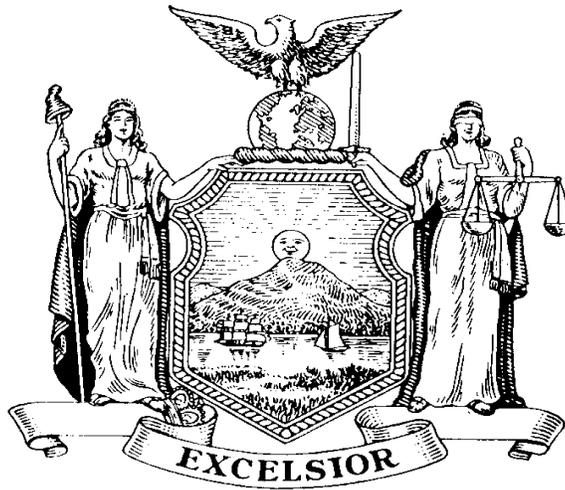




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New York State's FFY 2014 Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act

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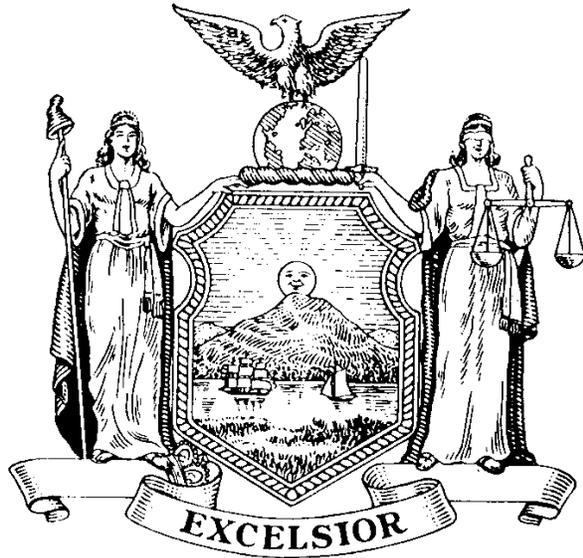


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**New York State's
Implementation Plan for the
S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act
2014 - 2016**

Submitted March 20, 2014

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I. **Introduction**

A. **Date Plan Approved:** March 20, 2014

B. **Period Covered by Plan:** FFY 2014 – 2016

C. **Overview of STOP Implementation Plan Including Mission Statement and General Goals**

The NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) mission is to “enhance public safety and improve criminal justice.”

The Agency’s core functions include criminal history checks, fingerprinting operations, coordination of grant funds, providing timely information, public safety, law enforcement training, breathalyzer and speed enforcement equipment repair, accreditation of police departments and forensic laboratories, Uniform Crime Reporting, research, hosting criminal justice boards and commissions, providing information to criminal justice agencies and institutions, and hosting other criminal justice agencies.

Within DCJS, the Office of Program Development and Funding is comprised of several units: Administration, Juvenile Justice, Public Safety/Law Enforcement/Legal Services, Community Corrections/Re-Entry, Violence Against Women Act/Victim Services.

This State Implementation Plan for Violence Against Women is a three year plan as required by the Federal Office on Violence Against Women.

D. How the Plan is Organized

This plan is organized according to the mandatory *Office on Violence Against Women Implementation Plan Checklist* and the *STOP Formula Grants Program*

Implementation Tool developed by the STOP Technical Assistance to Administrators Resource Project.

E. Description of How Funds Will Be Distributed

In anticipation of New York State's inability to certify full compliance with the Department of Justice National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (the national PREA standards), 28 C.F.R. Part 115, 4.75% of the STOP award will be reallocated toward compliance efforts of the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision. Remaining 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

II. Description of the Planning Process

A. Overview

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 October 2013, to discuss progress made to date on VAWA programming within New York State, and to determine program priorities for use in FFY 2014 Formula grant funding. Over the past decade, we have 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 Commissioner of the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and is comprised of representatives from:

- 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 Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV)
- NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA)
- NYS Office of Victim Services (OVS)
- NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)
- NYS DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives
- New York Asian Women's Center

- NYC Alliance Against Sexual Assault
- New York State Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Domestic Violence Network
- 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.

Collaboration and implementation plan input from federal and state-recognized Native American tribes in New York State was accomplished by an invitation to participate in the bi-annual Tribal Consultation Meeting held in October 2013 and 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 designated liaison between state agencies and tribal groups.

B. Documentation of Collaboration (See Appendices)

- 1. State Sexual Assault Coalition**
- 2. State Domestic Violence Coalition**
- 3. Law Enforcement Entities**
- 4. Prosecution Entities**
- 5. State and Local Courts**
- 6. Tribal Governments**
- 7. Representatives from Underserved Populations**
- 8. Victim Service Providers**
- 9. Population Specific Organizations**
- 10. Other**

C. 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 distributes 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. In the June 2013 meeting, the group identified major gaps in knowledge base, systems and services.

