

NEW YORK STATE POLICE

ORGANIZATION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

AND

PROGRAMS

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MISSION

The mission of the New York State Police is to fulfill the law enforcement needs of the people of New York State with the highest degree of fairness, professionalism and integrity and to protect the inherent right of the people to live their lives in freedom and safety. To this end the Division cooperates with other State agencies and departments as well as with local authorities.

The New York State Police is a full service law enforcement agency empowered by Section 223 of the Executive Law. While the Division attempts to coordinate its services with other law enforcement agencies in order to avoid uneconomical duplication of services, the only specific statutory restriction on State Police jurisdiction is that its Members may not "exercise their powers within the limits of any city to suppress rioting or disorder except by direction of the governor or upon the request of the mayor of the city with approval of the governor."

The New York State Police utilizes a wide variety of traditional and innovative law enforcement strategies to successfully accomplish its mission:

1. The New York State Police provides essential police services to the public statewide. Through the Uniform Force and Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), the Division of State Police maintains regular preventive patrols, assists motorists and other members of the public, conducts criminal and non-criminal investigations and provides emergency and disaster services.
2. To ensure that New York's highways are safe and that traffic flows efficiently, the Division of State Police employs saturation patrols for speed and DWI enforcement, sobriety checkpoints, dedicated interstate highway patrols, hazardous materials experts, aerial patrols, specialists in vehicle weight and dimension regulations and responds to service requests received at its answering points for 911 calls made from cellular telephones. The Division likewise conducts an extensive driver safety education program by making presentations to schools, senior citizens groups, civic organizations and other governmental entities. The Division Traffic Section compiles data on causes of accidents for internal analysis as well as for use by other agencies.
3. Through specialized units such as Drug Enforcement Task Forces, Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams, Violent Crime Investigative Units, Violent Felony Warrant Squads, the Firearms Tracing Unit and the Homicide Assessment and Lead Tracking (HALT) program, the New York State Police devotes considerable resources to arrest narcotics traffickers,

confiscate their drugs and seize their illegally acquired assets and to identify and apprehend violent, predatory and serial criminals.

4. The New York State Police provides technical and support services to local police departments and other criminal justice agencies and assists other law enforcement agencies at all levels in the investigation of serious crimes.
5. Through highly trained and experienced police professionals, expert civilian staff and the technical support of its forensic laboratories and computer and communications networks, the New York State Police maintains its reputation as a leader in application of advanced technology and procedures to law enforcement and criminal investigation.
6. Through the efficient allocation of resources and skills, the Division of State Police fulfills the Governor's mandates to significantly reduce illegal gun trafficking and traffic in illegal drugs and to seriously impair the ability of organized criminal enterprises to operate in New York State.

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

A. OVERVIEW

The New York State Police is one of the largest full service police departments in the United States with an authorized fill level of 4,037 sworn positions. On March 17, 1994, actual sworn strength was 3,918 including 2,340 Troopers and 720 Investigators; actual civilian strength was 695. The Division of State Police is organized into two principal branches, the Uniform Force and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. Each of these branches has specific law enforcement assignments, but both support and cooperate with each other. They likewise cooperate with and support local and county law enforcement agencies.

The Uniform Force conducts active patrol of assigned posts and is the first responder to most calls for police services. In many areas of the state, Uniform Troopers are the primary providers of police services for the public. In these areas Troopers perform routine patrol and initially respond to all types of calls for service, including burglaries, missing children, assaults, robberies and even homicides. Even in areas that have local police departments within incorporated villages and towns, Uniform Troopers provide essential support to local departments and are frequently the only law enforcement officers available around the clock.

Uniform Troopers may completely investigate misdemeanor cases such as assault, larcenies and criminal mischief. Cases requiring extensive investigation

or involving felonies, however, are turned over to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the primary investigative arm of the State Police. In addition to conducting investigations initiated by the State Police, BCI Investigators regularly assist local and county law enforcement agencies that lack the investigative resources and/or expertise needed for major crime investigations. Specialists within the BCI concentrate on cases related to narcotics, violent and serial crimes, child abuse and sexual exploitation, bias related crimes, auto theft, consumer product tampering and organized crime.

B. POST STRUCTURE

The State Police regularly evaluates its post structure and now has 507 posts (151 line posts and 356 area posts) patrolled by Uniform Troopers. Line posts are limited to specific sections of controlled access and interstate highways. Area posts are further divided into primary posts (329), where the State Police provide primary police services, and secondary posts (27), where a local department provides primary police services. Patrols are assigned to primary area posts first, while secondary posts are patrolled only when sufficient resources are available or when providing specialized services or assistance to the local police agency. This is consistent with the Division's policy to deploy the Uniform Force Troopers where they are most needed. The Division's specialized police services, support and assistance are always available to local and county police departments anywhere in the State.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

The New York State Police is administratively organized into eleven Troops and a Division Headquarters. Troop T is dedicated to providing police services to the New York State Thruway and Troop NYC provides specialized investigative and support services in the five Boroughs of New York City. The other nine Troops provide primary police and investigative services throughout New York State.

Except for Troop NYC, each Troop is further divided into two or more Zones. Within each Zone are a number of Stations. In some locations individual Stations direct the activities of a smaller satellite office. A typical Troop Table of Organization appears in Appendix A. A State map showing Troop boundaries and a listing of Troop Headquarters appear in Appendix B.

D. TROOP NYC

The newest State Police Troop, designated Troop NYC for New York City, was officially inaugurated on December 3, 1992. Formal establishment of Troop NYC recognizes a growing commitment of State Police personnel to law

enforcement operations in New York City that began with the "temporary" assignment of a detail of State Police Investigators in 1954 to investigate organized crime activities on the New York City waterfront. This forerunner of the Waterfront Commission grew in size and was assigned office space in Manhattan in 1958. The Detail became permanent in 1961.

Throughout the 1960s, the responsibilities of the Detail expanded and, in 1968, specialized Squads were formally established in recognition of the widening scope of State Police activities. These included a Vehicle and Traffic Warrant Squad, a Criminal Warrant and Lead Squad, a squad to conduct confidential investigations of people being considered for high-level appointments by the Governor, and an Organized Criminal Intelligence Squad.

State Police activities increased greatly in New York City during the 1970s and 1980s, particularly in the area of drug trafficking investigations. The New York City Drug Enforcement Task Force (DETF) is a cooperative law enforcement group that includes New York State Police, New York City Police and federal Drug Enforcement Administration agents that concentrates on high level drug trafficking. State Police Investigators are also assigned to the New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor's Office where they have lately been concentrating on illegal money laundering cases in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service.

The New York State Police will continue to provide investigative and support services in New York City, particularly in the areas of drug trafficking, violent crime, computer crime, money laundering, organized crime and illegal gun trafficking. In order to effectively coordinate these activities, Troop NYC opened on December 3, 1992; it is headquartered at Fort Schuyler, 2 Pennyfield Avenue, Bronx, New York. The Troop incorporates the New York City DETF, Confidential Squad, Criminal Warrant Squad, Crime Analysis Unit, Attorney General's Squad, Major Case Squad, District Attorney Squad, Special Narcotics Prosecutor/Customs Squad and Computer Crime Squad. A Table of Organization for Troop NYC is included in Appendix A.

E. PATROL COVERAGE

Each Troop Commander adjusts patrol assignments according to local conditions: population, traffic patterns, highway conditions and the availability and patrol patterns of county and local law enforcement agencies. In many ways the Division provides three different types of patrol coverage:

- ▶ In rural areas that lack the resources to provide local police services, the State Police is the primary police force and provides the full range of police services, from preventive patrol and first response by the Uniform Force to all types of criminal investigation by the BCI.

- ▶ In suburban areas that have local police departments, the Division patrols State and interstate highways, provides primary police services to areas outside of the incorporated towns and villages that have police departments and provides specialized services and support to the local departments.
- ▶ In urban areas the Division provides highway patrols, specialized services and support to local departments; tracks down wanted violent felons; and conducts sophisticated investigations involving narcotics, organized crime and violent crime.

Division Headquarters provides administrative and support services to all Troops. It also oversees a number of technical and support services available to county, local and other state agencies as well as to members of the State Police. These include:

- ▶ Communications - the Communications Section operates the New York Statewide Police Information System (NYSPIN), maintains and operates two emergency communications vehicles, has the capability to dispatch for other law enforcement agencies and provides technical advice in all communications areas.
- ▶ Crime Laboratory System - the Crime Laboratory System provides forensic laboratory services to all criminal justice agencies in the state that do not have local laboratory services available as well as providing post-mortem toxicology analyses for coroners and medical examiners. The Laboratory also provides analytical services to the State Lottery Division to detect altered tickets and confirm winners of significant prizes. The System operates four laboratories located in Albany, Newburgh, Port Crane (near Binghamton) and Olean.
- ▶ Aviation - fixed wing aircraft and helicopters are available for surveillance, and searches for criminals, escapees, and lost people (including infrared equipment to detect body heat radiated by those being sought). Aerial photography and Medevac missions are also provided. The Aviation Unit currently has operations based in Albany, Buffalo, Newburgh, Rochester, Syracuse and Saranac Lake.

A Division Headquarters Table of Organization is presented in Appendix A.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROGRAMS

On May 7, 1992, Governor Mario Cuomo recognized the State Police's more than 75 years of quality service to the people of the State when he announced the first winners of the annual *Governor's Excelsior Award* for "Quality at Work" in New York State. The *Excelsior Award* recognizes exemplary performance by public agencies, private businesses and educational institutions based on seven quality areas: Leadership, Human Resource Excellence, Constituent Satisfaction, Quality Results, Quality Assurance, Organizational Planning and Information and Analysis. In announcing the Award Governor Cuomo said, "Our winners speak the language of quality, one which all of New York's institutions need to speak fluently."

Ms. Barbara Harms of the Excelsior Award Committee noted, "The State Police is the first Government Agency to win an award for total quality that is based on world-class industrial standards." The selection of the New York State Police as the first public agency to win the *Governor's Excelsior Award* is exemplary of the commitment to quality that has been the hallmark of the Division since its founding in 1917.

