



2017-18 Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative **REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (RFA)**

DATES AND NOTICES:

Release Date of RFA	Friday, January 13, 2017
Application Submission Deadline:	Wednesday, February 22, 2017 at 12:00 PM
Bidder's Conference Webinar:	Wednesday, January 25, 2017
Deadline for Final Submission of Questions Regarding RFA:	Friday, January 27, 2017
Response to Questions Posted:	On or about Tuesday, January 31, 2017
Notification of Award(s):	On or about April 3, 2017
Anticipated Contract Start Date:	July 1, 2017

1. Applications must be received by the submission deadline on-line via the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS). **Applicants who are not registered to access GMS, will need to obtain user access in order to respond to this solicitation.** See Appendix: *DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) Instructions and Helpful Hints*.
2. Questions regarding this RFA must be emailed to dcjsfunding@dcjs.ny.gov. Responses to the questions will be posted on the DCJS website at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/index.htm> on or about date indicated above. If the applicant has any general questions such as, "Did DCJS receive my e-mail?" please call (518) 457-9787. Please note that DCJS cannot respond to substantive questions concerning this solicitation in any manner other than the e-mail method.
3. Applicants will be advised of award decisions via a letter of notification, which will be emailed to the address provided by applicant in GMS. A debriefing is available to any entity that submitted a proposal or application in response to this solicitation who was not selected for an award, and would like further details regarding the award decision. (See Section VI: Notification of Awards).
4. Unless otherwise modified by DCJS, the contract period for this grant opportunity will be July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

2017-18 Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative

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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) seeks applications to fund the Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative. Approximately \$13.3 million dollars will be made available to support GIVE in the 17 counties outside of New York City that represent 83% of the Part I violent crime in New York State as reported through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. These counties were selected based on the three year (2013, 2014 and 2015) volume of Part I violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) reported through the UCR program.

DCJS enhances public safety by providing resources and services that inform decision making and improve the quality of the criminal justice system. DCJS is a multi-function criminal justice support agency with a variety of responsibilities, including collection and analysis of statewide crime data, operation of the DNA databank and criminal fingerprint files, administration of federal and state criminal justice funds, identifying and funding programs that reduce crime, recidivism, and victimization. Additionally, DCJS administers the state's Sex Offender Registry. DCJS conducts research on critical criminal justice issues and provides training, legal guidance and regulation to the State's law enforcement, community corrections and prosecution communities.

DCJS is committed to providing programs that improve the effectiveness of New York's justice system. Proposals will be rated and selected for funding consistent with the best interests of the State. Applicants are encouraged to demonstrate in their response to this solicitation how their proposals support New York's commitment to public safety.

II. GUN INVOLVED VIOLENCE ELIMINATION (GIVE) INITIATIVE

Crime in New York has declined 20 percent since 2006, making New York the sixth safest state in the nation and the safest large state in the country. In light of this track record of success, DCJS is continuing to focus on the persistent problem of gun violence. First implemented in July 2014, the Gun Involved Violence Elimination (GIVE) Initiative is a key component of New York's shooting and homicide reduction strategy. GIVE is an evidence-based program involving the integrated efforts of the key criminal justice agencies and some vital support from service organizations in each funded jurisdiction.

A critical element of this initiative is the involvement of agency crime analysts and regional Crime Analysis Centers (CACs) to provide relevant data and analysis. Together, the agencies, organizations and analysts implement coordinated evidence-based approaches to address the underlying issues associated with shootings and homicides in their areas through strategies that include the four core elements of GIVE:

1. **People** – Key individuals and groups, known as the “top offenders,” responsible for most gun violence;
2. **Places** – Key locations, or “hot spots,” where most gun violence or aggravated assaults are occurring;

3. **Alignment** – Coordination of strategies with other local violence-prevention efforts and programs; and
4. **Engagement** – Organized outreach to key stakeholders and the community at large, giving them a voice and coordinating with them in a transparent manner to ensure wide-ranging support of violence reduction efforts.

In prior GIVE Request for Applications (RFA), applicants were required to submit responses that addressed these four core elements and describe a series of designated evidence-based strategies, and the extent to which each would be incorporated into their jurisdiction's approach to reducing shootings and homicides. A review of the implementation and effectiveness of these prior efforts is critical, and applicants responding to this RFA must conduct an assessment of their previous GIVE strategy. The information obtained from this assessment should be utilized by the applicant to help guide the jurisdiction's plan for the upcoming cycle to begin July 1, 2017.

The 2017-18 RFA recognizes that applicant jurisdictions now have experience operating under the GIVE model and seeks responses that build on that experience and reflect additional data analysis and integrated planning. Responses to this RFA must specifically demonstrate how the chosen evidence-based strategies will be aligned to form a **comprehensive** shooting and homicide reduction plan.

A. **Problem-Oriented Policing SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment)**

The initial step in formulating a response to this RFA must be to utilize the Problem-Oriented Policing SARA (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment) Model. More details regarding the SARA Model are below and a comprehensive outline can be found at <http://www.popcenter.org/about?p=sara>.

Scanning is informed decision-making through data-driven policing and is recognized as the foundation for effective strategies and crime reduction. The first step is identifying recurring problems of concern to the public and police. The next step involves selecting problems for closer examination and confirming that the problems exist. Next is prioritizing those problems and determining how frequently the problem occurs and how long it has been taking place. After identifying the consequences of the problems for the community and police, applicants conclude by developing broad goals to address these problems.

Analysis involves a closer look at the problems identified to determine the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problems, better understanding the problem type, exploring how (and how effectively) the problems are currently being addressed and discovering what resources are available to assist with the response. After concluding the initial activities associated with the analysis phase, all jurisdictions are expected to provide a description of the "top offenders" (excluding any identifying information such as names, birthdates, addresses, etc.) and "hot spots" that drive the jurisdiction's shootings and homicide challenges, as well as a description of the current resources available within the jurisdiction to respond to the challenges.

The **Response** component of SARA sets forth the comprehensive plan with integrated evidence-based strategies that the jurisdiction proposes to use to address the identified problems in a manner that is supported by the analysis conducted. The response should demonstrate how the comprehensive plan will address the four core elements and the four evidence based strategies of GIVE. All responses must incorporate procedural justice as a critical component of the comprehensive plan and within each of the chosen evidence-based strategies. This will include instilling the four pillars of procedural justice into the comprehensive GIVE plan: Fairness, Impartiality, Giving Voice, and Transparency. Responses will be judged on the manner in which they integrate the strategies utilized into one comprehensive plan and how they intend to use the resources identified during the initial assessment.

Assessment requires an understanding of the expected outcomes of the proposed plan and a definition of qualitative and quantitative performance measures to determine whether the expectations were met. Assessment is also dependent upon a clear and specific picture of how strategies were expected to be implemented, the fidelity of their actual implementation, and a retrospective review of how the plan may be modified and improved to support better outcomes in the future.

B. GIVE Jurisdiction Support

To support GIVE jurisdictions, DCJS will continue to maintain a statewide network as a mechanism for sharing information on various aspects of program implementation and providing training and technical assistance. Network activities will include regular meetings, conference calls, webinars and peer-to-peer learning. GIVE participants will be required to participate in these activities. The GIVE network will offer participants a forum to highlight successes and identify obstacles, enabling a constructive and candid conversation about effective strategies in reducing firearm-related violence. See Appendix 3: *GIVE 2017-2018 Contract Specific Requirements* for more detailed information about the network sharing requirements of the GIVE application.

C. GIVE Alternate Crime Jurisdictions

The shooting and homicide rates in some GIVE jurisdictions do not rise to the same level as other GIVE jurisdictions. To address this, DCJS conducted an analysis to identify which crimes were driving the violence in these jurisdictions. Based on this analysis, DCJS determined that six jurisdictions: **Broome, Chautauqua, Rensselaer, Ulster and Rockland counties and the City of Middletown in Orange County**, must focus the GIVE strategies, efforts and funding toward reducing the Part I violent crime of **Aggravated Assault**. For purposes of this RFA and for GIVE Initiative funding requested for the above jurisdictions' GIVE strategies, DCJS shall utilize the Federal Bureau of Investigation UCR definition of Aggravated Assault. It should be noted, however, that these jurisdictions are still required to develop a comprehensive strategy utilizing the Problem-Oriented Policing SARA framework, and implement evidence-based approaches to combat aggravated assaults in their jurisdiction. A partial list of evidence-based approaches to combating aggravated assaults can be found in Appendix 4: *Evidence-Based Policing Resources*

within this RFA. These jurisdictions are required to fulfill all of the requirements set forth in this RFA, but should address aggravated assaults in all areas of the RFA that specifically refer to shootings and homicides.

III. **CONTRACT TERM, APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY, APPLICATION SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING**

A. **Contract Term**

Grant award agreements, unless otherwise modified by DCJS, will be for a term of one year effective July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

B. **Applicant Eligibility**

The 17 counties that account for 83% of the Part I violent crime outside of New York City are eligible to apply for funding. (See Appendix 2: *GIVE 2017-2018 Eligible Police Departments*). These counties were selected based on the three year (2013-2015) volume of reported Part I violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault).

A single application must be submitted for each eligible county by one of the agencies named below, as designated by the county. Each eligible county must develop a partnership that consists of the eligible police department(s), District Attorney's office, Sheriff's office, and Probation Department. DCJS has designated specific agencies in each jurisdiction that will serve as co-chairs of the county partnership, with the executive heads of these agencies acting as the official co-chairs. This information is in Appendix 2: *GIVE 2017-2018 Eligible Police Departments* of this RFA.

The following agencies within the 17 counties identified are eligible to receive GIVE grant awards:

- Eligible Police Department(s) (See Appendix 2: *GIVE 2017-2018 Eligible Police Departments*);
- District Attorney's Offices;
- County Sheriff's Offices;
- County Probation Departments;
- Other agencies within eligible counties or eligible jurisdictions that are approved by the co-chairs (e.g., not-for-profit agencies, etc.); and
- Local governmental agencies that require funding to address the needs of certain populations.

If applicants choose to partner with other agencies approved by the co-chairs, including local governmental organizations requiring funding to address the needs of certain populations, a subcontract with these agencies will be required. Examples of this may include partnerships with county social services departments, or non-profit organizations that offer social services to at-risk individuals.

State and Federal agencies are ***not*** eligible to receive GIVE funding, but their participation is strongly encouraged and their roles should be clearly defined by the applicant in their submission. Applicants are strongly encouraged to engage and collaborate with the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) and the New York State Police.

All participating agencies (with the exception of Broome, Chautauqua, Ulster, Rensselaer and Rockland counties and the City of Middletown, who must focus on Aggravated Assaults) must be actively engaged in the GIVE strategy towards the elimination of shootings and homicides. However, the application from all 17 jurisdictions, including those addressing Aggravated Assaults, must clearly articulate the role of each of the partnership members and specifically how each of the agencies within the partnership will support and enhance the comprehensive GIVE strategy.

C. Additional Eligibility and Application Requirements

The application must be submitted to DCJS using the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) by **12:00 PM noon, on Wednesday, February 22, 2017.**

- A single application must be submitted for each eligible county by an eligible agency designated by the county.
- The application must be complete. Award amounts for competitive funding will be based on demonstrated need and quality and completeness of application. DCJS reserves the right to allow applicants to correct minor errors or omissions in applications following their submission.
- Crime Reporting – All law enforcement agencies applying to receive GIVE funding must be up-to-date with submissions of **ALL** crime reports at the time the application is submitted. See Appendix 3: *GIVE Contract Specific Requirements* for a listing of all required crime reports.
- Monthly Firearm Data – All law enforcement agencies applying to receive GIVE funding must be up to date with their submissions of Monthly Firearm Data Reports at the time this application is submitted. Agencies should note that this report is now due to DCJS 7 days after the end of the reporting period.
- eTrace Data Sharing - All eligible GIVE agencies must have executed the Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) for user access to the ATF eTrace System and are required to “opt in” to the Collective Data Sharing (CDS) option on the system. For more information on this requirement, please see Appendix 3: *GIVE Contract Specific Requirements*.

- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)/Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) –The co-chairs must submit an MOU or MOA signed by themselves and all participating partner agencies. In addition, partner agencies must submit letters of support outlining in detail the contribution each agency will make to the strategy. MOUs/MOAs and Letters of Support should be attached to GMS as part of the RFA Application. Contracts will not be finalized until these items are received by DCJS.

D. Funding and Approved Use of State Funds

Approximately \$13.3 million dollars will be made available to support GIVE. All funding must support program efforts during the contract period. Funding under this program must supplement, not supplant, non-grant funds that would otherwise be available for expenditure on the programs proposed.

Applicants are reminded that the GIVE RFA is a competitive process and continued funding is not guaranteed. Nothing herein requires DCJS to approve grant funding for any applicant.

E. Additional Funding Requirements and Information

One budget spreadsheet and complete narrative responses as requested in this RFA must be submitted for each jurisdiction requesting funding. Each agency is required to complete the appropriate section of the budget spreadsheet that references their agency. Please note that Tab 2 of the attached budget spreadsheet (Attachment 2) allows for the entry of other agencies outside of the four primary GIVE partners (police departments, district attorneys' offices, county sheriffs' offices, and county probation departments). DCJS reserves the right to make mathematical corrections to the requested budget or make budget modifications that serve the best interests of the State.

DCJS has ranked the eligible GIVE Initiative jurisdictions based on the three year average (2013 – 2015) of Violent Crime by Firearm, Shooting Incidents Involving Injury, and Homicides by Firearm. In counties where there are two police departments eligible for GIVE funding, Nassau (Nassau County PD and Hempstead), Orange (Newburgh PD and Middletown), and Westchester (Yonkers and Mount Vernon), incidents for both jurisdictions were included in the ranking analysis. Based on this ranking, DCJS has developed the following funding tiers:

- Erie and Monroe - Maximum request is \$2 million each annually.
- Onondaga, Suffolk - Maximum request is \$1.5 million each annually.
- Westchester and Nassau - Maximum request is \$1.2 million each annually.
- Orange and Albany – Maximum request is \$900,000 each annually.
- Niagara, Schenectady, Dutchess, Oneida - Maximum request is \$800,000 each annually.
- Rensselaer, Broome - Maximum request is \$500,000 each annually.
- Chautauqua, Rockland and Ulster – Maximum request is \$250,000 each annually.

Applicants are reminded that the GIVE RFA is a competitive process and continued funding is not guaranteed. Nothing herein requires DCJS to approve grant funding for any applicant. In jurisdictions where more than one police agency is eligible for funding (Orange, Nassau, Westchester), the total amount of the combined county application request cannot exceed the amount noted above. When determining funding requests these jurisdictions (Orange, Nassau, Westchester) are **required to consider the extent of the crime problem faced by each police department eligible for funding through GIVE**. DCJS will consider shooting and where applicable aggravated assault statistics when determining funding for each eligible police department, as applicable.

1. Budget

The GIVE Initiative provides funding and resources to reduce shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable. **Budget requests must:**

- Fit within each identified part of the strategy proposed;
- Clearly enhance and promote the shooting and homicide or aggravated assault reduction strategies;
- Provide specific justification for each item and its role in the implementation of the strategy;
- Provide a detailed job description, including the role in GIVE strategic implementation efforts of each funded position requested;
- Clearly define the role of each funded partner in each piece of the overall jurisdiction strategy to reduce shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable, and a justification for funding that role;
- Include funding for each jurisdiction to travel to DCJS-sponsored events. A breakdown of all events that agencies will be expected to participate in can be found in Section (III) (E) (2) (e) Travel and Training Funds.

Optional Supplemental Grant Request:

During the 2017-18 GIVE contract cycle, DCJS will continue to encourage academic-practitioner partnerships that support GIVE strategies by providing supplemental grants to help GIVE jurisdictions assess program activities and implement evidence-based approaches with fidelity to applicable program models. These supplemental grants, or Research Supplements, will be separate grants that will cover implementation support or research related activities. Academic partnerships, other than those supporting Crime Analyst positions, will not be supported under a jurisdiction's regular GIVE contract, but only through the Research Supplement request process. Applicants' GIVE Budgets should therefore not include any funding for such academic partnerships. **Requests for Research Supplement grant funding may be advanced by any participating GIVE agency to DCJS through Appendix 6: Research Supplement** that includes information about both the request process and the review and contract award process.

Budget Restrictions:

The following restrictions apply to the GIVE Initiative funding requests:

- Applicant's overall funding request for the strategy and all approaches **may not exceed** the maximum amount defined in the Budget Tiers.
- Requests for funding that do not clearly justify how the requested positions to be funded will support the reduction of shootings and homicides or aggravated assault as applicable, or the enhancement of the CAC/crime analysts **will not be considered**.
- All positions must be directly related to the implementation of the jurisdiction's GIVE strategy and a **complete job description of each requested personnel line must be included with your application**.
- Overtime compensation for support or administrative positions will not be funded.
- Agencies that utilize more than one analyst to support the GIVE-related work must note the proportion of the allotted GIVE funds that will be designated for each analyst.
- **Effective July 1, 2018, all crime analysts funded through the GIVE Initiative must have obtained a New York State Crime Analyst certification.** These exams are given in the spring of each year, providing analysts multiple opportunities to receive the necessary certification.
- DCJS may disallow, reduce or reallocate proposed funds should it be determined that the request lacks clear justification, including failing to make the link between the budget request and the strategy proposed; and/or not adequately supporting the dollar amount requested through the information provided.
- The use of overtime funds for GIVE hot-spot policing details must be focused in the specific GIVE zones located within the city/village. These overtime details must be tracked using Attachment #1: *GIVE Tracker* and submitted quarterly to DCJS in GMS with the quarterly progress report.
- GIVE overtime funds must be used based on an analysis of the time of year, day(s) of week, and hours of the day where the majority of gun violence occurs.
- Budget reallocations requested on final contracts will be carefully reviewed and require sufficient justification for the request, how the strategy will benefit from the modification, and the impact of not expending the funds as originally requested and awarded. Circumstances do arise that require the need to reallocate, but

requests to do so should be limited. As such, applicants should carefully consider all budget requests to ensure they are critically needed and are accurately estimated so as to be reasonably certain that amounts awarded will be expended fully within the contract period. All final reallocation requests must be submitted no later than 30 calendar days after the conclusion of the 2017-18 GIVE contract period and must support actual costs of the jurisdiction's GIVE strategy.

2. Allowable GIVE Program Costs

All funding requests must relate directly to the proposed GIVE strategy. Funding requests not directly related to the GIVE strategy will not be supported. Examples of acceptable categories for funding include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. **Personnel** – All personnel supported through GIVE funding, whether as employees or as contractors, must devote their work day, commensurate with the percentage of salary GIVE supports, working on the goals and objectives of the GIVE strategy. Fully funded GIVE positions may not take on duties unrelated to the GIVE strategy. **Requests to fund positions to support activities unrelated to the strategy will not be considered.** Overtime compensation for support or administrative positions will not be funded. All positions funded must be dedicated to the program. **Requests to fund crime analysts are strongly encouraged**, especially in jurisdictions with resource needs in this discipline. **All GIVE funded analysts must obtain certification as a NYS Crime Analyst no later than July 1, 2018.**
- b. **Crime Analysis and Intelligence-Led Policing** – As a vital component of all GIVE Initiative strategies, requests for software and other crime analysis tools are acceptable. Applicants are encouraged to explore methods of sharing resources, information, and data at the county, regional and statewide levels that enhance crime analysis and support intelligence-led policing.
- c. **Intelligence Development** – Budget requests that will enhance agency field intelligence capacity are acceptable requests. Requests for overtime funding for intelligence development efforts conducted as part of the strategy are acceptable, provided the requests are directly related to the strategy. Intelligence collection efforts relating to incarcerated individuals, as well as those under community-based supervision are also acceptable uses of funding.
- d. **Enforcement/Investigative Component** – Requests for overtime funding for extra investigative and enforcement operations conducted as part of the strategy are acceptable, provided the requests are directly related to

specific operations and other enforcement efforts of the GIVE strategy and clearly articulated in the budget justification. Specific justification must be made as to why the operation cannot be carried out within standard working shifts.

- e. **Travel and Training Funds** – Funding to support travel costs to attend meetings, trainings and conferences sponsored or encouraged by DCJS are acceptable requests. NOTE: Funded personnel and command staff are required to make every effort to attend appropriate DCJS sponsored training, meetings and conferences. DCJS intends to host one or two single-day “roundtable” style regional meetings held at the local level, as well as one or two regional technical assistance offerings and one statewide event held in the Albany area. Agencies are encouraged to plan their funding requests to address any anticipated costs they may incur in order to attend these meetings as well as any other travel that fosters cross-county information sharing.

3. Unallowable Budget Items

GIVE funds may not be used to support the following purchases or expenses:

- a. Vehicles, firearms or conductive energy devices (e.g., Tasers and Stingers).
- b. General office supplies and equipment.
- c. Fringe benefit costs for overtime expenses.
- d. Air cards, Leads Online or truancy programs.
- e. Support staff not specifically tied to the GIVE strategy.
- f. Traditional “gun buy-back” programs.
- g. Indirect costs charged by units of local government.

