



**Division of Criminal
Justice Services**

New York State STOP Violence Against Women Act Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan 2017-2020

June 28, 2017

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
Office of Program Development and Funding
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I. Introduction

A. **Final Approval:** June 28, 2017

B. **The time period covered by the plan:** FFYs 2017-2020

C. **Mission Statement**

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) enhances public safety by providing resources and services that inform decision making and improve the quality of the criminal justice system.

Agency Description: DCJS provides direct training to law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals; oversees a law enforcement accreditation program; ensures Breathalyzer and speed enforcement equipment used by local law enforcement operate correctly; manages criminal justice grant funds; analyzes statewide crime and program data; provides research support; oversees local probation departments and alternatives to incarceration programs; and coordinates juvenile justice policy. DCJS maintains criminal history records and fingerprint files and performs background checks for employment and licensure. The agency also administers the state's Sex Offender Registry; the Missing Persons Clearinghouse; the state's DNA Databank in cooperation with the New York State Police Forensic Investigation Center; and provides staff support to independently appointed commissions and councils, including the New York State Commission on Forensic Science, which monitors and accredits the state's forensic laboratories.

Within DCJS, the Office of Program Development and Funding is comprised of four units: Administration; Law Enforcement & Legal Services; Correctional Alternatives & Re-Entry; and, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)/Victim Services. This State Implementation Plan for Violence Against Women Act is a four (4) year plan as required by the Federal Office on Violence Against Women.

D. **Plan Organization**

This plan is organized according to the Office on Violence Against Women Implementation Plan Template, the Implementation Plan Checklist and the STOP Formula Grants Program Implementation Tool developed by the STOP Technical Assistance to Administrators Resource Project.

E. Fund Distribution

Funds will be distributed according to the following mandatory federal allocations:

- 30% Non-Profit, nongovernmental victim service providers
 - 10% of this allocation category will fund Culturally-Specific Community Based Organizations
- 25% Law enforcement
- 25% Prosecution
- 15% Discretionary
 - 33% of this allocation category (5% of the entire award) will fund statewide prevention activities.
- 5% State and Local Courts

Note: The distribution will also meet the 20% set aside to meaningfully address sexual assault across two or more allocation categories.

II. Description of Planning Process

A. The Planning Process

In an on-going effort to address the issues of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking, the New York State Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Advisory Committee meets annually, and most recently in June 2016, to discuss progress made to date on VAWA programming within New York State, and to discuss program priorities for future STOP grant funding. Over the past decade, DCJS has continually reached out and added members to our Committee to create a cohesive group that spans numerous disciplines and also represents the cultural diversity of New York State. The Advisory Committee is chaired by the Executive Deputy Commissioner of the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and is comprised of representatives from:

- NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA)
- NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV)
- NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)
- New York State Police (NYSP)
- NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)
- NYS Department of Health (DOH)
- NYS Unified Court System - Office of Court Administration (OCA)
- NYS Office of Victim Services (OVS)
- NYS DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA)
- NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault
- New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Domestic Violence Network
- New York Asian Women's Center
- In Our Own Voices
- New York State Sheriff's Association
- District Attorneys Association of the State of New York
- New York State Association of Chiefs of Police
- Ad hoc members

Those members who were not able to participate in the Committee Meeting directly were consulted through individual outreach and meetings where their input was invited and taken into account for this plan. DCJS works very closely on joint projects with all of the State agencies on the VAWA Advisory Committee. In addition, we enjoy a very close, cooperative working relationship with the state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, as well as the NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault.

B. Planning Committee Documentation

Please see attached.

C. Summary of Major Concerns Identified

- Insufficient fiscal support for all victim service providers
- Need for better collection of sexual assault statistics
- Need for trauma-informed interviewing skills for law enforcement
- Meeting the needs of underserved communities
- Insufficient LGBTQ-specific services and lack of awareness especially with regard to temporary shelter and transitional housing options
- Coordinated community response teams need to be strengthened
- Need for continual Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Stalking Dynamics & Response Training for law enforcement, prosecutors and probation
- Insufficient Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners across the state

D. Collaboration with Others

Collaboration with Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Victim Service Providers

DCJS staff maintain regular contact and correspondence with all local STOP sub-award recipients. Suggestions, requests, and ideas regarding improvements to the community response to sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking and about the administration of the STOP program are solicited and freely shared. As local issues arise, DCJS facilitates solutions and advises about available resources. Larger issues or emerging trends are discussed internally and considered during development of STOP solicitations.

Collaboration with State and Federally Recognized Tribes

Collaboration with and STOP implementation plan input from federal and state-recognized Native American tribes in New York State has been accomplished since 2013 via DCJS participation in the bi-annual Tribal Consultation Meeting which is chaired by the Office of Children and Family Services Native American Services (formerly known as the Bureau of Indian Affairs). OCFS' Native American Services responds to the needs of Indian Nations and their members both on reservations and in the state's other communities. Its broad responsibilities include serving as the liaison between state agencies and tribal groups. The STOP Formula award has been on the formal agenda and discussed at length during two of the Tribal Consultation Meetings since 2014.

In an effort to create a more culturally appropriate response by victim service providers, law enforcement, and prosecutors, and to further the inclusion and input from the Tribal Nations, Executive Deputy Commissioner Michael Green issued a letter in April 2016, to each state and federally-recognized Nations offering to engage in a listening tour of face-to-face meetings with leaders, advocates and other stakeholders in each of the state and federally-recognized Tribal Nations in New York State. DCJS' goals in any meetings are to share information about the STOP program and explore the following with any of these individual Nations:

1. How can STOP funding be used to help facilitate access to services and meet the needs of Tribal Nation victims/survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking?

2. How can STOP funding earmarked for law enforcement and prosecution officials be used in Tribal Nations to enhance offender accountability involving crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking?
3. Is there anything else that DCJS can do to facilitate collaboration between Tribal Nations and non-tribal entities who respond to these crimes?

DCJS has not received responses to the letters nor invitations to meet with any of the Nations beyond the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, a STOP subawardee; however, several of the nations have begun discussions during the Tribal Consultation Meetings regarding how grant funding can be used to benefit and help meet the needs of Native Americans without infringing on sovereignty. One concept being explored by members of several Nations involves potentially forming a new not-for-profit entity that could be guided by a board of directors made up entirely of representatives from the Nations. Such an entity, if pre-qualified, could be eligible to apply for and administer state and federal grants funds, like STOP. A second concept being considered by the Tribal Consultation Workgroup is to plan and conduct a training series for victim/survivor advocates, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Police, Prosecutors, Probation, on Native American cultural competency.

Population specific organizations, representatives from underserved populations, and culturally specific organizations

In addition to including In Our Own Voices and the New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Domestic Violence Network as members of the planning committee, DCJS VAWA/Victim Services Unit staff also met and consulted with Pride Center of the Capital Region regarding potential strategies to include the voices of and improve services for LGBTQ victims/survivors. DCJS also initiated discussions with OVW technical assistance providers, Black Women's Blueprint and the Women of Color Network to develop strategies for engaging communities of color and soliciting qualified applications for culturally specific community-based organizations. Guidance from all of these organizations is ongoing.

E. Coordination with FVPSA, VOCA and RPE

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) funds and implementation plan are coordinated through our partners at the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Through interagency meetings and a review of the state FVPSA application and annual reports, it is confirmed that OCFS has distributed funds equally across all licensed domestic violence programs in the state for the last several years. FVPSA funds support general operating expenses, health and safety improvements and/or program enhancements. STOP funding is competitive and operates to supplement existing funding including FVPSA, to provide enhanced services and strengthen programs for women who are victims of violent crimes.

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds are administered by the New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS) Victim and Witness Assistance Unit (Grants Unit). DCJS is an active member of the

VOCA Task Force, regularly participating in meetings and strategy decisions.

Rape Prevention Education (RPE) funding is administered by the New York State Department of Health (DOH) and equal awards are made to rape crisis/sexual assault victim service providers across the state. DCJS reviewed the DOH Sexual Violence Prevention Plan: Preventing Sexual Violence in New York State 2009-2017. Additionally, the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV) was the recipient of the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances Program (DELTA) grant funds from 2002-2012. The DELTA Project was a collaborative initiative between NYSCADV and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The DELTA Project enabled the Coalition and locally-funded domestic violence programs DELTA partners to provide training and resources on a variety of prevention-related topics, including community organizing strategies, the public health approach to preventing intimate partner violence, and community-based evaluation. The New York DELTA partners worked closely together to establish guiding principles for the prevention of domestic violence, incorporating values and methods from traditional community organizing for social change as well as public health concepts and practices by focusing on prevention strategies with youth, men and boys, faith-based communities, and workplace settings as well as traditionally marginalized groups like lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) youth.

The New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA) used a portion of the current STOP grant funding to establish two prevention pilot sites in the state. Following a competitive application process, two sites were chosen to receive funding. These prevention pilot sites receive extensive individualized technical assistance from NYSCASA's Director of Prevention, who monitors them closely to ensure that prevention pilot site projects are conducted in ways that meet the best practice standards from the field of sexual violence prevention. The Director of Prevention maintains ongoing documentation of the prevention pilot site process so that the experience may serve as a resource to others hoping to engage in effective primary prevention work. Additionally, the Director of Prevention is available to provide guidance and resources to other sexual violence prevention projects occurring across the state, so that projects that are not funded have an expert resource to turn to with their prevention needs.

The New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence proposed a statewide project that will support the development and implementation of innovative primary prevention programming and strategies designed to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking from happening in the first place. Please refer to **Section IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches B. Priority Areas** for additional details regarding this prevention project.

III. Needs and Context

A. Demographic Information

Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016					
Geographic Area	April 1, 2010		2014	2015	2016
	Census	Estimates Base			
New York	19,378,102	19,378,110	19,718,515	19,747,183	19,745,289
Note: The estimates are based on the 2010 Census and reflect changes to the April 1, 2010 population due to the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. See Geographic Terms and Definitions at http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/guidance-geographies/terms-and-definitions.html for a list of the states that are included in each region. All geographic boundaries for the 2016 population estimates series except statistical area delineations are as of January 1, 2016. For population estimates methodology statements, see http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology.html .					
Suggested Citation: Table 1. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016 (NST-EST2016-01) Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division Release Date: December 2016					

According to the 2016 projected Census data, New York State’s population was expected to reach more than 19.74 million in 2016. The following are state demographics:

- Slightly more than half (51.4%) of the State residents are female.
- Seventy-eight percent of the population is 18 years and over, with 15% age 65 or older.
- Whites account for 70.1% of the population, African-Americans comprise 17.6% of the State’s population, Asians account for 8.8% and the American Indian & Alaskan Native populations is 1.0%. Hispanics and people of Latino origin comprise 18.8% of the population. Individuals reporting two or more races is 2.4%.
- There are 22.5% foreign born people. A language other than English was spoken in the homes of 30.4% of the population age 5 years or older with 8.6% reporting speaking English less than “Very Well.”

According to US Census research published in 2010, 8.6% of New York residents are living with disabilities. Persons living with a disability under the age of 65 account for 7.1% of the state population. Disabilities are defined as: Difficulty with any of the six types of disability collected in the American Community Survey: vision, hearing, ambulatory, cognitive, self-care, and independent living. It covers functional limitations in the three domains of disability (communication, mental, and physical), activities of daily living (ADLs), and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).

The 2010 Census identified nearly 50,000 same-sex households in New York State (NYS), but not all lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) people were counted in the Census. Gallup poll

estimates from 2012 indicate that 3.8% of New York's population identifies as LGBT. Estimates vary by region with New York City data indicating 4.5% of the total population. Little demographic information is available on LGBT violence survivors.

New York State's median household income in 2015 was \$59,269. Nearly 15.4% of New York State residents live below poverty level. Of New York State residents 25 years or older, 34.2% had a bachelor's degree or higher in year 2011-2015. (Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits Last Revised: Monday, 06-Jan-2014 17:25:46 EST)

It is important to note that State averages often mask vast disparities between individual counties within each state and sometimes within a single metropolitan statistical area. For example, the personal income per capita in New York State ranges from \$17,575 in Bronx County to \$111,386 in New York County (a ratio of more than 7 to 1). Also, the percentage of adults aged 25 to 64 with a bachelor's degree or higher ranges from 12.1 percent in Wyoming County to 55.3 percent in New York County. (Source www.myonlinemaps.com 3/8/14)

B. Demographic Data on Distribution of Underserved Populations

Please refer to section III A above.

Domestic violence and sexual assault are serious social problems that affect thousands of New Yorkers annually. However, accurate figures continue to elude policy-makers and concerned law enforcement agencies as researchers continue to demonstrate that both of these categories of crime are notoriously under reported. Until recently, the only statistics available in New York State for counts of domestic violence were based on aggregate data obtained from Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). Although aggregated UCR data provide some insight into the prevalence of domestic violence within the State, aggregated reporting tends to result in the undercounting of criminal incidents and provides little detail concerning the nature of the violence and the law enforcement response.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2016					
	Intimate Partner		Sub	Other	
	Female	Male	Total	Family Member	Total
Non-NYC¹					
Aggravated Assault	1,660	706	2,366	1,302	3,668
Simple Assault	20,565	5,094	25,659	12,064	37,723
Sex Offense	437	32	469	718	1,187
Violate Protective Order	2,891	398	3,289	1,454	4,743
Total	25,553	6,230	31,783	15,538	47,321
NYC²					
Aggravated Assault	3,843	1,451	5,294	2,895	8,189
Simple Assault	9,623	2,088	11,711	5,085	16,796
Sex Offense	459	12	471	615	1,086
Violate Protective Order	5,870	822	6,692	2,389	9,081
Total	19,795	4,373	24,168	10,984	35,152
New York State					
Aggravated Assault	5,503	2,157	7,660	4,197	11,857
Simple Assault	30,188	7,182	37,370	17,149	54,519
Sex Offense	896	44	940	1,333	2,273
Violate Protective Order	8,761	1,220	9,981	3,843	13,824
Total	45,348	10,603	55,951	26,522	82,473
¹ Source: DCJS Uniform Crime Reporting system (as of 3/27/2017)					
² Source: NYPD Cognos datawarehouse (as of 4/2017)					

Each year the National Network to End Domestic Violence conducts the *National Census of Domestic Violence Services* where programs across the country are asked to report on services provided during a single 24-hour survey period. For the last two years in a row, victim advocates in New York have reported the highest demand for services in the entire country. In 2015, New York State ranked third highest in “Unmet Requests for Service” behind only Texas and California. In 2016, New York had the highest number of victim/survivors with unmet requests for service.

According to data collected Oct. 1, 2014, through Sept. 30, 2015 and reported by the NYS Department of Health, a total of 4,778 hospital inpatient discharges and Emergency Department visits identified as domestic violence-related events. Women were involved in 87 percent of all domestic violence-related events and were admitted to the inpatient setting slightly more often than men: 7.4 percent of all female domestic violence events vs. 5.5 percent of all male domestic violence events. The average length of stay for domestic violence related inpatient discharges was 7.6 days, with 45 percent staying for four days or longer, a possible indication of seriousness of injury.

Likewise, sexual assault statistics demonstrate continued need for services across the State. Police in New York State reported over 6,000 rapes and over 14,000 other sex offenses in 2015. The New York State Department of Health reported over 2,000 emergency room visits where sexual assault was listed as the primary reason for the visit; however, unduplicated service counts reported by local rape crisis service providers almost reached 128,000 during a similar period.

Sexual Assault Data for New York State										
County	Population		UCR Sex Offenses		UCR 2015 Rapes		ED Visits for Sexual Assault		DOH Services Counts	
	2015 Population Estimate	% Statewide Population	# Total Sex Offense Reports ^a	% Statewide Total Sex Offenses	# Total Rape Reports ^a	% Statewide Total Rape Reports	# ED Visits	% Statewide ED Visits	# DOH Services Counts ^c	% Statewide Services Counts
Non-NYC Subtotal	11,208,146	57.82%	9,313	63.08%	3,834	63.08%	922	44.80%	109,868	85.84%
NYC Subtotal	8,175,133	42.18%	5,451	36.92%	2,244	36.92%	1136	55.20%	18,128	14.16%
Statewide	19,383,279	100%	14,763	100.0%	6,078	100.0%	2058	100.00%	127,996	100.00%
a. Sex Offense counts based on three year average of UCR counts of codes 22 (Sex Offenses) and 4 (Rape) averaged over 3 years (2012 - 2014).										
b. Services counts (advocacy, counseling, and accompaniment) sourced from quarterly reports provided to DOH from local providers, fiscal year 2012-14.										

