Message from Mike Green, Executive Deputy Commissioner
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

Information is a powerful tool that is used to our advantage every day in the effort to prevent and solve crimes. Never before has so much information been available to law enforcement. Real-time video feeds from street cameras, detailed crime statistics, words and photos shared freely on social media and information from mobile devices are just a few types of information readily available.

But this data comes with a large caveat: Sifting through it is no easy task. It takes a trained eye to separate useful data from chatter and skilled analysts to locate it and compile the information into actionable intelligence for use by police on the street and prosecutors preparing for trial.

This is where New York’s growing network of Crime Analysis Centers comes in. Supported by the state Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) in partnership with local law enforcement agencies in 13 counties, these seven centers – extending from the state’s Capital to the Canadian border and Western New York to the Southern Tier – are staffed by crime analysts and field intelligence officers who crunch data, recognize trends, synthesize information and leads and offer assistance to law enforcement, often in real-time.

We saw this first-hand in Rochester last year, when two college students were kidnapped and held hostage by a group with gang ties. A quick-thinking crime analyst working in the Monroe Crime Analysis Center, located at Rochester Police Department (RPD), tracked leads developed through a police interview. The information developed by the analyst and investigators brought a RPD SWAT team to the doorstep of the home where the students were being held and led to their rescue less than 24 hours after the missing persons report was filed.

In the Capital Region, analysts at the Albany Crime Analysis Center, which also serves law enforcement agencies in Rensselaer and Schenectady counties, were able to track down an individual who raped an intoxicated woman. The victim remembered the last establishment she visited, the color of the vehicle she was in and that the vehicle stopped at a gas station.

With that limited information, a crime analyst obtained surveillance video from multiple sources, showing the victim, suspect and vehicle, in addition to registration information. The information was instrumental in solving the case and led to a rape conviction.
DCJS partnered with law enforcement agencies in Erie and Monroe counties to create the first Crime Analysis Centers in 2007, with Centers in Albany, Syracuse and Binghamton following. The two newest Centers are in Niagara and Franklin counties, adjacent to the Canadian border. The center in Franklin County – located in Malone – serves four others in the North Country: Essex, Clinton, St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. We are also working with law enforcement partners in Oneida County, which will be the location of the state’s eighth supported center when it comes online later this year.

While the Centers in Albany and Malone are set up to serve multiple counties, Centers in other locations can also serve as a resource for law enforcement agencies in surrounding counties. As you know from first-hand experience, criminals and their activities are not constrained by geographic boundaries. I would urge you to contact one of the seven existing Centers if you think the analysts may be able to assist your agency with information or intelligence.

The state invests about $5.5 million annually on personnel and technology to support the Crime Analysis Center network. In addition to being connected to each other, the Centers have access to information from locally supported centers in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties. The New York State Police, state Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, Department of Motor Vehicles, and federal Probation Department also permit all state-supported Centers to access information they maintain. In addition, the Centers have access to tools such as facial recognition programs to help identify and connect relevant information.

This network results in nearly 70 percent of all crime data in the state outside of New York City being searchable and accessible for tactical, strategic and administrative analysis and to be disseminated throughout the network. We know that nothing will ever replace old-fashioned police work. But the Centers are an ever-expanding tool in our arsenal that can help law enforcement work more efficiently and effectively.

**Before I wrap up, a brief note about 2015 crime trends:** Statewide reported crime data is not yet available for last year, but early trends indicate crime continued to decline. Crime dropped 1 percent in New York City, while the 57 counties outside of the five boroughs experienced a collective decrease of 7.3 percent when compared to 2014. DCJS is slated to release its Crime in New York State 2015: Preliminary Data report in late April or early May. It will be posted to the DCJS website: [www.criminaljustice.ny.gov](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov).

Thank you for your dedication and commitment to your communities. Have a safe Spring.

---

To contact the Crime Analysis Centers, call:

- **Albany:** 518-462-6380
- **Broome/Binghamton:** 607-772-7054
- **Erie/Buffalo:** 716-851-4452
- **Monroe/Rochester:** 585-428-3644
- **Niagara/Niagara Falls:** 716-286-4733
- **North Country/Malone:** 518-521-1000
- **Onondaga/Syracuse:** 315-442-5645
Criminal Justice Information Security (CJIS) Policy offers mobile device standards

Securing criminal justice data from unauthorized access is crucial given how heavily agencies rely on this data to fulfill all aspects of their missions. The need to access criminal justice information (CJI) at any time and from any location, the increasing interconnection criminal justice systems and the growing variety of threats to data security all make it vital to safeguard criminal justice IT systems as thoroughly as possible.