IV. GIVE RFA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND NARRATIVE RESPONSES

Response requirements for this RFA are to be submitted in narrative form as described below. There are NO questions for applicants to answer within the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) *Questions* module for this RFA. However, Applicants must type **Not Applicable or N/A** in the body of any existing question space in GMS in order for the application to be accepted within GMS as complete.

All applicants must conduct an analysis of their jurisdiction's current shootings and homicides (Aggravated Assault for the six separate jurisdictions as stated in Section II, Item C: *GIVE Alternate Crime Jurisdictions*), as well as an assessment of prior implementation efforts during the previous GIVE contract periods. The comprehensive response plan should build on previous GIVE efforts implemented during past contract periods, considering alternative evidence-based strategies that may enhance the jurisdiction's efforts to eliminate gun-involved violence or aggravated assaults, where applicable.

Applicants applying for funding must provide an implementation plan that supports the request for funding in this application. The plan should focus on reducing shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable, and articulate how the comprehensive plan integrates or enhances the four core elements of GIVE: people, places, alignment, and engagement.

Applications will require a detailed response for each of the following sections A-G and will be evaluated based on the criteria delineated in Appendix 5: *GIVE Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria*.

All narrative responses **must be submitted as GMS attachments in Microsoft Word, Arial 11 point font, 1.5 line spacing format**. Applications submitted in alternate formats may not be accepted or reviewed by DCJS. Use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) is NOT acceptable when submitting the narrative responses, however, other types of supporting documentation, e.g., charts and maps developed by crime analysts may be submitted in PDF format.

Please do not submit photographs or media articles as part of your proposal. These will not be reviewed by DCJS during the GIVE RFA evaluation process.

Required Narrative Responses

Informed decision-making through data-driven policing is recognized as the foundation for effective strategies and crime reduction. As indicated above, this RFA is focused specifically on the reduction of shootings and homicides or aggravated assaults where applicable. Please address each of the sections below when preparing your response.

Applications that do not address each section A-G or do not adhere to the formatting guidelines above may receive point reductions.

A. Scanning and Analysis (25 points) – Not to exceed 5 pages

1. Scanning

Prior to developing a plan, applicants must complete an assessment of their community. Applicants are required to coordinate with a crime analyst or regional Crime Analysis Center to prepare a comprehensive analysis of shootings and homicides (or aggravated assaults where applicable), and identify patterns, trends, locations, and “Top Offenders” (including groups) responsible for the majority of shootings and homicides in the jurisdiction. Applicants should not submit any identifying information with regard to “Top Offenders” as part of this application, including attachments. Jurisdictions are required to utilize historical crime data from at least three years while conducting this analysis. Jurisdictions should also pay particular attention to any changes to these conditions occurring during the previous GIVE contract periods, and document/address these changes in their submission under *Response B. Response/Strategy*. A summary of the significant points of the analysis should be submitted as part of this response.

Agencies should use at least three years of data for analyzing shootings and homicides within the jurisdiction, with particular attention to shootings and homicide activity occurring since July 1, 2014. DCJS has provided information to be used as a starting point to support the local assessment of their crime and community that will be undertaken in response to this RFA.

Appendix 7a: Shooting Related Violence – GIVE Eligible Jurisdictions. This table provides cumulative 35 month (January 2014 - November 2016) totals showing the number of shooting incidents, individuals killed by gun violence, reported homicides and reported violent crimes involving a firearm in each GIVE jurisdiction.

Appendix 7b: Shooting Incidents Involving Injury by Year by GIVE Jurisdiction (2007-2016). This table provides the annual number of shooting incidents involving injury for each of the past ten years. 2016 data is limited to eleven months, January through November. 2007 and 2008 data is unavailable for select jurisdictions.

Appendix 7c: Firearm Activity Reports. These jurisdiction specific data pages can be used as an initial step in assessing firearm-related crime trends within a jurisdiction. (Additional more comprehensive local analysis must also be performed). The graphs and data tables present a year-to-date (January - November) comparison between the current reporting year (2016) and the prior reporting year (2015) and also shows the 5 Year Average for the same YTD period 2011 through 2015.

Appendix 7d: Aggravated Assault Crime Data. Recognizing that the frequency of shooting and homicide events vary among GIVE jurisdictions, and based upon an analysis of crime data submitted by each GIVE police department, DCJS has determined that six jurisdictions; Broome, Chautauqua, Rensselaer, Rockland, and Ulster counties, and the City of Middletown must address the violent crime of Aggravated Assault. The data in this appendix provides annual counts of the number and type of assaults that occurred within these six jurisdictions during 2014, 2015, and January through November 2016.

2. Analysis

(a) Problem Identification: Applicants should explain how the data provided by DCJS, along with the additional analysis provided by crime analysts or the regional Crime Analysis Center, influences the jurisdiction's assessment of shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable. Applicants are required to use this analysis to help identify the underlying problem(s) and factors that contribute to the majority of shootings and homicides within their jurisdiction e.g., gangs, narcotics, disputes. Applicants are reminded that the Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) framework must be utilized to identify the underlying issue associated with their crime problem.

(b) Hot Spots: All applicants must determine, or describe how they will determine “hot spots” and the rationale for choosing the eligibility criteria. Applicants are strongly encouraged to use information gained from the Hot-Spots policing technical assistance offered during the initial GIVE contract period. Applicants are required to utilize long-term (≥ 3 yr) analysis to determine persistent areas of gun violence within the jurisdiction where the majority of prevention and enforcement efforts regarding the GIVE hot-spots strategy will be concentrated. Jurisdictions focused on shooting incidents are expected to specifically delineate geographic locations where these efforts will occur such as Hot-Spots, GIVE zones and POP areas. Jurisdictions focused on the crime of aggravated assault must perform an analysis to determine whether or not aggravated assaults are clustered in small geographic locations and implement hot-spots enforcement, if applicable, according to the results of that analysis.

(c) Top Offenders: All applicants, including those that already utilize a top offender list, must determine, or explain how they will determine, “top offenders,” i.e., the eligibility criteria used and the rationale for the criteria. Applicants are strongly encouraged to use a non-biased, systematic ranking system to determine the list of top offenders in the jurisdiction, with consideration given to actionable intelligence gathered from crime analysts, field intelligence officers, and other intelligence sources. Applicants must also explain how frequently the list of “top offenders” will be updated. No case specific information should be provided as part of this RFA.

(d) Resources: Applicants must discuss other resources, programs, and initiatives that currently exist within their communities that support shooting, homicide, and associated violence reduction efforts. Examples include, but are not limited to, Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation grants, street outreach work (SNUG), call in programs (Ceasefire), CORE, Project Safe Neighborhoods, youth development and mentoring programs. Applicants must also describe how these resources will complement and coordinate with the jurisdiction’s comprehensive plan under GIVE.

NOTE: The following GIVE jurisdictions are currently using the SNUG program as part of their overall violent crime reduction strategy: Albany, Wyandanch, Buffalo, Hempstead, Mt. Vernon, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, and Yonkers.

These jurisdictions are required to document how the SNUG and GIVE programs will coordinate efforts towards the goal of reducing shootings. These jurisdictions are also required to comply with the GIVE/SNUG information sharing requirements noted Appendix 3: *GIVE Contract Specific Requirements*.

See Appendix 5: *GIVE Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria* for the specific evaluation criteria that will be used to rate responses to this part of the application.

B. Response/Strategy Development (40 Points) - Not to exceed 12 pages

1. Core Elements of Strategy

Using the assessment, analysis, and current resources information above, agencies must formulate a comprehensive strategy designed to reduce shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable, that incorporate all four core elements of GIVE and detail the role of each funded partner in strategies designed to address the following:

(a) People – The strategy must target the key players (identified in Section III. A) that are believed responsible for most shootings and homicides.

(b) Places – The strategy must identify and target the geographic locations, identified in Section A, Scanning and Analysis, where most shootings and homicides occur.

(c) Alignment – The strategy must describe how it will coordinate and align the existing resources identified in Section A, Scanning and Analysis, in its efforts to reduce shootings and homicides.

(d) Engagement – Organized outreach to key stakeholders and the community at large, giving them a voice and coordinating with them in a transparent manner to ensure wide-ranging support of violence reduction efforts.

2. Required Evidence-Based Approaches

Agencies must utilize the information identified in the scanning and analysis portion of Section A, Scanning and Analysis, to determine the approaches that will likely be effective in reducing shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable, within the jurisdiction. Applications must include a plan that is comprehensive in nature and incorporates **more than one** of the approaches noted below. Jurisdiction plans must articulate enhanced integration with the Crime Analysis Centers or crime analysts in the implementation of these approaches.

Agencies must respond by explaining their plan, the approaches they choose, how their plan responds to the shooting and homicide (or aggravated assault) problem in their jurisdiction, and how they will incorporate all four of the core elements of GIVE. A more detailed explanation of the approaches and examples of programs noted in bullets i-iv, as described below, can be found in Appendix 4: *Evidence-Based Policing Resources*.

Utilizing the SARA Model described in the Introduction section of this RFA, jurisdictions should conduct a focused examination of the crime problem with the end result being a comprehensive plan that can effectively address the problem. Problem-Oriented Policing is proactive in nature, and encourages agencies to coordinate with all available partners (community, private sector, social service providers, etc.) to contribute to the reduction of the problem.

(a) Evidence-Based Practices

After the initial Problem-Oriented Policing Scanning and Assessment phases are complete, jurisdictions must develop one comprehensive plan that consists of multiple strategies found below, and includes procedural justice into all aspects of the comprehensive GIVE plan. Procedural justice focuses on the way law enforcement interacts with the public and how these interactions influence crime rates and the public's view of law enforcement and willingness to obey the law. It is not a practice, but a philosophy and a movement that promotes organizational change, upholds legitimacy in the community, and enhances officer safety. It is based on the four pillars of Procedural Justice: Fairness, Impartiality, Giving Voice, and Transparency.

(i) Hot Spots Policing – Hot Spots policing strategies focus on small geographic areas or locations, usually in urban centers, where crime is concentrated. It is based on the understanding that there are settings with significant clusters of crime that generate a large proportion of the total crime reported in the broader community. Considerable research and analysis have shown that these hotspots tend to persist over long periods of time. The concentration of crime in small places or micro-locations (buildings or addresses, street segments, or blocks) allows for focused interventions that may take a variety of forms. All jurisdictions are required to identify, through the use of a CAC or agency crime analysts, the geographic areas in the city/village that account for the majority of gun crimes. These will hereafter be referred to as “GIVE zones.” GIVE zones are not an entire city or village, or even half of a city or village.

(ii) Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – CPTED is based on the principle that proper design and effective use of buildings and public spaces in neighborhoods can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life. CPTED's goal is to prevent crime through designing a physical environment that positively influences human behavior. It is based on four principles: natural access control, natural surveillance, territoriality, and maintenance.

(iii) Focused Deterrence – Focused deterrence applies to specific criminal behaviors that are being conducted by a select group of chronic offenders in a particular area. It has often been referred to as “pulling levers.” The offenders who are targeted by the program are confronted about their criminal activities, generally by a number of relevant agencies and organizations, and warned about the consequences of continuing to engage in the unacceptable behavior. Participants are provided with the opportunity to obtain social services and assistance. Continuing involvement in criminal activity subjects a participant, and any other members of an associated group where applicable, to increased police and law enforcement scrutiny, as well as enhanced sentences if arrested.

(iv) Street Outreach Workers – The model relies on the use of culturally competent staff that respond to shootings and intervene to prevent retaliation and detect and resolve conflicts that are likely to lead to shootings. They develop relationships with high risk individuals who are likely to engage in gun violence and link them with resources such as education and job training. Staff collaborates with neighborhood organizations and other community groups to organize neighborhood events and public education activities that promote a no-shooting message. The strategy aims to change behaviors, attitudes, and social norms directly related to gun violence. Discrete and careful communication with police (and crime analysis centers where appropriate) is encouraged to ensure appropriate coordination of activities.

For more detailed information on the above strategies, including links to outside sources, please see Appendix 3: *Evidence-Based Policing Resources*.

See Appendix 5: *GIVE Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria* for the specific evaluation criteria that will be used to rate responses to this part of the application.

C. Assessment/Performance Measures (15 points) - Not to exceed 4 pages

A critical piece of the development and implementation of any crime reduction strategy is an assessment of the strategy's effectiveness in achieving the desired outcome. The goal of GIVE strategies is the elimination of gun-involved violence. As such, agencies must articulate the following in this response to the RFA:

1. A detailed plan with both qualitative and quantitative measures for the continued monitoring and evaluation of shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults as noted in Section II.C.
2. A detailed plan with both qualitative and quantitative measures regarding strategy implementation.

3. A detailed plan with both qualitative and quantitative measures for assessing the effectiveness of each strategy within the context of a comprehensive GIVE plan.
4. Qualitative and quantitative performance measures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the planned strategy.

DCJS expects that agencies will monitor the number of shooting incidents, shooting incidents involving injury, and homicides. However, the assessment expected in conjunction with this RFA goes beyond the traditional approach of analyzing crime statistics to measure the effectiveness of a strategy. While criminal statistical data is one measurement of a strategy's effectiveness, it is not the only measure. Applicants are required to use both qualitative and quantitative performance measures as noted above. DCJS is continuing the evaluation effort of GIVE that began in the first GIVE contract period, and jurisdictions are required to share relevant information, experiences, challenges and obstacles, and successes with the contracted GIVE evaluator.

See Appendix 5: *GIVE Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria* for the specific evaluation criteria that will be used to rate responses to the above parts of the application.

D. Operating Budget Detail and Justification (20 Points)

All funding requests must relate directly to the proposed GIVE Initiative strategy as described in Section III of this RFA in the Budget specific section. Funding requests not directly related to the GIVE strategy will not be granted. **Unallowable budget items are described in Section III of this RFA also.**

Complete Attachment 2: *GIVE Initiative Budget Worksheet* and submit as described below:

- ✓ Complete the operating budget on Attachment 2: *GIVE Initiative Budget Worksheet*. Operating budgets should project total costs for the contract period and must not exceed the applicant's eligible award. This Worksheet must be attached to the GMS application using the **Attachment** module of GMS. See Appendix 1: Grants Management System (GMS) Helpful Hints document for assistance.
- ✓ The detailed budget for the grant period provided must be complete, providing sufficient detail and justification for each component. It must also be reasonable and appropriate, as determined by DCJS, and directly tied to the program plan. For subcontracted agencies approved to provide services, where applicable, upload signed and executed agreements and the approved operating budget using the **Attachment** Module in GMS.

- ✓ Applicant budgets should include expenses for travel and training. **Note: Indirect costs are not an allowable expense for governmental organizations.**

DCJS intends to offer one year contracts to successful applicants commencing July 1, 2017. DCJS reserves the right to make mathematical corrections to the requested budget or budget modifications that serve the best interests of the State.

Note: The GMS system requires that a Budget be included in an application submission. On the Budget Tab, click “**Create New Budget Version**” for your agency. On the next screen, choose “**All Other Expenses**” from the Budget Category dropdown menu. Enter “**See attached budget narrative**” on the Description line. Enter the full requested amount of your grant in the Unit Cost field. Finally, enter “**N/A**” in the justification line, and Save. Your detailed requested project budget should be completed in Microsoft Word using Attachment 2: GIVE Budget Worksheet as indicated in this RFA, and uploaded to GMS as a file attachment. In the left navigation menu, choose “**Attachment,**” then “**New.**” Use the Browse function to locate your Budget Worksheet on your local drive, and click “**Open.**” Finally, click “**Upload.**” *Please note that very long file names or special characters will not be accepted by the GMS Attachment Module.*

See Appendix 5: GIVE Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria, for the specific evaluation criteria that will be used to rate responses to this part of the application.

E. Academic Partnerships (Optional / 0 Points)

During the 2017-18 GIVE contract cycle, DCJS will continue to encourage academic-practitioner partnerships that support GIVE strategies by providing supplemental grants to help GIVE jurisdictions assess program activities and implement evidence-based approaches with fidelity to applicable program models. The academic partners can help assess GIVE program effectiveness, provide analysis and feedback to participating agencies, and facilitate ongoing program adjustments. These partnerships can also contribute to the type of self-assessment required of applicants in Section IV. C. of this solicitation.

These supplemental grants, or Research Supplements, will be separate grants that will cover implementation support or research related activities. Academic partnerships, other than those supporting Crime Analyst positions, will not be supported under a jurisdiction’s regular GIVE contract, but only through the Research Supplement request process. **Requests for Research Supplement grant funding to support academic partnerships may be advanced by any participating GIVE agency to DCJS through Appendix 6: Research Supplement,** which includes information about both the request process and the review and contract award process.

F. Program Work Plan (0 Points)

In the GMS Work Plan module, enter “to be determined” for your Project Goal, Objective, Task, and Performance Measure. These entries are necessary for GMS to accept your application as complete. Upon successful application and if approved for an award, DCJS staff will assist awarded agencies in developing an appropriate program work plan to include project goal, objectives, tasks, and performance measures.

V. EVALUATION AND SELECTION

Tier I Evaluation – Threshold Pass/Fail

The Tier I Evaluation assesses whether proposals satisfy minimum “pass/fail” criteria for funding. All proposals will be initially screened by DCJS reviewers to determine their completeness using the following criteria:

- Application was submitted by the published deadline; and
- Applicant is eligible as defined by this solicitation.

The submitted application shall include:

- All narrative responses as presented;
- GIVE Initiative Budget Worksheet is provided as an attachment itemizing operating expenses in support of the program;
- All attachments and required documents. (See Section X. Application Checklist at the end of this document.)

Tier I Evaluation criteria will receive pass/fail ratings. Any proposal that does not meet each of these conditions may be subject to disqualification from further review.

Tier II Evaluation – Evaluation and Scoring

DCJS staff reviewers will evaluate proposals that successfully pass the Tier I Evaluation. A standard rating tool will be used to score narrative responses provided. (See Section IV. GIVE RFA Implementation Plan and Narrative Responses.) The maximum proposal score will be 100 points. Applicants must obtain 70 points to pass the Tier II Evaluation. Each response will be scored and all scores will be totaled, resulting in an overall score. The final score will be determined by averaging Team Reviewers’ overall scores for each proposal. DCJS may, at their discretion, request additional information from an applicant as deemed necessary. Also, in the event of a substantial scoring disparity of total available points, an additional reviewer may rate the affected proposals and the average of all of the scores will determine the final average score. In the event of a tie score among applicants, and where both applicants cannot be selected, an additional reviewer will rate the affected proposals and the average of the scores will represent the final score.

Tier III Evaluation

The Tier III Evaluation assessments will be conducted by designated DCJS executive staff. The Tier III Evaluation will select applicants for funding and determine the award amount through consideration of the Tier II Evaluation scoring and comments, strategic priorities, available funding and best overall value to New York State.

Final award decisions will be made by DCJS in accordance with the best interests of the State. Nothing herein requires DCJS to approve funding for any applicant.

The DCJS Executive Deputy Commissioner, or his or her designee, will make final decisions regarding approval and individual award amounts based on the quality of each submission, the recommendations of the reviewers and specific criteria set forth in this solicitation.

VI. NOTIFICATION OF AWARDS

Applicants approved for funding will be notified in writing by DCJS via email to the email address provided in GMS. The terms of the final contract agreement are subject to negotiation between DCJS and the grantee.

In the event that DCJS and the successful applicant cannot agree to contract terms within ninety days of notification of selection for award, DCJS reserves the right to rescind the award and redistribute the funds.

For those not approved to receive funding awards, notifications will be both emailed to the contact person and sent by U.S. Postal Service mail.

Applicants will be accorded fair and equal treatment with respect to its opportunity for a debriefing. A debriefing is available to any entity that submitted a proposal or application in response to this solicitation who did not receive the full amount of the award requested. A debriefing must be requested in writing by the Applicant within 15 calendar days of being notified in writing by DCJS that the Application was not fully funded.

An Applicant's written request for a debriefing must include specific questions that the Applicant wishes to be addressed and must be submitted to DCJS via the funding mailbox at funding@dcjs.ny.gov with the following in the subject line: **Request for Debriefing: GIVE RFA**. The debriefing shall be scheduled to occur within 30 business days of receipt of written request by DCJS or as soon after that time as practicable under the circumstances. The preferred method for the debriefing will be in-person, however, upon mutual agreement by all parties, another means such as telephone, webinar, or any combination thereof may occur.

VII. REQUIRED CONTRACT GMS REPORTING AND DATES

Grants Management System (GMS) Quarterly Progress Reporting

All DCJS grantees will be required to submit quarterly progress reports via GMS that describe quarterly performance and activities in support of the project Work.

Quarterly Fiscal Reports

All grantees will be required to submit quarterly fiscal reports and claims for payment.

