aid Society	MICA Defense	\$447,171
The Legal Aid Society	Mentally Ill Parolee Project	\$162,831
The Legal Aid Society	MICA Defense	\$927,735
The Legal Aid Society	Mentally Ill Parolee Project	\$325,662
Special Narcotics Prosecutor	Youth Crime Task Force	\$53,406
Special Narcotics Prosecutor	Youth Crime Task Force	\$54,786
Osborne Association, Inc.	Enhanced Adjudication	\$80,331
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$40,000
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$76,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 12 (4%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$2,508,134 (8%)**

**County: CLINTON****Region: UPSTATE**

Ausable Justice Court	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,275
Clinton County District Attorney	Sexual Assault Victim Assistance	\$30,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$31,275 (0%)****County: COLUMBIA****Region: UPSTATE**

Columbia County District Attorney	Internet Crimes	\$30,000
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**Count by County and (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$30,000 (0%)****County: CORTLAND****Region: UPSTATE**

Cortland Youth Bureau	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$15,000
Homer Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,157

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$16,157 (0%)****County: DELAWARE****Region: UPSTATE**

Davenport Town Court	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$2,437
Delaware Co. Sheriff's Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$15,000
Delhi Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$15,000
NYS Division of Probation & Correctional Alternatives	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$21,160

**Count by County (% of Total): 4 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$53,597 (0%)****County: DUTCHESS****Region: UPSTATE**

Dutchess County Sheriff's Dept.	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000
Dutchess County Sheriff's Dept.	Improving Crime Scene Evidence Collection	\$30,000
Fishkill Police Dept.	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$15,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$75,000 (0%)**

**County: ERIE****Region: UPSTATE**

Alden Youth Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$15,000
Buffalo Police Department	Points of Entry MJTF	\$130,325
Buffalo Police Department	Points of Entry MJTF	130,325
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Points of Entry MJTF	\$49,145
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Points of Entry MJTF	49,145
Women for Human Rights and Dignity, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$25,000
Cheektowaga Justice Court	Drug Court	\$42,000
Cheektowaga Police Department	Points of Entry MJTF	\$49,145
Cheektowaga Police Department	Points of Entry MJTF	\$49,145
Court Voices For Children, Inc.	Family Treatment Court	\$20,000
Depew Youth Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$25,000
Erie County Central Police Services	Internet Crimes	\$90,000
Erie County Central Police Services	Points of Entry MJTF	\$45,100
Erie County District Attorney	Internet Crimes Against Children Prosecution	\$60,000
Erie County District Attorney	Points of Entry MJTF	\$37,325
Erie County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$256,071
Erie County District Attorney	Points of Entry MJTF	\$37,325
Legal Aid Society	Domestic Violence Court	\$156,666
National Conference for Community & Justice, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$26,000
National Conference for Community & Justice, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$15,000
National Conference for Community & Justice, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$30,000
Erie County Sheriff's Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 22 (7%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$1,367,717 (4%)****County: FRANKLIN****Region: UPSTATE**

Franklin County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$35,000
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$35,000 (0%)****County: GENESEE****Region: UPSTATE**

Le Roy Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$6,265
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$6,265 (0%)**

**County: GREENE****Region: UPSTATE**

Catskill Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$12,300
Catskill Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$7,492

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$19,792 (0%)****County: HERKIMER****Region: UPSTATE**

Frankfort Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$25,000
Frankfort Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000
Herkimer Police Department	Emergency Response Team	\$14,000
Ilion Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$13,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 4 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$82,000 (0%)****County: JEFFERSON****Region: UPSTATE**

Jefferson County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$25,000
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$25,000 (0%)****County: KINGS****Region: NYC**