Mobile devices present a significant cybersecurity risk to government agencies and cyber criminals continuously strive for ways to use them to find critical data. They hide malicious code to lure potential users, sometimes concealing it in legitimate apps or by creating new apps that pretend to contain some useful functionality while carefully masking their harmful purpose. A compromised device can allow an attacker to access sensitive criminal justice data. State and local law enforcement agencies need to manage mobility and limit risk to take full advantage of mobile technology.

The CJIS Security Policy provides agencies with a minimum set of requirements to access systems at the FBI’s Criminal Justice Information Services Division and to safeguard sensitive information. This minimum standard ensures continuity of information protection. The most recent release of the CJIS Security Policy (version 5.4) includes an expanded section (5.13) on mobile devices and defines a mobile device as any portable device used to access criminal justice information via a wireless connection.

The requirements in Section 5.13 augment those requirements presented in other sections of the policy to address the gaps introduced by using mobile devices. Wireless technologies require at least the minimum security applied to wired technology and, based upon the specific technology or implementation, wireless technologies may require additional security controls. Section 5.13 requires agencies employing wireless technology to: establish usage restrictions and implementation guidance for mobile devices; and authorize, monitor, control wireless access to the information system.

Agencies are required to maintain the devices by applying critical patches and upgrades, ensure data is encrypted in transit or at rest, employ secure user authentication measures and use antivirus software and personal firewalls and/or utilize Mobile Device Management. Here are policy areas to address common questions and issues with mobile device implementations:

CJIS Security Policy Definition of Mobile Device: Any portable device used to access CJI via a wireless connection, such as cellular, WiFi or Bluetooth.

Advanced Authentication (Section 5.6.2.2) versus username and password: User authenticators are the something you know, something you are, or something you have.’ Advanced Authentication provides for additional security to the typical identification of user name and password and includes: software/hardware tokens, user-based digital certificates, biometric identification or ‘risk-based authentication.’

Advanced Authentication must be applied when access to CJI is from outside a physically secure location and when it is not possible to know where the device accessing the system is located.

NOTE: The CJIS definition of a physically secure location includes a ‘criminal justice conveyance,’ which represents a secure police vehicle.

See CJIS, Page 4
Police Officer of the Year Nominations Sought

DCJS is now accepting nominations for the **Governor's Police Officer of the Year Award**, which is presented annually to a sworn police officer or officers in recognition of conspicuous bravery and valor. Nominations are being sought for actions during the 2015 calendar year.

**The deadline for nominations is Friday, April 29, 2016.** Each agency is limited to one nomination, defined as: one officer, one event; one officer, multiple events; or multiple officers, one event. Those eligible for the award must be police officers as defined under the state’s Criminal Procedure Law Section 1.20(34).

Visit [www.criminaljustice.ny.gov](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov) for nomination standards and procedures and the nomination form. Questions? Contact Dave Mahany at davej.mahany@dcjs.ny.gov or (518) 485-7644.

---

**Coming Soon: Alarm Protocol System**

The state Office of Information Technology Services is working on developing the Automated Secure Alarm Protocol system for state law enforcement agencies that are dispatched using a computer-aided dispatch system.

The system is a data exchange between alarm monitoring companies and 9-1-1 PSAP call centers that will replace telephone calls, promote better communication and decrease processing and response times to alarm related calls for service.

As the project progresses, information will be distributed on how agencies can help get this innovative technology operational. The following alarm monitoring companies participate in this system and more are being added every month:


---

**Mobile Device Management (MDM, Section 5.13.2)**

This section allows for centralized oversight of device configuration, application usage and device protection and recovery. MDM can be used to remotely lock and/or wipe a device that may have been compromised, can detect if/when a device has been “rooted” or “jail-broken,” can enforce device encryption and can detect unauthorized configurations or software. MDM is recommended when using agency issued smartphones and/or tablets to access CJI.

Additional information on mobile devices and their associated security considerations can be found in: Section 5.6.2.2 Advanced Authentication; Section 5.9.1 Physically Secure Location; Section 5.13 Policy Area 13: Mobile Devices; and G.4 Mobile Appendix – Best Practices.
State issues guidance for law enforcement for human trafficking investigations

The New York State Municipal Police Training Council recently approved a model policy for police departments and sheriffs’ offices in cases involving victims of human trafficking. The policy is designed to help law enforcement agencies identify human trafficking cases, communicate better with victims, and bring offenders to justice more effectively.

The Council was required to develop the policy after Governor Andrew M. Cuomo signed legislation last fall.