Reporting Due Dates:

GMS Progress Reports, and Fiscal Claims for Payment (formerly known as State-Aid Vouchers) are due to DCJS by the following dates:

<u>Calendar Quarter</u>	<u>Report Due</u>
July 1 - September 30	October 31
October 1 - December 31	January 31
January 1 - March 31	April 30
April 1 - June 30	July 31

GIVE Specific Reporting:

In addition to the reporting described above, there are GIVE specific reporting requirements. See Appendix 3: *GIVE Contract Specific Requirements*.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION OF CONTRACTS

DCJS will negotiate and develop a contract with each successful applicant. The grant contract may be subject to approval by the NYS Office of the Attorney General (OAG) and the Office of the State Comptroller (OSC) before funding may actually be disbursed. In the event that DCJS and the successful applicant cannot agree to contract terms within ninety days of notification of selection for award, DCJS reserves the right to rescind the award and redistribute the funds.

Contract Approval

All contracts may be subject to the approval of the Attorney General and the Comptroller of the State of New York, and until said approval has been received and indicated thereon, the Contract shall be of no force and effect.

Contract Term

DCJS will enter into a contract period as noted in this solicitation. DCJS reserves the right to modify the contract term in the best interests of the State.

Contract Activities

All activities must have prior approval from DCJS and meet the guidelines established by the State of New York.

Contract Changes

Contracts resulting from this solicitation may be executed, increased, terminated, renewed, decreased, extended or amended or renegotiated for any reason at the discretion of the Executive Deputy Commissioner of DCJS as a result of contractual performance, changes in project conditions, or as otherwise may be in the best interests of New York State.

Records

The grantee will keep books, ledgers, receipts, personnel time and effort records, consultant agreements and inventory records pertinent to the project and consistent with DCJS contractual provisions and mandated guidelines. In accordance with the standard contract Appendix A-1 (see “Standard Contract Provisions” below), grantee staff whose salaries are paid in whole or in part from grant funds shall maintain a time recording system that shows the time and effort devoted to the grant project.

Liability

Nothing in the contract between DCJS and the grantee shall impose liability on the State of New York for injury or damages incurred during the performance of approved grant activities or caused by the use of equipment purchased with grant funds.

Payments

Payments to reimburse project expenses will be made pursuant to a schedule specified in the contract between the State of New York and the grant award recipient. Where applicable, performance-based expenses will be reimbursed in compliance with the contract milestone performance and costs budget and the project work plan.

Reports

The grantee shall submit all reports to DCJS, as required and described in a format and time frame as specified in the RFA and the contract. The quarterly GMS progress reports of the grantee’s activities under this contract must be submitted electronically as directed by DCJS. The quarterly GMS progress reports shall include a description of the grantee’s efforts undertaken during the reporting period and the current status of the project. Independent of any reporting schedule, all grantees will be required to inform DCJS of any program issues that are significantly impacting program performance. Any project funded under this solicitation must comply with the requirements established by DCJS. The grantee agrees to submit any other reports considered relevant by DCJS including those described in Appendix 3: *GIVE Contract Specific Requirements*.

Performance Review

The grantee's performance in all areas mentioned above, in addition to the services contracted for, will be monitored periodically by DCJS and will take the form of site visits, program file review, written and telephone communication, and any other methods deemed necessary by DCJS to ascertain the quality and quantity of grantee activities.

Disposition of Allocations

DCJS reserves the right to reject applications, deny awards, or defer applications for future consideration based on insufficient information in the application, lack of accompanying documentation, the inappropriateness of the project proposed, an organizational history of unsuccessful projects of a similar nature, or a history of contract non-compliance.

Revocation of Funds

Funds awarded to an applicant who does not implement an approved project within 90 calendar days of

the contract start date may be revoked and redistributed at the discretion of the Executive Deputy Commissioner of the DCJS or his or her designee.

Encouraging Use of New York State Businesses in Contract Performance

New York State businesses have a substantial presence in State contracts and strongly contribute to the economies of the State and the nation. In recognition of their economic activity and leadership in doing business in New York State, applicants for this solicitation are strongly encouraged and expected to consider New York State businesses in the fulfillment of the requirements of the contract(s) resulting from this solicitation. Such partnering with New York State businesses may be as subcontractors, suppliers, protégés or other supporting roles. To assist in demonstrating commitment to the use of New York State businesses in the performance of the contract(s), all applicants must complete the form provided on the DCJS website at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/forms.htm> entitled: *Encouraging Use of New York State Businesses in Contract Performance* and submit the completed form as an attachment to the their application in GMS. There are no points attributable to this component of the application.

Use of Service-Disabled Veteran-owned Business Enterprises in Contract Performance

Article 17-B of the Executive Law enacted in 2014 acknowledges that Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Businesses (SDVOBs) strongly contribute to the economies of the State and the nation. As defenders of our nation and in recognition of their economic activity in doing business in New York State, bidders/proposers for this contract for commodities, services or technology are strongly encouraged and expected to consider SDVOBs in the fulfillment of the requirements of the contract. Such partnering may be as subcontractors, suppliers, protégés or other supporting roles. SDVOBs can be readily identified on the directory of certified businesses at http://ogs.ny.gov/Core/docs/CertifiedNYS_SDVOB.pdf.

Bidders/proposers need to be aware that all authorized users of this contract will be strongly encouraged to the maximum extent practical and consistent with legal requirements of the State Finance Law and the Executive Law to use responsible and responsive SDVOBs in purchasing and utilizing commodities, services and technology that are of equal quality and functionality to those that may be obtained from non-SDVOBs. Furthermore, bidders/proposers are reminded that they must continue to utilize small, minority and women-owned businesses consistent with current State law. Utilizing SDVOBs in State contracts will help create more private sector jobs, rebuild New York State's infrastructure, and maximize economic activity to the mutual benefit of the contractor and its SDVOB partners. SDVOBs will promote the contractor's optimal performance under the contract, thereby fully benefiting the public sector programs that are supported by associated public procurements.

Public procurements can drive and improve the State's economic engine through promotion of the use of SDVOBs by its contractors. The State, therefore, expects bidders/proposers to provide maximum assistance to SDVOBs in their contract performance. The potential participation by all kinds of SDVOBs will deliver great value to the State and its taxpayers.

Bidders/proposers can demonstrate their commitment to the use of SDVOBs by responding to the questions on the form located at [http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/pdfdocs/Veteran Owned Business Form.pdf](http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/pdfdocs/Veteran_Owned_Business_Form.pdf) and attach the

completed form, along with your Application, to the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services' Grants Management System (GMS). There are no points attributable to this component of the application.

STANDARD CONTRACT PROVISIONS

Any contracts negotiated as a result of this solicitation will be subject to the provisions of Appendix A, Appendix A-1, and Appendix M, which contain the standard clauses for all New York State grant contracts with DCJS. Appendices are available on the DCJS website at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/forms.htm>.

Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (M/WBE) and Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Requirements

DCJS recognizes its obligation under New York State Executive Law Article 15-A to promote opportunities for the participation of certified minority-and women-owned business enterprises (M/WBEs), as well as the employment of minority group members and women in the performance of DCJS contracts.

Contracts in excess of \$25,000 require grant recipients to document good faith efforts to provide meaningful participation by M/WBEs as subcontractors or suppliers in the performance of grant contracts, as well as the employment of minority group members and women.

Accordingly, applicants requesting in excess of \$25,000 must be prepared to submit a Local Assistance M/WBE Subcontractor/Supplier Utilization Proposal Form (DCJS-3301), and a Local Assistance M/WBE NPS Discretionary Budget Determination Worksheet (DCJS-3309). For contracts in excess of \$250,000 applicants must also submit an M/WBE Equal Employment Opportunity Staffing Plan (DCJS-3300). All forms are located at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/mwbe/index.htm>.

DCJS will review the submitted Local Assistance M/WBE Equal Employment Opportunity Staffing Plan, the Local Assistance M/WBE Subcontractor/Supplier Utilization Proposal Form, Local Assistance M/WBE NPS Discretionary Budget Determination Worksheet, and Minority and Women-Owned Business Enterprises and Equal Employment Opportunity Policy Statement and advise the applicant of DCJS' acceptance once an award determination is made. For additional information regarding M/WBE requirements see also <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/forms.htm>. There are no points attributable to this component of the application.

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) Registration Requirements

All DCJS funding applicants are required to provide a DUNS number. If you are unsure whether or not your organization has a DUNS number, check with your Fiscal Officer. New applicants will enter the DUNS number in GMS while completing the Participant section; existing DCJS grantees whose DUNS number is not already on file should email the number to funding@dcjs.ny.gov to have it entered by DCJS staff prior to submission of the application. Any organization needing a DUNS number can register through the following link: <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>. Please note the process of requesting and receiving a DUNS number and/or having it entered into GMS by DCJS staff will require additional time. It is strongly recommended that applicants begin this process early.

IX. APPLICATION SUBMISSION

A. Application Specific Instructions

One proposal should be submitted for each county requesting funding. Proposals must be submitted using the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS).

All narrative proposals must be submitted as GMS attachments in Microsoft Word, Arial 11 point font, 1.5 line spacing format. Applications submitted in alternate formats may not be accepted or reviewed by DCJS. Use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) is NOT acceptable for the program narrative, but is acceptable when submitting other types of supporting documentation, e.g. charts and maps developed by crime analysts.

Please do not submit photographs or media articles as part of your application. These will not be reviewed by DCJS during the GIVE RFA evaluation process.

B. Grants Management System (GMS)

Applications must be submitted to DCJS using the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS). First time GMS users should download the GMS User Manual located at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/gms.htm>. Applications must be complete in order for the GMS submission to be successful. If you need assistance with accessing and using GMS, please contact the DCJS Office of Program Development and Funding GMS Help Desk at (518) 457-9787.

See RFA for specific information related to the application. For general guidance and GMS Helpful Hints see Appendix 1: *Grants Management System (GMS) Instructions and Helpful Hints*.

Accessing the Application in GMS

To access a new application in GMS, log on to the system and click on "Project." Click the "New" button at the top of the project grid. This will take you to a screen that says "Select a Program Office." Using the drop-down box, find and select GIVE INITIATIVE. Click "Create Project." Your application will now be ready to complete.

Completing the Application

Applicants are encouraged to complete the GMS Application early to avoid any concerns with these automated systems. Each application submitted on GMS will consist of the following components that must be completed for the system to accept the Application:

- Participant name(s);
- Contact information for all participating agencies per application;
- Program specific questions - See GIVE RFA for instruction;
- Project budget- See GIVE RFA for instruction; and
- Program work plan – See GIVE RFA for instruction.

When all of the above requirements and GMS Application components are completed, click the “**Submit**” button. GMS will review the application for completeness. If any fields are missing, a report will display what remains to be completed. Once all fields are complete and you submit successfully, GMS will display a screen that says “*Your application has been submitted.*”

X. APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- Complete all DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) Registration Requirements – See Appendix 1:– *DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) Instructions and Helpful Hints.*
- Complete all necessary contractual requirements as described in Section VIII. *Administration of Contracts.*
- Complete Narrative Responses as described in Section IV. GIVE RFA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND NARRATIVE RESPONSES and attach word document to GMS as indicated.
- Complete BUDGET using Attachment 2: *GIVE Budget Worksheet* and attach to GMS as instructed within the RFA.
- Attach the 2017-2018 Memorandum of Understanding(s)/Memorandum of Agreement(s) signed by the partnership members (include justification for any required member signatures not included), to the GMS Application. Contracts will not be finalized until MOU(s)/MOA(s) are received by DCJS.
- Attach signed Letters of Support from the participating 2017-2018 partnership members detailing their role in the strategy to the GMS application. Contracts will not be finalized until Letters of Support are received by DCJS.
- Ensure that Monthly crime data is submitted for primary and secondary (where applicable) police departments and no reports are outstanding at the time of application submission.
- Ensure Monthly Gun Data Reports are submitted for primary and secondary (where applicable) police departments and that no reports are outstanding at the time of application submission.
- Ensure that Application submitted complies with technical submission requirements noted in Section IX: Application Submission of the RFA.
- Applications must be submitted to DCJS through the Grants Management System (GMS) by Wednesday, February 22, 2017 at 12:00pm.

2017-18 GIVE Initiative Bidder's Conference/Webinar Information:

A Bidder's conference will be held on Wednesday, January 25, 2017 from 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM.

Information is as follows:

1. Call one of the following numbers:

Local: 1-518-549-0500

Toll Free: 1-844-633-8697

Alternate Toll Free - (For callers not able to call the 844 Toll Free Number): 1-866-776-3553

2. Follow the instructions that you hear on the phone.

Cisco Unified Meeting Place meeting ID: 644 987 322

[Click here](#)

APPENDIX 1: DCJS GRANTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (GMS) INSTRUCTIONS AND HELPFUL HINTS

GMS Helpful Hints: This document provides general GMS information. Instructions for submitting a GIVE application are within the RFA.

General Information

First time GMS users should download the GMS User Manual located at <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/ofpa/gms.htm>. Persons familiar with GMS can use the following simplified guidelines:

Getting Started: Sign on to GMS.

Click "Project" to go to project grid. Click the "New" button at the top of the project grid. This will take you to a screen that says "Select a Program Office" in a drop-down box format. Find and highlight "Name of funding program," then click "Create Project."

This begins your application. You may work on the application, save and return to it at a later time, except as noted below. Note that GMS will time out after 30 minutes of inactivity. That means that you should save your work frequently. Each save re-sets the timer.

In the newly-created project complete the following modules which are listed across the top of the screen:

General - Complete the text screens and press save.

Participants/Contacts - Complete the text screens and press save.

Click on "Add Participant" and in the search prompt that appears type in your agency name. This should take you to a list, find your agency, and click in the blue section of your agency name. This will prompt a drop down list that defaults to "Grantee." Click "Add." If there will be a separate Implementing Agency, repeat the process, choosing "Implementing Agency" as the Participant Type. In the event your agency is not listed, click the "New" button to add your agency to our database. Please complete all required information on the screen, including the Employer Identification Number (EIN) before you SAVE the entry. GMS will only allow one attempt then locks the entry to edits. Should you still need additional information added to the Participant record, please call GMS Help at (518) 457-9787.

Scroll to the bottom of the screen to add contact information. Click on "Add Contact" and in the search prompt that appears type in the last name of the person to be added. This should take you to a list. Find the person to be added and click in the blue section of the name. This will prompt a drop down list that defaults to "Primary." Ensure you do this until you have added a minimum of three contacts: Primary, Signatory and Fiscal. In the event that the contact you are attempting to add does not appear in a search, click the "New Contact" button to add the contact to our database.

Note: If the signatory you try to add is not eSignature registered, you will get an error message and will not be allowed to add that person at that time. You will NOT be able to submit the application without a signatory attached.

Make sure to include the following in your application:

- **Budget - See Application for additional budget specific instructions.**
- **Work plan - See RFA for specific instructions pertaining to the GIVE work plan.**
- **Narrative Questions (where applicable and when the solicitation includes questions.)**

Note: GMS will time out after 30 minutes and unsaved material will be lost. Cutting and pasting from a Word document will prevent the loss of any work.

Attachments -

Click on "Attachment," and upload the required attachments for this solicitation. Note: Follow the instructions in the GMS User's Manual for Attachments. See screen instructions for accepted file types and advice on file names.

Remember: Failure to submit required documents will be considered the same as failure to meet the deadline for application submission. This may result in a non-award due to the application being untimely.

When all requirements are completed, click the "Submit" button. If any fields are missing, a report will display what remains to be completed. Once all fields are complete and the application is submitted, GMS will display a screen that says "*Your application has been submitted.*" In addition, GMS will send an email notification to the Signatory official listed on the application to make him or her aware that an application has been submitted on your jurisdiction's or organization's behalf.

APPENDIX 2: *Eligible Police Departments GIVE 2017-2018 Initiative*

Note: The Co-Chairs of the partnership are the District Attorney and the Chief of Police in the Eligible Law Enforcement Agencies noted below.

Albany County
Albany City PD

Onondaga County
Syracuse City PD

Broome County
Binghamton City PD

Orange County
Newburgh City PD – Co- Chair
Middletown PD

Chautauqua County
Jamestown City PD

Rensselaer County
Troy City PD

Dutchess County
Poughkeepsie City PD

Rockland County
Spring Valley Village PD

Erie County
Buffalo City PD

Schenectady County
Schenectady City PD

Monroe County
Rochester City PD

Suffolk County
Suffolk County PD

Nassau County
Nassau County PD – Co-Chair
Hempstead PD

Ulster County
Kingston City PD

Niagara County
Niagara Falls City PD

Westchester County
Yonkers City PD – Co-Chair
Mt Vernon PD

Oneida County
Utica City PD

APPENDIX 3: GIVE Specific Contract Requirements

Each agency is contractually required to meet various requirements which are closely monitored by DCJS staff. Non-compliance with any of the requirements may result in the contract being placed in “stop payment” status until the delinquent measure is brought into compliance.

A. MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS

1) Monthly Meetings – Monthly partnership meetings are critical for coordination and collaboration and must be held each month. These meetings are required to be structured to maximize the coordination, collaboration and accountability of partner agencies. The general theme of the meeting shall be the discussion of each partner’s role in the four core principles of the jurisdictions GIVE plan: People, Places, Alignment, and Engagement.

- The GIVE Initiative Co-Chairs, or their Executive level designee, and at least one representative from every GIVE funded agency within the partnership must attend all monthly meetings. In the case of the District Attorney’s Office, if the District Attorney is unable to attend, the designee must be a supervising Assistant District Attorney or equivalent.
- The meeting agenda must be sent via email to the DCJS GIVE Initiative Manager a minimum of two days in advance of the meeting.
- The meetings must include an in-depth discussion of the firearm-related violent crime (or aggravated assaults as applicable), shootings and homicides, performance measure outcomes and the need for strategy modification when applicable. In the jurisdictions where a regional Crime Analysis Center (CAC) exists, the CAC should play an integral role in the meeting through preparation (i.e., providing analysis of crimes and related material) and participation. In jurisdictions without a regional CAC, a designated Crime Analyst should assume this role.
- In addition to the requirements noted above, the monthly meetings should include a summary of the following information:
 - Number of shooting incidents involving injury;
 - Number of victims hit by gunfire;
 - Individuals killed as a result of gun violence;

For each of the above, jurisdictions should report on the statistics for the identified “GIVE zones”, SNUG zones, and citywide totals.

- Total crime guns recovered and submitted to ATF for trace;
- Total persons arrested for firearm-related crimes;
- Discussion of implementation efforts on GIVE Initiatives;
- Updated intelligence regarding “hot spots” and “top offenders”
- Documented summaries, including performance measure outcomes from each meeting with general plans and contributions of funded agencies in addressing firearm-related crimes and homicides shall be forwarded via e-mail to the assigned GIVE jurisdiction representative within five (5) business days of the meeting. In addition, monthly reports must be submitted using the DCJS monthly report format.

2) Timely, Accurate, Crime Data – Each month, all participating law enforcement agencies are required to submit monthly crime reports to DCJS through the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal (IJPortal) IBR/UCR Reporting Interface within 30 days after the close of the reporting period.

Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) Agencies – Monthly IBR extract files are required to be uploaded through the IBR Reporting Interface on the IJPortal. The following two UCR Summary reports are required to be submitted to DCJS through the UCR Data Entry Interface on the IJPortal:

- Hate Crime
- Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)

Summary (UCR) Reporting Agencies – The following UCR Summary reports are required to be submitted to DCJS through the UCR Data Entry Interface on the IJPortal:

- Return A (Monthly Offenses known to Police)
- Arrests of Persons 18 and Over
- Arrest of Persons Under 18
- Supplemental Homicide Report (SHR)
- Arson
- Hate Crime
- Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted (LEOKA)

Instructions for accessing and submitting crime reports through the IJPortal can be found at: http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/crimereporting/ucr_refman/IJPortal-UCR-Data-Entry-Manual.pdf

All law enforcement agencies must stay current with their monthly submissions. When the police department is unable to submit the data within 30 days, the Chief must submit the reasoning to DCJS while ensuring the data is submitted as soon as possible. If it is deemed that the reasoning for the late submission was out of the control of the police department, a waiver will be granted to avoid a finding of contract non-compliance.

3) Monthly Gun Data – Both primary and DCJS designated secondary police departments must submit the Monthly Gun Data Report within 7 business days of the end of the month that is being reported on. When the police department is unable to submit the data within 7 business days, the Chief must submit the reasoning to DCJS while ensuring the data is submitted as soon as possible. If it is deemed that the reasoning for the late submission was out of the control of the police department, a waiver will be granted to avoid a finding of contract non-compliance.

B. ONGOING REQUIREMENTS

1) Information Sharing Networking – DCJS will conduct region based roundtable style meetings occasionally throughout the budget cycle in order to bring jurisdictions together to discuss current trends and best practices. Agencies will be required to send appropriate representatives when requested by DCJS. Participants of GIVE will also participate in cross- jurisdictional networks that will help shape strategies and share the results of the implementation of the strategies with multiple jurisdictions. These networks will be implemented through participation in cross-jurisdictional information sharing meetings, conference calls, and other information sharing initiatives.