Education Assistance Corporation, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$45,620
Friends United Youth Center	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$25,000
Friends United Youth Center	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$25,000
Gerritsen Beach Cares, Inc.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$10,000
The Legal Aid Society	Zone Based Community Defense	\$125,000
The Legal Aid Society	Zone Based Community Defense	\$125,000
Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$30,000
Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$90,000
New York City Department of Education - CSD13	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$44,670
New York City Department of Education - CSD14	G.R.E.A.T.	\$100,000
Kings Co. District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$265,924
Kings Co. District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$265,923
New York Police Department	School Anti-Violence	\$193,000
Ohel Childrens Home & Family Services	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$75,000
Ohel Childrens Home & Family Services	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$75,000
Outreach Development Corporation	Offender Treatment	\$150,000
Outreach Development Corporation	Offender Treatment	\$150,000

Outreach Development Corporation	Offender Treatment	\$149,000
Phoenix Programs of New York	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$185,333
Phoenix Programs of New York	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$153,000
Unity Fellowship Church	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$100,000
Unity Fellowship Church	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$83,000
Youth D.A.R.E.S., Inc.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$25,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 23 (7%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$2,490,470 (7%)**

**County: LEWIS**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Lewis County Opportunities, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$20,000
Lewis County Opportunities, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$20,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$40,000 (0%)**

**County: MADISON**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Madison County Mental Health Department	Intensive Treatment and Supervision Program	\$50,000
Madison County Sheriff's Dept.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$8,122
Oneida Dept. of Public Safety	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$8,688

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$66,810 (0%)**

**County: MONROE**

**Region: UPSTATE**

E. Rochester Youth Activity Center	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$5,000
Irondequoit Police Department	DARE Program	\$5,000
Monroe County District Attorney	Crimes Against the Elderly Prosecution	\$75,000
Monroe County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$256,071
Monroe County Probation Dept.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$50,000
Monroe County Probation Dept.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$30,000
Monroe County Public Defender	Drug Court	\$156,666
Prevention Partners, Inc.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$49,993
Rochester City School District	School Anti-Violence	\$42,000
Veterans Outreach Center, Inc.	Substance Abuse Treatment and Alternatives to Incarceration	\$45,000
Veterans Outreach Center, Inc.	Substance Abuse Treatment and Alternatives to Incarceration	\$127,500
Webster Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000
Webster Central School District	School Anti-Violence	\$50,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 13 (4%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$922,230 (3%)**

**County: MONTGOMERY****Region: UPSTATE**

Montgomery Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Emergency Response Team	\$37,000
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$37,000 (0%)****County: NASSAU****Region: SUBURBAN**

Education Assistance Corp., Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$36,000
Freeport Police Department	Quality of Life Enforcement	\$150,000
Glen Cove City Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
Glen Cove City Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$28,708
Hempstead Police Department	COMBAT	\$164,000
Nassau County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$249,631
Nassau County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$256,071
Nassau County Legal Aid Society	Domestic Violence Court	\$100,000
Nassau County Legal Aid Society	Domestic Violence Court	\$156,666
Nassau County Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$93,750
Old Brookville Police Department	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$10,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 11 (3%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$1,271,326 (4%)****County: NEW YORK****Region: NYC**

Center for Alternative Sentencing & Employment Svc	Parole Revocation	\$213,000
Center for Alternative Sentencing & Employment Svc	Family Court Residential Placement Diversion Program	\$264,981
Center for Alternative Sentencing & Employment Svc	Parole Revocation	\$213,000
Center for Community Alternatives	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$51,919
Center for Community Alternatives	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$322,625
Center for Community Alternatives	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$163,165
Center for Employment Opportunities	Parole Re-Entry	\$153,000
Center for Employment Opportunities	Parole Re-Entry	\$160,602
Correctional Association of New York, Inc.	Parole Re-Entry	\$44,270
Correctional Association of New York, Inc.	Parole Re-Entry	\$44,270
Family Justice, Inc.	Offender Treatment	\$51,919
Family Justice, Inc.	Offender Treatment	\$310,000
Family Justice, Inc.	Offender Treatment	\$310,000
Fortune Society, Inc.	Community Supervision Transitional Services Program	\$44,282
Center for Court Innovation	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$12,250
Center for Court Innovation	Parole Re-Entry	\$40,000
New York Co. District Attorney	Child Abuse Unit	\$165,578