A. OPERATION FIREBREAK

Evidence clearly shows that violent drug-related gangs are moving their operations and sales out of the New York City metropolitan to Upstate cities, suburbs and even rural areas. These shifting patterns of violent drug trafficking are now presenting the residents of New York State with a new problem of serious proportions. This is particularly evident from the fact that violent crime increased 7.7% in Upstate communities in 1991 and an additional 1.1% in 1992, while violent crime in New York City declined 2.4% in 1991 and an additional 6.4% in 1992. It is not surprising, therefore, that Upstate police executives and municipal leaders have issued urgent pleas for additional help from the State Police to assist them in coping with the surging violent crime rates in their communities. However, all of the violence is not entirely drug related. Many other types of especially vicious crimes have been reported to the Division in the recent past, including several serial homicides involving an astounding number of victims. In addition, numerous isolated crimes of violence prompted by greed, vengeance, sex and other motivating factors are being reported with increasing frequency.

Faced with this challenge, and as a first step to address this very serious problem, last year the New York State Police began establishing Violent Crime Investigation Teams to work with local authorities in investigating especially serious crimes of violence, particularly those that might be part of a pattern or an on-going series; some examples include:

- ▶ the Sara Anne Wood abduction case and the associated James Bernardo murder case;
- ▶ the May 1993 double homicide of an elderly couple who were murdered while watching television in their Wampsville, New York home;
- ▶ the August 1993 case in Savona in Troop E where a 4 year old boy was murdered by a 13 year old;
- ▶ the Joel Rifkin case of 1993 on Long Island involving the killing of 18 females;
- ▶ the December 1993 fatal mail bombings in Western and Northern New York;
- ▶ the February 1994 murder of a couple in a trailer park in the Town of Saratoga;
- ▶ the February 1994 murder of a 74 year old woman at her residence in the Town of Greenfield in Troop G.

Through the Violent Crime Investigation Teams, highly skilled and experienced major crime investigators from the State Police BCI are becoming available to police agencies Statewide. These first Teams, and their successors, are providing an effective response to increasing violent criminal activity, enhancing case solvability, and helping ensure the successful prosecution of violent criminals.

Operation Firebreak is the Governor's most recent proposal to have the State Police aid communities currently being ravaged by violent criminals. This program will provide 100 State Police investigators who will be dedicated to dealing with violent crime problems Upstate. Fifty of these investigative positions will be redeployed from the New York City metropolitan region to Upstate areas as a result of transfers and retirements; the other fifty will be new positions added to the Division's authorized fill level to specifically deal with violence problems.

Of the 100 positions that will be assigned to Operation Firebreak, twenty-five will be detailed to create a fifth Community Narcotics Enforcement Team (CNET) to serve the Southern Tier. CNET has been highly effective in reducing street level drug trafficking in Upstate communities. Last year, the mission of CNET was expanded to include investigating street level trafficking in illegal firearms in an attempt to reduce gun related violence.

The remaining seventy-five positions will be used to complete the staffing of the Violent Crime Investigation Units in each Troop. The size of the units will be determined on the basis of a variety of factors, but especially violent crime rates in the area. These units will help Upstate communities investigate serious violent crimes—homicides, sexual assaults, abductions and serial crimes.

Operation Firebreak will provide experienced violent crime investigators to respond to violent crime scenes, assist with investigations, improve solvability and facilitate prosecution. Furthermore, the full resources of the State Police, including crime scene technicians, the State Police Crime Laboratories, the Forensic Science Unit, HALT and Criminal Personality Profiling, will likewise be available to provide assistance to those local communities where Violent Crime Investigation Teams have responded.

B. SERIAL CRIME INVESTIGATIONS

The New York State Police has been extensively involved in the investigation of two major serial criminals throughout 1993 and into 1994, Joel Rifkin and Lewis Lent. Rifkin is suspected of killing 18 women in the New York City metropolitan area. Lent is suspected of killing a number of children, including Sara Anne Wood, who was abducted while riding her bicycle home from the church her father pastors near Utica, New York, and Jimmy Bernardo, a 12 year old Massachusetts boy who was abducted while riding his bicycle to a local mall in Pittsfield, Massachusetts and whose nude body was subsequently found tied to a tree in New York State, also near Utica.

C. DRUG PROGRAMS

Illegal drug trafficking and abuse is one of the most critical issues facing the nation and, arguably, the most critical issue facing law enforcement. Drug trafficking investigations, particularly those directed at mid- and upper-level distributors, require intensive commitments of personnel and other resources. The New York State Police has the second largest non-federal drug enforcement unit in the country, exceeded only by the New York City Police Department.

The New York State Police currently has more than 360 narcotics investigators working in all areas of the State under the auspices of individual Troop Narcotics Units; the Special Investigations Unit; Drug Enforcement Task Forces, where they work cooperatively with Federal and local police investigators; Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams and the New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor's Office. These intensive efforts are making an impact on illegal drug traffic, not only in New York, but also in other states as the Division has successfully shut down a number of major interstate drug operations.

1. Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams

Illegal drug trafficking is no longer a problem limited to major urban areas. Illegal drugs, and the street crime that attends them, have spread throughout the suburbs and even the most rural areas of New York. Criminal intelligence and statistics identified a definitive connection between the presence of street level

narcotics traffic and violent crime. As narcotics dealers have spread their operations and influence across the State, the New York State Police has been inundated with requests to assist local police in eliminating drug traffic in suburban and rural communities. In response to these requests, the Division formed Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams to target this problem by directing high intensity street level enforcement at specific problem areas throughout the State.

There are four Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams strategically deployed across the State to help local police departments clean up areas blighted by heavy narcotics trafficking, with a fifth Team proposed in the FY 1994-95 Budget as part of Governor Cuomo's "Firebreak" initiative. Application has been made for Federal funds under the Police Hiring Supplement Grant Program to help pay for the fifth CNET office. Through CNET, personnel resources and the technical expertise of New York State Police members specifically trained in narcotics enforcement are available to any local police agencies outside New York City and Long Island that request assistance.

The Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET) have been successful beyond expectations and have filled a definite void that existed in needed support services. The reception of CNET by local Police Chiefs and District Attorneys has been highly favorable. In 1993, CNET personnel made 1,662 undercover purchases and arrested 819 individuals for narcotics and firearms offenses while assisting 68 local police departments. From its inception in September 1990 through February 1994, CNET units initiated 373 separate investigations that resulted in the arrest of 2,427 people on drug and firearms charges.

2. Drug Enforcement Task Forces

New York City is the principal point of entry and distribution center for illegal drugs in New York State. Most of the illegal drugs sold in upstate New York can be traced back to New York City. Consequently, the New York State Police has committed significant resources to drug enforcement efforts in New York City and its surrounding metropolitan area. A major portion of these resources has been dedicated to the New York City Drug Enforcement Task Force. The New York City Drug Enforcement Task Force, composed of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agents, New York State Police and New York City Police Department personnel, has become a model of how state, federal and local law enforcement agencies can cooperate to have a major impact on illegal drug trafficking and continues to be the most successful multi-agency Drug Enforcement Task Force in the nation.

In addition to the New York City Task Force, regional DETF's operate in the Capital District, the Mid-Hudson Region, Central and Southwestern New York State. All of the Task Forces continue to disrupt major regional drug trafficking networks.

3. Troop Drug Enforcement Units

Each Troop except Troop T and Troop NYC has a dedicated Troop Narcotics Enforcement Unit that compliments the efforts of CNET and the various Drug Enforcement Task Forces. Troop Narcotics Units work closely with State Police Uniform and BCI members as well as with local and county law enforcement personnel to identify and interdict illegal drug trafficking. Troop K and Troop L Narcotics Units have been particularly successful in penetrating the upper echelons of organized drug distribution organizations and seizing extraordinarily large quantities of drugs and millions of dollars in cash and illegally acquired assets. The Troop K Narcotics Unit has continuously investigated the Cali Cartel, one of the largest illegal drug organizations in the world, for the last seven years with outstanding success.

4. Seized Assets

One of the most effective weapons there is against illegal drug traffickers is the seizure of the assets that they derive from their criminal activities. The New York State Police continues to be one of the leading law enforcement agencies in the Nation in seized assets. During fiscal year 1992-93, more than \$13 million in seized assets revenues were received by the State Police. The Division seized approximately \$42 million in cash that fiscal year, which will be shared equitably with other agencies involved in the various investigations and arrests that resulted in the seizures. Furthermore, the Division seized 134 cars, \$7.7 million in real estate and bank accounts with a value in excess of \$3.2 million in FY 92-93. Since 1987 the State Police has received more than \$55 million in seized assets.

In the past, seized assets have been used to cover the salaries of narcotics investigators, purchase 9 MM handguns for State Police personnel, cover the costs of the Director of the Seized Assets Program and are scheduled to cover the costs of a new multi-million dollar Forensic Investigation Center.

5. New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor's Office

The New York State Police has also made a major commitment of personnel to the Office of the New York City Special Narcotics Prosecutor. During 1992, this Unit continued money laundering investigations in cooperation with the U.S.

Customs Service which resulted in the seizure of more than \$17 million in cash from major drug cartel operations in New York City.

6. Highway Drug Interdiction/S.N.A.R.E.

The Division's efforts against illegal drug traffic are not limited to special narcotics units or the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The Uniform Force is also deeply involved in detection and interdiction of illegal drugs, especially on the State's highways. Uniform Troopers regularly patrol over 3100 miles of interstate and controlled access highways in New York while assigned to 151 "line posts" dedicated to highway patrol duties. These line posts cover major routes used by drug traffickers for inter- and intra-state transport including the New York State Thruway, Interstates 81, 84, 87, 88, 95 and 684, State Route 17 and the State's parkways.