2) Crime Guns - All crime gun seizures require the following:

- a. **GGUN Entry:** All required information on the seized firearm are to be submitted via the IJPortal GGUN entry form. This step will automatically initiate an ATF eTrace submission, a NYS Pistol Permit inquiry and submission to the NYS Gun Clearinghouse for further analysis. NOTE: Agencies that have executed an MOU with ATF for access to an eTrace account, per the MOU, are NOT to make entries into the ATF eTrace program. The GGUN entry will automatically initiate the eTrace inquiry. NOTE: eTrace access is intended for information access only. Agencies are not to submit any information via the eTrace system.
- b. **Lab Submission for Firearm Analysis:** All recovered crime guns and appropriately related ballistic evidence including recovered casings are to be submitted to your regional crime lab for analysis; to include National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) inquiries. Submissions, including test firing requirements, are to be executed per the requirement of your regional crime lab.
- c. **Crime Analysis Support:** All information related to a crime gun recovery including firearm information, incident information on the seizure, and all subsequent results of the above inquiries including NIBIN results are to be shared with your crime analysis unit and/or regional Crime Analysis Center when the information is received.

3) Domestic Incident Report Database - Agencies are required to participate in utilizing the DCJS Domestic Incident Report (DIR) Repository. The repository provides electronic, cross-agency access to DIRs filed by police departments and sheriff's offices in the 57 counties outside of New York City. This secure database automates information – previously only captured on paper – that will enable law enforcement to more safely respond to domestic incidents, improve the supervision of offenders on parole and probation and enhance the prosecution of domestic violence crimes.

To enroll complete the DIR User Agreement which is available on the eJusticeNY Integrated Justice Portal at Resources » Reference Library » Law Enforcement – click on Forms and Publications. Directions to submit the form are at the bottom of the agreement.

- 4) DNA Collection** – Agencies are expected to ensure that all DNA databank collections are being taken in a timely manner and as required by law.
- 5) Sex Offender Address Verification** – Agencies are expected to be vigilant in verifying the addresses of all sex offenders assigned to their jurisdictions and promptly report the action taken on eJusticeNY.
- 6) Sex Offender Photos** – Agencies are expected to be vigilant in ensuring all photos due from sex offenders assigned to their jurisdiction are obtained in a timely manner and promptly uploaded to eJusticeNY.
- 7) GIVE Initiative Annual Report** - The efforts of each funded jurisdiction are documented in the GIVE Initiative Annual Report, which state law mandates DCJS to submit each year. GIVE funded agencies may be requested to submit their GIVE highlights at the end of the calendar year. Jurisdictions will be notified of a specific deadline by the Program Manager.

8) SNUG Data Sharing Requirements:

- a.** Participating police departments will attend monthly meetings, at a minimum, with the Operation SNUG (also known as Neighborhood Violence Prevention Project) program manager or his/her designee and regional crime analysts to discuss firearm related crime, gang activity, and violence. Meeting frequency may be increased at the discretion of DCJS based on shootings, homicides, and the incidence of violent crime within a jurisdiction.
- b.** By the 15th day of each month, participating police departments will provide Operation SNUG personnel with a monthly list of high risk individuals who have been identified as known or suspected gang members, gang leaders who promote gun violence, and candidates most likely to carry guns and/or be involved in shooting incidents. Police agencies may use discretion when it comes to supplying sensitive information regarding these high-risk individuals (i.e. persons involved in active criminal investigations).
- c.** By the 7th day of each month, the participating police department will provide DCJS a crime map pinpointing the locations of the prior month's shooting incidents for both the Operation SNUG target area(s) and the entire city.
- d.** Participating police departments will provide DCJS an annual crime map pinpointing the locations of all shooting incidents which have occurred between July 1 and June 30 of the preceding GIVE contract period for both the Operation SNUG target area(s) and the entire city. This annual crime map will be due on the last day of the month following the expiration date of the contract.
- e.** By the 7th day of each month the participating police department will provide DCJS a report detailing a month to month comparison of shootings and homicides for the current calendar year and the two preceding calendar years for the target area(s) and the entire city. 6. Participating police departments will provide DCJS an annual report detailing a year to year comparison of shootings and homicides for the current GIVE contract period and the two preceding GIVE contract periods for the target area(s) and entire city. This annual comparative report will be due on the last day of the month following the expiration date of the contract.
- f.** Participating police departments will develop written protocols detailing established procedures to notify the Operation SNUG program manager or his/her designee of all shootings and/or homicides within 24 hours of each incident. The written procedures must be submitted to DCJS with the first Quarterly Progress Report.

APPENDIX 4: Evidence – Based Policing Resources

Problem Oriented Policing

“Problem-oriented policing is an approach to policing in which discrete pieces of police business (each consisting of a cluster of similar incidents, whether crime or acts of disorder, that the police are expected to handle) are subject to microscopic examination (drawing on the especially honed skills of crime analysts and the accumulated experience of operating field personnel) in hopes that what is freshly learned about each problem will lead to discovering a new and more effective strategy for dealing with it. Problem-oriented policing places a high value on new responses that are preventive in nature, that are not dependent on the use of the criminal justice system, and that engage other public agencies, the community and the private sector when their involvement has the potential for significantly contributing to the reduction of the problem. Problem-oriented policing carries a commitment to implementing the new strategy, rigorously evaluating its effectiveness, and, subsequently, reporting the results in ways that will benefit other police agencies and that will ultimately contribute to building a body of knowledge that supports the further professionalization of the police.”

- Herman Goldstein (2001)

For resources on Problem-Oriented Policing see:

[Center for Problem-Oriented Policing](#)

[The Police Society for Problem Based Learning](#)

[US DOJ COPS](#)

[POP Reflections](#)

[Herman Goldstein - Developing POP](#)

Jurisdictions must articulate how they will incorporate procedural justice into their overall strategy. Below is a more detailed explanation of procedural justice followed by specific guidance on how to incorporate procedural justice into strategies.

Procedural Justice

“A substantial body of research tells us that—when those who come into contact with the police feel that they are treated fairly—they are more likely to accept decisions by the authorities, obey the law, and cooperate with law enforcement in the future – even if they disagree with specific outcomes. Clearly, each of us has an opportunity, and a responsibility, to refocus on engagement with the individual communities we serve—by involving our fellow citizens in the process of establishing clear norms of behavior; by setting standards for right and wrong; and, ultimately, by relegating the era of suspicion and distrust to the past.”

Former Attorney General Eric Holder in his speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police on October 21, 2013

Below are some links to journal articles and other publications to assist in creating a thorough understanding of Procedural Justice.

[US Conference of Mayors Report](#)

[Procedural Justice for Judges and Courts](#)

[The Importance of Procedural Justice](#)

[Procedural Justice | Center for Court Innovation](#)

[PERF Report](#)

[Innovation: Racial Reconciliation | National Network for Safe Communities](#)

[National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice](#)

[21st Century Policing Task Force Report](#)

Jurisdictions must use more than one of the evidence based strategies listed below when developing a comprehensive strategy to respond to their shooting and homicide problem. All approaches must be formulated based on the four core elements of people, places, alignment, and engagement with the primary goal of the elimination of gun-involved violence. References to additional materials on each of the approaches are included:

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) may be a proactive or reactive activity which uses existing aspects of the environment, or modifies the environment, to decrease the likelihood of criminal activity. As a proactive activity, this may occur as new developments are being planned. When reactive, it is likely to be a response to a particular event or series of events. Environmental changes may be modifications to physical structures or vehicular and pedestrian traffic flow. They may entail “target hardening” by modifying access points, installing spot lights or adding video surveillance. It can also involve broader changes to the surrounding environment, such as cleaning up communities, modifying street lighting, fixing broken windows, adding parks and recreation or encouraging outdoor communal social activities. CPTED is an activity that can include a wide variety of law enforcement and community stakeholders. Below is a list of web based resources for a better understanding of CPTED and its implementation.

[U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Creating Defensible Spaces](#)

[Pop Center - Tools for CPTED](#)

[NIJ - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design](#)

[CPTED Security - Guidelines](#)

[Robert A. Gardner, CPP - CPTED Overview](#)

[Seattle Police Department – Neighborhood CPTED Guide](#)

Hot Spots Policing

Hot Spots Policing strategies focus on small geographic areas or locations, usually in urban centers, where crime is concentrated. It is based on the understanding that there are settings with significant clusters of crime that generate a large proportion of the total crime reported in the broader community. The concentration of crime in small places or micro locations (buildings or addresses, street segments, or blocks) allows for focused interventions. These may take a variety of forms. Analysis is necessary to identify the locations and the nature of the crime that characterizes them. Approaches may range from directed patrols and heightened levels of traffic enforcement to aggressive disorder enforcement and problem oriented policing to address the location-specific issues that have been identified through analysis. Below are links to additional information on Hot Spots Policing.

[NIJ Hot Spots Policing](#)

[Practice: Hot Spots Policing - CrimeSolutions.gov](#)

[The Importance of Legitimacy in Hot Spots Policing](#)

[Hot Spots Policing | Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy](#)

[Dispatch - A Hot Spots Experiment: Sacramento Police Department](#)

Street Outreach Workers

The model relies on the use of culturally appropriate staff that respond to shootings to prevent retaliation and detect and resolve conflicts that are likely to lead to shootings. They develop relationships with high risk individuals who are likely to engage in gun violence and link them with resources such as education and job training. Staff collaborates with neighborhood organizations and other community groups to organize neighborhood events and public education activities that promote a no-shooting message. The strategy aims to change behaviors, attitudes, and social norms directly related to gun violence.¹ (See Cure Violence website [Cure Violence](#).)

<http://cureviolence.org/>

[National Gang Center Bulletin](#)

[National League of Cities](#)

Focused Deterrence

The National Network’s intervention model, known formally as a “pulling levers” focused deterrence framework^[2], identifies a particular serious crime problem, assembles a partnership of law enforcement, community leaders, and social service providers; conducts research to identify the small number of people driving the vast majority of serious offending; responds to continued offending by activating a variety of sanctions—i.e., “pulling levers”; focuses social services and community resources on offenders; and communicates with them directly and repeatedly to give them a clear moral message from the community that the offending must stop, provide them credible information about the legal consequences for further offending, and offer them help.^[3] ^[4] The model recognizes that offenders, although they engage in behavior damaging to their communities, are also rational, responsible adults governed by formal and informal social norms, and that they will respond when given the information they need to change their behavior. This approach has resulted in reductions in serious crime in a range of cities nationwide.^[5]

For more information on focused deterrence, please review the links below:

[National Network for Safe Communities Brochure.pdf](#)

[National Network for Safe Communities - Pulling Levers](#)

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/Practice Profile Details>

[National Network for safe Communities - Group-Violence-Intervention-implementation-guide](#)

[National Network for Safe Communities - Custom-Notifications](#)

[National Network for Safe Communities - Shooting-Scorecards](#)

[The National Network for Safe Communities- Racial Reconciliation - Drugs-race-and-common-ground-reflections-on-the-high-point-intervention](#)

[2] Braga & Weisburd. The Effects of “Pulling Levers.”

[3] Kennedy, D. M. (1997). “Pulling Levers: Chronic Offenders, High-Crime Settings, and a Theory of Prevention.” *Valparaiso University Law Review*, 21: 449-484.

[4] Kennedy, D. M. (2008). *Deterrence and Crime Prevention: Reconsidering the Prospect of Sanction*. London: RoutledgePress.

[5] Braga & Weisburd. The Effects of “Pulling Levers.”

Aggravated Assault

The six jurisdictions (Broome, Chautauqua, Middletown, Rockland, Rensselaer and Ulster) required to focus on aggravated assaults may use the below resources to respond to the problems underlying aggravated assaults (as defined by FBI Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines). Should it be determined that the other evidence based approaches will appropriately address the underlying aggravated assault problem they may also be considered.

[POP in Violent Crime Places](#)

[DCJS Youth Violence Reduction Strategy](#)

[Australian Institute of Criminology](#)

[POP and Domestic Violence](#)

[Intimate Partner Violence Intervention](#)

APPENDIX 5: GIVE 2017-2018 Implementation Plan Evaluation Criteria

The following criteria should be utilized as a guide to formulate your jurisdiction's GIVE Implementation Plan and responses. Applicants' submissions will be evaluated based on the inclusion of the following components:

See Required Narrative Responses: Section A – Scanning/Analysis (25 Total Points)

- 1) Did the jurisdiction utilize the Problem-Oriented Policing framework in developing its jurisdictional assessment?
- 2) Does the jurisdiction provide an adequate assessment of the underlying factors that contribute to the majority of shootings and homicides, or aggravated assaults where applicable, within their jurisdiction?
- 3) Was this assessment performed with the assistance of the Crime Analysis Center or Crime Analyst?
- 4) Did the applicant summarize the analysis of their shootings and homicides?
- 5) Did the applicant identify patterns, trends, and locations of shootings and homicides?
- 6) Did the applicant utilize DCJS crime statistics, along with their own crime analysis, using at least three years of shooting and homicide data?
- 7) Did the applicant address any changes noted in the patterns, trends, locations, and top offenders of their shootings and homicides during the initial GIVE cycle?
- 8) Did the applicant describe the criteria used to develop a list of "top offenders"?
- 9) Did the applicant summarize how they plan to develop and monitor a "top offender" list?
- 10) Did the applicant provide a summary of the criteria used to develop a list of "hot spots"?
- 11) Did the applicant identify specific geographic locations in the jurisdiction where hot-spots enforcement and preventive activities will be concentrated (i.e. GIVE zones)?
- 12) Did the applicant summarize how they plan to develop and monitor a list of "hot spots"?
- 13) Did the applicant demonstrate how they plan to use information learned from hot-spot policing technical assistance offerings in their identification of hot-spot location(s) in their jurisdiction?
- 14) Did the jurisdiction name other programs and resources that currently exist that are used to reduce shootings and homicides and how their GIVE strategy will align with these programs?
- 15) Does the application describe how the applicant plans to coordinate resources and prevention efforts with state agencies such as DOCCS and the New York State Police?
- 16) Does the application adequately address the information requested and include the required components established through the RFA?

See Required Narrative Responses: Section B – Response/Strategy Development (40 Total Points)

- 1) Is the strategy based on the results of the problem analysis identified during the scanning/analysis phase?
- 2) Is the strategy based on the data obtained through crime analysis?
- 3) Is the overall GIVE strategy comprehensive in nature and based on the Problem-Oriented Policing SARA methodology?
- 4) Does the strategy clearly define the role that each funded agency will play in the jurisdiction's GIVE strategy?
- 5) Does the strategy clearly define how procedural justice will be incorporated into each aspect of their overall GIVE strategy?
- 6) Does the strategy include an element of how the agency will address "top offenders"?
- 7) Does the strategy indicate a plan for addressing "hot spots" within the jurisdiction?
- 8) Did the agency state a plan for aligning existing programs and resources into their proposed strategy?
- 9) Does the strategy ensure coordination and alignment with other violence-prevention efforts in the community?
- 10) Does the strategy articulate the manner in which the agency will obtain active engagement with key stake-holders, the community, and other law enforcement agencies?
- 11) Does the strategy provide for the ongoing use of timely and relevant crime data?
- 12) Does the strategy articulate the enhanced integration of the Crime Analysis Center and/or Crime Analysts?
- 13) Is the applicant's plan to eliminate shootings and homicides multifaceted, employing multiple evidence based strategies?
- 14) Does the applicant clearly articulate how they will develop a plan that will be provided to DCJS on the implementation of the strategy?
- 15) Does the application adequately address the information requested and include the required components established through the RFA?

See Required Narrative Responses: Section C – Assessment/Performance Measures (15 Total Points)

- 1) Does the applicant include a plan for the continued monitoring and evaluation of shootings and homicides?
- 2) Does the applicant include a plan for measuring the implementation of the strategy?

- 3) Does the applicant include quantified performance measures to monitor the effectiveness of the planned strategy?
- 4) Does the applicant include a plan for assessing the effectiveness of the strategy?
- 5) Does the applicant provide detailed measurements, other than crime statistics, to measure the effectiveness of the strategy?
- 6) Does the response address the requirements in the request for application?

See Required Narrative Responses: Section D – Budget Detail (20 Total Points)

- 1) Did the applicant comply with the funding restrictions set forth in this RFA?
- 2) Did each agency within the eligible jurisdiction complete the individual agency budget section on the combined county budget worksheet for the 12-month budget cycle?
- 3) Are budget lines directly related to program implementation and sufficiently justified?
- 4) Is there a clear relationship between the budgeted items and resource requirements identified in the applicant's GIVE strategy?
- 5) Are the roles of budgeted personnel well defined and essential to the applicant's strategy to reduce shootings and homicides?
- 6) Is the time allotment specified for proposed personnel commensurate with the amount of funding requested for that position?
- 7) Are non-personnel service items essential and directly related to the strategy?
- 8) Are budgeted amounts reasonable and calculated based on adequate supporting detail (e.g., number of hours worked, hourly rates, percent-of-effort (FTEs), fringe rates, unit costs, etc.)?
- 9) Is there sufficient detail with regard to requests for overtime to conduct operations?
- 10) Are all requested items allowable costs for this RFA?

APPENDIX 6: *Research Supplement*

Research Supplement Overview

Through the Research Supplement, DCJS will continue to encourage academic-practitioner partnerships to assist with implementation and ongoing assessment of GIVE strategy components. The partnerships can help assess GIVE program effectiveness and provide analysis and feedback to participating agencies, facilitating ongoing adjustment and improvement in jurisdictions' comprehensive plans to address gun violence.

Under the Research Supplement, academic partnership activities must align with the goals of the GIVE initiative. The Research Supplement will allow for the continued funding of existing academic partnerships that meet this standard, or new academic partnerships may be formed. Grants for individual academic partnerships under the supplement will be limited to a maximum of \$50,000 and most awards are expected to be less. Priority will be given to existing projects and award amounts will take into consideration the size of the jurisdiction, the GIVE award amount, and shooting and homicide levels. The funding periods must coincide with each jurisdiction's regular GIVE contracts. Any participating GIVE agency may submit a request for a research supplement grant. Applicants should designate one or more specific GIVE participating agency(s) as grant recipient(s); counties may request more than one academic-practitioner partnership if interested. If an academic-practitioner partnership project is approved by DCJS for funding, the designated participating agency will be required to subcontract with the academic partner identified in their request. DCJS will work closely with the grant recipient to clearly outline in the contract work plan project specifics, content and deliverables to be included in the subcontract, to ensure they are consistent with GIVE goals.

Requests to fund academic-practitioner partnerships through this *Research Supplement* are separate funding requests that should not be included in the overall GIVE Application budget. As noted above, funding for Research or Implementation Support is limited and requests must be for no more than \$50,000. Priority for awarding Research Supplement grants will be given to existing projects.

In order to be funded under this supplement, academic-practitioner partnerships must principally involve either Implementation Support or Research.

Implementation Support involves a range of data or research related activities directed at assisting jurisdictions in putting new strategies into place. These are analytical or assessment efforts that support strategy design and program structure. Implementation Support may include analysis of target populations or target area identification; needs assessment; surveys of community members, community organizations or law enforcement practitioners; or may involve other activities to help shape program initiatives. It can also include assistance with establishing local data collection protocols, and review and summary of data collected.

Research involves activities to evaluate specific program or strategy implementation, processes or outcomes.

Your submission for the Research Supplement should include a description of your proposed academic-practitioner partnership that responds to, or addresses, each of the following ten areas:

- Describe the project, including the goal of the project.
- What specifically will the academic partner do for the implementing agencies in the GIVE jurisdiction? Indicate the individual activities expected of the academic partner in accomplishing the project goal.
- Which GIVE strategy, or strategies, will the project help to inform or assess?
- Which GIVE Implementing Agency will receive assistance and which agency will be designated as the grant recipient?
- Have you already identified an academic partner for the project? If so, who is that partner and why was that partner selected?
- Is this a project that uses a current GIVE academic partner? If so, is there an existing MOU for the project? If yes, please attach to this request.
- What are the target start and end dates for the project? Please note, as the contract term for this grant would coincide with the GIVE contract, the length of the project cannot be more than 12 months.
- What are the anticipated benefits of the project that are consistent with the goals of the GIVE initiative? How would the project be identified as successful?
- What is the estimated budget for the project and what specific components will this budget support?
- What deliverables are you seeking from the academic partner? What are the due dates for the deliverables?

The Research Supplement provides GIVE jurisdictions an opportunity to secure support for academic-practitioner partnerships while allowing them to apply a greater portion of their GIVE funding directly to core implementing agency partners. Academic partnerships, other than those supporting Crime Analyst positions, will not be supported under a jurisdiction's regular GIVE contract, but only through the Research Supplement request process. Applicants GIVE Budgets should therefore not include any funding for academic partnerships.

During 2017, DCJS will establish a consortium to link local criminal justice practitioners throughout New York State with college and university-based research support and resources. Through the consortium, interested agencies will be matched with academic researchers to provide assistance

with research and evaluation, data collection and analysis, or assistance with program implementation. In the future, support for GIVE academic partnerships will be handled through this Research Consortium.