Sexual assault data are notoriously underreported according to a recent study published by the National Research Council, entitled, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault* (The National Academies Press, 2013). For instance, the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted through household surveys by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Justice Statistics counted 188,380 victims of rape and sexual assault in 2010. Another data source, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, counted nearly 1.3 million incidents that same year.

According to a National Institute of Justice study released two years ago, 1,200 teens under 19 years of age filed for a civil order of protection for dating violence in 2009 and 2010 in NYS. The petitioner was younger than the respondent, with a mean age difference of 2.92 years; while most of the victims were teen girls, most of the abusers were men averaging 20.9 years. Abuse alleged by petitioners included harassment (83.7%) aggravated harassment (50.9%), and assault (52.3%). Re-abuse rate was between 27% and 28% through 2011. In 2012, approximately 9% of high school students report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months before surveyed.

Research published by the Columbia Center for Youth Violence Prevention in June 2008 found that dating violence is often inclusive of both physical and sexual violence. There is tremendous overlap between the various forms of dating violence. In this study, 71% of youth who experienced threatening behaviors from a dating partner also experienced physical violence from that dating partner. Likewise, 63% of youth who reported experiencing sexual violence from their partner experienced physical dating violence from that same partner.

The Centers for Disease Control (2013) found that lesbian, gay and bisexual people experienced interpersonal violence and sexual violence at the same or higher rates as heterosexual people: nearly 44% of lesbians and 26% of gay men have been the victim of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Forty-six percent of lesbians, 75% of bisexuals, 40% of gay men, and 47% of bisexual men reported sexual violence victimization. The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs (NCAVP) found in 2013 that transgender people, LGBT people of color, gay men and people under 30 are most impacted by interpersonal violence. Additionally, NCAVP recorded that nearly half of LGBT homicides in 2012 were gay men (21 homicides total).

Current New York stalking law (originally enacted in 1999) focuses on the state of mind of the stalking victim and the reasonable fear caused by stalker's behavior. In 2012, there were 564 arrests where stalking was the top charge. It is likely that stalking charges are included in several intimate partner violence cases per year.

New York State courts issued a total of 293,525 orders of protection in 2015, compared with 293,774 orders issued in 2014, a decline of .08 percent. Of the total orders issued in 2015, 70 percent (205,364) were required to be recorded in the Unified Court System's Domestic Violence Registry.

Domestic violence and sexual assault hotline calls received 251,753 calls in 2015. The New York City Domestic Violence Hotline received 87,904 calls in 2015, a slight increase from 87,374 calls in 2014. State-approved local domestic violence hotlines received 156,603 calls in 2015. Individuals aged 25-35 made the most calls to the hotline, followed by those in the 19-24 age group. Of the 6,229 primary victims who called the hotline, 86 percent identified female, 13.5 percent identified male, and the remaining identified as trans-female, trans-male, or were noted as "unknown."

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

Current New York State goals for STOP-funded projects as stated in the most recent grant solicitation are to increase training opportunities, enhance outreach to marginalized and underserved populations, enhance the quality of collaboration within communities, and overall system improvements in capacity and effectiveness when responding to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

Domestic Homicide Data

New York State has been examining domestic violence homicides for many years and has produced the annual Domestic Homicide in New York State report since 2007. Legislation signed by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo on October 25, 2012 established a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team in New York State. This provision of the legislation took effect on April 23, 2013. The mission of the NYS Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team is to conduct detailed reviews of domestic violence deaths and near-deaths in a multidisciplinary, confidential and culturally sensitive manner, using the information learned to develop comprehensive recommendations for improved system response to domestic violence with the goal of enhancing safety for victims and accountability for offenders. The objectives of the team are to:

- Identify systemic gaps and barriers to service;
- Promote greater coordinated community responses to domestic violence; and
- Increase community awareness through educating the public, service providers, and policymakers about domestic violence fatalities and strategies for intervention and prevention.

Thus far, the NYS Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team has conducted 13 fatality reviews since 2013 and they will complete 4 additional reviews during 2017. Reviews are structured as follows:

- The team will conduct a minimum of 2 intensive two-day reviews a year.
- Reviews will be held in the community where the fatality occurred, with assistance from local responders.
- Where possible, the team will interview friends, family members and other people close to the individuals involved in the case.
- The team will submit periodic reports to the Governor and the Legislature. The reports will contain non-identifiable data, a summary of the team's general findings, and recommendations based on reviews conducted by the team.

The DCJS Office of Justice Research and Performance publishes the *Domestic Homicide in New York State* annual report. The most recent available data (2015) has been analyzed and the following major findings were reported:

- The 114 domestic homicides reported are the fewest statewide since 2007. DCJS

analyzed data from that year in its first Domestic Homicide Report, published in 2008. The agency has published this report annually since that time.

- Intimate partner homicides also reached their lowest point since 2007, with 64 reported.
- Domestic homicides were 18.6 percent (114) of all homicides (612).
- Nearly half of all female homicide victims age 16 or older were killed by their intimate partners, as compared to slightly more than 3 percent of all male homicide victims.
- A knife, cutting instrument or blunt object was used most frequently in intimate partner homicides: 30 (46.9%) of 64 victims. The second most common weapon was a firearm: 23 (35.9%) of 64 victims were shot to death.
- The number of child victims remained unchanged, with 24 reported in 2015 and 2014.

For additional details regarding domestic homicide, the full report is attached.

B. Priority Areas

New York State is committed to supporting programs that meet the needs of all victims, especially underserved populations. According to the Violence Against Women Act, 42 U.S.C. § 13925, “underserved populations” are defined as follows, “Populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age), and any other population determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.” All applicants are required to include underserved populations in all service provision, training, outreach, collaboration and system improvement activities.

In addition to addressing at least one federal priority area, applicant programs must address one or more of the following New York State Priorities:

Training Priorities

T1 Expand and/or develop training within New York State regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and sex trafficking ensuring that all systems deliver services in a non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate manner;

T2 Train and enhance skills of legal and public safety personnel to effectively respond to violence against women. This includes, but is not limited to, court clerks, court officers, attorneys for children, emergency medical technicians, and communication specialists;

T3 Train law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, town and village justices, and court staff, including interpreters, on enforcement of orders of protection, including full faith and credit, firearms provisions and other emerging issues, including the development of dedicated resources to fight sexual assault and violence against women;

T4 Expand and/or develop training that increases LGBT survivors' access to law enforcement and the courts;

T5 Train local probation and state parole officers on effective community supervision models for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders that prepare offenders for re-entry;

T6 Train and assist community-based advocates and victim liaisons located within local criminal justice agencies;

T7 Train judges and town and village justices on laws and issues concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and sex trafficking; and,

T8 Implement policies and training for law enforcement officers on issues concerning stalking, primary aggressor, strangulation, and officer-involved domestic violence.

Outreach Priorities

O1 Improve culturally competent services to marginalized and underserved populations including people of color, LGBT, and Native Americans that are unduly challenged by barriers, such as geography, language, race and/or ethnicity, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, immigration status and age;

O2 Encourage all service providers to collaborate with community partners and share resources to increase the awareness of underserved populations and to ensure culturally competent services and programs are available to meet their needs; and,

O3 Include representatives of underserved populations in state and local planning activities that develop or enhance collaboration strategies.

Collaborative Priorities

C1 Improve culturally competent direct service delivery to victims, in cooperation with criminal justice agencies, with priority given to underserved populations;

C2 Continue funding support to sexual assault and domestic violence providers that directly serve victims of violence;

C3 Encourage collaboration among diverse disciplines through the provision of cross-training, technical assistance, and team-building strategies including the use of project models such as Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) and Domestic Abuse Response Teams (DART);

C4 Establish collaborative training opportunities involving law enforcement and service providers focusing on improved awareness of victim rights within the criminal justice community and the importance of victim notification systems; and,

C5 Implement creative programs to provide joint collaborative, non-emergency responses

that involve law enforcement and victim advocates providing proactive visits/services to households that have had prior multiple domestic violence calls.

System Improvement Priorities

S1 Support community needs assessments that seek to identify members of underserved populations and victim needs currently not met through existing community programs; support cross discipline policy development;

S2 Enhance and improve automated data collection systems and data communication systems that link police, prosecutors, courts and victims service agencies. Specific examples include Domestic Incident Reports, Order of Protection Registry, and Child Abuse Registry with an increased focus on collecting data in a gender neutral way (e.g. “partner” instead of “husband/wife”);

S3 Improve victim access to courts and maintain systems for tracking and ensuring proper transfer of cases between courts. This may include enhancing strategies for handling cases in a seamless manner; and, the maintenance or improvement of dedicated courts;

S4 Encourage grant-funded projects to automate data collection for state and federal reporting. Recommend all data collected to be inclusive of gender identity and sexual orientation and inclusive of individuals who identify with one or more gender identity;

S5 Assess the number of sexual offense evidence collection kits that are released to law enforcement, the number tested and/or the number backlogged at NYS laboratories, and increase efforts to test all backlogged kits and have available DNA from kits entered into the DNA Databank; and,

S6 Enhance, expand, and improve victim notification allowing victims the opportunity to receive critical case information necessary to enhance their safety, provide peace of mind, and allow victims to stay involved in the case as it progresses through the system.

“Crystal Judson” Purpose Area

New York State does not plan to address the “Crystal Judson” purpose area.

Programs and Projects Supported by STOP

New York State intends to fund allowable programs and activities as detailed in the annual OVW STOP Solicitation document. Funds support a wide array of programs from dedicated prosecutors, advocates, training for law enforcement, integrated domestic violence courts, and sexual assault examiner programs. The following list provides examples of the types of programs and projects supported with STOP funds:

- Victim Service Programs
- Coordinated Community Response Initiatives
 - Sexual Assault Response Teams

- Domestic Abuse Response Teams
- Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Programs
- System Training for Responses to Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking
- Primary Prevention Initiatives
- Services and Response Protocols for Victims of Human Trafficking
- Victim Advocate Co-Location Programs
 - Probation
 - Law Enforcement
 - Prosecutors
 - Courts
- Fatality Review Initiatives
- Programs that Meet the Needs of Underserved Populations
- Specialized Caseload/Unit and Training
 - Probation
 - Law Enforcement
 - Prosecutors

Examples of Statewide STOP Initiatives

New York State Campus Consent Consortium

One of the STOP awards made by DCJS to the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault for development of the New York State Campus Consent Consortium (NYSCCC) which is designed to address campus sexual assault in New York State. The NYSCCC is a collaborative network of college administrators, rape crisis program/advocacy partners, representatives from New York State Police, and other stakeholders, working on eradicating sexual violence from campuses in our state. The NYSCCC is focused on supporting universities in meeting the requirements of New York State Education Law Article 129-B which is intended to better protect all of New York's college students from rape and sexual assault. The statute requires all public and private colleges to adopt a set of comprehensive procedures and guidelines, including a uniform definition of affirmative consent, a statewide amnesty policy, and expanded access to law enforcement. The NYSCCC project intends to assist campuses in their compliance efforts and to ensure that all NYS students enjoy a violence-free college experience.

The NYSCCC has a membership of nearly 550 stakeholders who participate in in-person trainings, webinars, as well as virtual working groups. Since the inception of the NYSCCC in 2016, the membership has participated in webinars on topics such as student rights under New York State Education Law Article 129-B, trauma informed campus police-work, understanding the university misconduct process, and building relationships between community organizations and colleges. In an effort to continue to build relationships, in 2017, the NYSCCC launched a series of working groups for different populations within the larger network. They are also hosting a series of working groups for rape crisis center advocates who work with college populations, Title IX coordinators, undergraduate and graduate college students across New York State, and law

enforcement. The NYSCCC also hosts two working groups for populations interested in evaluation tools and restorative justice. In both groups, university administrators and rape crisis center advocates work together to share resources, build larger networks, and work through issues related to campus sexual assault.

In developing a cohesive statewide network through the NYSCCC and its accompanying working groups, a number of pressing concerns facing advocates and administrators arose. The NYSCCC's annual education program of webinars and in-person trainings is based on being responsive to the needs of the entire network. At the conclusion of 2016, the NYSCCC shared a survey with the entire network to capture questions related to key collegiate anti-sexual assault topics, such as university conduct hearings, restorative justice processes, and the mandatory bi-annual campus climate survey. Through this survey, the NYSCCC developed the aforementioned working groups as well as the working group's year long discussion goals, and the outline for the 2017 webinars and in-person trainings. For example, as a result of the 2016 end-of-year survey results, the NYSCCC organized a day long training for university administrators and rape crisis center on best practices in the university conduct process. At the conclusion of this in-person training, it was also apparent that the information was of such great interest to the entire network that a recorded webinar was necessary. Additionally, the 2016 NYSCCC survey also showed that a majority of the network was interested in restorative justice, but few members had extensive experience with the subject or how to utilize restorative justice strategies in the Title IX process. Beginning with the establishment of working group and a quarterly call with the 15 members, the group soon began to express a desire for training. The NYSCCC identified a leading trainer in the field and organized a 2-day restorative justice training specifically on using techniques within the Title IX collegiate process.

Statewide Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative

Another STOP award was made at the beginning of the current award cycle by DCJS to the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV) for development of a Statewide Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative. NYSCADV is implementing a statewide project that supports the development and implementation of innovative primary prevention programming and strategies that are designed to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking from happening in the first place. Employing over a decade's worth of knowledge and experience designing, implementing, and evaluating prevention programming for adoption at the local, regional and state level.

NYSCADV regularly convenes a statewide consortium comprised of key stakeholders and allies with statewide and regional influence. The consortium is engaging in ongoing planning for several statewide prevention initiatives, including annual summits that bring national experts to New York to highlight innovations and promising strategies from around the country. NYSCADV also provides prevention-focused training and coaching to domestic violence advocates, system partners, and allies throughout the state using established mechanisms such as a regional structure, an online prevention tool kit, listservs, electronic updates, and a training calendar that includes regional and statewide events as well as webinars.

The goal of the initiative is to strengthen the capacity of domestic violence advocates, system partners, and allies to implement domestic violence primary prevention activities across the state. Objectives include the following:

- 1) Providing regional prevention trainings and prevention focused webinars each year.
- 2) Convening a statewide prevention summit to share promising prevention programs and approaches and to further the statewide understanding of primary prevention.
- 3) Conducting a prevention literature and program review to expand resources available to domestic violence advocates, system partners, and allies across the state.
- 4) Convening statewide prevention stakeholders comprised of system partners, domestic violence advocates, and allies with local, regional and state level influence over policy and programming, particularly those that address the needs of traditionally vulnerable and underserved populations.

These efforts combined serve to create a statewide “community of practice” by offering opportunities to share resources and materials, lessons learned and areas for collaboration.

NYSCADV plans for the sustainability of the Domestic Violence Prevention Initiative in the following ways:

- Through Institutionalization
 - By supporting planning efforts that incorporate prevention initiatives and/or activities into other established programming and throughout the organization
 - By building the capacity of and lifting up local domestic violence programs so that those programs can take up programming and implement it on their own with less support needed from NYSCADV. The coalition accomplishes this by getting stakeholders involved early to promote community ownership and ensuring efforts are informed by and led by local advocates and their community partners
- Advocating for Policy Change
 - By promoting policies that integrate prevention so that organizations not only know how to respond to violence when it is brought to their attention but so that they may publicize prevention messages and promote healthy behaviors at the same time
 - By engaging in policy advocacy, not only on the state level, but to influence policies w/in organizations (school districts, schools, businesses)
 - By creating and nurturing strong partnerships and creating a unified voice for prevention across the state.
- Fostering Community Ownership
 - By mobilizing community based programs and their partners by empowering them to own and lead prevention efforts
 - By supporting an engaged community of practice through creating mechanisms

and opportunities for sharing knowledge, resources, lessons learned about successes and challenges faced in their community change efforts.

- Identifying Resources
 - By pursuing additional sources of revenue to support ongoing prevention activities, especially outside of traditional funding sources.
 - Supporting community members to invest their own resources, including in-kind, and advocating for funding increases or against funding cuts.
 - NYSCADV's operating principles include a commitment to building the capacity of advocates to be leaders in their own communities and to create a cohort of experts that can be leaders and coaches to their peers throughout the state. NYSCADV's long involvement and expertise in organizing for prevention has helped to establish a strong foundation of prevention practitioners and experts across the state which serves to disseminate information, support innovation and leads to the sustainability of prevention strategies.

Distribution of STOP Funds

In addition to ensuring funds are distributed in a geographically appropriate fashion and to underserved populations, the funds are allocated according to the statutorily mandated percentages as defined by VAWA. Funds will be distributed according to the following mandatory federal allocations:

- 30% Non-Profit, nongovernmental victim service providers
 - 10% of this allocation category will fund Culturally-Specific Community Based Organizations
- 25% Law enforcement
- 25% Prosecution
- 15% Discretionary
 - 33% of this allocation category (5% of the entire award) will fund statewide prevention activities.
- 5% State and Local Courts

Note: The distribution will also meet the 20% set aside to meaningfully address sexual assault across two or more allocation categories.