Through the Highway Drug Interdiction Program, Uniform Troopers, local and county officers are trained to be aware of specific indicators, such as vehicle modifications or openly visible drug paraphernalia, that may identify drug traffickers who have been stopped for routine Vehicle and Traffic Law violations. This has been a highly successful program and has resulted in numerous drug arrests, many of which have been highlighted in the S.N.A.R.E. Newsletter that is published periodically by the State Police.

The S.N.A.R.E. (Statewide Narcotics Apprehension Reporting Effort) Program was established in March 1990. Highway drug interdiction data collected under this program clearly document the need for intensive interdiction efforts. Analysis of S.N.A.R.E. statistics documents the growing distribution of drugs from New York City to upstate New York communities; 47% of the interdiction stops where a city of origin could be determined originated in New York City. The data demonstrate that illegal drugs are being transported to areas throughout upstate New York; 74% of the interdiction stops where a destination could be determined were destined for communities in upstate New York. Buffalo was the most common destination (7.52% of arrests) and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and Utica were the destination cities in 27.7% of all interdiction arrests.

The New York State Police has obtained a two year grant from the Federal Highway Administration that will enable the Division to develop a training program specifically aimed at Commercial Vehicle Drug Interdiction. Most highway drug interdiction programs to date have focused on passenger vehicles; however, the largest seizures of illicit drugs are being made from commercial vehicles. During 1993, Troopers participated in Commercial Vehicle Drug Interdiction training at the New York State Police Academy as well as the Federal Highway Traffic Safety Institute. In the early part of 1994, selected Troopers in the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program, Bureau of Criminal Investigation personnel, and Highway Drug Interdiction Troopers will participate in a one week training session in Commercial Vehicle Interdiction that will be conducted at the New York State Police Academy.

7. Cali Investigation

Since the mid-1980's the State Police and the Organized Crime Task Force have been vigorously investigating the Cali Cartel which is one of the most organized groups of Colombians importing cocaine into New York, Houston and Los Angeles. Although the lead agency for this investigation has been the State Police Troop K Narcotics Unit, assisted by the OCTF, significant contributions have been made by the New York City based Drug Enforcement Task Force. The investigation has taken members of the New York State Police to all parts of the United States in furtherance of their efforts.

This investigation has been extremely successful. Through 1993, this single investigation has resulted in the seizure of 6,240 kilos of cocaine, \$37,486,227 in cash, 123 vehicles, and numerous handguns and assault weapons; 207 defendants have been arrested on various criminal charges. The Troop K Narcotics Unit has also assisted federal and local authorities in Texas and Florida with the seizure of 4,500 kilos of cocaine and has supplied information about numerous homicides, including eight in New York City and two in Panama, to local law enforcement officials. They continue to work closely with the New York City Police Department's Queens Homicide Unit to identify victims and suspects who are involved in this Colombian cocaine trafficking organization.

Each step of the Cali investigation has been carefully evaluated and orchestrated in order not to jeopardized future events. Tremendous investigative efforts in the areas of surveillance, wiretaps, telephone number tracing and vehicle tracking were expended over the last seven years by members assigned to this major investigation. The case is ongoing and many additional charges are anticipated in the future for various drug related and violent crimes.

8. Anti-Drug Abuse Education Programs

There is widespread agreement that the most effective way to deal with illegal drug use is to prevent it through education programs aimed at children who have not begun to use drugs. The New York State Police presents two drug education programs in schools across the State. The first is LEARN (Law Enforcement Awareness Resource Network) Today, Live Drug Free Tomorrow. LEARN is a State Police drug abuse prevention and self-esteem building program for fifth and sixth grade school children. The program encourages the children to do their best in all activities, including schoolwork, helping family and friends, sports and the performing arts.

The Division recently expanded its drug abuse prevention efforts to include the highly regarded Drug Awareness and Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program. Troopers trained as D.A.R.E. officers will conduct the D.A.R.E. program in rural schools where there are no local or county police sponsored D.A.R.E. programs available.

Other drug/substance abuse educational programs offered by the Division are Sober Prom/Sober Graduation, the Play It Safe Program and Scared Stiff. Scared Stiff, a driver safety program for high school seniors, started in 1989; it is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company. Safe and Sober Prom/Sober Graduation posters are distributed by Troop Public Information Offices to schools, malls and other public areas with special emphasis on locations where alcoholic beverages are sold. Play It Safe is conducted in cooperation with the New York State United Teachers. Finally, during the course of the year, Troopers make numerous speeches to schools and community organizations in which positive drug resistance skills are emphasized.

10. Statewide Narcotics Indexing Program

The Statewide Narcotics Indexing Program (SNIP) has been developed to promote and coordinate the collection and dissemination of information about suspected narcotics traffickers. On the initiative of a Statewide Policy Board which included the FBI, the DEA, the New York State Police, the New York Sheriffs' Association and the New York Association of Chiefs of Police, a centrally managed, statewide computer index of narcotics related information has been established at State Police Headquarters.

Agencies participating in the program can determine whether or not an individual is suspected or known to be involved in narcotics related offenses by completing a source document and forwarding it to the NYSP Crime Analysis Unit. The data is entered in the file and a search is conducted for any matching records in the database. If definite or possible matches are found, the inquiring agency is notified of the match and of the name(s) of law enforcement department(s) that entered matching data. The Crime Analysis Unit likewise contacts the law enforcement department that submitted the initial data and provides it with the name of the inquiring agency.

D. VIOLENT CRIME

The suppression of violent crime is a top priority of the New York State Police. The Division has a number of highly effective programs that specifically target murder, rape, robbery, and assault, the four offenses that comprise the generally accepted definition of "violent crime." The Bureau of Criminal Investigation, whose more than 850 Investigators handle all levels of felony crimes, incorporates most of the supplemental and specialized State Police programs that specifically target violent crime.

1. Initiatives Against Gun Violence

a. Multi-State Cooperative Agreements

The New York State Police is developing agreements with Florida, Ohio, Texas and Georgia to implement cooperative efforts to interdict the flow of illegal

guns into New York. These states have been identified as the major sources of illegal guns entering this State. We have already agreed to a close working relationship between the newly created New York State Police Firearms Tracing Unit and the Virginia State Police Firearms Investigative Unit. Under this agreement, these units will cooperate with investigations to identify and eliminate illegal firearms trafficking between the two states. Similar agreements are being negotiated with the other principal source states.

b. Gun Trafficking Task Force

The New York State Police is coordinating a pilot regional task force in the Capital District that will focus on illegal gun trafficking and distribution. Local and county law enforcement agencies will join forces with the State Police to monitor firearms trafficking, repeat offenders and sources of illegally possessed firearms found in the Capital District. Local agencies have been asked to process intelligence through the State Police Firearms Tracing Unit data base. The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is cooperating with this effort.

c. NYSP Firearms Tracing Unit

The New York State Police has established a new Firearms Tracing Unit in order to effectively implement initiatives against illegal guns. This Unit:

- ▶ Assists local law enforcement agencies with traces of firearms that are illegally possessed and/or used in a crime;
- ▶ Analyzes and identifies gun trafficking patterns;
- ▶ Develops criminal cases against illegal gun traffickers;
- ▶ Maintains a central database of information on both firearms seized or recovered in New York and known firearms law violators;
- ▶ Shares information with agencies outside New York State, especially in states that are major sources of illegal firearms in New York, to stem the flow of illegal guns; and
- ▶ Coordinates tracing of illegal firearms through the BATF tracing center and reports results to submitting agencies.

Since its inception, the Unit has assisted more than 70 law enforcement agencies with traces and traced more than 670 handguns. Approximately 590 of these traces have developed information that was forwarded to the requesting agency. In addition to the Regional Task Force and the Firearms Tracing Unit, the New York State Police has expanded the role of its highly successful Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams to include undercover purchases of illegal firearms in conjunction with investigations of street level drug trafficking.

2. Homicide Assessment and Lead Tracking Program

The Homicide Assessment Lead Tracking Program (HALT) is designed to collect and analyze detailed information relevant to certain violent crimes that

may be part of an ongoing series. Serial criminals are a serious threat to our society. They rely on their mobility, and the fact that their crimes are committed not only in different local jurisdictions, but often in different states, to shield them from discovery.

The New York State Police operates HALT to help local and state law enforcement agencies coordinate information and identify serial crime sprees. Cases submitted to the system by law enforcement agencies are analyzed by HALT personnel to identify common characteristics. When common characteristics are found, the police agencies that submitted the cases are notified so that they can contact each other to exchange information and investigative leads. The program has successfully linked police departments within and outside of New York that are investigating similar or possibly related crimes.

The primary advantage HALT provides to local departments is assistance in collecting data, submitting information, and disseminating to participating agencies information on possible matches and other information relevant to these violent crimes. Cases submitted to HALT are also forwarded to the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP), a national database of similar information, so that New York State cases are compared to cases from across the country. Thus, HALT is a concerted effort by State, local and Federal law enforcement agencies that will significantly increase the risk of apprehension for violent serial criminals.

3. BCI Criminal Investigative Analysis Unit

The BCI Criminal Investigative Analysis Unit (CIAU) provides behavioral science based investigative services to support field investigators. The CIAU can assist field investigators in developing leads, prioritizing suspects, devising traditional and non-traditional investigation and interrogation strategies and can assist prosecutors in case preparation and trial procedures. The CIAU services are based on the techniques used by the FBI Behavioral Science Unit, which attempts to identify the major personality and behavioral characteristics of an unknown offender by analyzing the crime committed.

These services are available to any law enforcement agency in the Northeastern United States, and are provided to law enforcement agencies in other regions on a case-by-case basis. The CIAU is dedicated to providing support services and is not designed or employed to dilute the managerial control of the case exercised by the agency requesting assistance.

4. Crimes Against Children

The New York State Police has had a Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation Unit for several years. Members of the Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation Unit frequently assist investigators from county and local police departments, as well as State Police Investigators, in the investigation of assaults against children that

occur outside of the home. Their expertise in questioning both child victims and perpetrators of crimes against children has been invaluable in many cases of this type.