Research Supplement Request Submission

Research Supplement requests should be submitted in the DCJS Grants Management System (GMS) as attachments to GIVE applications, which are due by 12:00 pm, noon, Wednesday, February 22, 2017. Label the attachment as "Research Supplement Request."

Research Supplement requests should be narrative proposals responding to, or addressing, each of the ten areas listed above and submitted as GMS attachments in Microsoft Word, using Arial 11 point font and 1.5 line spacing format. Applications submitted in alternate formats may not be accepted or reviewed by DCJS. Narrative submissions should not exceed 10 pages. In addition, an Excel worksheet detailing the Research Supplement budget must be included with the request.

Funding is limited and requests must be for no more than \$50,000. Priority will be given to existing projects and award amounts will take into consideration the size of the jurisdiction, the GIVE award amount and shooting and homicide levels.

APPENDIX 7a-d: Crime Data Documents

**Shooting Related Violence
GIVE Eligible Jurisdictions
Ranked by Shooting Incidents Involving Injury
January 2014 - November 2016**

Jurisdiction	Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	Homicides	Violent Crimes Involving a Firearm
Buffalo City PD	662	118	145	2,782
Rochester City PD	510	73	105	1,868
Syracuse City PD	324	47	68	744
Suffolk County PD	210	44	87	1,152
Newburgh City PD	122	9	11	347
Middletown City PD	3	0	2	54
Orange County Total	125	9	13	401
Yonkers City PD	95	7	16	420
Mount Vernon City PD	58	12	16	289
Westchester County Total	153	19	32	709
Nassau County PD	91	15	29	645
Hempstead Vg PD	70	15	19	301
Nassau County Total	161	30	48	946
Albany City PD	90	9	15	306
Utica City PD	66	7	15	323
Niagara Falls City PD	62	4	9	372
Schenectady City PD	56	15	17	264
Poughkeepsie City PD	45	6	8	144
Troy City PD	30	4	19	254
Binghamton City PD	16	5	9	134
Jamestown City PD	11	2	6	85
Kingston City PD	6	1	2	28
Spring Valley Vg PD	1	0	2	35

Source: DCJS, UCR/IBR Reporting System
Data as of 01/03/2017

Shooting Incidents Involving Injury By GIVE Jurisdiction

As of 01/03/17

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Jan - Nov 2016
Buffalo City PD	180	220	261	220	229	217	171	205	204	253
Rochester City PD	176	157	126	155	131	194	192	168	191	151
Syracuse City PD	95	93	73	80	86	78	74	94	113	117
Suffolk County PD	74	93	84	81	77	53	57	65	74	71
Newburgh City PD	15	12	19	30	28	36	36	42	43	37
Middletown City PD	N/A	N/A	1	4	3	6	0	0	0	3
Orange County Total	15	12	20	34	31	42	36	42	43	40
Yonkers City PD	24	39	43	31	21	8	12	27	34	34
Mount Vernon City PD	N/A	30	15	15	25	31	12	16	22	20
Westchester County Total	24	69	58	46	46	39	24	43	56	54
Nassau County PD	75	79	61	59	41	39	34	33	28	30
Hempstead Vg PD	42	29	36	38	23	37	37	27	16	27
Nassau County Total	117	108	97	97	64	76	71	60	44	57
Albany City PD	47	44	27	37	44	27	33	34	31	25
Utica City PD	21	19	13	12	11	9	21	24	22	20
Niagara Falls City PD	19	16	13	18	22	25	20	29	15	18
Poughkeepsie City PD	7	22	17	15	17	13	32	13	15	17
Schenectady City PD	21	20	15	24	21	21	15	15	24	17
Jamestown City PD	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	6
Troy City PD	7	2	9	14	10	11	7	11	13	6
Binghamton City PD	2	1	6	11	2	8	2	6	5	5
Kingston City PD	3	4	5	6	5	1	2	2	2	2
Spring Valley Vg PD	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

Source: DCJS, UCR/IBR reporting system

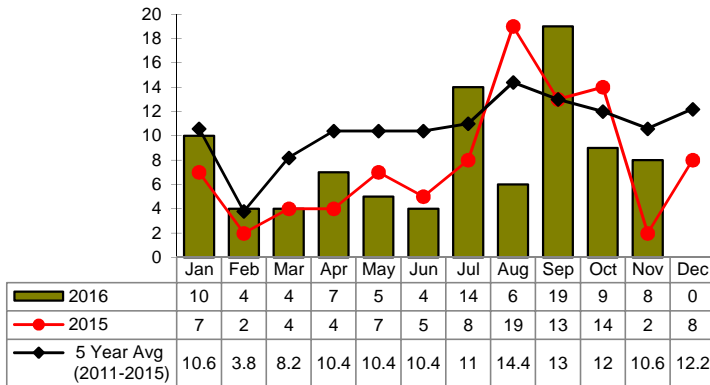
Albany City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

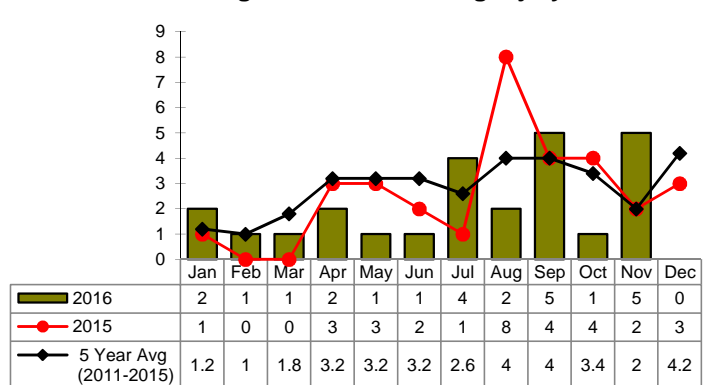
As of 12/11/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	758	753	799	6.1%	5.5%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	115	85	90	5.9%	-21.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	15.2%	11.3%	11.3%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	30	28	25	-10.7%	-15.5%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	34	33	29	-12.1%	-14.2%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	3	3	1		

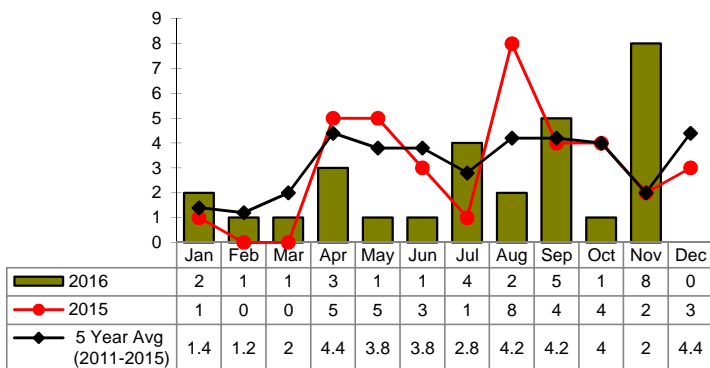
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



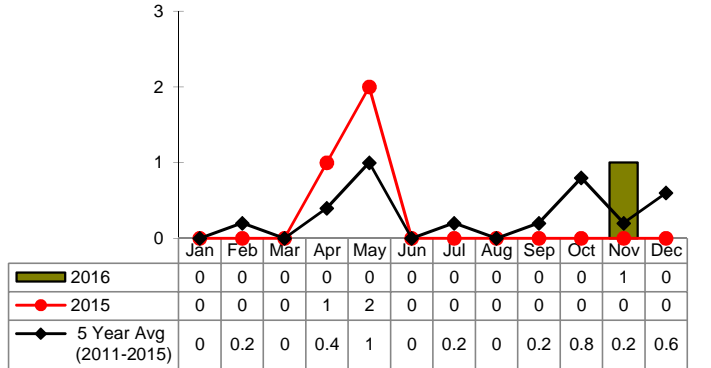
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

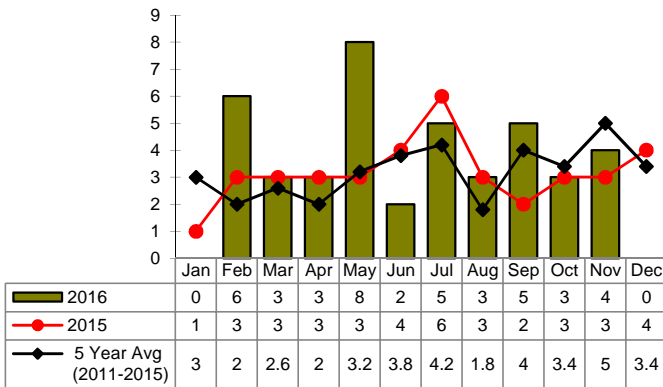
Binghamton City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

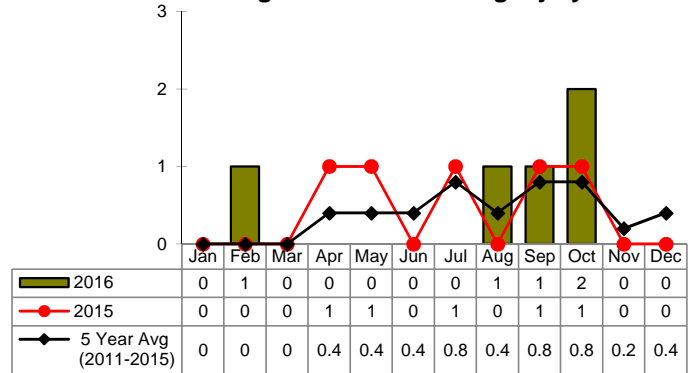
As of 12/13/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	270	282	325	15.2%	20.5%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	35	34	42	23.5%	20.0%
Percent Firearm-Related	13.0%	12.1%	12.9%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	4	5	5		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	4	6	6		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	1	1	3		

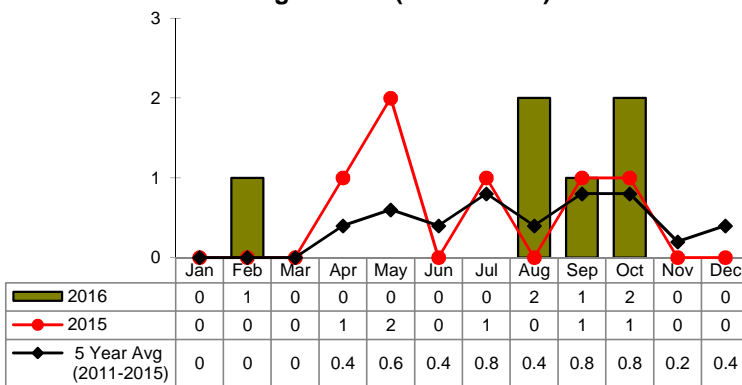
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



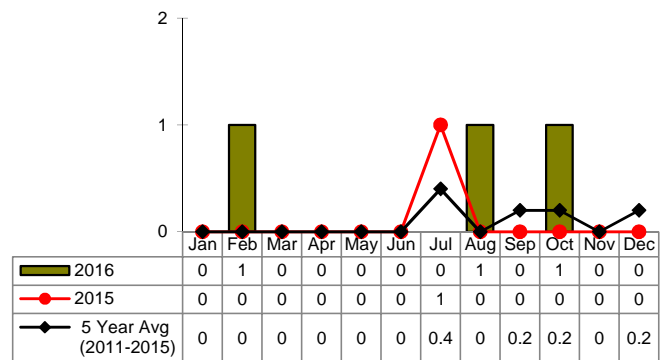
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

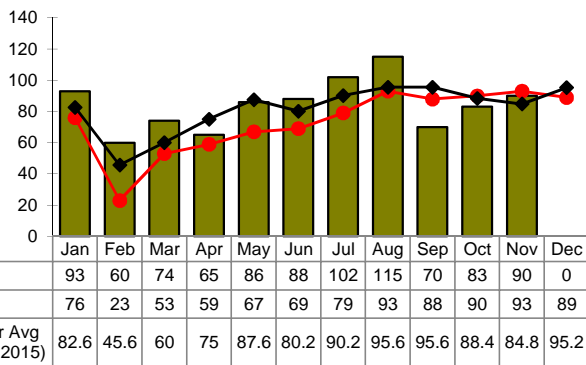
Buffalo City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

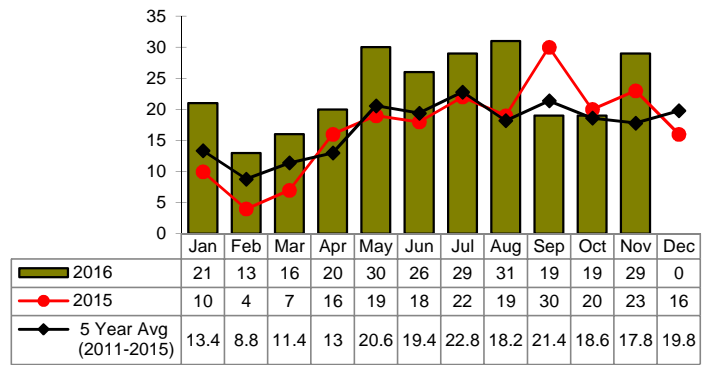
As of 12/21/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	2,926	2,658	2,666	0.3%	-8.9%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	886	790	926	17.2%	4.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	30.3%	29.7%	34.7%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	185	188	253	34.6%	36.5%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	222	224	286	27.7%	28.6%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	32	33	35	6.1%	8.0%

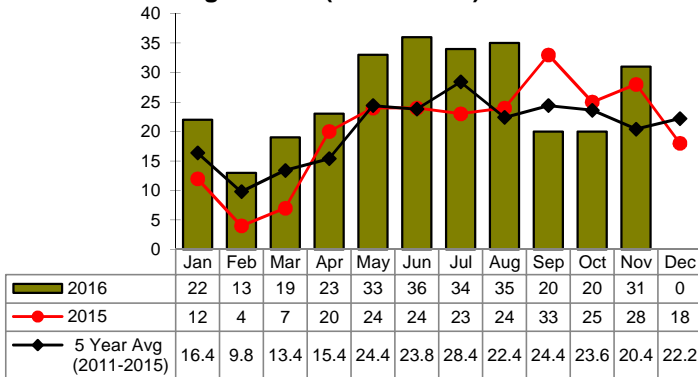
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



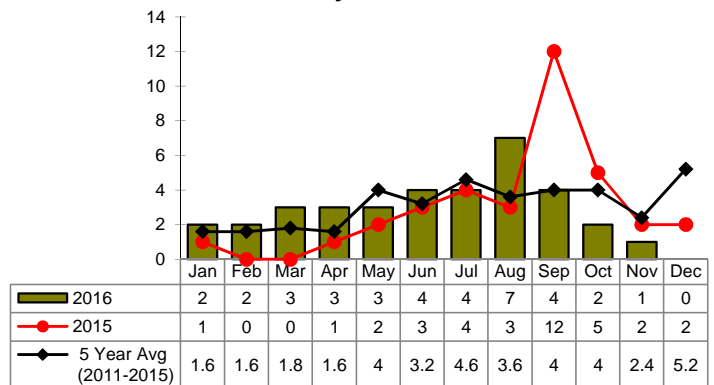
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

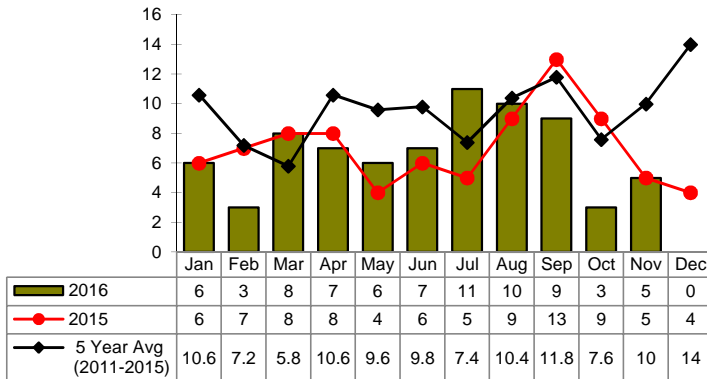
Hempstead Village PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

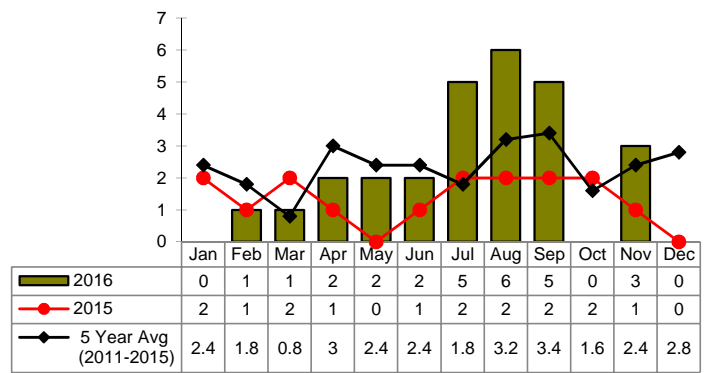
As of 12/13/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	403	373	362	-2.9%	-10.2%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	101	80	75	-6.3%	-25.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	25.0%	21.4%	20.7%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	25	16	27	68.8%	7.1%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	28	17	32	88.2%	15.9%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	5	5	3		

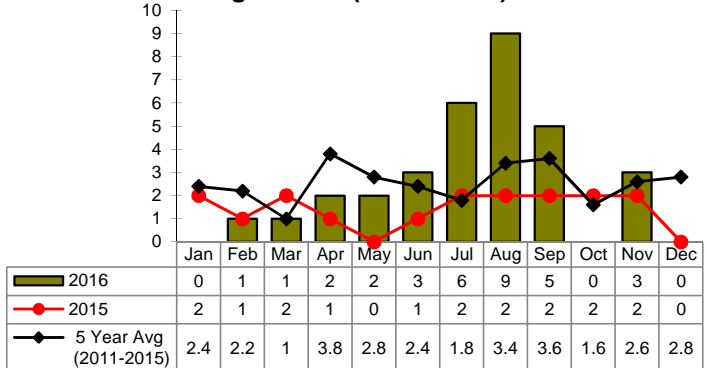
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



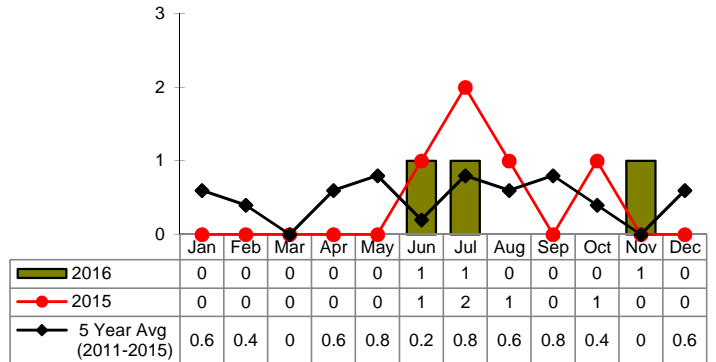
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

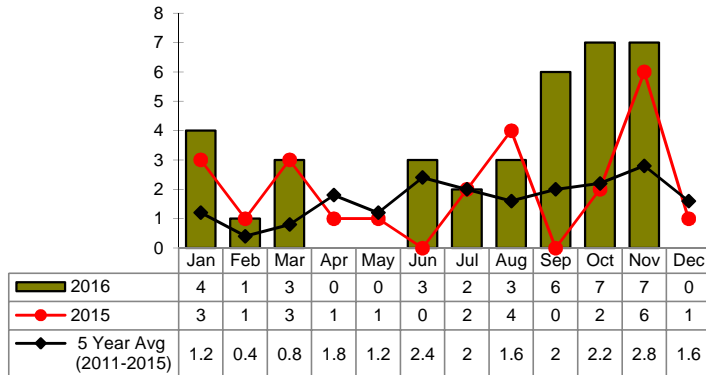
Jamestown City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

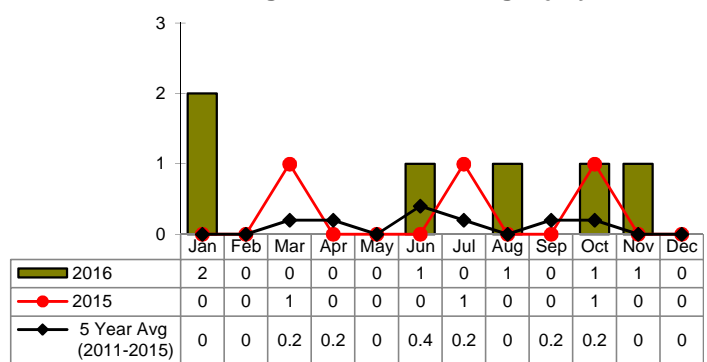
As of 12/08/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	182	208	211	1.4%	15.9%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	18	23	36	56.5%	95.7%
Percent Firearm-Related	10.1%	11.1%	17.1%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	1	3	6		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	1	3	6		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	0	0	2		