Required 20% Sexual Assault Set-aside

New York State STOP program has traditionally made funding for sexual assault victim services a priority. During the last RFP process in 2013, all applicants were required to answer: "What percentage of proposal addresses sexual assault?" DCJS prioritized applications from Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and Forensic Rape Examiners (FRE) programs. DCJS exceeded the minimum sexual assault set-aside requirement by achieving a funding rate of 38% without including the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) penalty funds. Awards were made to these programs under the victim services, prosecution, and law enforcement allocation categories.

C. Grant-making Strategy

The focus of the STOP Formula Grant Program is the implementation of comprehensive strategies addressing violence against women that are sensitive to the immediate and long-term needs and safety of victims as well as holding offenders accountable for their crimes.

DCJS recognizes that an effective response by the criminal justice system to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking crimes continues to evolve. Some of the most successful efforts are developed by local communities. For example National Institute of Justice (NIJ) studies have found that Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs and multidisciplinary Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART):

- Enhance the quality of health care for women who have been sexually assaulted;
- Improve the quality of forensic evidence;
- Increase law enforcement's ability to collect information, file charges and refer to prosecution; and,
- Increased prosecution rates over time.

While innovative responses are important, OVW recommends, and DCJS encourages, applications for projects and programs that:

- Retain core services for victims of sexual and domestic violence, with particular support for rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters;
- Increase support for sexual assault, including victim services, law enforcement response and prosecution;
- Increase support for underserved populations, particularly communities of color, in a culturally appropriate manner, with a special emphasis on African-American, tribal, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) communities;
- Provide culturally-specific services and training to underserved communities based on factors such as race, ethnicity, language, sexual orientation, or gender identity;
- Provide both basic and advanced training to tribal law enforcement and tribal courts regarding services for victims in tribal communities; and,
- Increase the use of promising innovation or evidence-building practices, where available.

STOP applicants are strongly encouraged to carry out all strategies by forging lasting partnerships between the victim advocacy organizations and the criminal justice system, and by looking beyond traditional resources. This involves developing new and expanded partnerships with community-based organizations, to respond vigorously to sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking crimes. Partnerships should be forged with organizations that specialize in advocacy on behalf of unserved and underserved populations.

Projected Sub-Award Amounts

We are unable to provide this information at this time. Sub-award amounts will be wholly dependent on the federal formula award allocation to New York State and the number of qualified applications received in response to the next Request for Proposal when issued by DCJS.

Award Process

The award process for STOP funding is highly competitive and generally achieved through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process, although occasionally direct awards are made. RFP notification is provided to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, county executives, the Mayor of New York City, domestic violence and sexual assault providers, existing grantees, and any agency that inquires about funding. In addition, the RFP and application will be posted on the DCJS website in two locations, the online New York State Grants Gateway system, and it will be published in the NYS Contract Reporter. Upon receipt, all applications will be subject to a threshold review for meeting minimum requirements (e.g. on time, complete application, eligible entity, prequalification status, etc.). A second review and initial rating will be completed by two staff members of the DCJS Office of Program Development and Funding with VAWA/Victim Services Unit staff providing at least one of the scores. The scoring instrument and rating system will be based on the standards and priorities established during the RFP development. They will include experience and capacity to address one or more federal program purpose areas, one or more state priority areas, reasonableness of budget and alignment with proposed work plan, commitment to partnering with local and state advocacy organizations, description of how they plan to meet the needs of underserved populations and any other elements deemed appropriate. After the initial review and rating process is complete, the staff of the VAWA Unit will meet to discuss the recommendations for each application. One of the purposes of this strategy is to ensure that all knowledge about a particular organization and or geographic area can be shared.

The Unit will use a map of New York State to ensure funding is distributed in a geographically appropriate fashion. Population will be considered; however, it will not be the defining factor. For example, a rural county may not have a large population, but may be determined to be in need due to scarcity and/or distance of services. Although New York State is not generally considered rural, 40 of its 62 counties meet the Federal definition of rural. In addition, the needs vary by county; e.g., in New York City several organizations might be funded to provide immigrant related services. Some awards will be made to organizations in New York City to provide services across all five boroughs (counties). Some projects are statewide in nature. Funding will be balanced primarily between the 5 counties that comprise New York City and the 57 "upstate" counties. In addition to ensuring that funding will be prioritized for counties that are underserved by virtue of being rural, or perhaps having significant immigrant or refugee populations, the funds will be allocated according to the statutorily mandated percentages and set-asides as defined by VAWA. The funding recommendations will be submitted by the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Office of Program Development and Funding for consideration by the DCJS executive staff. Final decisions regarding sub-awards and funding levels will be made by the DCJS Executive Deputy Commissioner with review and approval by the New York State Division of Budget and the Office of the State Comptroller.

Timeline for the current STOP grant cycle

- Federal Award Start Date July 1, 2014
- DCJS Issues Request for Proposals August 14, 2014
- OVW Notification to DCJS September 2014
- Outreach and Questions Deadline August 28, 2014
- Response to Questions September 4, 2014
- Deadline for Applications September 11, 2014
- Issue Award Notifications October 23, 2014
- Local Contract Start Date January 1, 2015
- Monitoring Throughout 2015-2017
- Award End December 31, 2017
- Final Vouchers Due March 30, 2018
- Liquidation & Close Out June 30, 2018

Project Period

STOP projects in New York are currently funded under a multi-year model. Each of the 117 initial sub-awardee contracts were written with 3-year terms and they included two 1-year renewal options. Due to the increase in STOP funding in FFY2016, an additional 11 sub-awardees from the qualifying application list were brought aboard during the third year of the project and contracts were written with 1-year terms and two 1-year renewal options in order to synchronize with the rest of the initial sub-awardees. The contract amounts to each sub-awardee were fixed during the first three years. Any increase or decrease in federal allocation to New York State during subsequent renewal periods will be shared across the board. At the conclusion of the current awards, DCJS anticipates soliciting applications for single-year awards that will have multiple single-year renewal options. Increases and decreases will likely be shared across the board by all sub-awardees.

Consultation with Victim Service Providers

STOP-funded activities must be consistent with promoting victim safety and maintaining victim confidentiality. In order to ensure that domestic violence and sexual assault providers are qualified to provide services, RFP applicants are required to provide certain documentation and assurances. Domestic violence service providers must be a NYS Office of Children and Family Services “approved” provider or they must submit a letter from the approved provider in their jurisdiction stating that they are qualified to provide services and that they will work together. Rape crisis programs must be either approved by the NYS Department of Health or they must submit a letter of support from the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Sexual assault examiner programs must submit a letter from the President or CEO of the hospital in which they are providing services stating that the hospital is aware and supportive of the program. In addition, they must also submit a letter from the District Attorney’s Office stating that they will work together in potential prosecution of cases. All STOP applicants and sub-awardees must describe current collaborative efforts within each community that would support the program’s services. Applicants must also indicate how they promote, within the community, coordinated public and private efforts to assist victims and/or hold offenders accountable as

required by STOP. The collaboration portion of the application accounts for 15 percent of total possible points. Additionally, all government entities (non-tribal) and applicants from organizations that are not victim service providers are required to submit letters of support or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) from local or statewide victim service provider organizations that document:

- how the applicant is accountable to victim service providers;
- the plan for continued collaboration with the applicant; and,
- statement of opinion that all funded activities adhere to the principles of victim safety and offender accountability.

Publication of Funding Opportunity and Notification to Potential Applicants

For all STOP sub-awards, notification of the RFP is provided directly to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, county executives, probation departments, sexual assault and domestic violence victim service providers, existing grantees, and any agency that inquires about funding. In addition, the RFP and application are posted on the DCJS website in two locations, it is published in the New York State Division of Budget online New York State Grants Gateway system, and it is published in the NYS Contract Reporter. In order to encourage applications and facilitate access by Native American nations and organizations, DCJS modified the last STOP RFP requirements to allow for participation of traditional Nations that choose not to use electronic forms of communication. DCJS also made direct outreach to all Nations with a mailed hard copy of the RFP and all attachments through a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Native American Services at the NYS Office of Children and Family Services.

D. Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

New York is an incredibly diverse state, and we have long recognized and addressed the needs of underserved populations. With the aid of funding made available through the STOP grant, the underserved groups and individuals receive services that are being developed and offered by all of the State's licensed and approved domestic violence and sexual assault providers. Consistent with federal and state civil rights law, these services are available to all victims of domestic violence regardless of age, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, class, economic status, or physical/mental ability. DCJS' written methods of administration, as approved by the DOJ Office of Civil Rights, requires all STOP sub awardees, regardless of allocation category via special condition to certify that appropriate employees participate in civil rights training in relation to these matters. Information regarding civil rights, along with state and federal complaint processes are made available to all federally-funded grantees. Additionally, DCJS OPDF program representatives have been directed to examine civil rights practices and related documentation during site visits. Site visits are conducted regularly with federal civil right compliance monitoring comprising a significant portion of the Monitoring Tool used by DCJS staff.

Required 10% Set Aside for Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations

Please see attached document entitled, *Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations 10% set aside* for all details. DCJS provided the opportunity for STOP applicants to qualify for this set

aside by answering the following questions: Is this Application being submitted by a Culturally Specific Community Based Organization as defined in Appendix B of the RFP? If response yes, please submit a separate attachment (no more than two pages) in DCJS Grant Management System that addresses the following: 1) Targeted service population size and description. 2) Briefly describe expertise in delivering services tailored to unique needs of targeted service population. 3) Describe how specialized culturally specific program services will be provided. 4) Detail how the targeted community was involved in planning for service delivery. 5) Describe outreach efforts to target community regarding available services. These questions were developed and answers were evaluated based on criteria detailed in various sources provided by OVW and ALSO Chicago, the OVW-designated technical assistance provider for STOP Administrators, including webinars, legal citations, and guidelines. Please see *RFP Appendix B* for specific details.

Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations

DCJS was able to exceed the new minimum set-aside requirement by making subawards to the following five initiatives which represent 10.8% of the entire Victim Services allocation category, including the administrative allowance:

- In Our Own Voices (2 awards) – Serving the needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Transgender People of Color by offering culturally informed sexual assault and domestic violence services for survivors as well as training and technical assistance for service providers, community members and criminal justice systems in seven Capital District counties.
- New York Asian Women’s Center – Provides services and referrals to Asian sexual assault survivors. Also enhancing culturally competent systems response via training for law enforcement and other community partners.
- Korean American Family Services Center – Providing a range of services for Korean survivors of domestic violence throughout greater New York City.
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe – Providing a complete range of domestic violence services via a closely coordinated community response that is cognizant of and responsive to the unique needs of tribal members who are with abusive partners.

Equitable Distribution Among Culturally Specific and Underserved Populations

All qualified applicants, regardless of set aside status, were subject to the same funding limits by jurisdiction and program type consistent with DCJS’ RFP.

E. Subgrantee Management, Monitoring, and Assessment

Once funds are awarded to organizations, a contract is prepared between DCJS and the funded agency. Each grantee subsequently receives a site visit at least once per year, and a desk audit as needed. DCJS VAWA staff are very pro-active and highly committed to working with the grantees. It is not unusual for a grantee to receive more than one site visit per year, especially if issues arise that require additional assistance. In addition, our VAWA staff attend numerous

trainings, conferences and workshops sponsored by the grantees. This affords extra opportunities to gauge the grantees' success in implementing their project - as well as providing an educational opportunity for our VAWA staff. All grantees must also provide quarterly progress reports. These reports provide an opportunity to check on contractual compliance, and to discuss success and challenges faced by the grantee with regard to accomplishing goals, objectives or tasks. Through such reports, DCJS VAWA staff are alerted to any issues that may require technical assistance or other guidance. In addition, all sub-grantees are required to complete the annual "VAWA Measuring Effectiveness Initiative" reports administered for OVW by the University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service which capture statistical data relating to various aspects of the work performed under each allocation category.

V. Conclusion

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services is very excited to be able to support efforts statewide with continuation funding under the Violence Against Women formula grant program. We will be able to proceed with our agency mission by implementing programs that address violence against women, are sensitive to the needs and safety of victims, and which hold offenders accountable for their crimes. It is our hope to fund new initiatives as well as to use the experiences gained since the inception of VAWA to duplicate projects that are known to be effective.

We are thankful for the VAWA STOP funds provided to New York since 1995 that have made it possible for us to make tremendous strides in our efforts to protect women from violence. Numerous task forces have been established across the state; district attorneys have dedicated prosecutors; dedicated domestic violence courts and integrated domestic violence courts have been created; thousands of law enforcement and human service providers have received training, sexual assault examiner programs have been created, and local protocols have been developed. The increased safety of women and innovative responses has been possible in large part due to the Violence Against Women Act, and the grant funds provided to the State of New York.

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NEW YORK STATE

Unified Court System

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION

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FRANK WOODS
SENIOR COORDINATOR, GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

June 19, 2017

Bill Schaefer
VAWA/Victim Services Unit Manager
Office of Program Development & Funding
Alfred E. Smith State Office Building
80 S. Swan Street, Room 1040
Albany, NY 12210-8001

Re: Documentation Letter for FFY2017 S.T.O.P Implementation Plan

Dear Mr. Schaefer,

Below please find the New York State Unified Court System's documentation letter for the FFY2017 STOP Implementation Plan.

Demographics:

New York State has a population of 19,745,289 and 29% of the population speaks a language other than English in the home. 70.1% of the population is White (non- Hispanic), 17.6 % Black or African American, 8.8% Asian and 18.8% Hispanic or Latino and 2.4% of people report two or more races.

Background - The Domestic Violence Court Model:

New York State continues to experience an epidemic of domestic violence that must be addressed by our courts. The New York Domestic Violence Courts handle over 40,000 domestic violence cases per year. In each of these cases, the victim has taken an important step in seeking assistance through court intervention. The court and community stakeholders must be equipped to respond to that request. By implementing Domestic Violence Court models, as well as other related projects, across the state, the New York State Unified Court System ("UCS") has committed itself to holding offenders accountable and providing access to services for victims. The UCS has been a leader in implementing courts specially targeted to address domestic violence crimes. Many jurisdictions require continued support to monitor defendants effectively, provide on-site victim advocacy and promote informed judicial decision-making - the hallmarks of specialized domestic violence courts.

A specialized domestic violence ("DV") court responds to several systemic problems that exist in the traditional court response to domestic violence: failure to monitor defendant compliance with orders of protection, court-mandated batterers' program participation, and probation;



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failure to hold defendants accountable when they do not comply; and inadequate and inconsistent resources for victims. The lack of formal mechanisms and procedures for court, criminal justice, and social service agency players to communicate and coordinate their actions compounds these problems.

While specialized Domestic Violence Courts have successfully revamped the criminal court process, they have not addressed the complexities associated with overlap with other courts. domestic violence victims may pursue Orders of Protection in multiple courts in addition to seeking additional legal remedies related to their domestic violence cases (i.e. custody, visitation, divorce). In each jurisdiction, case tracking has shown that hundreds of families have cases that are being heard in more than one court at any given time. Victims are often participating in multiple court proceedings with limited information-sharing between the courts and insufficient information about the effect of each proceeding. Communication gaps lead to conflicting orders, duplication of judicial resources, and potentially dangerous holes in service provision to victims.

Victims may lose confidence in the court system's ability to respond to their needs when these communication gaps become apparent, may be less likely to participate in criminal proceedings, and less likely to access services that can help increase safety.

Integrated Domestic Violence ("IDV") Courts address these issues by having one judge handle all overlapping domestic violence cases (criminal, family or matrimonial) for one family. This "one family - one judge" approach to domestic violence cases has produced immediate results such as reducing the number of court appearances, the ability to frontload services to families, the elimination of conflicting orders and providing the judge with the most complete and up to date information ensuring concrete, timely orders that address the myriad of issues litigants face.

The UCS has also implemented Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Courts ("YODVCs") that focus on defendants who are 16 to 19 of age. Traditionally, the criminal justice system failed to respond adequately to these cases, allowing young defendants to get the message that domestic violence did not have consequences. YODVCs allow Courts to focus additional resources and attention on both the defendants and their teen victims, many of whom have children together, while they are still young. With the enactment of legislation that raises the age of criminal responsibility in New York, most cases involving teen dating violence will be adjudicated in family courts rather than criminal courts. The tools developed and used in the YODVCs will provide a significant foundation for training judicial staff on teen dating violence.



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STOP funding has been used to develop and enhance the Domestic Violence, Integrated Domestic Violence and Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court models. These models continue to serve as the foundation for new projects to be implemented with STOP funds in FFY2017 and beyond.