In 1988, the State Police successfully applied for a federal grant to develop a program designed to minimize the trauma that child victims of rape, abuse and sexual assault may experience during investigations of the crimes committed against them. The initial program, conducted in Troop C, was highly successful and acclaimed by law enforcement and child protective agencies. The success of the pilot project resulted in additional federal fund awards to the State Police to replicate it in counties in Troop E and Troop G.

5. Forensic Science Unit

The New York State Police Forensic Sciences Unit provides local police, district attorneys, coroners and medical examiners access to highly qualified forensic specialists in such fields as anthropology, behavioral science, odontology and pathology. Access to experts in these fields is essential to thorough investigations of homicides, questionable unattended deaths and major disasters and to identification of skeletal remains and bodies. In many areas of New York, such access was not previously available.

The New York State Police solicited leading experts in various forensic specialties to become consultants with the New York State Police Forensic Sciences Unit. All of the specialists who serve as consultants to the unit are Board Certified in their field and have qualified as expert witnesses in New York courts. Consultants are employed on an as needed basis. Two salaried positions were created to develop policy and coordinate the administration of the Unit.

Experts are available to both State Police and local agencies 24 hours a day for telephone consultation. They are also available for on-site assistance if needed and are strategically located across the state to provide response to most locations within two hours. Consultants are likewise available for testifying in court, providing prosecutors with a staff of expert forensic witness, all of whom are court qualified in New York. They lecture regularly at the New York State Police Academy and provide instruction for local law enforcement, medical examiner and prosecutor groups.

6. DNA

One of the most promising technologies in forensic science in recent years is the development of DNA typing. This procedure provides the possibility of identifying a criminal with a very high degree of certainty from physical evidence such as hair, blood or other physiological materials he/she leaves at the scene of the crime; it offers the capability to implicate or exonerate a suspect on the basis of only trace amounts of biological evidence. The most productive use of this

technology is in the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving sexual assault and homicide.

The State Police has moved vigorously to prepare to provide this technology to the State's criminal justice agencies through its Crime Laboratory System. An expert in DNA techniques has been hired to supervise two forensic scientist who have molecular biology backgrounds. An area of the New York State Police Headquarters Crime Laboratory has been rehabilitated and equipped for DNA analyses. Validation of methods has been completed and the State Police began accepting forensic cases for DNA analysis on February 1, 1994.

7. Special Investigations Unit

The Special Investigations Unit (SIU) concentrates on organized criminal activities, including upper echelon organized drug cartels. The SIU cooperates closely with the New York State Organized Crime Task Force. There are eight SIU teams across the State, all coordinated from Division Headquarters.

8. Homicide Seminars

Homicide investigation is a complex endeavor that requires investigators be knowledgeable in a variety of forensic disciplines including psychology, pathology, toxicology, odontology and ballistics. Dramatic technological advances in homicide investigations have been made in the last several years, e.g. the advent of DNA "fingerprinting," new techniques in gunshot residue analysis, the use of lasers to find latent fingerprints and psychological profiling. The application of computerized lead tracking and assessment has likewise provided homicide investigators with valuable new investigative tools. These technological advances and new applications of existing technology to the field of homicide investigation have made it very difficult for homicide investigators to keep up with the latest developments in the field.

In order to meet the need for continuing education in the field of homicide investigation, the New York State Police initiated the annual Henry F. Williams Homicide Seminar, named in honor of the late Colonel Henry F. Williams who, at the time of his death, commanded the BCI. This seminar is internationally renowned as the premiere training event of its kind in this hemisphere; it attracts the top homicide investigators from around the world. The New York State Police hosted the Seventh Annual Colonel Henry F. Williams Homicide Seminar at the State Police Academy in Albany from September 19-22, 1993. The over 160 police investigators who attended the Seminar represented many of the major police departments in the United States and Canada, as well as law enforcement agencies from England, Scotland, Ireland, Belarus, and Moscow, Russia; twenty New York State Police investigators were among the attenders.

Training of the caliber featured at the Williams Homicide Seminar is rarely available to local police agencies, and the contacts and resources that participants

develop will be invaluable in future investigations of violent crime. Seminar participants heard from a diverse group of speakers who are recognized leaders in the field of criminal investigations and forensic science. More than 1,100 homicide investigators from around the world have attended the annual seminar since its inception.

9. Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime

The Division has proposed establishing a New York State Center For the Analysis of Violent Crime. The proposed Center will be located on the State Campus at the State Police Academy and will operate in conjunction with the adjacent New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center that is currently under construction. The Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime will combine the expertise of the law enforcement, academic and scientific community to focus on specific issues that will improve techniques and procedures for investigating and solving violent crimes. These issues include questions such as:

- ▶ What factors contribute to criminality?
- ▶ Which strategies work and which ones don't?
- ▶ What interagency initiatives can help address the problems and what training programs should be developed and presented to the State's law enforcement community?

The Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime will offer a wide variety of programs and services to support New York State law enforcement agencies that are investigating unusual or serial crimes of a violent nature. In addition, the Center's staff will conduct research and provide training in an effort to develop approaches to violent crime investigation that will significantly reduce the rising tide of rampant criminality.

The New York State Police Violent Crime Investigative Support Unit, including the Homicide Assessment and Lead Tracking (HALT) Program, the Forensic Science Unit, the Criminal Personality Profiling Unit and the Child Abuse Unit will be integrated into the Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime to offer investigative and operational support to field investigators from law enforcement agencies across the State.

10. New York State Police Forensic Investigations Center

The New York State Police Forensic Investigations Center will be a state-of-the-art forensic facility that will serve the entire law enforcement community in New York State. It will continue the Division's commitment to provide the State Police and other criminal justice agencies with the tools that are most effective in the fight against violent crime. The Center will provide full forensic services including crime laboratories, DNA analysis for both case work and DNA data banking information, and computerized tracking of serial offenders through the Homicide Assessment and Lead Tracking (HALT) Program. It will house the

State Police's centralized link to the Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) as well as the Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime. Building construction should start in the summer of 1994 and the building should be occupied by the summer of 1996.

The Office of General Services and the Division have completed the Design Phase of the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center with the assistance of consulting architectural and mechanical engineering firms. Site work was started August 25, 1993 and has been completed (except for seeding, which will be done in the Spring). Advertising for the project began on February 23, 1994 with bids to be received by March 23, 1994. April 20, 1994 is the anticipated date on which a contract award will be announced. The total cost of construction for the Center, \$25 million, will be paid for from the Division's portion of assets seized from drug traffickers under asset forfeiture statutes. These monies were seized in the course of investigations and arrests in which the New York State Police participated with Federal and local law enforcement agencies.

A critical need exists for this facility, particularly in light of the increase in violent and drug related crime over the past decade. This increase has inundated the crime laboratories of New York State. The sophisticated and integrated services provided by the State Police Forensic Investigation Center will provide significant assistance to the entire criminal justice system in their efforts to identify and apprehend criminals and to ensure that just verdicts are reached in the State's courts.

11. Auto Theft

Auto theft is an extremely profitable criminal enterprise. Although auto theft has historically been an urban problem, the increasing profits have encouraged its spread to suburban and rural areas in the State. More disturbing is the recent spread of carjacking across the nation and state, transforming what had been primarily a crime against property into a violent crime. Likewise, many stolen vehicles become the instruments of more violent crime as they are used during subsequent robberies, drug trafficking and drive by shootings.

The New York State Police has a number of programs in place to combat auto theft, and are developing additional programs to deal with this serious problem.

a. Administrative and Operational Support

The New York Statewide Police Information System (NYSPIN), which is managed by the New York State Police, provides law enforcement and criminal justice agencies immediate access, 24 hours a day, to essential information stored in local, state, national and international files. NYSPIN is networked to 64,000 agencies in the United States alone.

There are currently more than 13 million vehicle registrations in the NYSPIN system. These registrations are updated weekly. Recent improvements to the NYSPIN system that address auto theft include the Delayed Hit Notification Program, whereby a police agency is notified that a vehicle is stolen up to 72 hours after making a stolen vehicle inquiry; this ensures that recently stolen vehicles that have just been entered will be matched with earlier inquiries about that vehicle. In addition to the Delayed Hit Notification Program, special computer applications have been developed to permit searches against law enforcement files with information that is insufficient for a normal on-line inquiry. One such search is the LAWMAN Search, where a special off-line search of DMV records is conducted using partial vehicle information. The volume of special searches is increasing dramatically.

b. Dedicated Auto Theft Unit

The New York State Police has a dedicated Auto Theft Unit staffed by two investigators, one of whom is assigned to Division Headquarters while the other works at the Department of Motor Vehicles. This Unit serves as a liaison between criminal justice agencies and the Department of Motor Vehicles, conducting investigations as requested. Beyond conducting the daily lead investigations that are received from federal, state and local criminal justice agencies, the Unit conducts document searches for the Drug Enforcement Task Force in New York City and odometer rollback investigations for the federal government, and also obtains certified abstract titles on motor vehicles for district attorneys' offices and traffic ticket data relative to fugitives on the Violent Felony Warrant Squad's 12 Most Wanted list.

c. Training

In addition to the auto theft training that all Trooper recruits receive in the New York State Police Academy, each year the State Police sends approximately 30 Troopers to the auto theft seminar that is sponsored by the New York - New Jersey Anti-Car Theft Committee and the National Insurance Crime Bureau. This training includes instruction on VIN systems, VIN identification, fraudulent documents and DMV operations in New York and New Jersey.

d. Developing Programs

The NYSPIN staff is currently developing a new program, soon to be operational, that will automatically identify improper, invalid and fraudulent VINs. The Division is likewise involved in ongoing research of stolen vehicle recovery systems such as LO-JACK and Teletrac.

F. HIGHWAY SAFETY

The highway fatality rate for New York State in 1992 was the lowest since 1930. The fatality rate on the New York State Thruway in 1993 was likewise the lowest in its 39 year history. Vigorous enforcement of the State's Vehicle and Traffic Laws is critical to ensuring the safety of motorists on New York State's roads, and is a key factor in the record low highway fatality rates.