"Our law enforcement officers are on the front lines of combating human trafficking and we must ensure they are well-prepared to help identify and put a stop to these heinous criminal enterprises," Governor Cuomo said. "This guidance will help police better identify trafficking operations, gather evidence to prosecute rings, and above all else, help victims secure the assistance they need."

New York’s Trafficking Victims Protection and Justice Act, a key aspect of the Women's Equality Agenda, took effect in January 2016. The law also required the New York State Police to develop its own procedures for use in these cases.

Police departments and sheriffs' offices are not obligated to adopt the Council's model policy. It is designed to provide guidance and best practices so each agency can develop a policy based on its needs and circumstances.

The model policy identifies the complexity of investigating human trafficking cases. Often times, human trafficking victims face deep trauma and are trained, through coercion or abuse, to avoid contact with law enforcement.

The model policy advises police to coordinate investigations with trauma specialists and to focus interviews on the living or working conditions and/or any abuse suffered by the victim.

The policy also encourages investigators to conduct interviews in non-law enforcement surroundings and without the presence of officers in uniform in order to reduce the anxiety level of traumatized victims.

Additionally, procedures are outlined for referring human trafficking victims to state agencies so they are able to receive services, such as safe housing or crisis intervention.

Law enforcement will also receive guidance regarding the visa or immigration forms needed to assist victims who are not citizens of the United States; an appendix provides links to information and resources that law enforcement can use to connect victims with state and federal assistance.

Yates County Sheriff and Council Chair Ronald Spike said, "This policy will be an excellent resource for the 550 law enforcement agencies across New York. We’ve seen human trafficking cases throughout the state. This policy provides every department, regardless of size, with a framework to develop their own policies and procedures in order to help them better fight this scourge."

DCJS Executive Deputy Commissioner Michael C. Green said, "Human trafficking is a drastically under-reported crime in part because its victims are groomed and coerced into roles where they resist investigative efforts. Victims are often deeply traumatized and have an ingrained reaction to avoid help from police. Investigations into these cases require collaboration, a deliberate process and a degree of care that takes into consideration the deep trauma these victims have experienced. This model policy provides a framework for law enforcement that will help guide them through these complex cases."

The Trafficking Victims Protection and Justice Act also established new crimes to protect minors who are patronized for prostitution, increased penalties for trafficking crimes, and created an affirmative defense in prostitution prosecutions if the defendant was a trafficking victim. In addition, the law made it easier for victims of human trafficking to receive support services.

See Policy, Page 7
Victims' Assistance Programs receives grants for technology upgrades

New York State Office of Victim Services awards $1.5 million in federal funding

More than 100 service providers that assist crime victims from across New York State recently received an additional $1.5 million in federal grants to modernize their offices so they can better serve victims and their families.

The funding allows for the purchase of equipment and technology used for filing claims through the state’s Victim Service Portal, an online system administered by the state Office of Victim Services (OVS), allows crime victims to more quickly obtain compensation for medical bills, lost wages and other forms of assistance.

The Office of Victim Services administers more than $43.8 million in funding to 175 non-profit organizations, hospitals and law enforcement agencies that support 225 programs serving crime victims in every county in the state.

Any OVS-funded program was eligible to apply for the technology grants. The agency began accepting claims electronically through the Victim Service Portal in April 2015. As providers began to use the Portal, staff recognized that many organizations needed more equipment and enhanced technology to take full advantage of the new system.

Victim assistance programs will use the money to purchase equipment, such as scanners, computers and printers, and software to facilitate the application process through the Victim Service Portal. Programs also will purchase mobile devices or tablets that will allow their staff to file claims whenever – and wherever – they meet with victims.

Prior to the Victim Service Portal’s activation, crime victims or their advocates filed paper claims for compensation – such as payment for medical bills, moving or burial expenses, or lost wages – and mailed them to the agency for review, a process that had averaged about 95 days.

The online system, combined with other processing improvements, has reduced the average processing time by nearly two weeks, with some claims taking fewer than 15 days to approve. The Office of Victim Service anticipates that number of online claims will increase as a result of this new investment in technology upgrades.

An increase in funding available under the federal Victims of Crime Act allowed the agency to offer grants for the upgrades. Click here to view the providers receiving grant funding. Providers receiving more than one grant operate multiple programs that serve crime victims.

OVS has a three-tiered mission to provide compensation to innocent victims of crime, fund direct services to crime victims through a network of community-based programs and to advocate for the rights of all innocent victims of crime.

For more information about services offered by OVS, including eligibility guidelines and a list of victim assistance programs that provide direct help to crime victims across all 62 counties in New York, visit www.ovs.ny.gov or call 1-800-247-8035.