Training and Information Resources:

Domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence cases are typically some of the most difficult types of cases that a judge may face. In order to effectively address the issues presented, the UCS is committed to providing on-going multidisciplinary training and current printed and online materials to judges, court staff, attorneys for the child, and other community stakeholders. Additionally, the Court is keenly aware of the need to provide in-depth training on domestic violence issues and best practices to the town and village justices, many of whom are the first to hear domestic violence cases.

STOP funds are needed in FFY2017 to provide training on cutting edge issues in the field and ensure that the courts and collaborative partners are employing the most effective interventions and responses. Important topics include, but are not limited to:

- Responses to intimate partner violence in older adults and teens;
- Use of trauma informed services and risk and lethality assessments in domestic violence courts;
- Identifying intimate partner violence in cases of human trafficking;
- Technology innovations to improve court responses to domestic violence cases;
- Vicarious trauma;
- The forensic science of strangulation; and
- Responding to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in cases involving LGBT individuals.

Funding will also support our efforts to keep the UCS's catalogue of printed and electronic resources including bench manuals, attorney manuals and resource guides pertaining to domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and other related issues up-to-date and consistent with changes in state and federal laws.



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Domestic Violence Risk Assessment:

As development of DV courts becomes institutionalized within the court system, it is crucial that high volume courts are able to identify the defendants with the most dangerous behaviors and provide enhanced services to those victims most at risk. However, it should be noted that assessment protocols are not and should not be used to divert low risk cases from the system.

The Erie County (Buffalo) Risk Assessment Project, funded with prior year STOP funds, has allowed the Erie County Family Court to draw upon the best practices gleaned from model projects in Maryland, Connecticut and Kentucky. The project included research into first-responder risk assessment, judicial monitoring and oversight of defendants, comprehensive services and safety planning for victims, and extensive collaboration with community-based partners. The Center for Court Innovation provided research, planning, and implementation assistance to develop a comprehensive court-based risk assessment pilot project. The risk assessment tool has been implemented in the Erie County Family Court with the assistance of advocates from Child and Family Services of Erie County/Haven House.

Building upon the work that has been done in prior funding years, STOP funds are needed to improve and expand upon the risk assessment tools developed in Erie County. Specifically, STOP funding will facilitate updated bench tools for judicial staff and advocate use. STOP funding will support court personnel in training judicial staff and advocates on use of assessment tools when petitioners file for protective orders. Additionally, these tools will be used to develop pilot projects in New York's criminal courts for evaluating risk in cases involving intimate partner violence and how courts set bail, monitor conditions of release and sentence offenders. Continued STOP funding will be utilized in providing education and resources to courts and stakeholders and assist in setting policies that enhance victim safety and offender accountability.

Firearms Protocol Development and Implementation:

According to national research on domestic violence and firearms, guns are the weapons most commonly used in domestic homicides. In fact, more than three times as many women are murdered by guns used by their husbands or intimate acquaintances than are killed by strangers' guns, knives or other weapons combined. Of females killed by a firearm, two-thirds of those women were killed by an intimate partner. Federal and state laws have sought to regulate domestic violence offender's access to firearms. However, these laws are complicated and judges may face obstacles in complying with both federal and state laws.



NEW YORK STATE

Unified Court System

OFFICE OF COURT ADMINISTRATION

RONALD P. YOUNKINS, ESQ.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BARRY R. CLARKE, ESQ.
CHIEF OF OPERATIONS

DANIEL M. WEITZ, ESQ.
DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL AND COURT SERVICES

FRANK WOODS
SENIOR COORDINATOR, GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Prior year STOP funding has allowed the UCS and Center for Court Innovation staff to conduct focus groups with judges and law enforcement and identify gaps in compliance with federal and state laws, issues in seizing and holding weapons and other safety and procedural concerns. Training curriculum have been developed by the UCS Office of the Statewide Coordinating Judge for Family Violence Cases to support best practices. The Office of the Statewide Coordinating Judge for Family Violence Cases produced an on-line seminar with the New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence that has been distributed statewide to all judges. UCS training has commenced in rural regions with town and village magistrates and on a statewide level with criminal and family law judges. Building on this work, FFY2017 funding will allow the UCS, with technical assistance from the Center for Court Innovation, to develop protocols for judges around firearms and domestic violence and to continue training and technical assistance on the implementation of these protocols in targeted jurisdictions across the state.

Family Court Remote Petitions and Videoconferencing:

The vast majority of litigants in Family Court are self-represented and there are a limited number of petition clerks assigned in courts assist to them. Domestic violence victims often face extremely long wait times, have to complete numerous documents by hand and are extremely discouraged when told how long they must wait before seeing a petition clerk and ultimately a judge. Victims must complete their paperwork and petitions in over-crowded rooms with limited privacy to disclose very personal details of their lives. To meet the needs of these unrepresented litigants prior STOP funding supported the development of DIY ("do it yourself") forms where petitions could be prepared from kiosks in private court settings. Over the last year, STOP funding allowed UCS to expand these self-help tools to an advocate assisted program that is one of a kind. With STOP funding the UCS implemented the first statewide comprehensive program for the remote filing of petitions for orders of protection. Fourteen counties have either implemented or commenced implementation of this new program over the last 12 months. The program facilitates electronic filing of orders and video appearances at *ex parte* proceedings by SKYPE. This innovative program facilitated by an amendment to the Family Court Act is overseen the Office of the Statewide Coordinating Judge for Family Violence Cases. By allowing remote appearances, domestic violence victims facing transportation, safety or physical mobility issues can work with advocates in safe locations to obtain a temporary order of protection. The paperless, electronic process enables petitioners to receive emergency relief with the support of trained advocates and attorneys who provide safety advice and legal information.



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FY2017 funding will allow continued expansion to additional jurisdictions and petition types, roll-out technology training, and technical assistance with court staff, advocates and family law attorneys on its use.

STOP grant funding has provided critical resources for the UCS to effectively respond to intimate partner violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence cases. On behalf of the Chief Judge and the Chief Administrative Judge we thank you for your ongoing support. We look forward to building upon the innovative work that has been done to find solutions to the complex issues these cases present in our courts. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Frank Woods". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "F" and "W".



**Albany
Medical
Center**

43 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208

Department of Emergency Medicine

*Kaylin N. Dawson
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Mr. Bill Schaefer
VAWA Program Manager
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Office of Program Development and Funding
Alfred E. Smith Building
80 South Swan Street
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Mr. Schaefer,

As a result of previous award funds through the Office of Violence against Women STOP program for NYS for many of years, Albany Medical Center has been able to expand, build, sustain and support our existing Forensic Examiner Program. We provide services for victims of sexual assault to not only victims within our county but surrounding counties as well, and even other states. Albany Medical Center has committed to providing the highest level of patient care, education and research to the people of our community and beyond.

The use of our grant funds has allowed us to provide our hospital with 24/7 of coverage by allotting our budget to cover sexual assault examiners on call pay. This has been the most rewarding for our program and the sustainability of the program. In addition, our funds have been also used for equipment, and for continued education for our providers. The direct result of the use of the grant funds is that we are able to provide every victim of sexual violence, the opportunity to be seen by a sexual assault trained examiner, with the proper equipment to do so. Unfortunately without the available funds through the STOP program, the sustainability of our program might not be where it is today.

Our institution last year was able to serve a total of 189 victims of sexual violence, of all age ranges, male, female, the LGBT, and transgender population. Our institution has also been dedicated in improving services for victims of trafficking and be able to provide the appropriate services that are available to them. As the coordinator of our program, I have been involved with several local task forces including the NYS Justice Center task force to serve the vulnerable population as well as the new Albany County Safe Harbour task force to serve the child trafficking population. Our dedication to our community partners is strong, and our partnership with many local law enforcement agencies, victim advocacy agencies, the NYS crime lab and the District Attorney's is something that we are extremely proud of.



**Albany
Medical
Center**

43 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York 12208

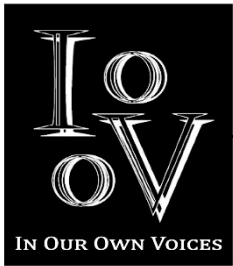
Department of Emergency Medicine

*Kaylin N. Dawson
Sexual Assault Nurse Coordinator
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The grant funds are the backbone to any sexual assault program whether they are just starting out or are trying to sustain a program. We have been extremely fortunate to be a recipient of these funds, and hope to continue to be a reward recipient in the near future.

Respectfully,

Kaylin N. Dawson
Albany Medical Center Sexual Assault Nurse Coordinator



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Mr. Bill Schaefer
VAWA Program Manager
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Office of Program Development and Funding
Alfred E. Smith Building
80 South Swan Street
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Mr. Schaefer,

Please accept the following documentation letter outlining the need for continued and ongoing funding for victim services programs in the state of New York. In Our Own Voices (IOOV) is a culturally specific organization serving the Capital Region Area of New York, which aims to ensure the health and well-being of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) communities, with a particular focus on LGBT people of color who experience additional barriers when seeking safety and support. For close to 15 years IOOV has relied on the support of V.A.W.A. funding through DCJS to address the unique needs, challenges, and struggles of LGBT victims.

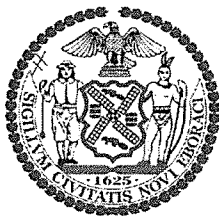
Although there has been some progress in the area of LGBT inclusion, the lack of culturally specific and culturally relevant services available to LGBT victims of crime has an adverse impact on LGBT victims in our area. LGBT individuals are less likely to report when they are victims of a crime than their heterosexual counterparts. Those who have reported disclosed to IOOV that a lack of culturally aware/sensitive providers and a lack of inclusive programs have caused them to stop seeking services, not access all necessary resources, or to be denied needed services at traditional crime victim/health and human service agencies. The funding that DCJS receives and delegates to IOOV allows us to address these issues through three distinct approaches- Direct Services to crime victims and their families, Training & Technical Assistance to service providers and community members, and Systems Level Advocacy to ensure changes happen on a systemic level to increase access and reduce barriers for LGBT victims.

VAWA funding has been critical to the success of IOOV's Capital Region LGBT Anti-Violence Project- the only culturally specific crime victims' assistance program in the area and has funded our LGBT Supportline, advocacy services, and presence at local and regional victim services tasks forces and coalitions. In 2016, IOOV provided victim advocacy/support services over 2,700 times to over 200 victims and has provided training and technical assistance to over 925 individuals due in part to VAWA funding.

In Our Own Voices sincerely looks forward to continued involvement with, and support from, DCJS/VAWA. Please do not hesitate to contact me for additional information.

Best,

Tandra LaGrone
Executive Director
In Our Own Voices, Inc.



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Eric Gonzalez
Acting District Attorney

June 16, 2017

Mr. Bill Schaefer
VAWA Program Manager
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Office of Program Development and Funding
Alfred E. Smith Building
80 South Swan Street
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Mr. Shaefer:

As per your request, the following documentation letter describes the ongoing need for a coordinated community response within the criminal justice system that serves individuals with Intellectual and/or Developmental Disabilities (ID/DD) who have experienced sexual assault and/or intimate partner violence. This letter further addresses how Project Shield, a collaborative program of the Kings County District Attorney's Office and YAI/The National Institute for People with Disabilities works as a collaborative team to utilize the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funding on behalf of survivors with ID/DD.

People with ID/DD are sexually abused and experience intimate partner violence at significantly high rates. Among DD adults as many as 83% of females and 32% of males are sexually assaulted¹, about half of those experiencing 10 or more incidents of abuse². This is due to a number of factors including greater dependency on others; lack of sexuality education; the stigma of disability; and the physical and emotional barriers to reporting abuse. Project Shield is designed to assist in disseminating the intersectionality of sex abuse and intimate partner violence and the impact in victims with ID/DD through training, education, and direct service.

Project Shield addresses the need for ongoing collaboration, outreach, and trainings with police, prosecutors, social service workers, medical professionals, and the ID/DD community and their caretakers to provide coordinated care and facilitate more effective investigations and prosecutions. At its inception in 2004 Project Shield was formed as a collaborative effort between the Kings County District Attorney's Office and YAI/National Institute for people with Disabilities that aimed to educate professionals about sexual assault of individuals with ID/DD. Over time the need for the provision of direct service was identified and S.T.O.P. funding supported a program expansion to provide services to individuals with ID/DD that had experienced sexual assault.

In the most recent cycle of S.T.O.P VAWA funding, starting in 2015, Project Shield has continued its mission of collaborative training across professions as well as providing direct

¹ Johnson, I., Singler, R. 2000. "Forced Sexual Intercourse Among Intimates," Journal of Interpersonal Violence. 15(1)

² Valenti-Heim, D., Schwartz, L. (1995). The Sexual Abuse Interview for Those with Developmental Disabilities. James Stanfield Company. Santa Barbara: California.

services to individuals with ID/DD that have experienced sexual assault as well as expanding to provide services to those with ID/DD that have experienced intimate partner violence. This funding supported another identified need for service and will continue to do so with future funding. Since this expansion of services 56% of individuals with ID/DD had a case involving sexual abuse and 43% of individuals had a case involving domestic violence in 2015. In 2016 the breakdown was 49% sexual abuse cases and 51% domestic violence cases. These numbers demonstrate the need for grant funds and the intended use will be to continue to serve this vulnerable population.

The geographic area served by Project Shield is Kings County (Brooklyn). The population estimate for Kings County was 2,629,150 as of July 1, 2016. From 2001-2015 it is estimated that 5.9% of the population has a disability.³ Individuals served by Project Shield are as young as 11 and as old as 59. In 2015 those that received services from Project Shield were 63% black/African American, 26% Hispanic/Latino, 8% White and 1% Asian. In 2016 those that received services were 52% Black/African American, 26% Hispanic/Latino, 17% White, and 3% unknown race/ethnicity. The majority of those served by Project Shield are English speaking. Project Shield is an entirely unique program within Brooklyn. Currently there is no other program that is co-located in a criminal justice setting that advocates solely for the ID/DD population.

The research on victims with ID/DD remains scarce, and the low rate of reporting means that the true scope of need is unknown. This suggests a need for more attention to this problem. Project Shield is designed to be a collaborative effort between two agencies to streamline what can be an intimidating and fragmented process such as negotiating the criminal justice system during a time an individual has experienced a trauma. The District Attorney's coordinator/social worker and the victim assistant provide early intervention, crisis counseling, safety planning, risk assessment, legal advocacy, support and guidance throughout case, and referrals to community agencies as appropriate. The consultant from YAI/National Institute for People with Disabilities provides case consultation, sexual consent determinations, and expert witness testimony as needed. The stated objective of Project Shield is to facilitate more effective investigations and prosecutions of sex crimes and domestic violence involving individuals with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities. Comprehensive strategies include:

- 1) Early intervention and ongoing support for victims throughout the criminal prosecution and beyond by a team with specialized training and experience in the area of disability and abuse;
- 2) Training and technical support on the intersection of ID/DD and abuse offered to law enforcement, medical and social service professionals who are often a victim's first contact with the system as well as training individuals and their caretakers from the ID/DD community about healthy relationships and how to report abuse;
- 3) Formation of a Task Force of professionals such as disability advocates, social workers, and attorneys geared towards identifying and addressing issues in service provision to individuals with ID/DD.

³ Website, United States Census Bureau,
<http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/36047.20095.3651000.00>

As a result of the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act grant, approximately 157 survivors have received Project Shield services from 2015 to now. Continued funding will allow Project Shield to provide ongoing support to current clients and well as to serve future individuals with ID/DD that have experienced abuse.

Grant funds have resulted in more than 120 trainings to date since 2015. Audiences have included Assistant Districts Attorneys and Bureau chiefs, law enforcement, social service professionals, medical professionals, community groups, and individuals with ID/DD and their caretakers. Approximately 2,900 people have attended Project Shield trainings to date since 2015. In March 2016 Project Shield presented at the Ending Violence against Women International (EVAWI) annual conference in Washington, DC about the program's model and best practices when working with the intersection of disability, abuse, and the criminal justice system.