Troopers who conduct area patrols to prevent crime and respond to calls for service are always alert to Vehicle and Traffic Law violations. In addition to the efforts of Troopers on normal patrol, the New York State Police has a number of dedicated programs that are designed to continue the trend toward safer highways through rigorous V&T Law enforcement.

1. Saturation Speed Enforcement Program

The Division of State Police initiated its "Saturation Speed Enforcement Program" in 1988. This program was implemented following a review of the rising number of highway fatalities on state roads in 1986 and 1987 which found that the rise in fatal accidents was closely linked to increased speed. Saturation Speed Enforcement literally saturates long stretches of highway, as much as seventy miles in length, with Troopers utilizing a variety of enforcement techniques. A typical Saturation Speed Enforcement detail will cover five miles of highway with Troopers using radar, followed by five miles covered by VASCAR, additional segments where Division planes detect speeders from the air and relay instructions to patrols on the ground, and Troopers in unmarked vehicles using pacing or clocking techniques.

Aerial enforcement, coupled with various types of enforcement devices on either side of the highway segments covered from the air, is critical to the Saturation Speed Enforcement Program. These combinations effectively neutralize the radar detectors commonly used by "professional speeders." Aerial enforcement directly resulted in 2,342 speeding arrests in 1993.

The overall goal of this strategy is to present a highly visible police enforcement presence on the highways while, at the same time, eliminating motorists' sense of confidence that, once they pass a State Police car using radar or another enforcement technique, they can speed up with little risk of detection in the following miles. The success of this strategy is partially demonstrated by instances where the same motorist has received more than one ticket along a single stretch of highway during a Saturation Speed Enforcement operation. Saturation Speed Enforcement patrols resulted in 18,250 arrests for speeding and 3,781 arrests for other offenses in 1993.

Although the project is designated a speed enforcement program, the overriding goal of the Division is to reduce the number and seriousness of motor vehicle accidents by meeting its responsibilities to police the highways and enforce all vehicle and traffic laws. Consistent with this goal, all accident causing violations, including excessive speed, are targeted by the Troopers participating in the Saturation Speed Enforcement patrols. The Saturation Speed Enforcement Program is also one of the most effective methods of dealing with the problem of speeders from other states, who are unlikely to be affected by public information education programs or by New York State licensing sanctions.

2. DWI Enforcement

Intoxicated drivers continue to be a principal cause of personal injury and fatal motor vehicle accidents investigated by the New York State Police. Alcohol was involved in 77 fatal and 1,449 personal injury accidents investigated by the Division in 1993. For this reason, DWI enforcement remains a priority for all Division members. Troopers made 16,062 DWI arrests in 1993.

a. Sobriety Checkpoints

One of the more effective enforcement tools for reducing the number of drunk drivers on the road are Sobriety Checkpoints. In 1993 the Division conducted 277 Sobriety Checkpoints. These resulted in 688 DWI arrests as well as 2,427 arrests for other offenses.

b. 1-800-CURB DWI

On June 26, 1990, the Division of State Police and NYNEX initiated a new program that enables motorists to alert police to a suspected intoxicated driver. The new program, 1-800-CURB DWI, is the nation's first toll-free, multiple answering point telephone number to connect people reporting drunk drivers with the State Police. The program enlists New York motorists as "auxiliary spotters" of drunk drivers, in effect allowing observation and reporting of drunk drivers who are operating vehicles miles from the nearest police patrol.

Through the use of innovative communications technology, calls to the number are automatically routed to the closest of 28 New York State Police Communications Centers. State Police Communications personnel then alert the nearest available police unit, whether State Police, county Sheriff's patrol or local police unit. The Sheriffs' Association and the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police are cooperating in this effort to curb drunk driving, which was directly responsible for 17,699 deaths nationwide in 1992.

2. Impaired Driver Detection Program

Because the incidence of driving while impaired by drugs is increasing, greater attention has recently been given to developing non-invasive procedures that will enable a police officer to determine whether or not a person is under the influence of drugs and, if so, what drug or drugs are involved. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has funded research to develop these techniques; the results of that research have been incorporated in the New York State Police Drug Recognition Expert program.

There are currently 69 Trooper certified as Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) who have been trained in the drug recognition procedures developed under the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration program. Training and supervision for the State Police DRE program is funded in FY 1993-94 by a \$136,000 federal grant. New York State Police Drug Recognition Experts have also trained members of the New York City Police Department and other local police agencies in these techniques. Based on subsequent toxicology tests to confirm the DRE evaluations, State Police DRE proficiency is 95.4%, i.e., the laboratory tests confirmed their evaluation in 95.4% of the cases they have processed.

4. Cellular 911 Program

The rapidly increasing popularity and number of cellular telephones has made them a significant factor in reporting accidents and emergencies on the highways, as well as fires and crimes in progress that are observed by motorists. Motorists wishing to report a crime, accident or other emergency via cellular telephones, however, frequently encounter problems that are a function of their mobility. Callers, particularly those travelling the interstate and controlled access highways in the State, often do not know what town or even what county they are in and may, in fact, cross several jurisdictional boundaries while they are in the process of reporting an incident. For this reason, most cellular telephone companies provide 911 emergency dialing.

The New York State Police quickly recognized the benefits of cellular technology to supplement traditional methods of reporting crime and emergency situations to law enforcement and has entered into agreements with a number of cellular telephone service providers to receive cellular 911 calls. The State Police, with statewide jurisdiction and dispatchers knowledgeable of jurisdictional boundaries and service areas within a wide geographical area, is the logical agency to receive these calls and dispatch the appropriate law enforcement agency or other emergency service agency to respond. The Division has been processing cellular 911 calls since 1987. Where law enforcement assistance is needed, the nearest available law enforcement unit with jurisdiction is dispatched, regardless

of agency affiliation. In 1993, the State Police received 60,004 C-911 calls, an increase of 43.4% over 1992.

F. COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1. State Police Information Systems

a. NYSPIN

The New York State Police became the first state agency to have a real-time, on-line computer system when it began operating the Computer Oriented Police System in 1967; this was the forerunner of today's New York Statewide Police Information System (NYSPIN). NYSPIN is one of the most advanced computer information resources of its kind in the United States. NYSPIN's purpose is to support the special information needs and efforts of law enforcement and criminal justice organizations and their personnel. It provides immediate access, 24 hours a day, to local, state, national and international information essential to progressive public safety efforts. NYSPIN is managed and operated by the New York State Police in compliance with New York State Executive Law.

Through NYSPIN, criminal justice agencies in New York State have instant access to essential information on wanted and missing people, stolen property, motor vehicle records and conviction records. In addition, NYSPIN provides direct access to the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC), interstate communications via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) and also allows local law enforcement agencies to request international criminal justice information from INTERPOL through the State Police.

The user network is comprised of more than 890 microcomputers directly linked to NYSPIN and another 2,000 terminals indirectly linked through interfaced computer systems throughout the state. On the national level, NYSPIN is networked with more than 64,000 agencies across the country. During 1993, the NYSPIN system processed an average of 644,676 messages a day.

b. NCIC 2000

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) is the FBI's nationwide law enforcement/criminal justice information system. New York law enforcement agencies access NCIC through the New York State Police, which is New York State's designated "NCIC control terminal agency." NCIC 2000 is a comprehensive project that lays out system enhancements to NCIC; these will take advantage of many of the technological advances that have been made in the past 25 years, making NCIC responsive to user demands and system requirements beyond the year 2000. As the State's control terminal agency, the New York State

Police will be required to upgrade its statewide computer system to make these enhanced NCIC services available to the criminal justice system in New York State.

One of the principal NCIC enhancements will be to support a person/property image storage and transmission capability to improve positive identification capabilities. This quantum advancement will allow law enforcement officers, equipped with the needed image receiving equipment, to visually compare a photographic image of a wanted person or stolen property item with the detained subject or recovered item.

The New York State Police, as the designated NCIC control Terminal Agency for New York State, will be responsible for extending the new NCIC 2000 enhancements to the criminal justice community in New York State. Contracts for a new NCIC 2000 compliant work station are expected to be signed in the Spring of 1994.

c. Information Technology Improvements

The New York State Police continually seeks to improve its information technology in order to meet its own agency needs, as well as to continue to provide all of the state's law enforcement agencies with rapid and efficient access to essential criminal justice information. In 1967, the Division was the first state agency to have an on-line, real time mainframe computer system. This has evolved to a sophisticated mainframe based information system that serves other law enforcement agencies through NYSPIN; it also provides internal management and crime analyses capabilities through the State Police Management Information Network (MIN).

The State Police is currently moving to next generation information technology through the implementation of personal computer based local area networks. Local Area Networks (LANs) are currently installed in the Planning and Research, Administration and Finance, and EDP Sections as well as in the Computer Crime Unit and the New York State Police Academy. Plans are currently underway to install LANs in the New York State Police Counsel's Office, and the Field Command and Traffic Sections. A LAN is likewise planned for the Forensic Investigation Center to provide case tracking and management capabilities, as well as more traditional information technology. Eventually, other Division Headquarters sections will be connected through a sophisticated network interconnecting local and wide area networks and LANs in the Troops will be interconnected with each other and Division Headquarters.

Through state of the art personal computers, LANs, and a client server approach to systems, State Police personnel are able to take full advantage of

workgroup computing, sharing access to data and printers, data storage devices, file servers and communications. By expanding LAN technology and Wide Area Network (WAN) systems, the State Police and the state's criminal justice community will be able to realize improvements in efficiency and effectiveness currently being achieved through the application of this technology in private industry.

2. Computer Crimes Unit

The New York State Police Computer Crimes Unit (CCU) was inaugurated in February, 1992, following a year of research and planning. The CCU provides assistance to the New York State Police and other law enforcement agencies with investigations of crimes committed with computers and with computers that were used to further more traditional criminal enterprises.