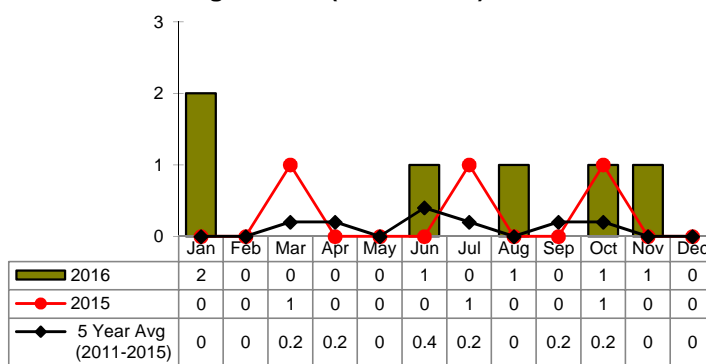
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



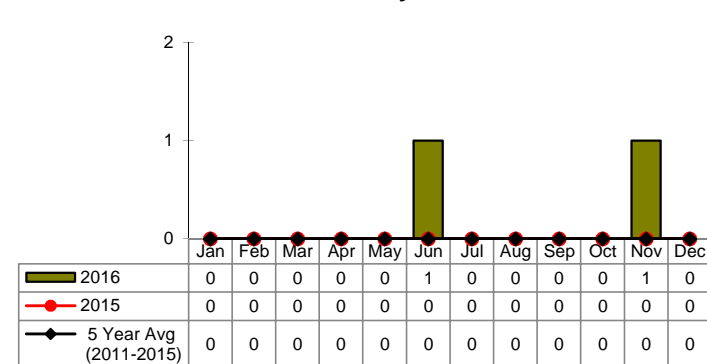
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

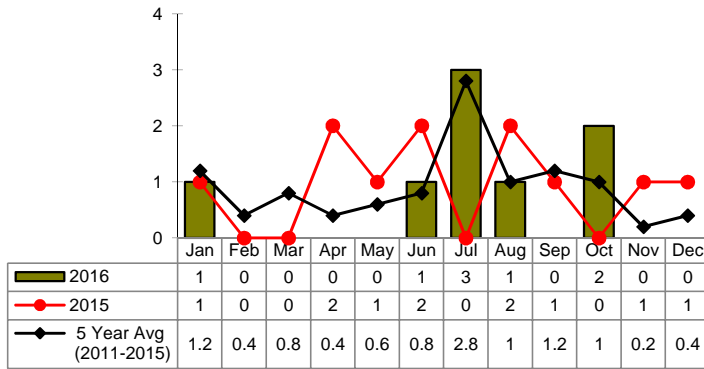
Kingston City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

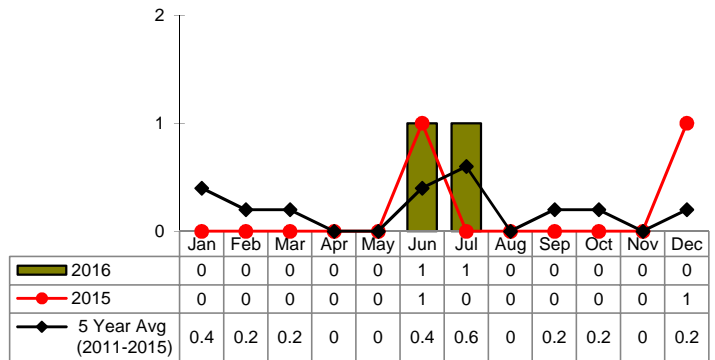
As of 12/08/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	70	66	70	6.1%	0.6%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	10	10	8		
Percent Firearm-Related	14.9%	15.2%	11.4%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	2	1	2		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	4	1	3		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	0	0	0		

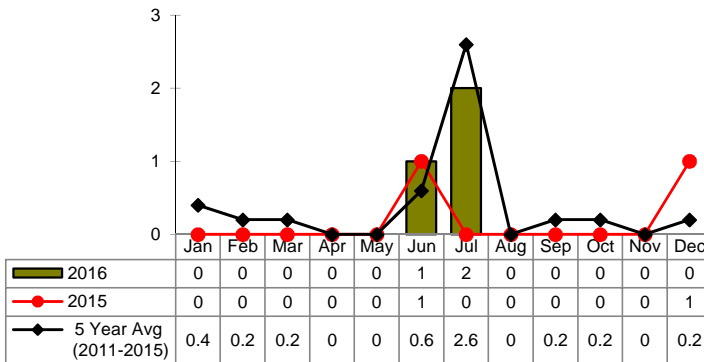
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



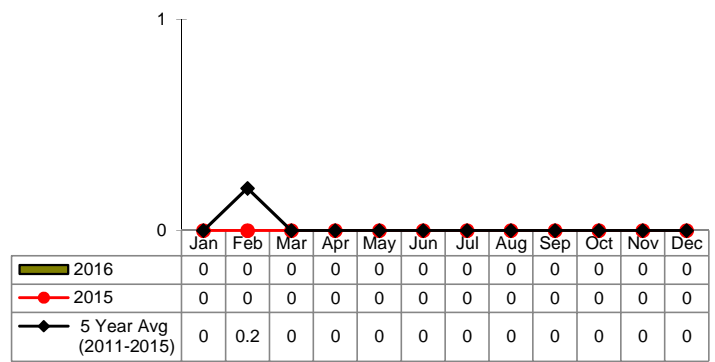
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

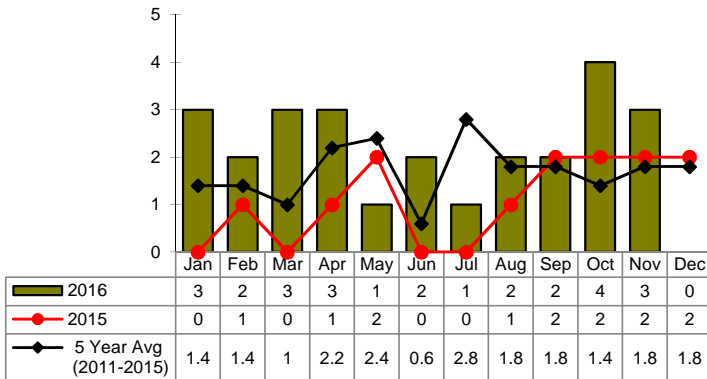
Middletown City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

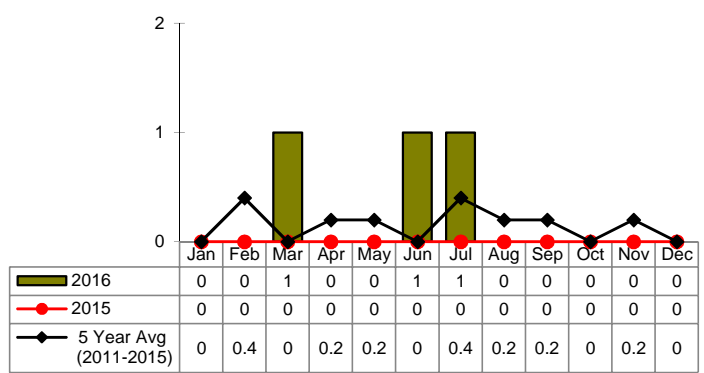
As of 12/16/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	141	106	111	4.7%	-21.1%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	19	11	26	136.4%	39.8%
Percent Firearm-Related	13.2%	10.4%	23.4%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	2	0	3		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	2	0	5		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	0	0	0		

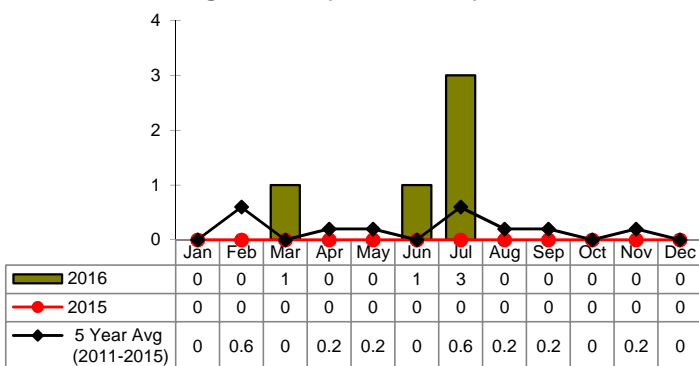
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



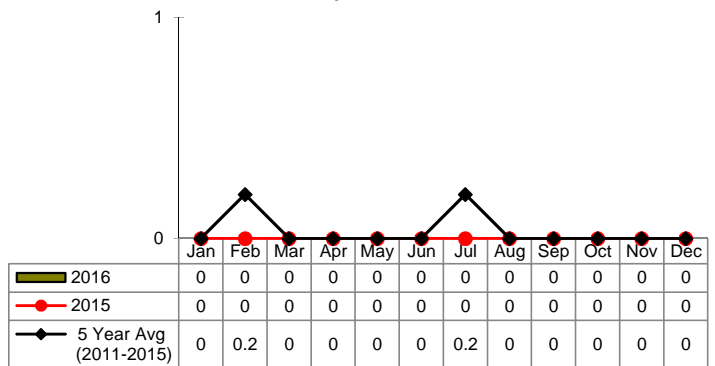
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

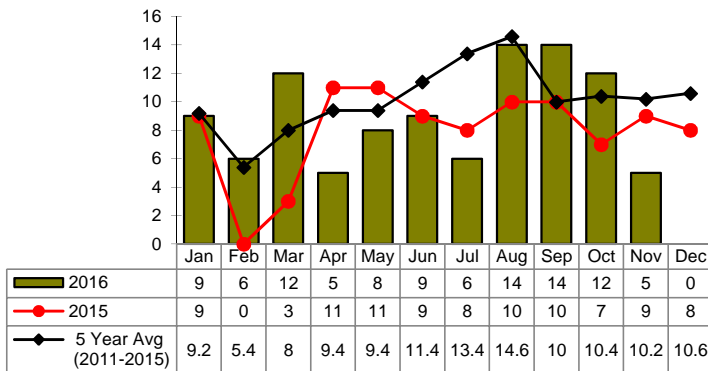
Mount Vernon City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

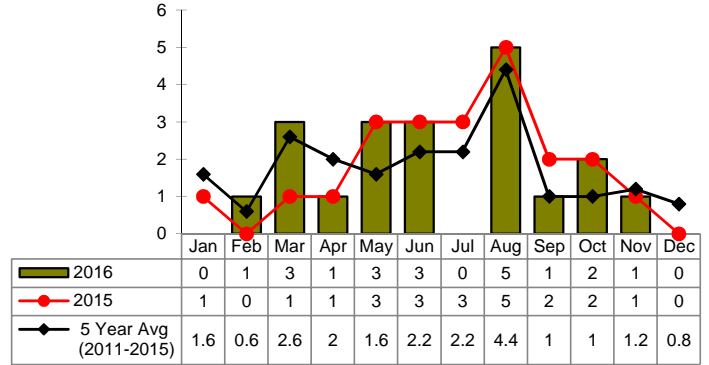
As of 12/30/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	515	435	419	-3.7%	-18.6%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	111	87	100	14.9%	-10.2%
Percent Firearm-Related	21.6%	20.0%	23.9%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	20	22	20	-9.1%	-2.0%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	23	30	25	-16.7%	7.8%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	4	2	6		

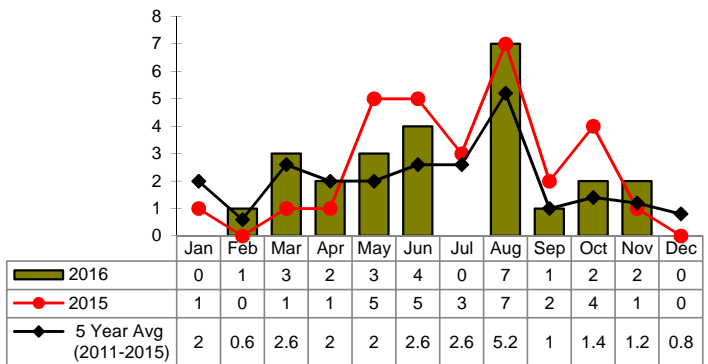
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



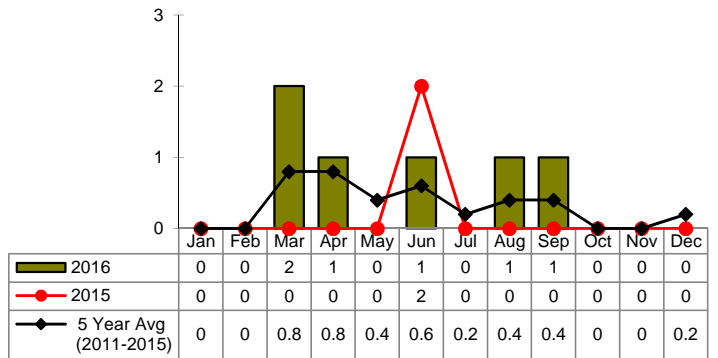
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

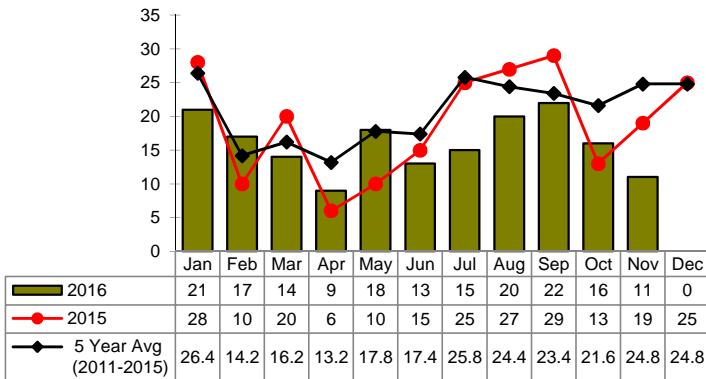
Nassau County PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

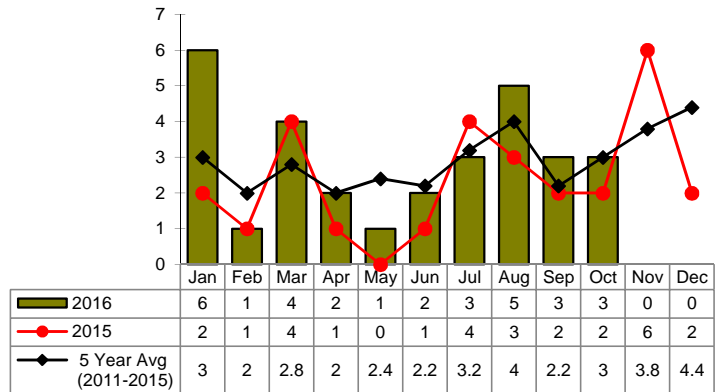
As of 01/03/2017

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	1,300	1,196	1,062	-11.2%	-18.3%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	225	202	176	-12.9%	-21.8%
Percent Firearm-Related	17.3%	16.9%	16.6%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	31	26	30	15.4%	-2.0%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	34	28	31	10.7%	-9.9%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	5	7	5		

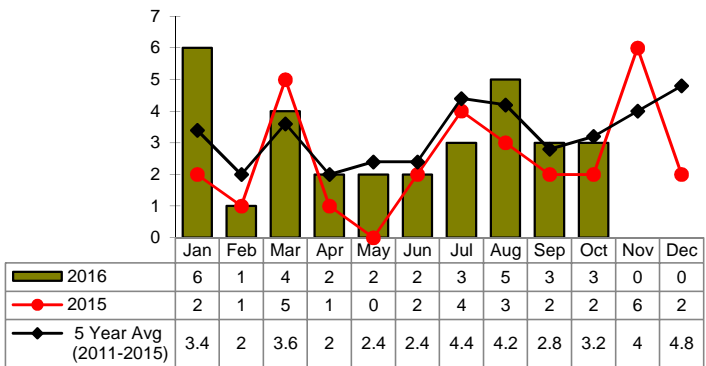
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



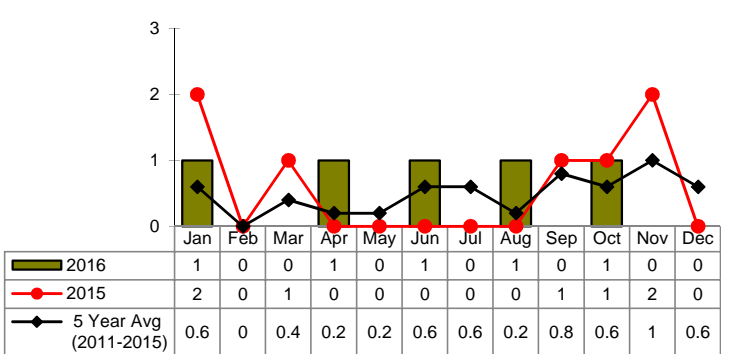
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

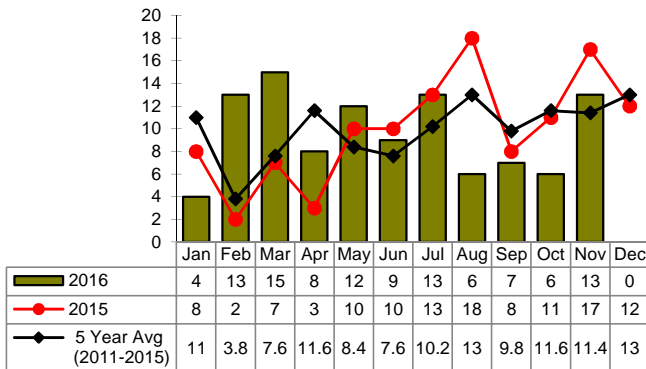
Newburgh City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

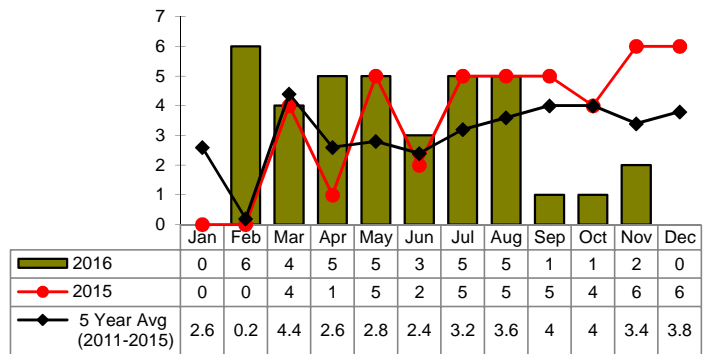
As of 12/29/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	429	379	372	-1.8%	-13.4%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	106	107	106	-0.9%	0.0%
Percent Firearm-Related	24.7%	28.2%	28.5%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	33	37	37	0.0%	11.4%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	40	49	47	-4.1%	18.1%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	2	3	5		

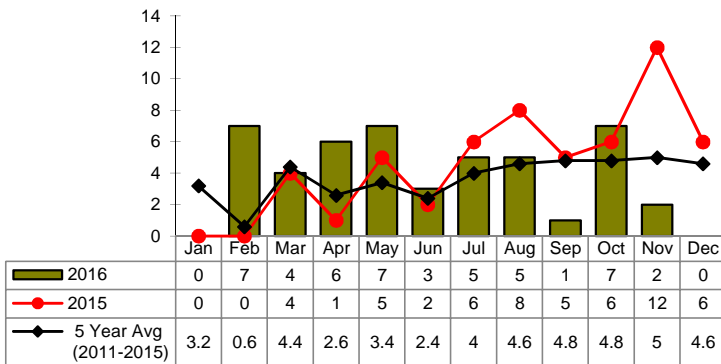
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



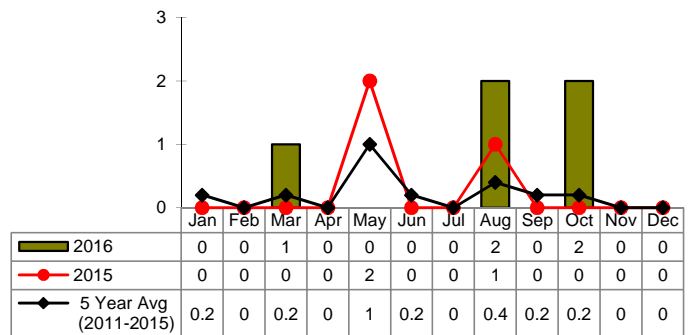
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

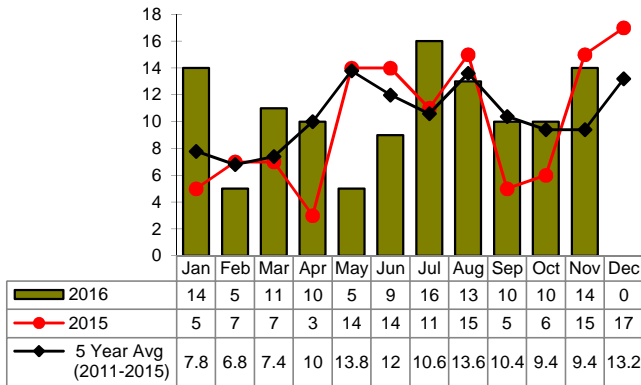
Niagara Falls City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