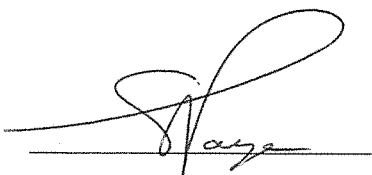
Trainings in 2017 have included:

- 1) A training about disability and abuse to social workers at Brooklyn Hospital;
- 2) A presentation to Adult Protective Services in order to improve collaboration between agencies;
- 3) Two trainings for individuals with ID/DD about healthy relationships and how to report abuse;
- 4) A SAFE examiner training about best practices when providing forensic exams to individuals with ID/DD;
- 5) Continued outreach and training to NYPD: presenting about Project Shield's services at four Brooklyn precincts;

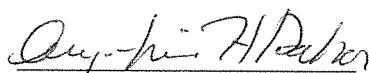
In summary, S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funds have been utilized by Project Shield to foster collaboration in a multi-disciplinary setting in order to facilitate effective trauma-informed support to individuals with ID/DD that have experienced sexual abuse and/or intimate partner violence. These funds are critical for Project Shield to carry out its mission to educate and train professionals across Brooklyn and New York City to improve systems and service delivery. The expected result of the grant funds will be for Project Shield to continue identifying the needs of the disability community through the Task Force and to respond through training, education, and supportive services tailored to the needs of the individuals served.

Please let us know if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,



Shibinsky Payne, LCSW
Director, Victim Services Unit
(718) 250-2141



Amy-Louise Parker, LCSW
Coordinator, Project Shield
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Division of Criminal Justice Services

Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations 10% set aside

DCJS provided the opportunity for STOP applicants to qualify for this set aside by answering the following questions:

Is this application being submitted by a Culturally-Specific Community Based Organization as defined in Appendix B of the RFP? Yes or No

If yes, please submit a separate attachment (no more than two pages) in GMS that addresses the following:

1. Targeted service population size and description.
2. Briefly describe expertise in delivering services tailored to unique needs of targeted service population.
3. Describe how specialized culturally specific program services will be provided.
4. Detail how the targeted community was involved in planning for service delivery.
5. Describe outreach efforts to target community regarding available services.

These questions were developed and answers were evaluated based on criteria detailed in various sources provided by OVW and ALSO including webinars, legal citations, and guidelines. Please see RFP Appendix B for specific details.

DCJS was able to exceed the new minimum set-aside requirement by making sub-awards to the following five initiatives which represent 10.8% of the entire Victim Services allocation category, including the administrative allowance:

- In Our Own Voices (2x) – Serving the needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Transgender People of Color by offering culturally informed sexual assault and domestic violence services for survivors as well as training and technical assistance for service providers, community members and criminal justice systems in seven Capital District counties.
- New York Asian Women's Center – Provides services and referrals to Asian sexual assault survivors. Also enhancing culturally competent systems response via training for law enforcement and other community partners.
- Korean American Family Services Center – Providing a range of services for Korean survivors of domestic violence throughout greater New York City.
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe – Providing a complete range of domestic violence services via a closely coordinated community response that is cognizant of and responsive to the unique needs of tribal members who are with abusive partners.

Appendix B – Culturally Specific Community-based Organizations

Under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013, states are required to allocate a 10 percent set aside within the Victim Services allocation category for “culturally specific community-based organizations.”

An organization is eligible to receive the culturally-specific set aside if the organization is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization or tribal organization that serves a specific geographic community that:

- A. focuses primarily on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- B. has established a specialized culturally specific program that addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking;
- C. has a primary focus on underserved populations (and includes representatives of these populations) and domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; or
- D. obtains expertise, or shows demonstrated capacity to work effectively on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking through collaboration;

and:

- E. is primarily directed toward racial and ethnic minority groups¹; ***and***
- F. is providing services tailored to the unique needs of that population.

An organization will qualify for funding if its primary mission is to address the needs of racial and ethnic minority groups or if it has developed a special expertise regarding a particular racial and ethnic minority group.

The organization must do more than merely provide services to the targeted group; rather, the organization must provide culturally competent services designed to meet the specific needs of the target population.

In reviewing applications received under this category, DCJS will examine not only the numbers of victims that will be served, but also:

- how the services will be provided,
- whether the community to be served has been involved in planning for the delivery of the services, and
- whether there will be outreach to that community regarding the availability of the services.

For example, if an applicant proposes to provide services to Mexican immigrant victims, the state should consider such things as: line items in the budget for certified interpreters; a demonstration that the applicant has knowledge of and collaborative relationships with other organizations relevant to the community; established outreach activities to the community; and on-going staff training on Mexican culture. A community-based organization that accepts funding to provide services to a particular racial and ethnic population cannot exclude others from participating in its programs and activities based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, disability, or age.

Programs that wish to be considered for funding under this category must answer the **Culturally Specific Community-based Organization** questions in GMS as part of their application.

¹ “Racial and ethnic minorities” are as defined in section 1707(g) of the Public Health Service Act, which means “American Indians (including Alaska Natives, Eskimos, and Aleuts); Asian Americans; Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders; Blacks; and Hispanics.”



Criminal Justice Research Report

Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

July 2016

Domestic Homicide in New York State 2015

by Adriana Fernandez-Lanier Ph.D.

This report presents a statistical account of domestic homicides reported by police departments and sheriffs' offices in 2015 to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS).

Definitions: Domestic homicide is defined as a murder or non-negligent manslaughter in which the victim was known to have a domestic relationship with the offender, including an intimate partner or another family member.¹

An "intimate partner" relationship includes spouse, ex-spouse, heterosexual or same-sex partner (including ex-partner) whether or not the victim and offender lived together at the time of the incident or previously.² "Other family" member includes child,³ parent, sibling or other family relationship.

Data: The data analyzed for this report are taken from the Supplementary Homicide Report (SHR) submitted by police agencies to DCJS.

Submitted as part of New York State's Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR), the SHR collects case-level information on all criminal homicides reported by police, and includes the following information: victim-offender

relationship; demographics of victim and offender, such as gender, race/ethnicity and age; the circumstances of the homicide; and the type of weapon used in the crime.⁴

Overview: Domestic homicides are compared in this report with all other homicides statewide and by the state's two regions: the five counties of New York City and the Rest of the State, defined as the 57 counties located Upstate and on Long Island.

Statistics detail the demographic characteristics of all homicide and domestic homicide victims, the circumstances surrounding the homicide and the types of weapons used.

Specific details also are provided about intimate partner homicide, which is the most frequent type of domestic homicide.

The report also presents information about homicides involving minor child victims and "other family" member victims.

Domestic homicide statistics for the five-year period from 2011 to 2015 also are detailed. County-specific statistics also are included.

Major Findings

- The 114 domestic homicides reported are the fewest statewide since 2007. DCJS analyzed data from that year in its first Domestic Homicide Report, published in 2008. The agency has published this report annually since that time.
- Intimate partner homicides also reached their lowest point since 2007, with 64 reported.
- Domestic homicides were 18.6 percent (114) of all homicides (612).
- Nearly half of all female homicide victims age 16 or older were killed by their intimate partners, as compared to slightly more than 3 percent of all male homicide victims.
- A knife, cutting instrument or blunt object was used most frequently in intimate partner homicides: 30 (46.9%) of 64 victims. The second most common weapon was a firearm: 23 (35.9%) of 64 victims were shot to death.
- The number of child victims remained unchanged, with 24 reported in 2015 and 2014.

¹ Homicide is defined as "the willful killing of one human being by another." *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook*. Murder and non-negligent manslaughter refer to crimes in New York State Penal Laws Section 125.15 through Section 125.27 and include: murder in the first and second degree, aggravated murder, aggravated manslaughter in the first and second degree, and manslaughter in the first and second degree.

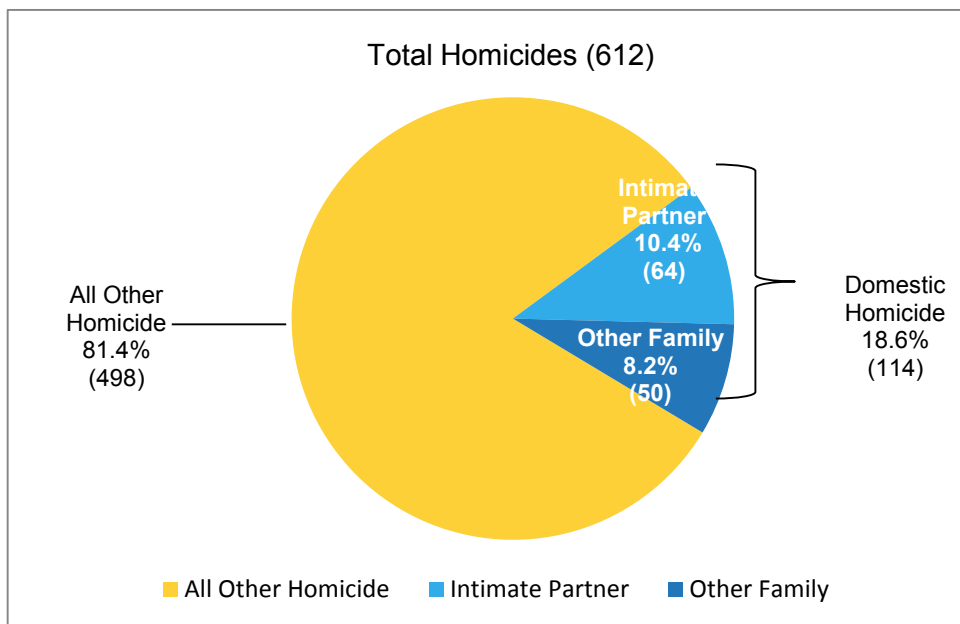
² New York Criminal Procedure Law section 530.11(1)(a-e).

³ "Child" is defined as under 18 years old and includes a biological or adopted child, as well as a child who is killed by the intimate partner of his or her parent.

⁴ New York City homicide data are extracted from the New York City Police Department Shootings and Homicides database, which differs from the SHR but not in ways that substantially affect this analysis.

Chart 1 presents a statewide breakdown of domestic homicides compared to all other homicides in 2015.⁵

**Chart 1. Domestic Homicides and Other Homicides
by Type of Relationship in New York State⁶**



- There were a total of 612 homicide victims in 2015, with 114 (18.6%) of them having a domestic relationship with their offenders.
- In 64 of the 114 domestic homicides, the victim and offender were intimate partners. Intimate partner victims represented more than half of all domestic homicide victims and 10.4 percent of all homicide victims.
- The remaining 50 domestic homicide victims were killed by “other family” members. The victims were most commonly the child, parent, grandparent or sibling of the offender.

Six domestic homicide incidents reported in 2015 involved multiple victims. These six incidents involved a total of 14 victims, including three children. Additional details:

Three were murder-suicides:

- A male offender killed his girlfriend, their daughter (age 7) and his girlfriend’s mother.
- A male offender killed his ex-girlfriend and her daughter (age 17).
- A male offender killed his two daughters ages 13 and 18.

The remaining three incidents involved:

- A male offender who killed three family members.
- A male offender who killed his wife and step-son (age 34).
- A female teen-age offender (age 15) who killed her parents.

⁵ The “all other” type of homicide relationship includes categories in which the victim’s relationship to the offender was known (e.g., friend, acquaintance, stranger, or otherwise known) or where the victim-offender relationship was unknown.

⁶ As reported to DCJS through June 20, 2016.

Table 1 compares domestic and other homicides in New York City and the Rest of the State. Of the 612 homicides reported statewide in 2015, 352 (57.5%) occurred in New York City and 260 (42.5%) occurred in the Rest of the State.

See Appendix A for county and regional statistics.

Table 1. Domestic Homicides and Other Homicides by Type of Relationship and Region 2015⁷

Type of Relationship	Homicide Victims by Region			
	New York City		Rest of the State	
	Number	Percent of Total Homicides	Number	Percent of Total Homicides
Domestic Homicide	46	13.1%	68	26.2%
Intimate Partner	26	7.4%	38	14.6%
Other Family	20	5.7%	30	11.5%
All Other Homicide	306	86.9%	192	73.8%
Known	93	26.4%	73	28.1%
Unknown	213	60.5%	119	45.8%
Total Homicides	352	100.0%	260	100.0%

- There were more homicide victims in New York City than the Rest of the State, but domestic homicides were more common outside of the five boroughs.
- New York City reported 46 domestic homicide victims, accounting for 13.1 percent of all homicide victims in the five boroughs. In the Rest of the State, 68 (26.2%) of all reported homicide victims were killed in domestic incidents.

Table 2 compares the gender of homicide victims 16 and older, both statewide and by region. In 2015, 578 (94.4%) of the 612 homicide victims were 16 or older.

Table 2. Victims of Homicide (Age 16 and Older) by Gender and Region 2015

Gender	Age 16 & Older		
	Intimate Partner Victims	All Homicide Victims	Percent Intimate Partner
Statewide	64	578	11.1%
Female	49	99	49.5%
Male	15	479	3.1%
New York City	26	337	7.7%
Female	20	45	44.4%
Male	6	292	2.1%
Rest of the State	38	241	15.8%
Female	29	54	53.7%
Male	9	187	4.8%

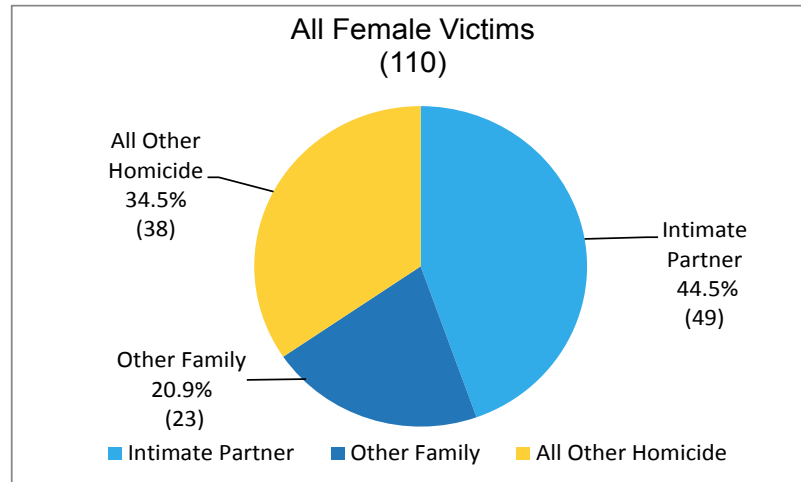
- Statewide, there were 99 female homicide victims age 16 or older in 2015, with 49 (49.5%) killed by their intimate partner.
- In the Rest of the State, 53.7 percent of female homicide victims were killed by their intimate partner as compared to 44.4 percent in New York City.

⁷ For this report, intimate partners include spouse, ex-spouse, heterosexual partner or ex-partner, and same-sex partner or ex-partner, whether or not the victim and offender were living together at the time of the homicide or had previously lived together. NYPD homicide statistics include victims of domestic homicide incidents who are not intimate partners or members of the same family. These victims are excluded in this report.

Domestic Homicides vs. All Homicides by Victim's Gender

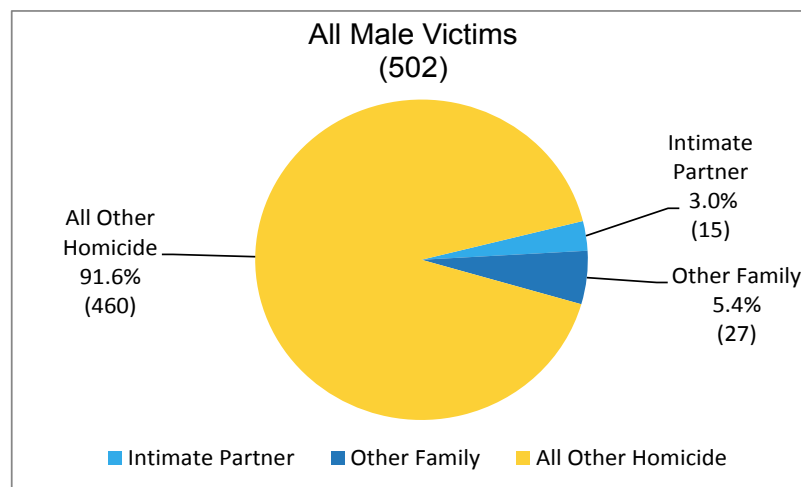
Charts 2 and 3 detail female and male homicide victims of any age separately by type of relationship to the offender, as compared to all homicide victims in the state.

**Chart 2. Domestic Homicides and Other Homicides of All Female Victims
by Type of Relationship in New York State 2015**



- Statewide, nearly two-thirds of the 110 female homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner or other family member.
- Among the 38 females killed in a non-domestic homicide, 12 were killed by a friend or acquaintance and 11 by a stranger. The victim-offender relationship was listed as unknown or not reported for 15 female victims.

**Chart 3. Domestic Homicides and Other Homicides of All Male Victims
by Type of Relationship in New York State 2015**



- Of the 502 male victims, 3 percent (15) were killed by an intimate partner and 5.4 percent (27) by another family member.
- Statewide, 91.6 percent (460) of the 502 male victims were killed in a non-domestic incident.
- Among the 460 males killed in a non-domestic homicide, one was killed by a neighbor, 37 by an acquaintance or otherwise known, 51 by a stranger, 54 by a friend and 112 by an unknown perpetrator. For 205 victims, information about the offender was not available.