The State Police Computer Crimes Unit investigates specific computer crimes identified in New York State Penal Law section 156. It also analyzes computers that may have been used by criminals to further such illegal enterprises as drug trafficking, money laundering, child pornography, gambling and prostitution. CCU investigators have received extensive training in the preservation and investigation of computers and computer records, as well as preparation of cases for trial and assisting prosecutors with trial of criminal cases involving computers. They will also assist law enforcement personnel in the preparation and execution of search warrants to seize computers used to store criminal records.

Through February 1994, the CCU has assisted in more than seventy-five criminal investigations across the state. In addition to specific computer crimes, these cases have involved homicide, gambling, drug trafficking, burglary, assault, criminal mischief and embezzlement. The CCU Investigators have examined a variety of computer systems including IBM and IBM compatible personal computers, Apple/MacIntosh, Commodore, Unix and Vax systems.

3. Metro-21 Communications Project

State Police activity in the New York City metropolitan area has increased dramatically over the last thirty years. In the early 1950s, twelve Investigators were assigned to "temporary duty" in New York City. There are currently over 300 State Police personnel assigned to twenty-five different details operating in the City. State Police personnel assigned to these details perform a variety of duties, from tracking down wanted violent felons to investigating organized crime and labor racketeering; the vast majority, however, are assigned to drug enforcement. The importance of the New York State Police presence in the New

York City metropolitan area was formally acknowledged with the official establishment of New York State Police Troop NYC in December of 1992.

The New York State Police commitment to New York City is the largest concentration of members and vehicles in any comparably sized region of the State, yet there has been no formal State Police Radio communications system supporting all of these activities. State Police personnel have been limited to using two New York City Police Department city-wide repeater systems which are shared with many other agencies.

Attempts have been made to develop a radio system to meet the Division's critical needs in New York City, but only recently have frequencies become available to permit implementation of such a system. As a result of intense Federal Communications Commission regional planning and technical activity, the Division is now licensed for five 800 Mhz channels for a wide area (within a 35 mile radius of New York City) trunked repeater system. This trunking network will allow a New York State Police member to operate on secure speech frequencies with the capability to communicate with other state, city and federal agencies through a portable radio. The State Police is the only State agency that applied for frequencies in this newly available block of the communications spectrum. Once implemented, this system will have the capability to support other governmental agency radio communications; this could result in cost sharing of system development and maintenance.

After competitive bidding, a contract to construct, implement and maintain a multi-site 800 Mhz Trunking Radio System for the New York State Police in the New York City metropolitan area was awarded to Ericsson General Electric in April 1992. In June, 1992, in order to ensure compliance with FCC regulations and maintain its rights to the assigned frequencies, the New York State Police began transmitting on its five Wide Area 800 Mhz Channels from Wards Island, Manhattan.

On December 22, 1993, the radio equipment was installed at the World Trade Center Site, the first site in the system. Negotiations are proceeding for access to an additional five transmission sites from which the new system will ultimately operate. Construction at the remaining five sites will begin by the Summer of 1994 and is scheduled for completion by December 1994.

G. NATIVE AMERICAN POLICING

The unrest among Native Americans in New York State over the last several years has required the commitment of significant State Police resources, both personnel and material, to protect the public and maintain a sometimes tenuous peace. The services demanded by these situations have been a serious

drain on patrol resources across the State, forcing the suspension of some critical law enforcement and public safety services and draining financial resources that are vitally needed to maintain normal State Police operations.

1. Background and History

There are seven federally recognized Native American reservations in New York State:

- ▶ the Tuscarora Reservation in Niagara County
- ▶ the Tonawanda Reservation in Niagara and Genessee Counties
- ▶ the Cattaraugus Reservation in Cattaraugus County¹
- ▶ the Allegany Reservation in Cattaraugus County¹
- ▶ the Onondaga Reservation in Onandaga County
- ▶ the Oneida Reservation in Madison County
- ▶ the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation (also known as the Akwéshasne Reservation) which is located in, and crosses the borders of, St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties in New York State as well as the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada.

¹ The Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations are both under a single tribal government, the Seneca Nation of Indians.

In addition to the federally recognized reservations, there are two reservations recognized by New York State, but not the federal government:

- ▶ the Shinnecock Reservation; and
- ▶ the Poospatuck Reservation.

Both of these reservations are located in Suffolk County.

The underlying source of most problems arising with Native American territories is the question of sovereignty of reservations and the authority of state and federal governments, or lack thereof, to enforce their respective laws on the reservations. The problems surrounding the issue of sovereignty are compounded by a lack of agreement among Native American residents of the reservations, with one faction militantly asserting that reservations are absolutely sovereign while another faction stridently objects to any perceived lack of services from state and federal governments, including a lack of police services. In addition to the recognized reservations, the Altona Encampment, also known as the Ganienkeh Territory, is located on State owned land in Franklin County.

2. Warrior Society

Central to the current conflicts on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation and the Altona Encampment is a traditionalist group known as the Warrior Society. There are two distinct Warrior Societies, one located on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation and a second located on the Caughnawaga Reservation near Montreal, Canada. There are close ties between these two groups and they have provided support to each other in confrontations with other Mohawk groups and with law enforcement officials in the U.S. and Canada.

The Warrior Societies are heavily involved in trafficking in untaxed cigarettes and untaxed liquor as well as in gambling in both countries. Their militant support of gambling operations has brought them into violent conflict with anti-gambling factions on the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation in New York State as well as with State and Federal law enforcement agencies investigating illegal gambling operations.

On the St. Regis Reservation, members of the Warrior Society have established the self-designated Mohawk Sovereignty Security Force. This force is armed with assault and automatic weapons and, prior to May 1, 1990, were involved in numerous confrontations with State Police Patrols that entered the Reservation to investigate complaints lodged by other Mohawks.

3. Gambling on Reservations

While the question of sovereignty has created many problems, including illegal (according to federal, state and provincial laws) gun running and smuggling across the international border, the issue of high-stakes bingo and casino gambling has become one of the focal points of conflict between factions on the Reservations as well as between some Reservation residents and the State. The other major focus of conflict is the levying of state sales and excise taxes on goods sold on the Reservations to people who are not Native Americans.

The federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1989 specifies that various Indian tribes have the exclusive right to regulate gaming activity on Indian lands if the gambling activity is not specifically prohibited by federal law and is conducted within a state which does not, as a matter of criminal law and public policy, prohibit such gaming activity. Under the Act, the governing body of the tribe must authorize permitted forms of gambling and negotiate a Tribal-State Compact establishing reasonable limits and safeguards to ensure unadulterated activity. This Compact must be reviewed and approved by the federal government.

The State has signed a compact with the Oneida Nation and casino gambling is now operated at the tribe's Turning Stone Casino located just off the New York State Thruway in Verona, New York. A New York State Police Indian Gaming Detail is working closely with the State Racing and Wagering Board and the Casino management and security detail to prevent organized crime influence and to insure the integrity of the games and safety of the public patronizing the Casino. Under the Gaming Compact agreement, the State Police is to be reimbursed by the Casino for all costs related to the Gaming Detail.

A proposed Compact was submitted by the St. Regis Mohawks, however, it was withdrawn after a tribal referendum overwhelming opposed it in November 1993. Two of the three Chiefs who signed the withdrawal request later repudiated their action, allegedly taken under duress, and declared the Compact still valid. There are two groups opposed to the contract, a group that opposes all gambling and the Warrior Society, whose member see the agreement, which provides for State Police oversight, as a violation of tribal sovereignty. It should be noted that the members of the Warrior Society have been heavily involved in operation of gambling halls on the Reservation prior to the Compact agreement.

4. St. Regis Mohawk (Akwasasne) Reservation

The St. Regis Mohawk Reservation is located on the international boundary between the United States and Canada. It straddles the international boundary at the junction of the boundaries of New York State in the U.S. and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada. The Reservation is located so that overland travel between the area located in Ontario and the areas located in Quebec require crossing the international border and passing through New York. Native Americans living on the reservation generally consider the Reservation to be sovereign territory and do not recognize the international boundary.

There are three recognized governing bodies on the reservation. The St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council is an elected body from the U.S. portion of the Reservation; the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs of the Akwasasne is an elected body from the Canadian side of the border and the Mohawk Tribal Council, a body of traditional chiefs. These three Councils jointly form a tripartite body which is representative of all three groups who make decisions on issues affecting the total community of Mohawks living on the Reservation. A fourth group exercising considerable influence on the Reservation is the St. Regis Warrior Society and Mohawk Sovereignty Security Force (MSSF) under the leadership of militant traditionalist Mohawks.

Renewed violence flared on the St. Regis Reservation in 1990 when Members of the St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council and the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs met to discuss a peaceful blockade of roads leading to gambling halls on

the Reservation in order to choke off gambling traffic. On March 21, 1990, roadblocks were set up by at least 40 anti-gambling, anti-MSSF Mohawks on Route 37, on which several gambling houses are located. Violence broke out several hours later as pro-gambling and MSSF people tried to remove the roadblocks.

The New York State Police initiated a cautious, prudent response, establishing informational roadblocks outside the Reservation to inform the general public of the volatile conditions on the Reservation. Police action was taken on the Reservation only in response to direct requests from Reservation residents or when an observed situation dictated such action. Extreme care was exercised by responding State Police personnel to prevent escalation of an incident into a life threatening confrontation.

The violence escalated on April 24, 1990 when pro-gambling forces routed the anti-gamblers in a hail of gunfire and dismantled the roadblocks. Miraculously, no one was hit by the gunshots, although significant property damage occurred, including more than twenty vehicles belonging to anti-gambling Mohawks that were destroyed by fire. Tensions rose during the next several days, and there were nightly reports of gunshots fired at vehicles and houses belonging both to proponents and opponents of gambling.