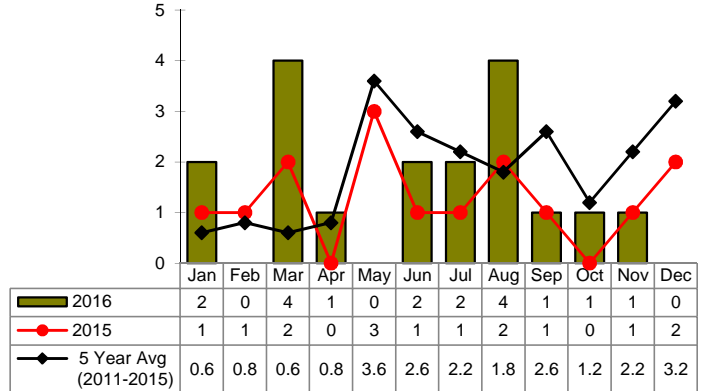
As of 12/15/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	537	511	533	4.3%	-0.8%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	111	102	117	14.7%	5.2%
Percent Firearm-Related	20.7%	20.0%	22.0%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	19	13	18	38.5%	-5.3%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	20	13	18	38.5%	-10.0%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	1	1	1		

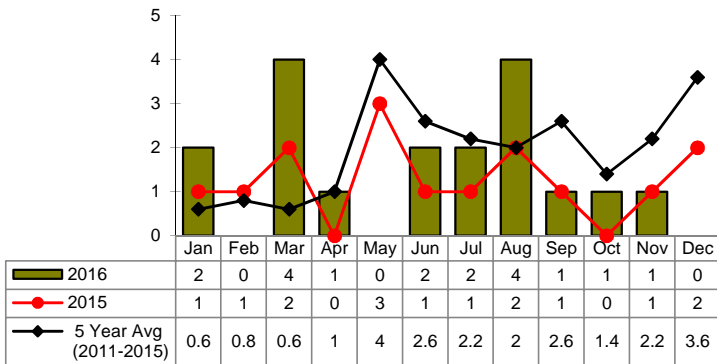
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



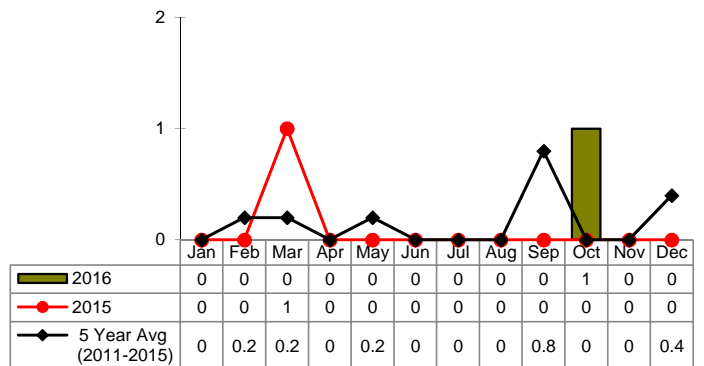
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

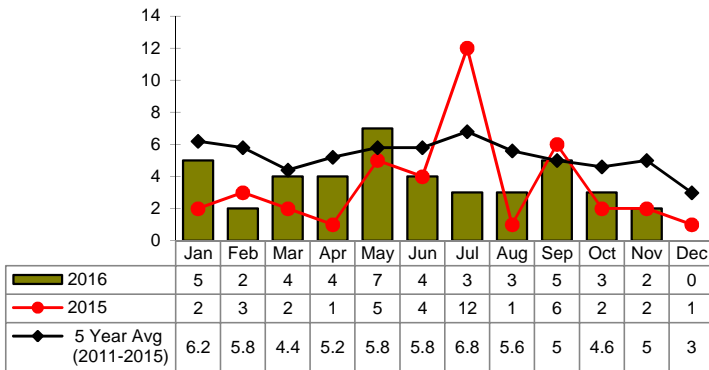
Poughkeepsie City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

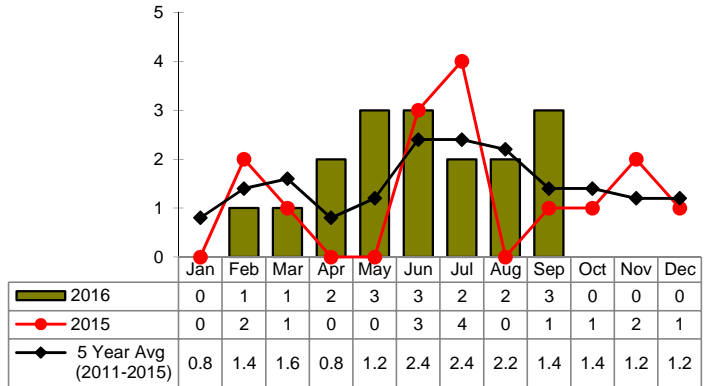
As of 12/23/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	270	218	220	0.9%	-18.5%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	60	40	42	5.0%	-30.2%
Percent Firearm-Related	22.3%	18.3%	19.1%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	17	14	17	21.4%	1.2%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	19	14	18	28.6%	-3.2%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	3	2	2		

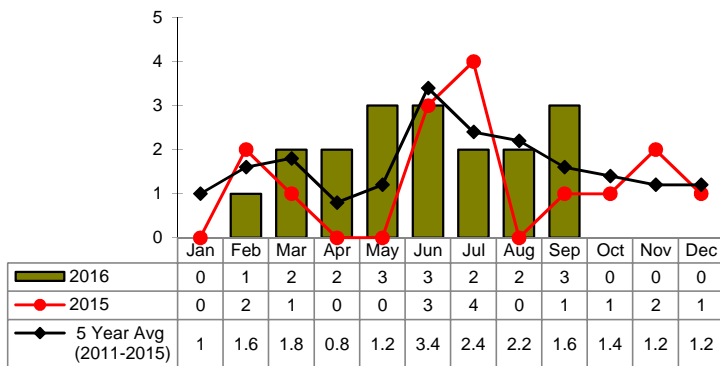
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



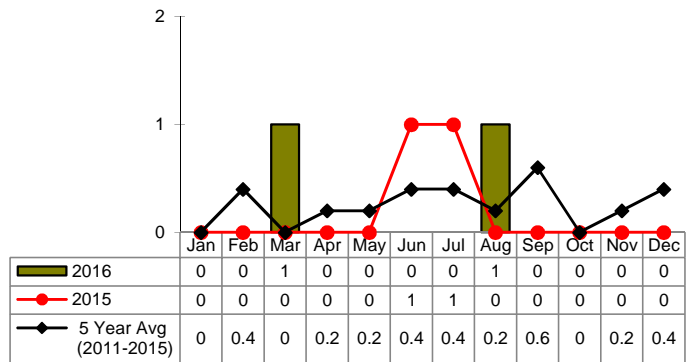
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

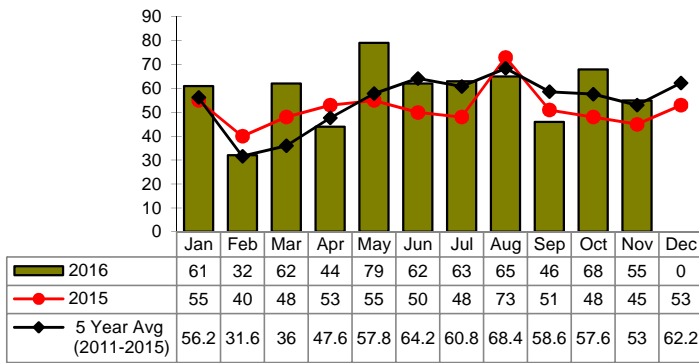
Rochester City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

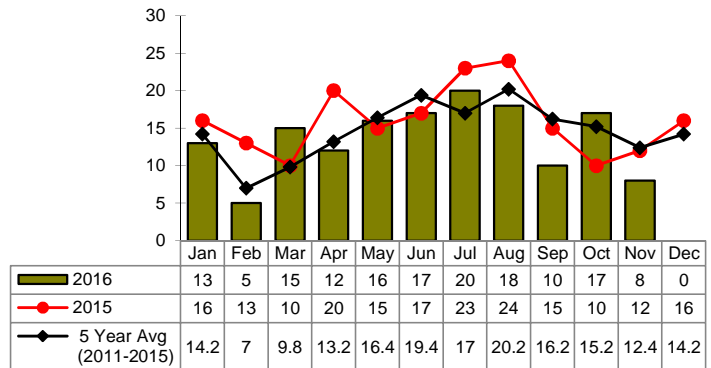
As of 12/27/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	1,793	1,688	1,693	0.3%	-5.6%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	592	566	637	12.5%	7.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	33.0%	33.5%	37.6%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	161	175	151	-13.7%	-6.2%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	185	209	172	-17.7%	-7.0%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	22	25	24	-4.0%	7.1%

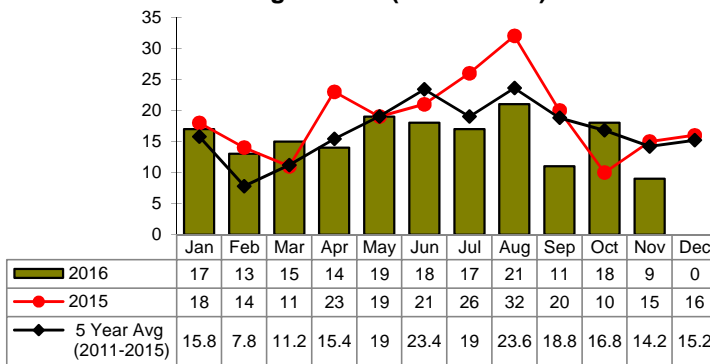
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



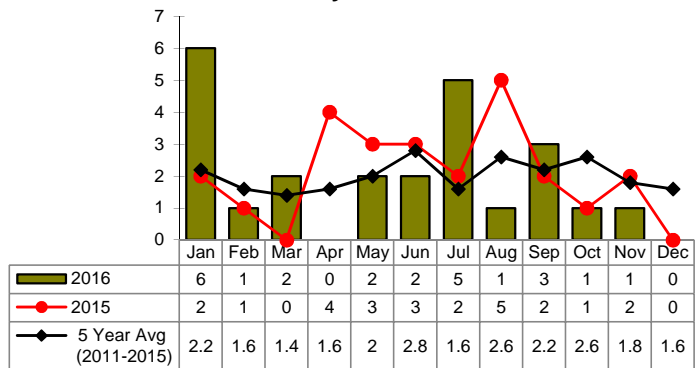
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

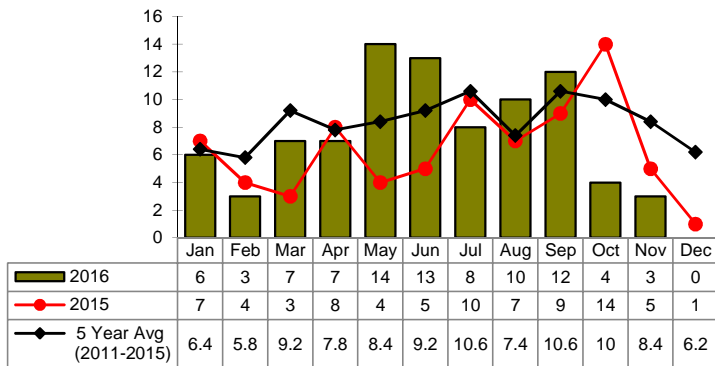
Schenectady City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

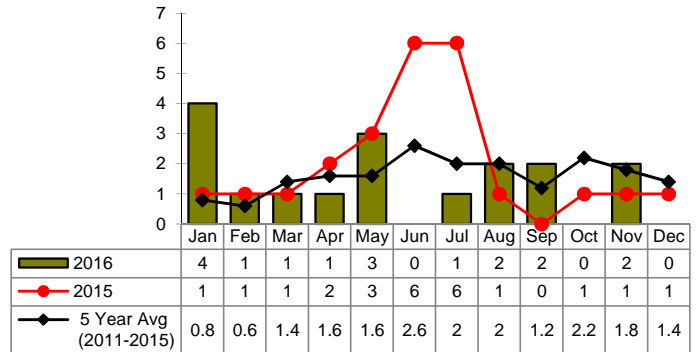
As of 12/28/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	529	400	516	29.0%	-2.5%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	94	76	87	14.5%	-7.2%
Percent Firearm-Related	17.7%	19.0%	16.9%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	18	23	17	-26.1%	-4.5%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	20	24	19	-20.8%	-4.0%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	3	4	6		

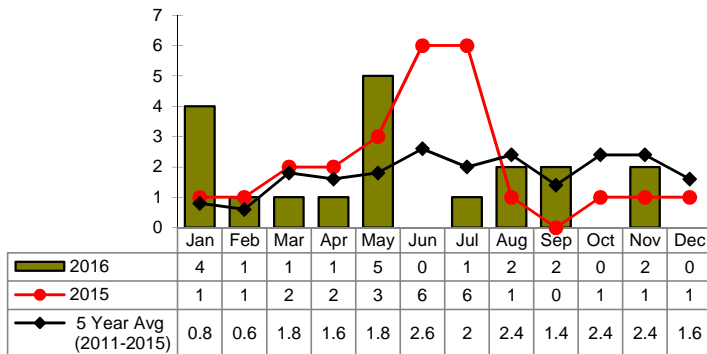
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



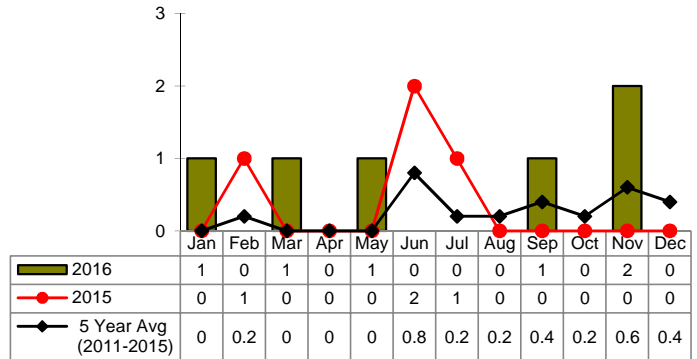
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



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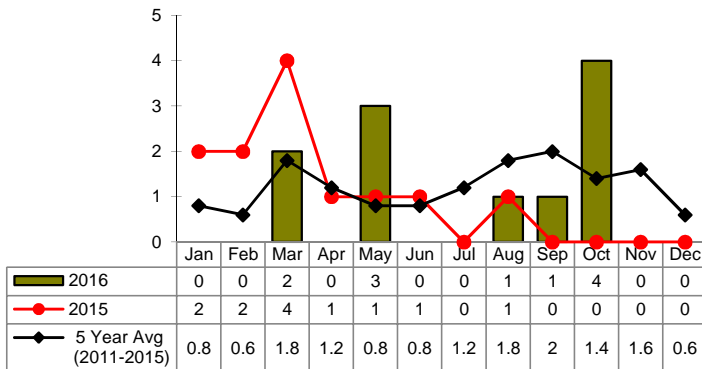
Spring Valley Village PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

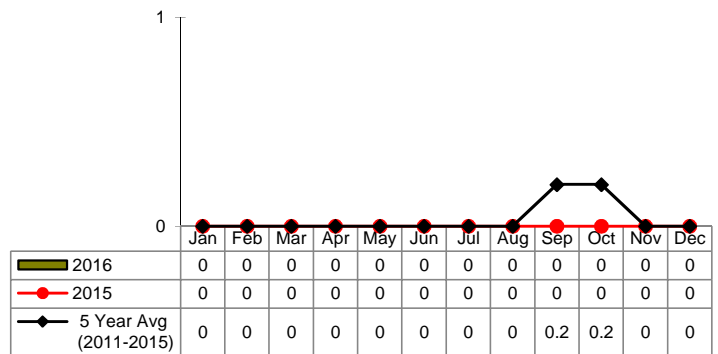
As of 12/30/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	149	147	113	-23.1%	-24.0%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	14	12	11	-8.3%	-21.4%
Percent Firearm-Related	9.4%	8.2%	9.7%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	0	0	0		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	0	0	0		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	0	0	0		

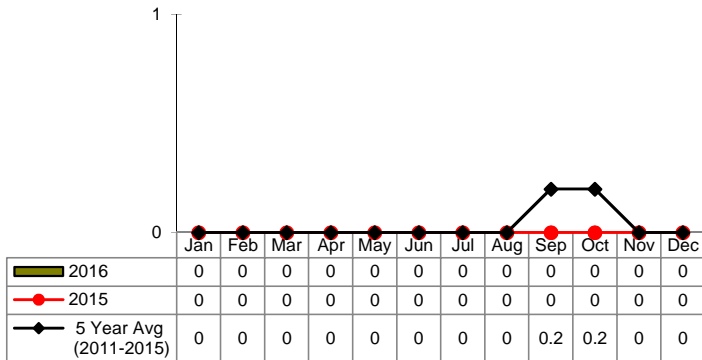
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



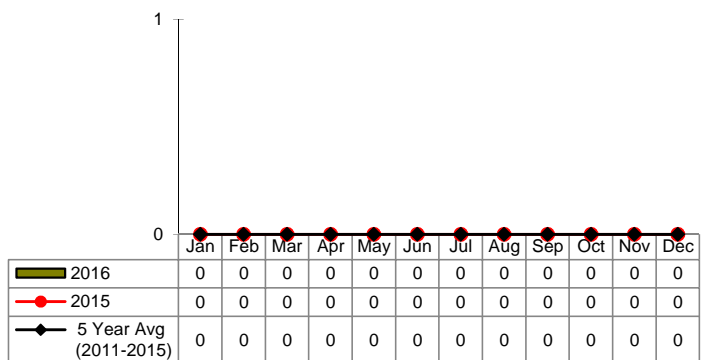
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

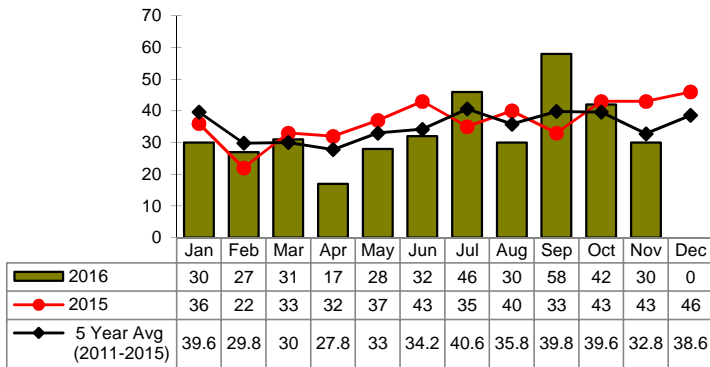
Suffolk County PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

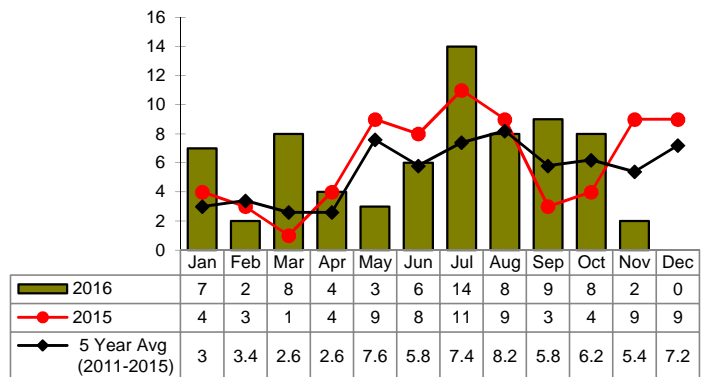
As of 12/20/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	1,559	1,584	1,413	-10.8%	-9.4%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	383	397	371	-6.5%	-3.1%
Percent Firearm-Related	24.6%	25.1%	26.3%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	58	65	71	9.2%	22.4%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	66	75	84	12.0%	27.3%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	12	14	13	-7.1%	6.6%

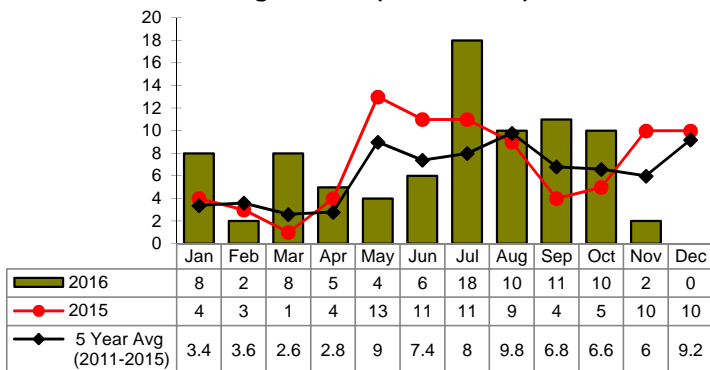
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



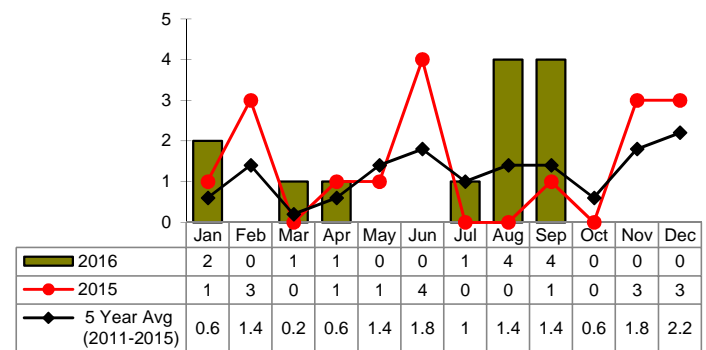
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