Demographics of Domestic Homicide Victims

Table 3 presents the gender and race/ethnicity of domestic and other homicide victims statewide, in New York City and the Rest of the State.

Table 3. Domestic Homicides and Other Homicides by Victim Demographics and Region 2015

Statewide								
Victim Demographics	Intimate Partner		Other Family		Total Domestic		All Others	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender								
Female	49	76.6%	23	46.0%	72	63.2%	38	7.6%
Male	15	23.4%	27	54.0%	42	36.8%	460	92.4%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	26	40.6%	20	40.0%	46	40.4%	52	10.4%
Black	22	34.4%	19	38.0%	41	36.0%	326	65.5%
Hispanic	12	18.8%	7	14.0%	19	16.7%	108	21.7%
Other	4	6.3%	3	6.0%	7	6.1%	7	1.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	1	0.9%	5	1.0%
Total Victims	64		50		114		498	
New York City								
Gender								
Female	20	76.9%	7	35.0%	27	58.7%	21	6.9%
Male	6	23.1%	13	65.0%	19	41.3%	285	93.1%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	1	3.8%	3	15.0%	4	8.7%	18	5.9%
Black	13	50.0%	10	50.0%	23	50.0%	200	65.4%
Hispanic	9	34.6%	6	30.0%	15	32.6%	79	25.8%
Other	3	11.5%	1	5.0%	4	8.7%	6	2.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%
Total Victims	26		20		46		306	
Rest of the State								
Gender								
Female	29	76.3%	16	53.3%	45	66.2%	17	8.9%
Male	9	23.7%	14	46.7%	23	33.8%	175	91.1%
Race/Ethnicity								
White	25	65.8%	17	56.7%	42	61.8%	34	17.7%
Black	9	23.7%	9	30.0%	18	26.5%	126	65.6%
Hispanic	3	7.9%	1	3.3%	4	5.9%	29	15.1%
Other	1	2.6%	2	6.7%	3	4.4%	1	0.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	1	1.5%	2	1.0%
Total Victims	38		30		68		192	

Gender

- Nearly 93 percent of all victims in non-domestic homicides were male (460 of 498) statewide. The percentage of male victims in New York City (93.1%) and the Rest of the State (91.1%) were comparable to the statewide percentage.
- Females were most frequently the victims of intimate partner homicides: 76.6 percent (49 of 64). Meanwhile, females were only 7.6 percent (38 of 498) of victims of all other homicides.
- More males than females were victims in the 50 “other family” homicides: 27 males vs. 23 females.

Race and Ethnicity

- More than three-quarters of the victims in non-domestic homicides were black (65.5%) or Hispanic (21.7%).
- Statewide, 40.4 percent (46) of domestic homicide victims were white, 36 percent (41) were black and 16.7 percent (19) were Hispanic.
- New York City reported more black (23) and Hispanic victims (15) of domestic homicide than white victims (4).
- In the Rest of the State, whites (42) were most commonly the victims of domestic homicide as compared to 18 blacks and four Hispanics.
- Among the 64 intimate partner homicide victims statewide, 40.6 percent (26) were white: one in New York City (3.8%) and 25 (65.8%) in the Rest of the State.
- Blacks were victims in 22 intimate partner homicides statewide (34.4%): 13 reported in New York City (50.0%) and nine 23.7%) in the Rest of the State.
- Hispanics were victims in 12 intimate partner homicides statewide (18.8%): nine in New York City (34.6%) and three (7.9%) in the Rest of the State.

Table 4 presents domestic homicide victims according to the type of relationship and age group statewide, in New York City and the Rest of the State.

Table 4. Domestic Homicides by Victim Age Group 2015

Statewide						
Age Group	Intimate Partner		Other Family		Total Domestic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Infant <1	—	—	14	28.0%	14	12.3%
1 - 4	—	—	6	12.0%	6	5.3%
5 - 15	—	—	2	4.0%	2	1.8%
16 - 19	2	3.1%	4	8.0%	6	5.3%
20 - 29	15	23.4%	4	8.0%	19	16.7%
30 - 39	11	17.2%	3	6.0%	14	12.3%
40 - 49	14	21.9%	4	8.0%	18	15.8%
50 - 59	14	21.9%	3	6.0%	17	14.9%
60 & Older	8	12.5%	10	20.0%	18	15.8%
Total	64	100.0%	50	100.0%	114	100.0%
New York City						
Infant <1	—	—	7	35.0%	7	15.2%
1 - 4	—	—	2	10.0%	2	4.3%
5 - 15	—	—	1	5.0%	1	2.2%
16 - 19	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20 - 29	8	30.8%	1	5.0%	9	19.6%
30 - 39	6	23.1%	2	10.0%	8	17.4%
40 - 49	6	23.1%	2	10.0%	8	17.4%
50 - 59	5	19.2%	2	10.0%	7	15.2%
60 & Older	1	3.8%	3	15.0%	4	8.7%
Total	26	100.0%	20	100.0%	46	100.0%
Rest of the State						
Infant <1	—	—	7	23.3%	7	10.3%
1 - 4	—	—	4	13.3%	4	5.9%
5 - 15	—	—	1	3.3%	1	1.5%
16 - 19	2	5.3%	4	13.3%	6	8.8%
20 - 29	7	18.4%	3	10.0%	10	14.7%
30 - 39	5	13.2%	1	3.3%	6	8.8%
40 - 49	8	21.1%	2	6.7%	10	14.7%
50 - 59	9	23.7%	1	3.3%	10	14.7%
60 & Older	7	18.4%	7	23.3%	14	20.6%
Total	38	100.0%	30	100.0%	68	100.0%

- Statewide, the majority of intimate partner homicide victims (39) were between the ages of 30 and 59.
- Of the 18 domestic homicide victims who were 60 or older, eight were intimate partners of the offenders.
- Forty-four percent of “other family” victims were children 15 or younger and 26 percent were 50 years old and older. Among victims who were 50 and older, nine of 13 were parents (including one step-parent) of the offender. Table 5 on Page 8 provides additional details on child victims (under 18) of domestic homicide.

Child Victims of Domestic Homicide

Table 5 presents demographic information on child victims of domestic homicide. Child is someone under 18 years old and includes a biological or adopted child, as well as a child who is killed by the intimate partner of his or her parent.

Table 5. Child Domestic Homicide Victims by Demographic Characteristics 2015

Victim Demographics	Statewide	New York City	Rest of the State
Age Group			
Infant (< 1 yr.)	14	7	7
1 - 4	6	2	4
5 - 9	1	1	0
10 - 17	3	0	3
Gender			
Female	11	3	8
Male	13	7	6
Race/Ethnicity			
White	8	0	8
Black	11	7	4
Hispanic	2	2	0
Other	2	1	1
Unknown	1	0	1
Offender's Relationship to Victim			
Parent	16	7	9
Parent's Intimate Partner	4	0	4
Sibling	1	1	0
Other Family	3	2	1
Total	24	10	14

- Statewide, there were 24 child victims of domestic homicide: 10 in New York City and 14 in the Rest of the State.
- Of those 24, 20 (83.3%) were younger than 5 years old and 14 of the 20 were infants who were less than a year old.
- Sixteen child victims were killed by a parent, four by their parent's intimate partner, three by another family member and one by a sibling.

Adult Family Member Victims of Domestic Homicide

- Statewide, there were 26 adult (defined as individuals 18 years old or older) domestic homicide victims:
- Twenty-five victims had the following relationships to their offender: 11 parents; two siblings; one in-law; one adult child (age 18); one adult child (age 21) of an intimate partner, one step-child (age 34), one step-parent, and seven other family members.
- The remaining victim was an adult (19 years old) killed by his parents and sibling (*data not shown in table*).

Circumstances of Domestic Homicide

Table 6 presents the circumstances surrounding domestic homicides as reported to DCJS by police. Circumstances are defined as: argument, murder-suicide, other felony involved⁸, physical abuse/neglect, other and unknown.

Table 6. Domestic Homicides by Circumstance Reported 2015

Statewide						
Circumstance	<u>Intimate Partner</u>		<u>Other Family</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argument	39	60.9%	19	38.0%	58	50.9%
Murder - Suicide	13	20.3%	4	8.0%	17	14.9%
Other Felony Involved	5	7.8%	2	4.0%	7	6.1%
Abuse and/or Neglect	0	0.0%	13	26.0%	13	11.4%
Other	5	7.8%	10	20.0%	15	13.2%
Unknown	2	3.1%	2	4.0%	4	3.5%
Total	64	100.0%	50	100.0%	114	100.0%
New York City						
Argument	19	73.1%	7	35.0%	26	56.5%
Murder - Suicide	6	23.1%	3	15.0%	9	19.6%
Other Felony Involved	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%
Abuse and/or Neglect	0	0.0%	9	45.0%	9	19.6%
Other	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	2.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	26	100.0%	20	100.0%	46	100.0%
Rest of the State						
Argument	20	52.6%	12	40.0%	32	47.1%
Murder - Suicide	7	18.4%	1	3.3%	8	11.8%
Other Felony Involved	4	10.5%	2	6.7%	6	8.8%
Abuse and/or Neglect	0	0.0%	4	13.3%	4	5.9%
Other	5	13.2%	9	30.0%	14	20.6%
Unknown	2	5.3%	2	6.7%	4	5.9%
Total	38	100.0%	30	100.0%	68	100.0%

- An argument was reported as the leading circumstance in 50.9 percent (58 of 114) of domestic homicides and 60.9 percent (39 of 64) of intimate partner homicides. In 3.5 percent (4 of 114) of domestic homicides, the circumstance surrounding the death was unknown.
- In 17 (14.9%) domestic homicides, the offender also committed suicide. Thirteen of those murder-suicides involved intimate partners and four involved “other family” members.
- In all but one (12 of 13) murder-suicides involving intimate partners, women were the victims and men the offenders. *(Data not shown in table)*

⁸ Other Felony Involved refers to a homicide that occurred as a result of the commission of another felony, such as arson, robbery or burglary.

Weapons Used in Domestic Homicide

Table 7 provides statewide and regional breakdowns on the type of weapon used in domestic homicides by the relationship of the victim to the offender. Weapon types include firearms; knives, cutting instruments, or blunt objects; personal weapons (hands, feet and teeth); and miscellaneous weapons (motor vehicle, fire and poison).

Table 7. Domestic Homicide by Type of Weapon Used 2015

Statewide						
Weapons Used	Intimate Partner		Other Family		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Firearm	23	35.9%	9	18.0%	32	28.1%
Knives/Cutting/Blunt Instruments	30	46.9%	19	38.0%	49	43.0%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth)	4	6.3%	11	22.0%	15	13.2%
Miscellaneous Weapons	6	9.4%	11	22.0%	17	14.9%
Not Reported/Unknown	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Total	64	100.0%	50	100.0%	114	100.0%
New York City						
Firearm	12	46.2%	5	25.0%	17	37.0%
Knives/Cutting/Blunt Instruments	12	46.2%	7	35.0%	19	41.3%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth)	0	0.0%	2	10.0%	2	4.3%
Miscellaneous Weapons	2	7.7%	6	30.0%	8	17.4%
Not Reported/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	26	100.0%	20	100.0%	46	100.0%
Rest of the State						
Firearm	11	28.9%	4	13.3%	15	22.1%
Knives/Cutting/Blunt Instruments	18	47.4%	12	40.0%	30	44.1%
Personal Weapons (hands, feet, teeth)	4	10.5%	9	30.0%	13	19.1%
Miscellaneous Weapons	4	10.5%	5	16.7%	9	13.2%
Not Reported/Unknown	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
Total	38	100.0%	30	100.0%	68	100.0%

- Knives, cutting instruments or blunt objects were the most common weapon used in domestic homicides statewide (49 of 114).
- Firearms were used in 28.1 percent (32) of domestic homicides statewide: 37 percent (17) in New York City and 22.1 percent (15) in the Rest of the State.
- The type of weapon used was unknown or not reported in less than one percent of domestic homicides statewide.
- Statewide, a knife, cutting instrument or blunt object was the primary weapon used against 46.9 percent (30) of victims in intimate partner homicides.
- In New York City, 12 (46.2%) intimate partner homicides involved a firearm and the same number involved knives, cutting instruments or blunt objects. In the Rest of the State, knives were more common than firearms in intimate partner homicides: 47.4 percent vs. 28.9 percent. This is a change from prior years, when firearms were more likely to be used in the Rest of the State.
- Among the 50 "other family" domestic homicides, 19 (38%) involved knives, cutting instruments or blunt objects, 11 (22%) involved personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth) and 11 (22%) involved miscellaneous weapons.

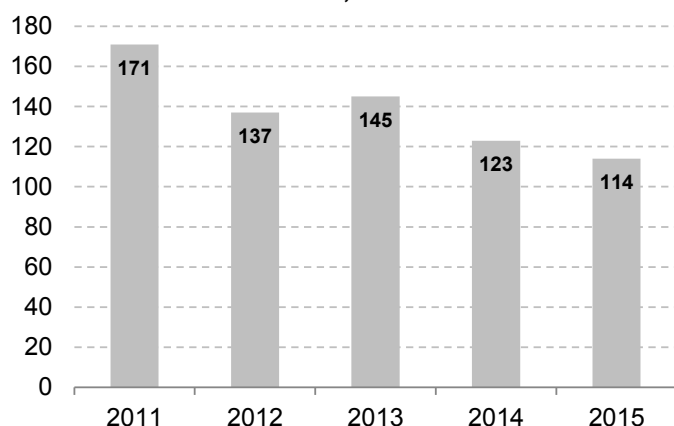
Trends in Domestic Homicide 2011 - 2015

DCJS first published a Domestic Homicide Report in 2008, analyzing data from 2007. That report and others published in subsequent years are available on the DCJS website: www.criminaljustice.ny.gov

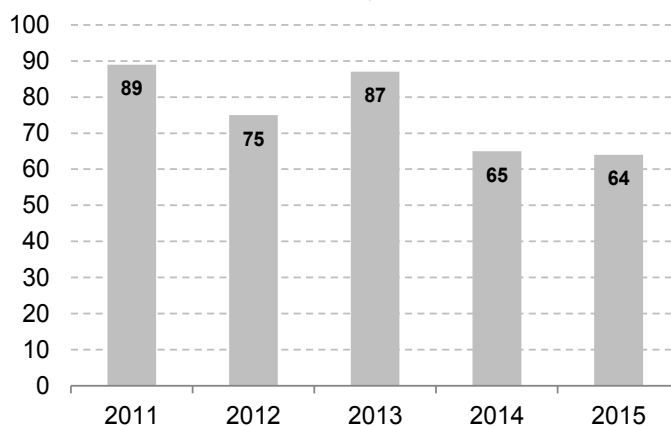
This section compares domestic homicides annually for the five-year period from 2011 through 2015.

Figures 1 through 4 show trends in all domestic homicides and by type of relationship.

**Figure 1. Total Domestic Homicides:
Statewide, 2011-2015**



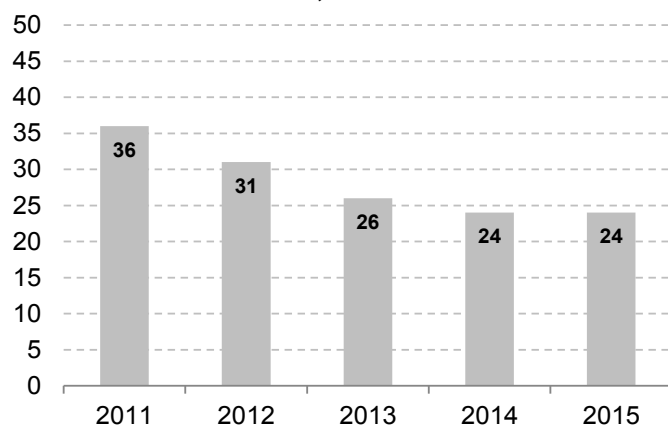
**Figure 2. Intimate Partner Homicides:
Statewide, 2011-2015**



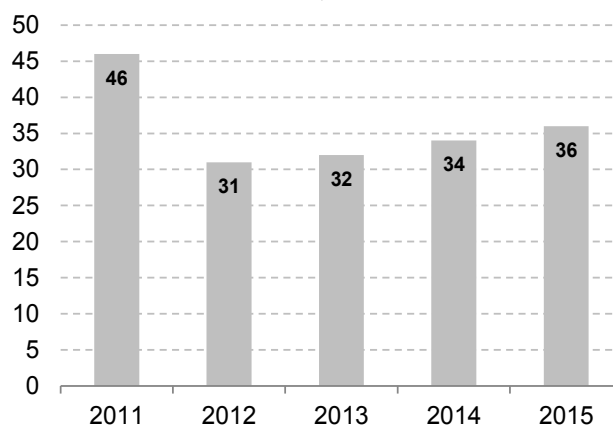
- The 114 domestic homicides in 2015 were the fewest reported in the nine years these data have been analyzed.