New York Co. District Attorney	Internet Crimes Against Children Prosecution	\$120,000
New York Co. District Attorney	Identity Theft Prosecution Unit	\$42,000
New York Co. District Attorney	Cold Case Unit	\$206,250
New York Co. District Attorney	Child Abuse Unit	\$165,578
New York Police Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$170,000
New York City Police Foundation, Inc.	National Police Foundation Source Book	\$10,000
Project Greenhope Services for Women, Inc.	Drug Abuse Treatment Alternative - Day Reporting	\$36,049
United Jewish Council of the East Side, Inc.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness Bereavement Program	\$67,000
Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.	Bereavement Program	\$40,932
Westside Crime Prevention Program	Community-Based Crime Prevention Effort	\$49,000
Westside Crime Prevention Program	Community-Based Crime Prevention Effort	\$41,000
Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$300,000
Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$51,919
Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$300,555

**Count by County (% of Total): 31 (10%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$4,165,144 (12%)**

**County: NIAGARA**

**Region: UPSTATE**

Niagara County District Attorney	Community Prosecution	\$50,000
Niagara County District Attorney	Community Prosecution	\$50,000
Niagara County Sheriff's Dept.	School Anti-Violence	\$50,000
Niagara Falls City School District	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$20,000
Niagara Falls City School District	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$6,667
Niagara Falls City School District	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$42,000
Niagara Falls Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$7,481

**Count by County (% of Total): 7 (2%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$226,148 (1%)**

**County: ONEIDA**

**Region: UPSTATE**

New York Mills Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,250
Oneida County Youth Bureau	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
Oneida County Sheriff's Department	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,500
Utica City School District	School Anti-Violence	\$49,000
Utica Police Department	FOCUS	\$144,000
Utica Police Department	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$144,000
Whitestown Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$1,379

**Count by County (% of Total): 7 (2%)**

**Sum for County (% of Total): \$392,629 (1%)**

**County: ONONDAGA****Region: UPSTATE**

Camillus Police Department	School Resource Officer	\$22,000
Center for Community Alternatives	Drug Court	\$50,000
Home Headquarters, Inc.	Violence Prevention and Gang Suppression	\$75,000
Jenna Foundation for Non-Violence	School Anti-Violence	\$25,000
Onondaga County Bar Assoc.	Enhanced Adjudication	\$152,726
Onondaga County Bar Assoc.	Enhanced Pre-Trial Services	\$156,666
Cayuga Counseling Service	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$20,000
Cayuga Counseling Service	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$30,000
Onondaga Co. District Attorney	Community Prosecution	\$47,000
Onondaga Co. District Attorney	Internet Crimes	\$60,000
Onondaga Co. District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$256,071
New Justice Conflict Resolution Services, Inc.	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$15,000
Onondaga Co. Sheriff's Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$44,549
Onondaga Co. Sheriff's Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$6,235
Onondaga Co. Sheriff's Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$20,000
Onondaga Co. Sheriff's Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$11,263
Syracuse Police Department	Quality of Life Enforcement	\$150,000
Syracuse Central School District	School Anti-Violence	\$60,000
Syracuse School District	School Anti-Violence	\$50,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 19 (6%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$1,251,510 (4%)****County: ONTARIO****Region: UPSTATE**

Finger Lakes Addictions Counseling & Referral Agcy	Offender Treatment	\$25,000
Partnership for Ontario County, Inc.	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$40,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$65,000 (0%)****County: ORANGE****Region: UPSTATE**

Blooming Grove Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$15,000
Chester Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$70,000
Florida Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$25,000
Goshen Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$27,000
Greenwood Lake Police Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$35,000
Harriman Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$30,000
Highland Falls Police Department	Quality of Life Enforcement	\$45,000
Newburgh Police Department	Soft Body Armor	\$15,000
Orange County District Attorney	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$25,000
Tuxedo Police Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000