- A lack of accurate and current statistics on victims of ALL crimes in NYS;
- There is not a comprehensive picture of who is being served and who is not. It is unknown where there are gaps in services and where there may be redundancy.

As a direct result of these findings, DCJS partnered with OVS and the Department of Health (DOH) to begin a comprehensive review of sexual assault victim service funding by program and county across the state. This effort has evolved into a major assessment project in partnership with the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault that is designed to identify the scope and nature of sexual assault services available in each community; an integrated statistical review of sexual assault crimes by county; and the identification of specific gaps in service for this victim population. The findings will inform a coordinated effort between DCJS, OVS and DOH to target funding in those communities determined to be in most need.

Rape Prevention Education (RPE) funding is administered by the 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 LGBT youth.

DCJS plans to capitalize on the expertise of these coordination efforts to widen the scope of primary prevention activities in our state by partnering with the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault and the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence along with their membership organizations during the course of the FFY 2014 funding cycle when 5% of STOP funding will be statutorily allowed to be expended on these efforts under the discretionary category.

D. Description of STOP Planning Activities That Will Occur Throughout the three-year period

DCJS will continue to maintain regular contact with members of the VAWA Advisory Committee throughout the year as we work together on various initiatives and consortia addressing domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, reduction of domestic violence homicides, primary prevention and the Prison Rape Elimination Act. DCJS will regularly consult with recognized experts and representatives of underserved populations as well as culturally specific community based organizations via meetings, email and coordinated training initiatives.

III. Needs and Context

A. Description of State Population Demographics and Geographical Information

According to the 2010 Census data, New York State's population reached more than 19.37 million in 2010. The following are state demographics:

- Slightly more than half (51.6%) of the State residents are female.
- Seventy-seven percent of the population is 18 years and over, with 13.5% age 65 or older.
- Whites account for 65.7% of the population, African-Americans comprise 15.9% of the State's population, Asians account for 7.3% and the American Indian & Alaskan Native populations is 0.6%. Hispanics and people of Latino origin comprise 17.6% of the population.

- There are 22% foreign born people; 79% were native born, including 65% who were born in New York. A language other than English was spoken in the homes of 29.8% of the population age 5 years or older.

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. Estimates are that over 865,000 LGBT people in NYC, over 10% of the total population. Little demographic information is available on LGBT violence survivors, as they are often left out or under-counted in most traditional surveys.

New York State's median household income in 2008-2012 was \$57,683. Nearly 14.9% of New York State residents live below poverty level. Of New York State residents 25 years or older, 32.8% had a bachelor's degree or higher in year 2008-2012. (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. For example, the personal income per capita in New York State ranges from \$20,531 in Allegany County to \$89,328 in New York County (a ratio of more than 4 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.

C. Criminal Justice and Court Data Pertaining to Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence and Stalking

Domestic violence and sexual assault are serious social problems that strike 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.

In 1996, New York State developed a statewide, standardized domestic incident reporting (DIR) form. The DIR form is completed by law enforcement agencies for all alleged incidents of domestic violence, regardless of arrest. The scope of the domestic violence problem for New York can be viewed from this perspective: During 2012, DCJS received 202,371 DIRs completed from upstate police departments and over 263,207 from New York City. The total for all reporting jurisdictions for 2012 was 465,578 DIRs.

Likewise, sexual assault statistics demonstrate continued need for services across the State. Police reported 2,760 rapes to DCJS for 2011. Another 8,095 other sex offenses were also reported for 2011 (not including New York City.) 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. Data from the FBI, which gathers its statistics on rape or attempted rape reported as a crime by local law enforcement, counted only 84,767 in 2010 (FBI-UCR, 2010). If the ratio in disparity between the CDC data and FBI data were applied to the 2011 sexual assault data for New York State, we could project sexual assault victimizations to be over 164,000.

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 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 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 (established 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.

IV. Plan Priorities and Approaches

A. Identified Goals

1. Current Project Goals and Objectives

Complimenting the federal purpose areas, but specific to New York State, are priorities that were developed as part of the statewide planning process. The goal of the New York State plan is to improve and strengthen New York State's coordination of services and response to violence against women. These priorities are changed and/or added to each year based on input from the Advisory Committee members at the planning meeting. The Committee members are practitioners; their advice and input are invaluable in helping us to decide the future course of programs and funding in all areas of the State. All applicants for funding must address at least one of the New York State Priority Areas; and interdisciplinary collaboration in ALL areas is strongly encouraged. The current state priorities are as follows:

Training Priorities

- Expand and/or develop training within New York State regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and trafficking ensuring that all systems deliver services in a culturally appropriate manner;
- 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, law guardians, emergency medical technicians, and communication specialists;

- 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 the development of dedicated resources to fight violence against women;
- Train county probation and state parole officers on effective community supervision models for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders; prepare for offender re-entry;
- Train and assist community-based advocates and victim liaisons located within local criminal justice agencies;
- Train judges as well as town and village justices on laws and issues concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and trafficking;
- Implement policies and training for law enforcement officers on issues concerning stalking, primary aggressor, strangulation, and officer-involved domestic violence.