On May 1, 1990, an anti-gambling Mohawk was admitted to the Alice Hyde Memorial Hospital in Malone, New York suffering from gunshot wounds. He died four hours after admission. The New York State Police immediately initiated an investigation that determined the victim was shot from a position in Canada and was himself in Canada when struck by the fatal bullet. This information was relayed to the Quebec Provincial Forces so that they could continue the investigation. Later in the day, the body of another gunshot victim, a Mohawk who was a member of the pro-gambling Warrior Society, was discovered on the Quebec portion of the Reservation.

Following these two homicides, Governor Cuomo directed the New York State Police to enter the Reservation and restore order. This direction was immediately carried out under the direct leadership of the Superintendent. Posts were established at strategic areas on the New York State portion of the Reservation. Following the lead of the State Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Quebec Provincial Police Force secured the Canadian side of the Reservation.

The presence of substantial police resources stabilized the situation, calm returned to the Reservation, access restrictions were reduced and State Route 37 was opened to all traffic. The New York State Police is maintaining its presence and patrols on the Reservation while negotiations to resolve the conflict and

establish an indigenous Mohawk police force are conducted. There have been numerous incidents of illegal activities requiring State Police response on the reservation, including homicide; trafficking in untaxed cigarettes, liquor and illegal drugs; domestic violence; assaults and serious vehicle and traffic violations including DWI and deliberate ramming of police vehicles.

5. Altona Encampment (Ganienkeh)

The Altona Encampment is located in Clinton County, where the New York State Police is the sole provider of law enforcement services. The Encampment was established in 1977 when a group of Canadian Mohawks who had seized and occupied a State owned camp at Eagle Bay, New York agreed to relocate to State owned land in the Adirondack Forest Preserve. The State agreed to lease the land to a third party, the Turtle Island Trust, so that the Mohawks could pursue their traditional ways and life-style on the leased land. Contrary to the stated intent of pursuing the traditional Mohawk life-style, a high stakes bingo hall was opened on the Encampment in September of 1988. Because the encampment is not a recognized Reservation, gambling operations are not within the parameters of the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Seminole Tribe v. Butterworth or the Indian Gaming Act of 1989 and are clearly illegal.

There are currently approximately a dozen people residing full time at the Altona Encampment; these residents provide security for the bingo hall and operate an unlawful tax free cigarette shop at the entrance to the Encampment. The leaders of this group live on the Caughnawaga Reservation near Montreal, Canada during the week. They journey to Altona on Fridays to open and prepare the bingo hall for weekend operations, generally staying in local motels in the Plattsburgh area and returning to Canada on Sunday or Monday with the profits.

On March 30, 1990, an Army National Guard helicopter flying an emergency medevac mission was hit by gunfire as it flew over the Encampment. The helicopter was forced down and a physician on board was wounded. Law enforcement personnel attempting to investigate the shooting were barred from entering the Encampment by armed Mohawks, but, after an eleven day standoff, State Police and FBI personnel were finally allowed to enter the Encampment to conduct the crime scene investigation.

Two residents of the Altona Encampment were arrested by Federal authorities on Federal gun-running charges in May, 1993. The two defendants, along with two residents of Indian reserves in Canada, purchased more than 300 firearms, mostly pistols, from an Indian gun dealer in Vermont and smuggled them into Canada.

6. Conflict Over State Taxes

The most recent confrontations with Native Americans occurred in July, 1992 on the Allegany Seneca Nation Reservation. The confrontations were precipitated by a July 9, 1992 ruling by the New York State Appellate Court that the State had the right to levy taxes on products sold on Native American Reservations to people who were not Native Americans and to collect taxes on products such as gasoline and cigarettes directly from distributors before the products were delivered to the Reservation. This would increase the cost for Native American businesses and effectively eliminate their competitive advantage over businesses located off the Reservation.

Members of the Seneca Nation launched violent protests of this ruling. On July 13, 1992, Senecas set fires on Reservation lands adjacent to the New York State Thruway at Silver Creek. These fires were continued through July 14 without posing a serious threat to the public. On July 15, 1992, however, several fires were set on and along the Thruway right-of-way at approximately 6:30 P.M. Responding State Police patrols found that between 400 and 500 demonstrators were occupying the lanes of the Thruway, as well as two bridges over the Thruway at Silver Creek. This action necessitated closing the Thruway in that area.

Throughout the evening, the number of demonstrators increased, as did their level of hostility. It was apparent that the demonstrators did not intend to disperse. Additional Troopers were redeployed from surrounding Troops in anticipation of the likelihood that law enforcement action would be necessary to retake control of the Thruway, preserve the peace and ensure public safety. By 1:30 A.M., sufficient State Police personnel were available to take appropriate action and, the Thruway and overpasses were secured. During the reassertion of control, the State Police detail members were assaulted with rocks, bottles, clubs, motor vehicles and personal physical force; four State Police members were injured, two of them seriously.

During the afternoon of July 16, 1992, the Allegany Reservation became the focal point of continued Seneca protests. Early that evening, several hundred Native Americans had occupied and blocked Route 17, the Souther Tier Expressway, where it traverses the Allegany Reservation. In order to protect public safety, the State Police established roadblocks outside the Reservation to divert traffic away from the problem areas. Additional State Police members, many of them from the Silver Creek detail, were redeployed to Salamanca to assist the small contingent of State Police personnel on the scene.

Negotiations were carried on throughout the evening of July 16 and into the day on July 17, 1992. The negotiations were extremely difficult, and their tension was heightened by the presence of several masked demonstrators who were

carrying clubs. At first the demonstrators showed no inclination to leave the scene and allow the road to be reopened peacefully. At one point, Seneca leaders demanded that all State Police leave the Reservation by 6:00 P.M. on July 17 or face forcible expulsion by the Senecas. Just before 6:00, this deadline was relaxed as a result of personal communications from the Governor and the issuance of a temporary stay of the Appellate Court ruling by a Court of Appeals Justice. The crowds of demonstrators at both Silver Creek and Salamanca eventually dispersed and removed the debris on Route 17, allowing restoration of normal traffic at 10:15 P.M.

7. Implications of Casino Gambling on Indian Territory

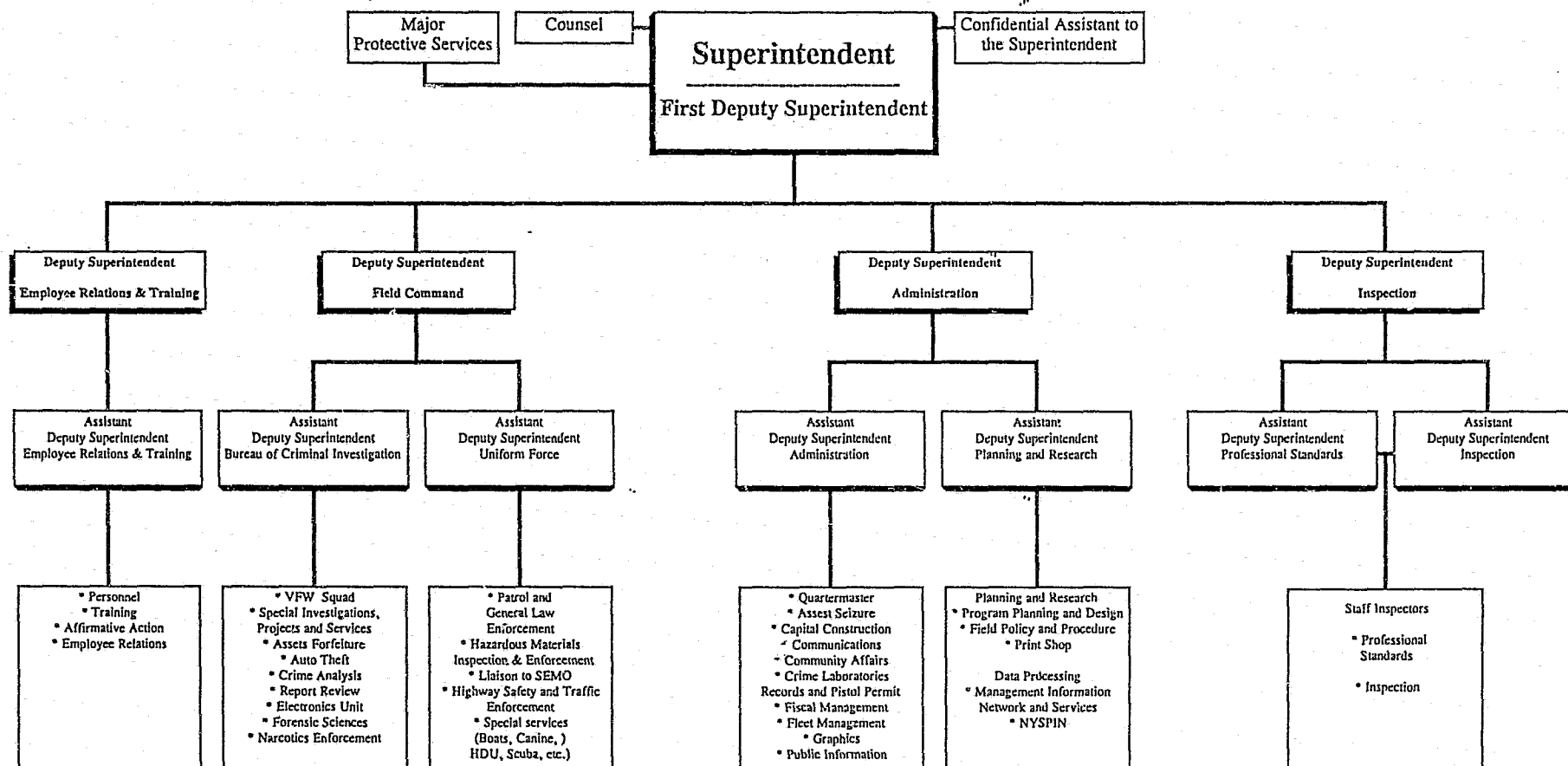
As full scale casino operations begin on Reservations or sites claimed to be sovereign tribal territory, the policing demands on the New York State Police will increase significantly. A considerable State Police presence, 24 hours a day, will be required with the actual number and locations of casinos dictating the total number of State Police personnel necessary to ensure public safety. At a minimum, a significant increase in crime in and around the casino can be expected, as well as substantial increases in vehicular traffic as has been demonstrated in other settings where casino gambling has been adopted, most notably Atlantic City. Most likely, all or most of the employees of the casinos will have to be licensed, necessitating background investigations to eliminate criminal elements that would otherwise permeate the legalized gaming operations. Bingo operations will further add to the demand for police services.