**County: RENSSELAER                      Region: UPSTATE**

Rensselaer County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$280,000
Schodack Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$7,875
Troy Police Department	COMBAT	\$80,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$367,875 (1%)**

**County: RICHMOND                      Region: NYC**

Camelot of Staten Island, Inc.	Domestic/Family Violence Intervention	\$25,000
Education Assistance Corp., Inc.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$66,000
Richmond Co. District Attorney	Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison	\$60,000
Richmond Co. District Attorney	Enhanced Prosecution	\$84,306

**Count by County (% of Total): 4 (1%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$235,306 (1%)**

**County: ROCKLAND                      Region: SUBURBAN**

Piermont Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$14,935
Rockland County District Attorney	Drug Court	\$50,000
Rockland County District Attorney	Drug Court	\$50,000
Rockland County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$23,766
Rockland County District Attorney	Drug Court	\$50,000
Rockland County District Attorney	Drug Court	\$42,000
Rockland County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$50,000
Rockland County Police Academy	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$20,000
Stony Point Police Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$15,000
Stony Point Police Department	Emergency Response Team	\$50,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 10 (3%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$365,701 (1%)**

**County: SARATOGA                      Region: UPSTATE**

Saratoga County Prevention Council	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$70,000
Waterford Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$7,943

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$77,943 (0%)**

**County: SCHENECTADY****Region: UPSTATE**

Glenville Police Department	School Resource Officer	\$20,000
Rotterdam Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$12,000
Schenectady Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$40,000
Schenectady Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$10,000
Schenectady Police Department	COMBAT	\$160,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 5 (2%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$242,000 (1%)****County: SCHUYLER****Region: UPSTATE**

Schuyler Co. Sheriff's Department	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$22,500
Schuyler Co. Sheriff's Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$18,967

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$41,467 (0%)****County: SENECA****Region: UPSTATE**

KidsPeace	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$25,000
Seneca County District Attorney	Enhanced Prosecution	\$25,000
Seneca County Sheriff's Dept.	DARE Program	\$5,000
Seneca County Sheriff's Dept.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$2,362
Seneca Falls Police Dept.	Problem Oriented Patrol Improvement	\$30,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 5 (2%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$87,362 (0%)****County: ST. LAWRENCE****Region: UPSTATE**

St. Lawrence Co. Probation Dept.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$13,471
St. Lawrence Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$25,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 2 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$38,471 (0%)****County: STATEWIDE****Region: STATEWIDE**

New York Prosecutors Training Institute, Inc.	Internet Crimes Against Children Prosecution	\$25,000
New York State Defenders Assoc.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement	\$51,919
New York State Defenders Assoc.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement	\$307,528
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services Office of Forensic Services	Forensic Services	\$333,000
NYS Division of Parole	Community Supervision Transitional Services	\$619,200
NYS Division of Parole	Criminal Justice Records Improvement	\$1,139,900
NYS Division of Parole	Residential Stabilization Program	\$807,075
NYS Division of Parole	Offender Treatment	\$126,781

NYS Division of State Police	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$6,239,000
New York State Crime Prevention Coalition	Community-Based Crime Prevention Effort	\$25,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 10 (3%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$10,132,528 (30%)**

**County: STEUBEN**                      **Region: UPSTATE**

Hornell Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$9,000
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$9,000 (0%)**