Stay in touch with DCJS, OVS and other state Public Safety agencies:

Twitter: @NYSPublicSafety

Facebook: www.facebook.com/nyspublicsafety
Latent Print Identification Highlights

The Latent Print Unit at DCJS recently made the following identifications and provided the information to the appropriate law enforcement agency for further investigation:

Statewide Automated Biometric Identification System (SABIS) Hit:

The Latent Print Unit made a SABIS identification on a homicide case received from a local police agency in 1981. An unknown black female was found on Oct. 21, 1970, in Orange County. The victim was partially decomposed, but prints of the right thumb and right index and right middle fingers were submitted. After 45 years, identification was made on a female whose last arrest in New York State was in 1969 on charges including unauthorized use of a vehicle.

FBI Next Generation Identification (NGI) / Universal Latent Workstation (ULW):

The Latent Print Unit made an FBI identification on a 1997 homicide case received from another state. The victim, a 67-year-old white female, was killed during an apparent burglary and her body was found by her grandchildren. Eleven photos from unidentified latent prints found in the home were submitted and a subject was identified. The individual has arrests in Florida for possession of drugs and possession of cocaine.

Coming Soon: E-Check through the Portal

In the past, law enforcement officers have relied on manual criminal history and persons’ checks when making a decision to return a firearm that had been in their agency’s possession.

The FBI recently updated its regulations to allow law enforcement agencies to utilize the E-Check system to perform NICS checks for this purpose. This system will supply law enforcement officers with additional inquiry capabilities prior to returning weapons that have come into their custody through a variety of circumstances.

New York State will participate in the use of the E-Check system through the LEEP Portal now available via the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal (IJ Portal).

Access to the E-Check system through the IJ Portal will be available in the near future. Instructions and information about accessing and using the system will be posted on the IJ Portal’s front page and shared through a variety of communication avenues.

Please contact Lt. Rachael L. VanDeusen at rachael.vandeusen@troopers.ny.gov for more information about this system.

- Policy, continued from Page 4-

Human trafficking is defined as the illegal trade or use of a person against their will for the purpose of forced labor or sexual exploitation. The U.S. Department of Justice estimates that nearly 18,000 people are brought into the United States annually and then held against their will by traffickers.

All Municipal Police Training Council model policies are available via the IJ Portal:

Resources Tab > Reference Library > Law Enforcement > MPTC

Or request policies by sending an e-mail to: OPS.GeneralPolicing@dcjs.ny.gov
DCJS Distributing New Speed Detection Units

DCJS is providing 235 police departments and sheriffs’ offices with state-of-the-art radar units, investing more than $343,000 to replace old or obsolete devices used for speed enforcement. More than 28,000 vehicle crashes in New York during 2014 were attributed to speed, with 280 of them resulting in death and another 1,661 resulting in serious injury.

The DCJS Highway Safety Technology Unit, which annually performs preventative maintenance and repairs on about 5,500 radar devices used by agencies across the state, identified the need for the new technology. While performing that work – done at no cost to agencies – technicians determined many of the units were too costly to repair, others lacked an ‘instant on’ transmit feature and some were too large for newer-model police cruisers, limiting their use.

The Unit is distributing the devices on a case-by-case basis with the goal of eliminating those that are most in need of replacement. When agencies bring devices to be serviced, Highway Safety Technology Unit technicians are replacing those deemed to be too costly or outdated to repair.

Distribution will continue over the course of the year, with agencies receiving one device each; on average, the devices being replaced are 20 years old. Unit technicians calibrate, test and certify each device before providing it to the agency; new radar units are the property of the recipient department.

The Highway Safety Technology Unit serves approximately 420 police agencies annually. City, village and town police departments and sheriff’s offices, in addition to SUNY Police; state Park Police, state DEC Police and MTA Police, are eligible to receive the replacement units. The New York State Police are not, as that agency maintains its own radar devices.

Save the Date:

2016 New York State Police Officers’ Memorial Remembrance Ceremony

1 p.m. Tuesday, May 10, 2016

Empire State Plaza, Albany

About the Memorial: The names of 1,387 fallen officers are placed randomly and without rank to signify that every officer’s sacrifice is the same. Colleen Dillon Bergman, the daughter of Trooper Emerson J. Dillon, Jr., who was killed in the line of duty in 1974, suggested the placement in a letter she wrote to the Police Officers’ Memorial Advisory Committee. She wrote, “It doesn’t matter from which department they came, the feeling of loss is experienced the same.”