- The 64 intimate partner homicides in 2015 also were the fewest reported in the past nine years.

**Figure 3. Minor Child Homicides:
Statewide, 2011-2015**



**Figure 4. Other Family Homicides:
Statewide, 2011-2015**



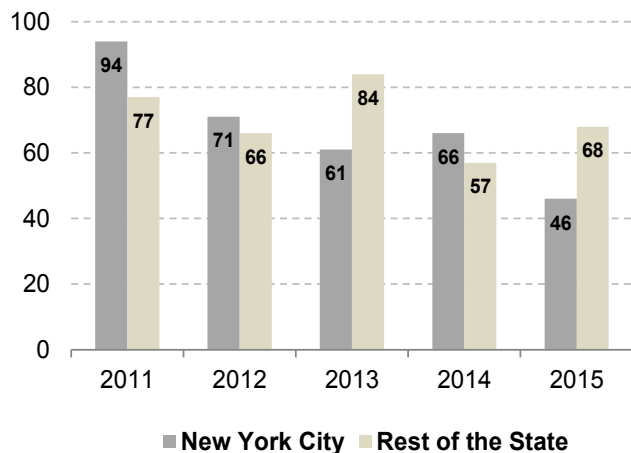
- The number of child homicide victims has decreased annually since 2011 and remained unchanged compared to 2014.

- There were 36 “other family” victims in 2015; that number reached a five-year low in 2012, increasing annually since that year.

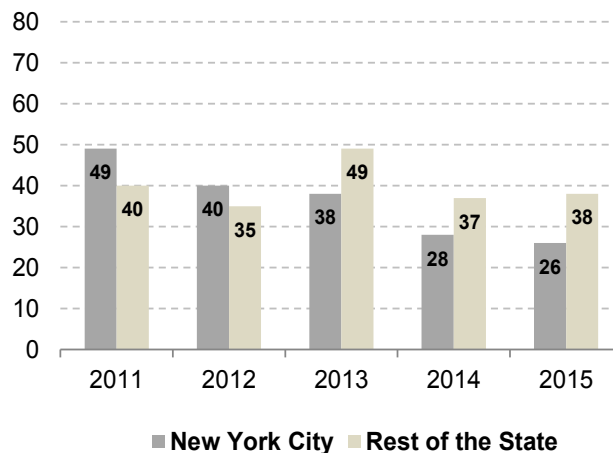
Trends in Domestic Homicide 2011 - 2015

Figures 5 through 8 show domestic homicides reported from 2011 through 2015, comparing New York City to the Rest of the State by type of relationship.

**Figure 5. Total Domestic Homicides:
NYC vs. Rest of the State**

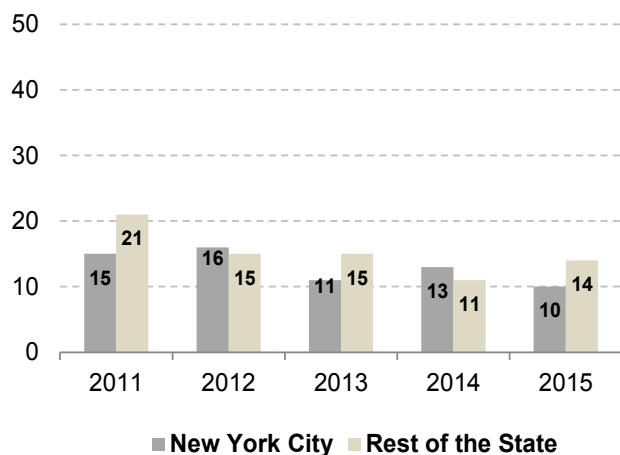


**Figure 6. Intimate Partner Homicides:
NYC vs. Rest of the State**

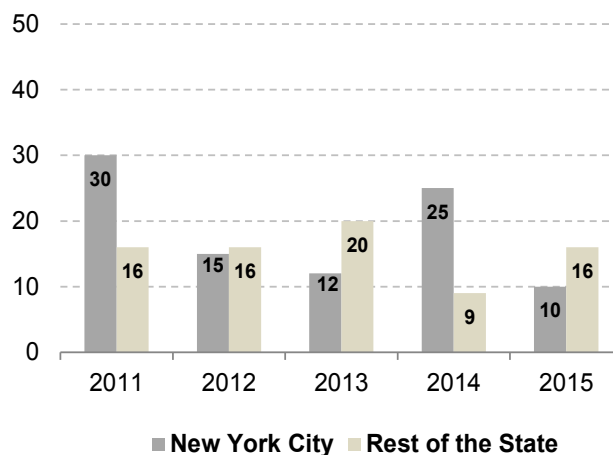


- In New York City, domestic homicide reached its highest point in 2011, with 94 reported that year. In the Rest of the State, domestic homicide reached its highest point in 2013, with 84 reported. Compared to 2014, domestic homicides in 2015 decreased by 30 percent in New York City but increased by 19 percent in the Rest of the State.
- Intimate partner homicides in New York City reached a five-year low of 26 in 2015.

**Figure 7. Minor Child Homicides:
NYC vs. Rest of the State**



**Figure 8. Other Family Homicides:
NYC vs. Rest of the State**



- The number of child victims of domestic homicide has fluctuated during the five-year period from 2011 through 2015. The number of victims ranged from 10 to 16 in New York City and 11 to 21 in the Rest of the State.
- The number of “other family” homicide victims in New York City and the Rest of State has fluctuated over the past five years, with a high of 30 in New York City in 2011 and a high of 20 in the Rest of the State in 2013. Each region also experienced its fewest victims in different years: 10 in New York City in 2015 and nine in the Rest of the State the year before.

Comparison of Gender of Intimate Partner Homicide Victims

Table 9 shows gender trends in intimate partner homicide victims and all homicide victims who were 16 or older during the five-year period from 2011 through 2015.

Table 9. Trends in Intimate Partner (IP) Homicide by Gender and by Region 2011-2015

Statewide					
Persons Ages 16 & Older	Intimate Partner Homicides				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
IP Female	67	61	67	50	49
Total Female	152	104	130	108	99
(% IP Female)	(44.1%)	(58.7%)	(51.5%)	(46.3%)	(49.5%)
IP Male	22	14	19	15	15
Total Male	558	532	469	467	479
(% IP Male)	(3.9%)	(2.6%)	(4.1%)	(3.2%)	(3.1%)
New York City					
IP Female	35	33	27	19	20
Total Female	93	58	51	44	45
(% IP Female)	(37.6%)	(56.9%)	(52.9%)	(43.2%)	(44.4%)
IP Male	14	7	10	9	6
Total Male	393	334	268	271	292
(% IP Male)	(3.6%)	(2.1%)	(3.7%)	(3.3%)	(2.1%)
Rest of the State					
IP Female	32	28	40	31	29
Total Female	59	46	79	64	54
(% IP Female)	(54.2%)	(60.9%)	(50.6%)	(48.4%)	(53.7%)
IP Male	8	7	9	6	9
Total Male	165	198	201	196	187
(% IP Male)	(4.8%)	(3.5%)	(4.5%)	(3.1%)	(4.8%)

- In 2015, 49.5 percent of all female homicide victims who were 16 or older were killed by their intimate partners.
- Slightly more than 3 percent of male homicide victims were killed by their intimate partners in 2015.

About the author:

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Appendix A. Domestic and Total Homicides by Region and County 2015

County	Domestic Homicides			All Homicides
	Intimate Partner	Other Family	Total	Total
New York City	26	20	46	352
Bronx	10	6	16	91
Kings	3	5	8	146
New York	3	4	7	41
Queens	9	5	14	60
Richmond	1	0	1	14
Rest of the State	38	30	68	260
Albany	0	0	0	6
Broome	0	2	2	7
Cattaraugus	0	1	1	1
Chautauqua	1	2	3	3
Chemung	0	1	1	2
Columbia	1	1	2	3
Cortland	1	0	1	2
Dutchess	0	1	1	4
Erie	5	3	8	46
Genesee	0	1	1	2
Herkimer	1	0	1	1
Jefferson	1	0	1	3
Madison	0	0	0	1
Monroe	3	1	4	38
Nassau	3	4	7	21
Niagara	2	0	2	4
Oneida	1	4	5	7
Onondaga	1	2	3	24
Ontario	1	0	1	1
Orange	2	0	2	6
Oswego	0	1	1	2
Otsego	1	0	1	2
Rensselaer	1	0	1	10
Rockland	2	1	3	4
St. Lawrence	1	0	1	2
Schenectady	0	0	0	6
Schoharie	0	0	0	1
Steuben	1	0	1	1
Suffolk	4	2	6	24
Sullivan	0	0	0	1
Tioga	0	0	0	1
Warren	1	0	1	1
Washington	0	1	1	1
Wayne	1	0	1	2
Westchester	1	2	3	17
Wyoming	2	0	2	3
Grand Total	64	50	114	612

The following counties with no homicides of any type reported in 2015 are excluded from the table: Allegany, Cayuga, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Lewis, Livingston, Montgomery, Orleans, Putnam, Saratoga, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins, Ulster and Yates. Six other counties with no domestic homicide but at least one other homicide in 2015 — Albany, Madison, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Tioga — are included.

Appendix B. Domestic Homicide Victims by Region and County 2011 - 2015

County	All Domestic					Intimate Partner					Other Family				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New York City	94	71	61	66	46	49	40	38	28	26	45	31	23	38	20
Bronx	27	23	15	15	16	14	12	7	9	10	13	11	8	6	6
Kings	31	22	25	18	8	16	11	16	6	3	15	11	9	12	5
New York	14	8	6	4	7	10	4	3	1	3	4	4	3	3	4
Queens	19	15	13	27	14	8	11	10	11	9	11	4	3	16	5
Richmond	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Rest of the State	77	66	84	57	68	40	35	49	37	38	37	32	35	20	30
Albany	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Alleghany	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	0	3	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Cattaraugus	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cayuga	3	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Chautauqua	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Chemung	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Chenango	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cortland	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	2	0	6	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
Erie	2	7	7	7	8	2	3	3	5	5	0	4	4	2	3
Essex	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Genesee	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Greene	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Livingston	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	13	9	6	1	4	6	4	4	1	3	7	5	2	0	1
Nassau	8	4	4	3	7	5	4	4	1	3	3	0	0	2	4
Niagara	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	1	1	6	3	5	0	1	4	3	1	1	0	2	0	4
Onondaga	5	1	3	2	3	2	0	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2
Ontario	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	0	0
Orleans	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oswego	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Otsego	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Rensselaer	1	3	2	4	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	0
Rockland	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
St. Lawrence	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Saratoga	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Schenectady	1	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
Seneca	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	6	6	7	7	6	4	4	3	2	4	2	2	4	5	2
Sullivan	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tioga	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tompkins	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ulster	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Warren	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Washington	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
Wayne	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Westchester	8	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	2
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	171	137	145	123	114	89	75	87	65	64	82	63	58	58	50

The following six counties with no domestic homicides reported for the five-year period from 2011 through 2015 are excluded from the table: Hamilton, Montgomery, Putnam, Schoharie, Schuyler and Yates.



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Allegany Territory Tribal Council
Seneca Nation
90 Ohiyo Way
Salamanca, NY 14779

Dear Tribal Council:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

In an effort to create a more culturally appropriate response by service providers, law enforcement and prosecutors, DCJS staff have actively participated in the semi-annual NYS Office of Children and Family Services' (OCFS) Tribal Consultation meetings since 2013. To further the inclusion and input from our Tribal Nations, my staff and I are planning a listening tour of face-to-face meetings with leaders, advocates and other stakeholders in each of the state and federally-recognized Tribal Nations in New York State. The DCJS goals of these proposed meetings are to share information about the STOP program and explore the following with each of the individual Nations:

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3. Is there anything else that DCJS can do to facilitate collaboration between Tribal Nations and non-tribal entities who respond to these crimes?

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Thank you for your consideration. I look forward to meeting you to improve services to victims and survivors in Tribal Nations.

Very truly yours,

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Attachments

cc: Jeffrey Bender, Deputy Commissioner – Office of Program Development and Funding
William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Cattaraugus Territory Tribal Council
Seneca Nation
12387 Route 438
Irving, NY 14081

Dear Tribal Council:

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Executive Deputy Commissioner

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Ms. Sharon Leroy
Executive Administrator
Cayuga Nation
P.O. Box 803
Seneca Falls, NY 13148

Dear Ms. Leroy:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Attachments

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Mr. Ray Halbritter
Council Representative
Oneida Indian Nation
2037 Dreamcatcher Plaza
Oneida, NY 13421

Dear Mr. Halbritter:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Onondaga Nation Council of Chiefs
Onondaga Nation
P.O. Box 85
Nedrow, NY 13120

Dear Council of Chiefs:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Council of Trustees
Shinnecock Indian Nation
Southampton, NY 11969

Dear Council of Trustees:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Attachments

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

St. Regis Mohawk Tribal Council
412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655

Dear Tribal Council:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Attachments

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Council of Chiefs
Tonawanda Band of Senecas
7027 Meadville Road
Basom, NY 14013

Dear Council of Chiefs:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding



Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Council of Chiefs
Tuscarora Nation
2006 Mount Hope Road
Lewiston, NY 14092

Dear Council of Chiefs:

The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) serves as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Award funding from the federal Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Programs, agencies and other initiatives supported by this funding are designed to enhance accountability of perpetrators and improve coordination of service delivery to victims and survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence and stalking.

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Division of Criminal Justice Services

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

MICHAEL C. GREEN
Executive Deputy Commissioner

April 5, 2016

Mr. Harry Wallace
Chief
Unkechaug Indian Nation
Poospatuck Reservation
P.O. Box 86
Mastic, NY 11950

Dear Chief Wallace:

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Executive Deputy Commissioner

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William Schaefer, STOP Administrator – Office of Program Development and Funding

FFY2016 STOP VAWA Subaward List

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York	SV14-1181-E00	35,591.10	VS	St. Lawrence	Civil Legal Services for DV victims
Chances & Changes	SV14-1179-E00	35,600.00	VS	Livingston	Partially funds 3 DV advocates
NYC - New York District Attorney's Office	SV14-1107-E00	80,100.00	PR	New York	Partially funds 1 DV ADA, 1 SA ADA and a paralegal to assist the ADA's
Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York	SV14-1180-E00	35,589.32	VS	Columbia/Green	Civil Legal Services for DV victims
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	SV14-1201-E00	79,940.95	VS	Queens	Provides services for victims of Sex Trafficking
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	SV14-1178-E00	67,597.85	VS	Queens/NY	SA advocate training. Advocates work with victims of SA at 7 hospitals in Queens and Manhattan.
Center for Safety & Change	SV14-1130-E00	35,600.00	VS	Rockland	Bilingual (Spanish) Sexual assault advocacy and counseling services. Proposal seeks to restore OVS funding cut for these services.
Urban Justice Cetner	SV14-1074-E00	80,100.00	VS	New York	Provides services for victims of Sex Trafficking and improves systems response to sex trafficking
NYC - Queens Co. DA	SV14-1019-E00	80,100.00	PR	Queens	Provides 2 fully dedicated DV ADA's. First ADA is 100% funded by grant. Second ADA is partially funded with remainig salary provided as match
Catholic Charties of Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties	SV14-1123-E00	35,600.00	VS	Washington	Improves systems response to DV through taskforce meetings, needs assessments and trainings for police, probation, proseciton and other system partners
Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York	SV14-1023-E00	35,596.44	VS	Saratoga	Civil legal services for DV victims
YWCA of the Mohawk Valley	SV14-1063-E00	35,600.00	VS	Onieda	100% funded rural court DV advocate
In Our Own Voices, Inc.	SV14-1077-E00	35,600.00	VS	Albany/Capital Region	LGBT SA services as well as training and TA for service providers, community members and systems (police, probation, etc.) in Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Colombia, Greene and Montgomery Counties. This is a culturally specific community based organization
Suicide Prevention and Crisis Services	SV14-1093-E00	66,750.00	LE	Erie	Partially funds SAFE program coordinator for SAFE program for 8 of 10 hospitals in Erie County.
Erie County District Attorney	SV14-1109-E00	66,750.00	PR	Erie	100% funded DV ADA