**County: SUFFOLK**                      **Region: SUBURBAN**

North Shore Youth Council, Inc.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$60,000
Patchogue/Medford School District	School Anti-Violence	\$33,000
S. Country Central School District	School Anti-Violence	\$60,000
S. Country Central School District	School Anti-Violence	\$49,000
S. Country Central School District	School Anti-Violence	\$49,000
East Hampton Town Justice Court	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$24,200
Huntington Youth Bureau	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,000
Huntington Youth Bureau	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$26,000
Central Islip Union Free School District	Violence Prevention and Gang Suppression	\$71,500
Hampton Bays Union Free School District	School Anti-Violence	\$30,000
Southampton Police Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$25,000
Southampton Union Free School District	School Anti-Violence	\$90,000
Southampton Union Free School District	School-Based Substance Abuse Prevention	\$46,000
Southampton Union Free School District	School-Based Substance Abuse Prevention	\$44,000
Suffolk County District Attorney Legal Aid Society	Prosecution Task Force	\$256,071
Suffolk County Police Department	Domestic Violence Court	\$156,666
Suffolk County Police Department	Sexual Assault Victim Assistance	\$30,000
Suffolk County Police Department	FOCUS	\$190,000
Suffolk County Police Department	FOCUS	\$99,000
Suffolk County Police Department	FOCUS	\$186,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 20 (6%)**  
**Sum for County (% of Total): \$1,551,437 (5%)**

**County: SULLIVAN****Region: UPSTATE**

Fallsburg Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$20,000
Sullivan County District Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$37,500
Sullivan County District Attorney	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$30,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$87,500 (0%)****County: TIOGA****Region: UPSTATE**

Owego Police Department	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$27,000
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$27,000 (0%)****County: ULSTER****Region: UPSTATE**

Kingston City School District	School Anti-Violence	\$60,000
Kingston Police Department	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$25,000
Lloyd Police Department	Improving Crime Scene Evidence Collection	\$25,000
Shawangunk Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$4,490
Ulster County Probation Dept.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$52,203
Ulster County Sheriff's Dept.	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$5,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 6 (2%)****Sum for County (% of Total) \$171,693 (1%)****County: WARREN****Region: UPSTATE**

Council for Prevention of Alcohol & Substance Abuse	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$16,667
Warren County District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$50,000
Warren County Probation Dept.	Alternatives to Incarceration	\$10,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$76,667 (0%)****County: WASHINGTON****Region: UPSTATE**

Washington Co. Sheriff's Dept.	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$16,373
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**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$16,373 (0%)**

**County: WAYNE****Region: UPSTATE**Wayne County Department of Aging  
and Youth

Family Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) \$20,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 1 (0%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$20,000 (0%)****County: WESTCHESTER****Region: SUBURBAN**

Bedford Central School District	Community Crime Prevention and Awareness	\$49,150
Greenburgh Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$36,263
Mount Vernon Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$112,442
New Rochelle School District	School Anti-Violence	\$42,000
Ossining Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$22,560
Peekskill Police Department	Narcotics Investigation Assistance	\$30,000
Peekskill Police Department	Store & Forward	\$18,825
Pelham Guidance Council	Community-Based Crime Prevention Effort	\$50,000
Westchester Co. Dept. of Public Safety	FOCUS	\$164,000
Westchester Co. Dept. of Public Safety	DARE Program	\$10,000
Westchester Co. Dept. of Public Safety	DARE Program	\$15,000
Westchester Co. Dept. of Public Safety	Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	\$164,000
Westchester Co. District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$125,658
Westchester Co. District Attorney	Internet Crimes Against Children Prosecution	\$60,000
Westchester Co. District Attorney	Violence Prevention and Gang Suppression	\$50,000
Westchester Co. District Attorney	Prosecution Task Force	\$130,413
Yonkers Police Department	Criminal Justice Records Improvement 5%	\$174,918
Yonkers Police Department	Public Housing Drug Control	\$100,001
Yonkers Police Department	Public Housing Drug Control	\$100,000
Yonkers Youth Bureau	Youth Court and Community Sanctions Program	\$20,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 20 (6%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$1,475,230 (4%)****County: WYOMING****Region: UPSTATE**

Wyoming County Legal Aid Society	Drug Court	\$26,667
Wyoming County Legal Aid Society	Drug Court	\$40,000
Wyoming County Sheriff's Dept.	Communications Computer Equipment Program	\$17,000

**Count by County (% of Total): 3 (1%)****Sum for County (% of Total): \$83,667 (0%)****Total Number of Projects: 326****Total Awarded : \$33,377,741**