Increased traffic on roads leading to and from the casinos and bingo halls will likewise demand increased traffic enforcement. The development of adjacent motels, hotels and restaurants in and around the Reservation can also be expected. Depending on the number of casinos, a significant number of employees and customers traveling to and from the Reservation will further increase the communities' and casinos' demands for public safety services.

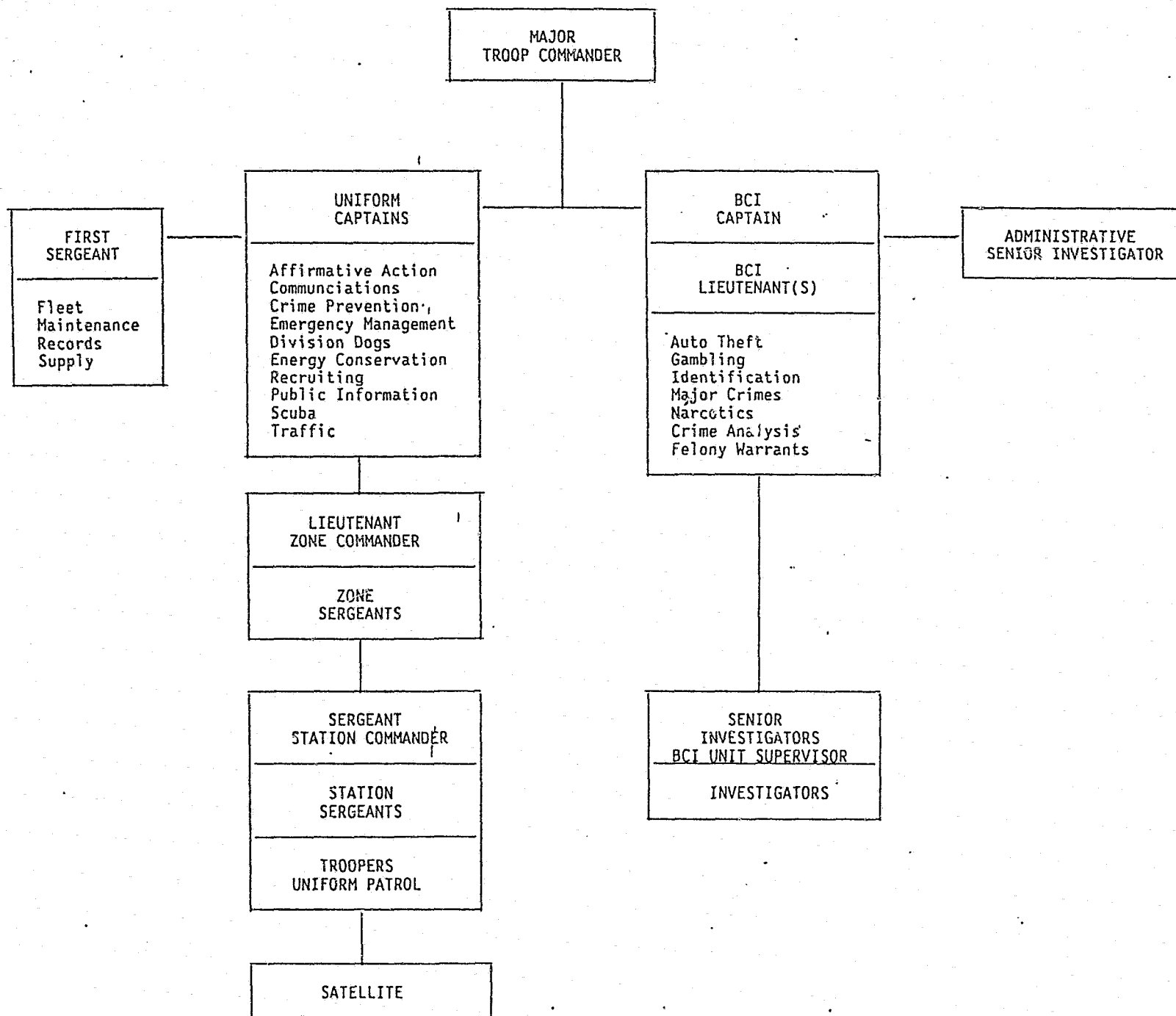
APPENDIX A - TABLES OF ORGANIZATION

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK STATE POLICE

Rev. January 94



NEW YORK STATE POLICE
TROOP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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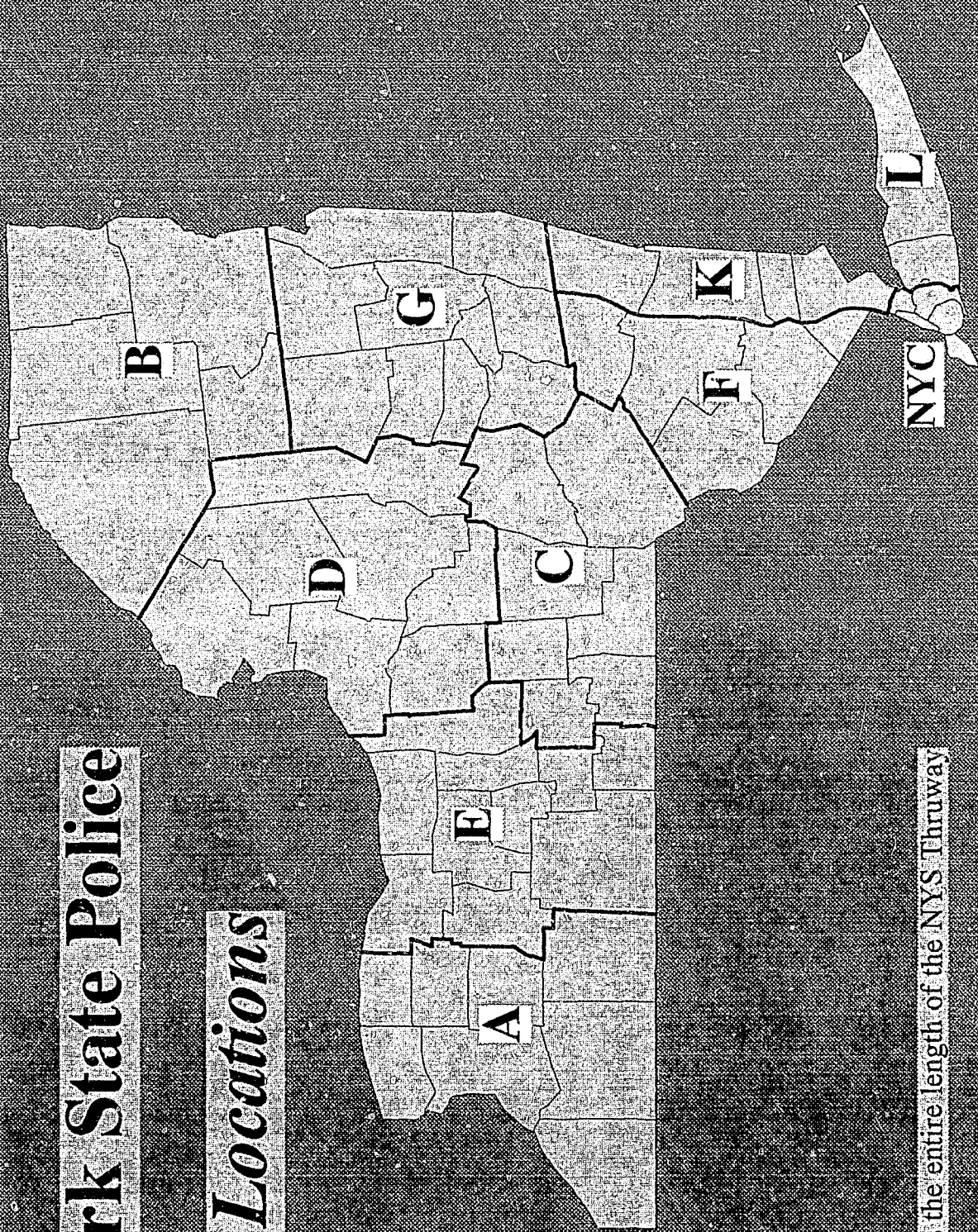
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APPENDIX B - TROOP MAP & HEADQUARTERS LIST

New York State Police

Troop Locations



Troop T encompasses the entire length of the NYS Thruway

NEW YORK STATE POLICE TROOP HEADQUARTERS

New York State Police
Division Headquarters
Public Security Building
Governor W. Averell Harriman
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12226

New York State Police
Troop A Headquarters
4525 West Saile Drive
Batavia, NY 14020-1095

New York State Police
Troop B Headquarters
Rt. 86 Box 100
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0100

New York State Police
Troop C Headquarters
Rt. 7 Box 300
Sidney, NY 13838-0300

New York State Police
Troop D Headquarters
Rt. 5 P.O. Box 30
Oneida, NY 13421-0030

New York State Police
Troop E Headquarters
P.O. Box 25220
Canandaigua, NY 14425-0220

New York State Police
Troop F Headquarters
Crystal Run Road
Middletown, NY 10940-9755

New York State Police
Troop G Headquarters
504 Loudon Road
Loudonville, NY 12211-1454

New York State Police
Troop K Headquarters
Box 3000
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603-0030

New York State Police
Troop L Headquarters
Republic Airport
East Farmingdale, NY 11735-1597

New York State Police
Troop NYC Headquarters
Fort Schuyler
2 Pennyfield Avenue
Bronx, New York 10465

New York State Police
Troop T Headquarters
P.O. Box 189
Albany, New York 12201-0189