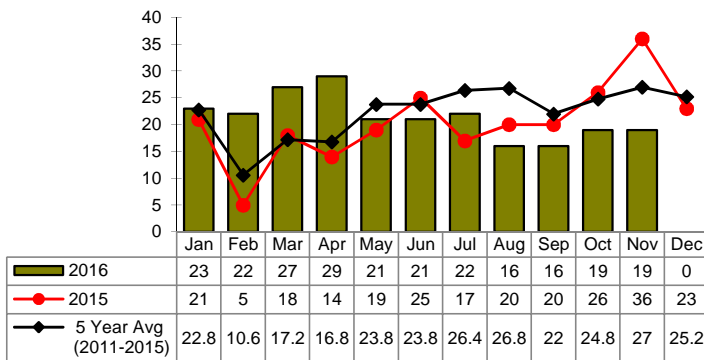
Syracuse City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

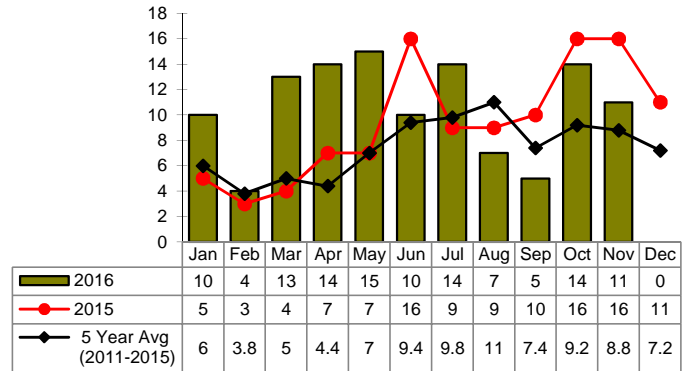
As of 12/30/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	1,131	1,050	994	-5.3%	-12.1%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	242	221	235	6.3%	-2.9%
Percent Firearm-Related	21.4%	21.0%	23.6%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	82	102	117	14.7%	43.0%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	99	131	137	4.6%	38.7%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	11	15	17	13.3%	57.4%

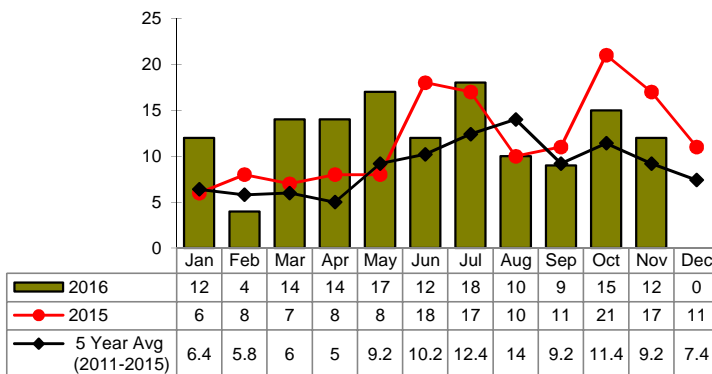
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



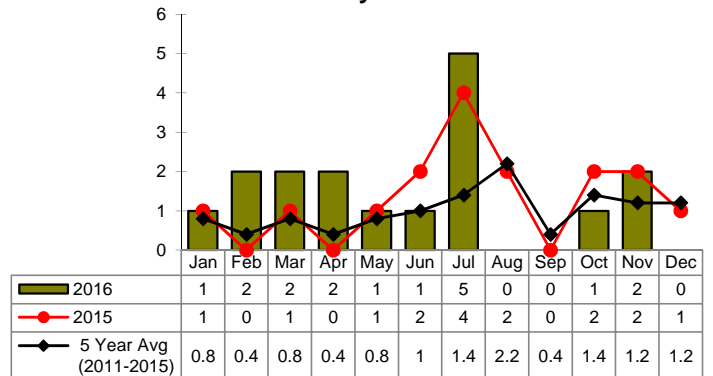
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

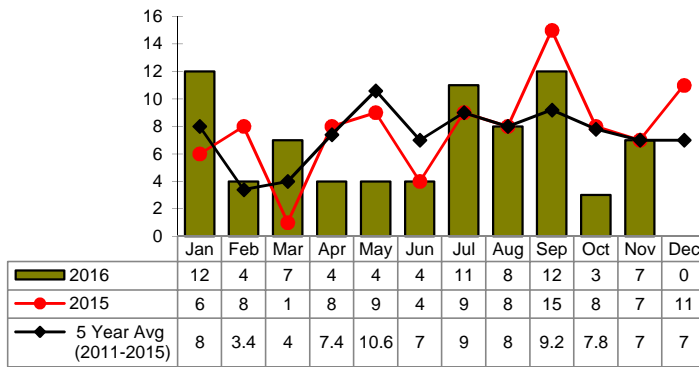
Troy City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

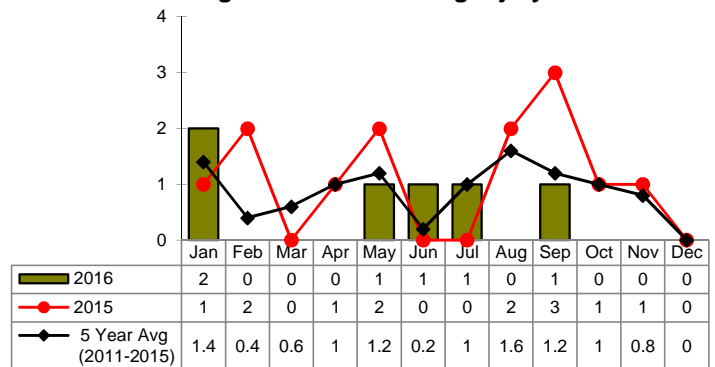
As of 12/20/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	346	392	343	-12.5%	-0.9%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	81	83	76	-8.4%	-6.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	23.5%	21.2%	22.2%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	10	13	6		
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	13	17	6		
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	2	3	0		

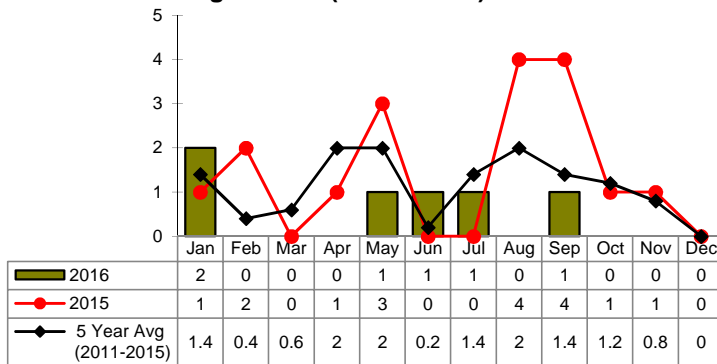
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



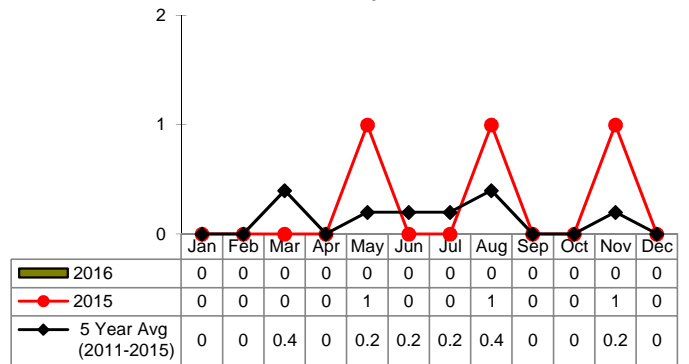
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

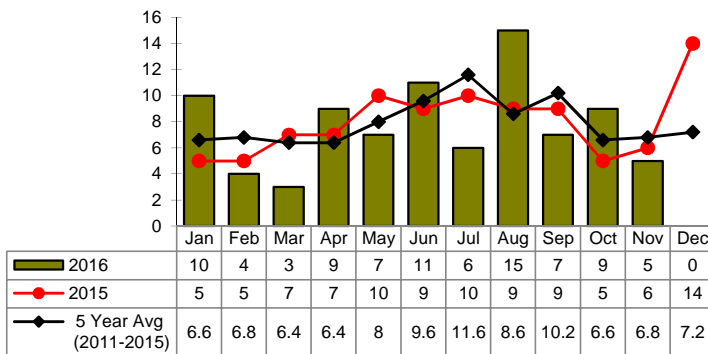
Utica City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

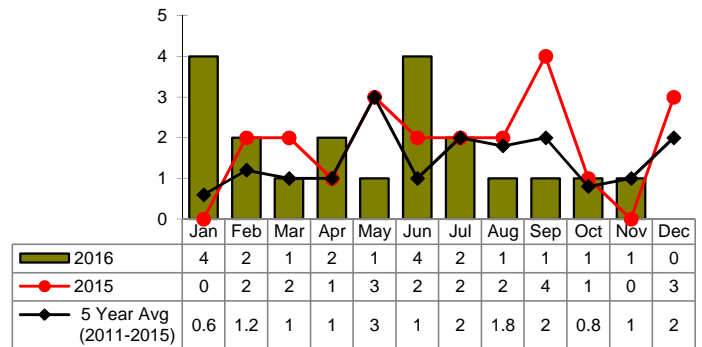
As of 12/01/2016

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	351	322	350	8.7%	-0.3%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	88	82	86	4.9%	-1.8%
Percent Firearm-Related	24.9%	25.5%	24.6%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	15	19	20	5.3%	29.9%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	17	22	22	0.0%	29.4%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	2	1	2		

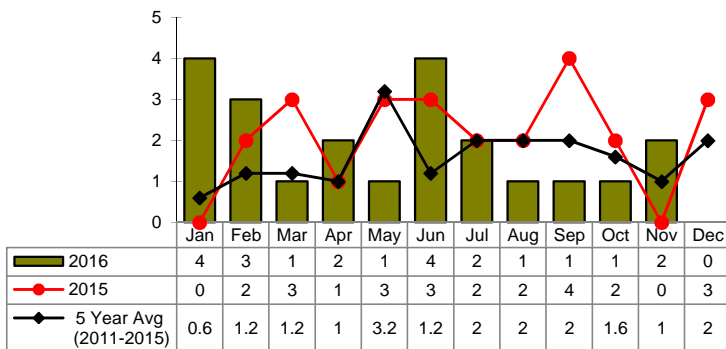
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



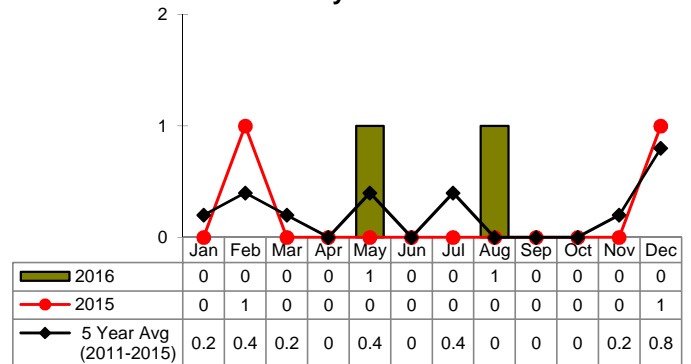
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

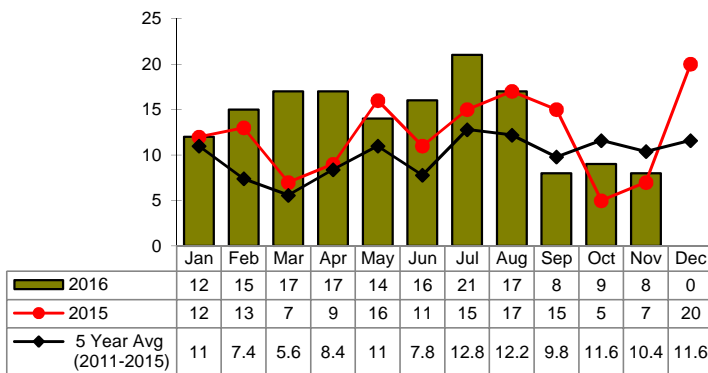
Yonkers City PD

January - November 2016 vs. 2015

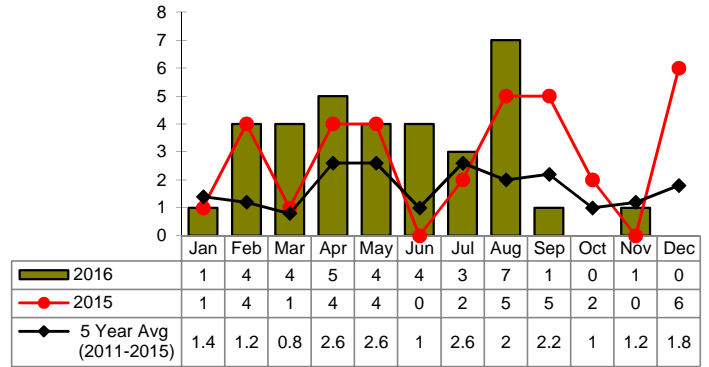
As of 01/03/2017

	5 Year Average YTD (2011-2015)	2015 YTD	2016 YTD	% Change	
				15 vs. 16	5 Yr. Avg vs. 2016
Violent Crime	954	878	880	0.2%	-7.8%
Firearm-Related Violent Crime	108	127	154	21.3%	42.6%
Percent Firearm-Related	11.3%	14.5%	17.5%	--	--
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury	19	28	34	21.4%	82.8%
Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)	22	32	37	15.6%	68.2%
Individuals Killed by Gun Violence	3	3	3		

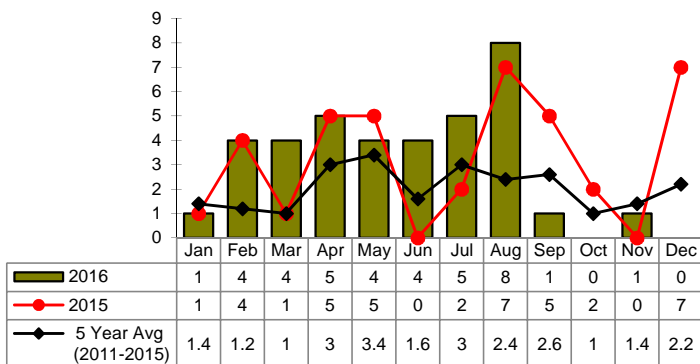
Firearm-Related Violent Crime



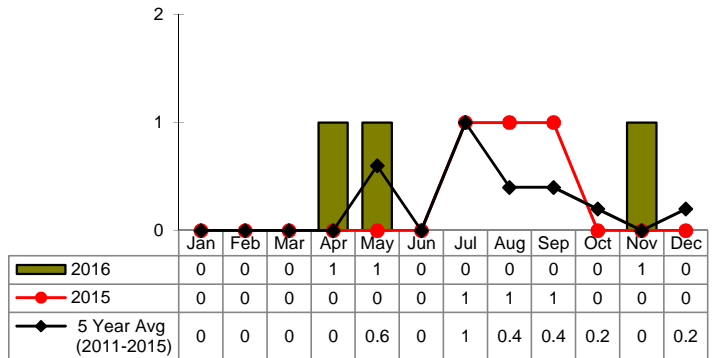
Shooting Incidents Involving Injury



Shooting Victims (Persons Hit)



Individuals Killed by Gun Violence



*PLEASE SEE Definitions Page for Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape effective March 2016, which also impacts violent crime totals.

**Aggravated Assault Crime Data
2014 - YTD 2016**

Part I Index Crimes

Jurisdiction	Violent Crime			Aggravated Assault			Agg. Assault % of Total Violent		
	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016
Binghamton City PD	278	310	304	174	180	195	63%	58%	64%
Jamestown City PD	198	238	191	132	139	127	67%	58%	66%
Kingston City PD	71	71	65	35	28	40	49%	39%	62%
Middletown City PD	125	113	110	76	68	63	61%	60%	57%
Spring Valley Vg PD	128	156	105	85	93	61	66%	60%	58%
Troy City PD	369	428	338	233	245	222	63%	57%	66%

Part I and Part II Assaults

Jurisdiction	Total			Aggravated			Simple		
	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016
Binghamton City PD	737	595	836	174	180	195	563	415	641
Jamestown City PD	911	870	793	132	139	127	779	731	666
Kingston City PD	449	400	337	35	28	40	414	372	297
Middletown City PD	456	413	380	76	68	63	380	345	317
Spring Valley Vg PD	537	422	307	85	93	61	452	329	246
Troy City PD	1,621	1,623	1,348	233	245	222	1,388	1,378	1,126

Domestic Violence Victim Assaults

Jurisdiction	Total			Aggravated			Simple		
	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016	2014	2015	Jan-Nov 2016
Binghamton City PD	173	136	263	39	31	53	134	105	210
Jamestown City PD	471	474	446	45	56	39	426	418	407
Kingston City PD	176	154	143	7	4	11	169	150	132
Middletown City PD	262	264	253	13	7	47	249	257	206
Spring Valley Vg PD	254	178	123	22	32	10	232	146	113
Troy City PD	558	624	407	54	72	54	504	552	353

Note: Violent Crime, Aggravated Assault and Total Assault counts are based upon top charge. Victims of DV-Related Total Assault counts are victim-based.

Source: DCJS, UCR/IBR Reporting System
Data as of 01/03/2017

DATA DEFINITIONS

Crime Data

Violent Crime – Sum total of reported murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults.

Firearm-Related Violent Crime - Number of reported violent crimes where a firearm was believed to be present or used during the commission of the crime.

Reporting Changes to the Index Crime of Rape (effective March 2016)

Police agencies reported 2015 rape statistics under the FBI's expanded definition of the crime. The FBI implemented this change to more accurately reflect the scope and volume of sexual assaults nationwide and in New York State.

This change affects this report in several ways:

- The Violent Crime Statistics Total for 2015 include rape statistics reported under the expanded definition of the crime. As a result, caution should be used when citing or interpreting percentage changes for Violent Crime between 2015 and any year prior. Increases in Violent Crime totals may be attributable in part to the expanded definition of rape.
- In addition, five-year averages for Violent Crime Statistics Total will not be calculated until DCJS has five years' worth of rape statistics reported under the expanded definition.

Please note that statistics for reported rapes involving a firearm are not affected by this change. As a result, the firearm-related rape counts included in the firearm-related violent crime total represent only the following Penal Law crimes committed with a firearm: first-degree rape; second-degree rape, subsection 2 only; and third-degree rape, subsections 1 and 3 only.

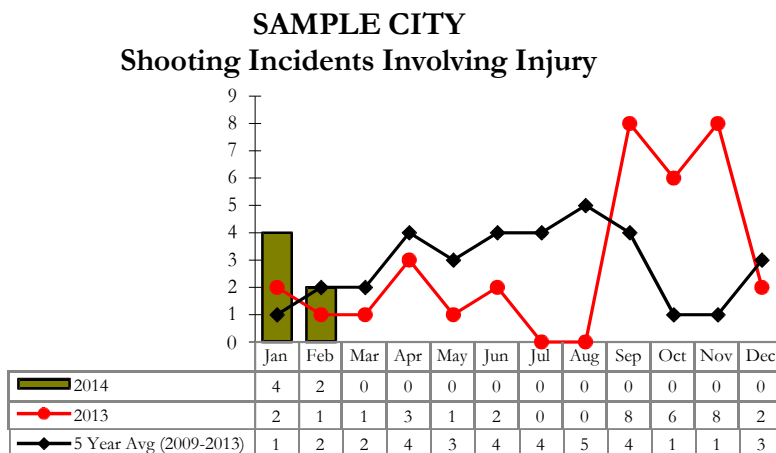
Firearm Activity Data

Shooting Incidents Involving Injury or Death – Number of shooting incidents where one or more persons were injured or killed by a bullet wound. These data do not include shooting incidents determined to be non-criminal (i.e. Accidental discharge or justifiable homicide)

Shooting Victims (Persons Hit) – Total number of shooting incident victims with a bullet wound, including those individuals killed.

Individuals Killed by Gun Violence – Number of murders resulting from firearm-related injuries.

How to Interpret the Data: The jurisdiction specific data pages can be used as a guide to monitor firearm-related crime trends in the GIVE jurisdictions. The graphs and data tables present 12 months of data for the previous year (2013), the 5 Year Average (2009-2013) for the months indicated, and monthly data for the current year-to-date (2014). The 2014 data is auto-populated, and months outside the reporting period will display zeros which should be interpreted as N/A.



Interpretation: In the above example, the 2014 year-to-date reporting period for Sample City is January-February. Since the reporting period for 2014 is limited to January-February, the 2014 months of March-December are populated with zeros. These zero values indicate N/A values as these future months are not covered in the current year-to-date period. In January 2014, the number of shootings (4) is not only higher than last January (2), but is higher than the five year average for January.