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Domestic Violence & Rape Crisis Services	SV14-1068-E00	35,600.00	VS	Saratoga	100% funded DV advocate co-located at Saratoga Springs PD
Mechanicville Area Community Services Center	SV14-1091-E00	31,930.92	VS	Saratoga	
Sanctuary for Families	SV14-1112-E00	80,100.00	VS	NYC	Partially funds 3 DV advocates for victims in rural parts of Saratoga County
Catholic Charities of Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties	SV14-1122-E00	35,600.00	VS	Warren	
In Our Own Voices, Inc.	SV14-1149-E00	35,600.00	VS	Albany/Capital Region	Partially funds dedicated attorneys for LGBT and limited English proficient victims of DV, SA, sex trafficking, etc.
Hopes Door	SV14-1022-E00	35,600.00	VS	Westchester	Improves systems response to DV through taskforce meetings, needs assessments and trainings for police, probation, proseciton and other system partners
Mental Health Association in Orange County, Inc.	SV14-1025-E00	35,600.00	LE	Orange	LGBT DV/SA services as well as training and TA for service providers, community members and systems (police, probation, etc.) in Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Colombia, Greene and Montgomery Counties. This is a culturally specific community based organization.
New York Presbyterian Hospital	SV14-1111-E00	80,100.00	LE	NYC	Expand services to underserved DV/SA victims including partially funding 2 bilingual advocates
Retreat Inc	SV14-1134-E00	35,600.00	VS	Suffolk	SANE/ Partially funds SANE Coordinator
Behavioral Health Services North	SV14-1176-E00	35,600.00	VS	Essex	SANE/100% funding for SANE Coordinator and some funding to training new SANEs
Lewis County Opportunities	SV14-1007-E00	21,840.60	VS	Lewis	Partially funds 1 advocate and 2 counselors (1 bilingual) for victims of DV/SA
Northeast Health Foundation	SV14-1086-E00	35,600.00	LE	Rensselaer	Partially funds to DV advocates in rural Essex County
Bronx County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1088-E00	80,100.00	PR	Bronx	Services for victims of DV.SA and Stalking and improve system response via mutli-disciplinary team meetings
Equinox Inc	SV14-1108-E00	35,600.00	VS	Albany	SANE/ Partially funds SANE Coordinator, on-call pay for SANEs and training for new SANEs
Westchester Community Opportunity Program	SV14-1129-E00	35,600.00	VS	Westchester	Partially funds 2 DV ADA's
					Criminal and family court advocacy for DV victims with a focus on elderly victims and victims with disabilities
					Rape crisis services

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Queens Legal Services Corporation	SV14-1157-E00	80,100.00	VS	Queens	Victim services and civil legal services for DV/SA victims with focus on immigrant and other underserved populations
Crime Victims Assistance Center	SV14-1159-E00	35,600.00	LE	Broome	
YWCA of the Mohawk Valley	SV14-1024-E00	35,600.00	VS	Onieda	Partially funds 2 DV advocates
Albany County Crime Victims and Sexual Violence Center	SV14-1033-E00	66,750.00	VS	Albany	SART and partially funds DV court prosecutor, victim liasons and Sheriff's investigator
Schenectady County District Attorney	SV14-1040-E00	66,750.00	PR	Schenectady	Maintain and strengthen High Risk DV team. Partially funds DV ADA and includes subcontract with YWCA
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	SV14-1200-E00	73,607.90	LE	New York	SANE/Funds SANE Coordinator
Unity House of Troy	SV14-1006-E00	35,600.00	VS	Rensselaer	Advocacy services for victims of domestic and dating violence with focus on outreach and services to teen victims
Salvation Army	SV14-1016-E00	35,125.63	VS	Chauataugua	95% funding for Case Manager to provide services and outreach to DV victims with a focus on underserved rural and/or hispanic victims
NYC Gay And Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	SV14-1036-E00	85,638.73	DS	Statewide	LGBTQ cultural competency training and TA for DV and SA service providers
Kings County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1053-E00	52,001.81	PR	Kings	Collaboration with Barrier Free Living and South Bronx Legal Services to improve services and systems response to DV/SA victims with disabilities
Victim Resource Center of the Finger Lakes, Inc.	SV14-1084-E00	35,600.00	VS	Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Seneca	Bilingual services for LEP and immigrant DV/SA victims
Albany Medical College	SV14-1126-E00	35,600.00	LE	Albany	SANE/On call pay for SANE's and training for SANE's
Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk	SV14-1145-E00	35,600.00	LE	Suffolk	SANE/ Partially funds SANE coordinator and on-call payfor SANEs
CDWBA Legal Project	SV14-1194-E00	35,600.00	VS	Schenectady	Civil Legal Services for DV/SA victims
NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault **	SV14-1204-E00	142,400.00	DS	Statewide	Statewide primary prevention (5% set aside of total funding)

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
New York Asian Womens Center	SV14-1042-E00	80,100.00	VS	NYC	Culturally specific community based organization providing services to Asian SA victims. Increase culturally compentent systems response via trainings for law enforcement and other community partners.
My Sisters Place	SV14-1069-E00	35,600.00	VS	Westchester	Legal and advocacy services for DV victims
Vera House	SV14-1082-E00	35,600.00	LE	Onodaga	SANE/partially funds SANE clinician and SANE coordinator
Northeast Health Foundation	SV14-1115-E00	35,555.01	DS	Rensselaer	Improve community reponse to SA via SART
Westchester Community Opportunity Program	SV14-1046-E00	35,600.00	LE	Westchester	SANE/ Partially funds SANE coordinator and other program staff as well as SANE stipends
Kings County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1048-E00	67,660.47	PR	Kings	Improve system response to DV/SA victims with disabilities via trainings for criminal justice professionals and other community stakeholders.
Crime Victims Treatment Center	SV14-1017-E00	78,932.32	LE	NYC	SANE / Partially fund coordinator and Medical Director
Liberty Resources	SV14-1026-E00	35,196.74	VS	Madison	DV/SA services - partially funds advocate
Allegany County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1049-E00	21,370.68	PR	Allegany	Funding for victim/witness coordinator
Pace University	SV14-1057-E00	48,242.45	DS	Statewide	DV/SA training project for law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service providers, advocates, judges and probation officers in rural communities with limited access to training
Legal Assistance of Western New York	SV14-1073-E00	35,600.00	LE	Steuben	DART and civil legal services for DV victims
Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson	SV14-1198-E00	31,564.74	VS	Fulton	Rape crisis services, SART and services for incarcerated victims of SA
Westchester County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1001-E00	66,750.00	PR	Westchester	Partially funds 2 DV ADA's and 2 victim/witness aides
Family Services	SV14-1059-E00	35,600.00	LE	Dutchess	SA services and improved systems response via SART
Korean American Family Service Center	SV14-1078-E00	47,170.00	VS	Queens	DV/SA services - Culturally specific community based organization/ Immigrant

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
ACCORD Corporation	SV14-1089-E00	35,600.00	VS	Allegany	DV/SA services and improved system response via DV consortium with a focus on underserved Elderly and rural victims
Legal Services of the Hudson Valley	SV14-1110-E00	35,600.00	VS	Rockland	
Empire Justice Center	SV14-1121-E00	54,482.24	DS	Statewide	Statewide LGBT Legal Training and TA for civil legal service attorneys and victim service providers
Advocacy Center	SV14-1160-E00	35,279.70	LE	Tompkins	SANE/funding for services for SA victims and stipends for SANEs
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	SV14-1197-E00	73,607.72	LE	NYC	Partially funds SAFE/Advocate coordinator
Safe Horizon Inc	SV14-1079-E00	80,100.00	VS	Bronx	Fully funds DV/SA precinct case manager and partially funds family justice center case manager
Catholic Charities of Herkimer County	SV14-1165-E00	35,600.00	VS	Herkimer	Partially funds 2 DV advocates
Alternatives for Battered Women Inc	SV14-1171-E00	35,600.00	VS	Monroe	Expand services for DV victims transitioning from DV shelter to community living
YWCA of Niagara	SV14-1058-E00	27,590.00	VS	Niagara (Orleans, Erie)	SA services including partial funding for advocate and counselor
NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault	SV14-1189-E00	89,000.00	VS	Statewide	Statewide project to address campus sexual assault
Putnam/Northern Westchester Womens Resource Center	SV14-1027-E00	35,252.01	LE	Putnam	Funds SANE Stipends and services for SA victims
Legal Aid Society of Rocheser	SV14-1032-E00	35,600.00	VS	Monroe	Civil legal services for DV victims
Day One	SV14-1060-E00	89,000.00	DS	Statewide	Statewide training project to improve services for and systems response to teen and young adult victims of dating violence
Safe Horizon Inc	SV14-1081-E00	80,100.00	VS	Kings	Civil legal services primarily to undocumented child sexual assault victims and secondarily for adult victims of SA, stalking and DV
Niagara Falls City Police Department	SV14-1085-E00	66,750.00	LE	Niagara	100% funds DV liason in PD and funds some overtime for specialized police DV unit

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
The Safe Center LI, Inc	SV14-1099-E00	66,750.00	VS	Nassau	SA services including 100% funding for bilingual (Spanish) counselor
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corp	SV14-1105-E00	80,100.00	VS	New York	DV services - including partially funding of an advocate and an attorney
NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence	SV14-1125-E00	89,000.00	DS	Statewide	Statewide DV training for advocates and allied professionals as well as operational coalition expenses. Coalition is a required funded partner under VAWA.
Catholic Charities of Chenango County	SV14-1008-E00	35,600.00	VS	Chenango	DV services including 100% funding for familycourt DV advocate
King County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1035-E00	53,817.41	PR	Kings	SA program in DA office. Includes 100% for bilingual victim liason and partial funding for ADA, counselor and another victim liason
Orange County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1067-E00	35,600.00	PR	Orange	Partially funds 2 DV ADA's
City of Lockport	SV14-1083-E00	21,450.23	LE	Niagara	Funds DV investigative team including partial funding of DV officer and subcontract with YWCA for DV advocate
Safe Homes of Orange County	SV14-1142-E00	66,750.00	VS	Orange	Improve system response to DV via the creation of a multi-disciplinary domestic violence taskforce
NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence	SV14-1192-E00	89,000.00	VS	Statewide	Reduce DV homicides in communities across New York State via statewide training and TA for DV service providers and communities to develop coordinated and evidence-informed DV homicide response plans and prevention initiatives
Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson	SV14-1188-E00	26,076.11	LE	Schenectady	SANE/Services for SA victims and subcontract with Ellis Hospital to partially fund SANE coordinator
Catholic Charities of Schoharie County	SV14-1010-E00	34,355.00	VS	Schoharie	DV services including 80% funding for DV advocate
Chautauqua County District Attorney	SV14-1015-E00	66,750.00	PR	Chauataugua	Partially funds DV ADA and includes subcontract for spanish interpreter/cultural liason
Shalom Task Force	SV14-1052-E00	80,100.00	VS	Kings	DV/SA Services and legal services for victims including the Chassidic, Orthodox Jewish clients, and immigrants from the former Soviet Union.
Safe Horizon Inc	SV14-1080-E00	80,100.00	VS	Queens	DV services including partial funding of criminal court case manager and family court case manager
Rockland County SAFE	SV14-1137-D00	66,750.00	LE	Rockland	Partially funds SA prosecutor and inludes subcontract to partially fund SANE coordinator

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Essex County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1162-E00	35,600.00	PR	Essex	Partially funds DV/SA ADA
North Brooklyn Coalition Against Family Violence	SV14-1005-E00	80,100.00	VS	Kings	DV services including partial funding for case manager and social worker as well as funding for the use of an expert witness.
Alternatives for Battered Women Inc	SV14-1062-E00	35,600.00	VS	Monroe	DV services including 95% funding of Transitional Support Services Counselor
Richmond County District Attorney's	SV14-1087-E00	80,100.00	PR	Richmond	100% funding of ADA for IDV court also includes subcontract with Safe Horizon for victim services
Community Action of Greene County, Inc.	SV14-1092-E00	27,145.00	VS	Columbia/Green	DV services and improve systems response via taskforce meetings and trainings for community partners
NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault	SV14-1175-E00	80,990.00	DS	Statewide	Statewide training and TA for SA service providers and allied professionals to improve system response to SA as well as operational coalition expenses. Coalition is a required funded partner under VAWA.
Westchester County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1020-E00	66,750.00	PR	Westchester	Partially funds ADA and investigator for elderly SA victims
Planned Parenthood of Western New York	SV14-1095-E00	47,170.00	LE	Monroe	SANE/Rape Crisis services and subcontract with hospital for partial SANE Coordinator and SANE on-call pay
Utica City Police Department	SV14-1154-E00	46,300.24	LE	Oneida	Partially funds DV officer and includes subcontract with YWCA for DV advocate
Schuyler County District Atttorney	SV14-1029-E00	35,600.00	PR	Schuyler	Partially funds DV/SA ADA
NYS Unified Court System	SV14-1117-E00	350,126.00	CT	Statewide	5% Mandatory VAWA set aside for courts
New York Presbyterian Hospital	SV14-1135-E00	80,100.00	LE	New York	SANE/Includes 100% funding for rape crisis coordinator
Fulton County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1143-E00	35,600.00	PR	Fulton	Partially funds DV/SA ADA
Rochester City Police Department	SV14-1196-E00	35,600.00	LE	Monroe	Partial funding for civilian "counseling specialist" for DV victims
Cayuga County District Attorney	SV14-1098-E00	35,600.00	PR	Cayuga	Partial funding for DV/SA ADA

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Wyckoff Heights Medical Center	SV14-1132-E00	80,100.00	LE	Kings	SANE/ Partial funding for SANE Coordinator, SANE and SANE training
NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault	SV14-1065-E00	80,087.54	LE	NYC	
Rockland County (DA)	SV14-1147-E00	66,750.00	PR	Rockland	Partially funds DV ADA and includes subcontracts for victim services and batterer program
Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson	SV14-1153-E00	22,249.11	LE	Warren	SANE/Rape crisis services and subcontract with hospital to partially fund SANE Coordinator
Livingston County District Attorney	SV14-1041-E00	35,600.00	PR	Livingston	Partial funding for ADA, investigator, and probation officer as well as subcontracts for DV victim services and civil legal services
Northeast Health Foundation	SV14-1094-E00	35,600.00	LE	Albany	SANE/Partial funding for SANE coordinator as well as SANE on-call pay and SANE training
Cattaraugus County (Sheriff)	SV14-1184-E00	20,726.32	LE	Cattaraugus	Partially funds 1 FT and 1 PT DV investigator
Rensselaer County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1186-E00	66,750.00	PR	Rensselaer	Partial funding for DV/SA ADA
Niagara County Sheriff's Office	SV14-1047-E00	66,750.00	LE	Niagara	100 % funding for DV Liaison
Suffolk County Probation Department	SV14-1172-E00	66,750.00	LE	Suffolk	SANE/Subcontract for SANE on-call pay and multiple subcontracts for DV/SA services
Suffolk County Police Department	SV14-1190-E00	66,744.66	LE	Suffolk	Updating panic alarms for DV victims to meet new FCC regulations. SANE on-call pay provided as match
Essex County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1164-E00	20,358.75	PR	Essex	Partial funding for probation officer and DV "specialist"
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	SV14-1203-E00	35,600.00	VS	Franklin	DV services for Native Americans. Tribe/Culturally Specific Community Based Organization
Wyoming County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1055-E00	32,623.84	PR	Wyoming	Improve systems reponse via DV taskforce. Improve evidence collection via purchase and use of wearable cameras for law enforcement
St Lawrence County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1106-E00	35,600.00	PR	St. Lawrence	Partially funds DV/SA ADA. This funding will allow current DV/SA ADA to go from a PT to FT position.

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County	
Richmond University Medical Center	SV14-1139-E00	64,800.90	LE	Richmond	SANE/Partial funding for program coordinator and training expenses
St. Lawrence Valley Renewal House for Victims	SV14-1031-E00	35,600.00	LE	St. Lawrence	
Saratoga County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1056-E00	35,600.00	PR	Saratoga	100% funding for DV/SA ADA
NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence	SV14-1191-E00	142,400.00	DS	Statewide	Statewide primary prevention (5% set aside of total funding)
New York Prosecutors Training Institute	SV14-1187-E00	48,972.25	PR	Statewide	Statewide DV/SA training and TA for prosecutors
Rensselaer County District Attorney's Office	SV14-1185-E00	35,600.00	PR	Rensselaer	100% funding for IDV court victim liason
PREA (NYSCASA)	SV17-1000-E00	225,000.00	DS	Statewide	Address improved coordination between partners to allow for coordinated response to sexual viloence in correctional facilities
PREA (NYSDOCCS)	SV15-1000-E00	143,733.00	DS	Statewide	Support NYSDOCCS efforts to comply with all PREA standards
	Totals	7,236,041.68			

APPLICANT/GRANTEE	Proj. ID #	Awarded Amount	Allocation Category	County
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