Outreach Priorities

- Improve services to underserved populations that are unduly challenged by barriers, such as geography, language, race and/or ethnicity, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, and age;
- Encourage all service providers to collaborate with community partners and share resources to increase the awareness of underserved populations and

to ensure culturally sensitive services and programs are available to meet their needs;

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

Collaborative Priorities

- Improve direct service delivery to victims, in cooperation with criminal justice agencies, with priority given to underserved populations;
- Continue funding support to sexual assault and domestic violence providers that directly serve victims of violence;
- 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).

System Improvement Priorities

- 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;
- Enhance and improve automated data collection systems and data communication systems that link police, prosecutors, courts and victims service agencies. Specific examples include DIRs, Order of Protection Registry, and Child Abuse Registry;

- Create a system for tracking and ensuring proper transfer of cases between courts. This may include strategies for handling cases in a seamless manner; e.g., the creation or replication of dedicated domestic violence courts and/or integrated domestic violence courts in each Judicial District; creation of sex offense courts;
- Encourage grant-funded projects to automate data collection for state and federal reporting;
- 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 labs, and increase efforts to test all backlogged kits and have available DNA from kits entered into the DNA Databank.

2. Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Homicides

From 2011 to 2012, total homicides decreased 11% statewide, from 769 to 683. During the same time period, the number of intimate partner homicides dropped 17%, from 89 to 74 (DCJS). In 2012, 58% of female homicide victims aged 16 and older were killed by an intimate partner, compared to 44% in 2011. Three percent of male homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner in 2012 (DCJS). In 2012, firearms were used in 23 of the 74 intimate partner homicides (31%) compared to 2011, in which firearms were used in 22% (20 of 89) of intimate partner homicides (DCJS). As in previous years, the report shows that women continue to be most at risk for violence by someone they know.



(OPDV Dashboard 2012)

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, 2012. 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 two fatality reviews and they plan to conduct two additional reviews during 2014. Reviews are structured as follows:

- The team will conduct 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.

B. Priority Areas

1. New State Priorities or Goals

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.

Training Priorities

- T1 (Modified) 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 (Modified) 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 (New) Expand and/or develop training that increases LGBT survivors’ access to law enforcement and the courts;

- T5 Train county probation and state parole officers on effective community supervision models for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders; prepare for offender re-entry;
- T6 Train and assist community-based advocates and victim liaisons located within local criminal justice agencies;
- T7 (Modified) Train judges and town and village justices on laws and issues concerning sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, dating violence, and sex trafficking;
- T8 Implement policies and training for law enforcement officers on issues concerning stalking, primary aggressor, strangulation, and officer-involved domestic violence.

Outreach Priorities

- O1 (Modified) 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 (Modified) 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;
- O3 Include representatives of underserved populations in state and local planning

activities that develop or enhance collaboration strategies.

Collaborative Priorities

C1 (Modified) 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 (New) 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.

C5 (New) Implementation of 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 (Modified) Enhance and improve automated data collection systems and data communication systems that link police, prosecutors, courts and victims service agencies. Specific examples include DIRs, 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 (Modified) *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 (Modified) 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 labs, and increase efforts to test all backlogged kits and have available DNA from kits entered into the DNA Databank.
- S6 (New) *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.*

2. Types of Programs and Projects That Will Be Supported

The following list provides examples of the types of programs and projects to be 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

3. How Funds Will Be Distributed Across Allocation Categories

Please refer to Section I E above.

4. Documentation (Letters attached)

- Prosecution
- Law Enforcement
- Court
- Victim Service Providers

5. Progress Toward Meeting Sexual Assault Set-Aside Across Two or More Allocation Categories

New York State has long recognized the importance of supporting the critical services provided by rape crisis programs, the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault along with the myriad of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners and Sexual Assault Response Teams all across our state. STOP funding to these programs constitutes over 27% of our entire state award and New York plans to continue supporting sexual assault response efforts that will meet or exceed the 20% statutory requirement which goes into effect in 2015.

6. Most Recent Subgrant Listing (Attachment – Spending Plan)

C. Grant-Making Strategy

1. Description of How State Gives Priority to Areas of Varying Geographic Size Based on Need and Availability of Services

2. **How State Will Determine the Amount of Subgrants Based on Population and Geographic Area to be Served**
3. **How State Will Equitably Distribute Monies on Geographic Basis Including Nonurban and Rural Areas of Various Geographic Size**
4. **Description of Methods used for Solicitation/Review of Proposals and Selection of Subgrant Projects**

The award process for VAWA funding is highly competitive and achieved through a Request for Proposals (RFP) process, although occasionally direct awards may be made. RFP notification is provided to all law enforcement agencies, prosecutor's offices, county executives, domestic violence and sexual assault providers, existing grantees, and any agency that inquires about funding. In addition, the RFP and application are posted on the DCJS website, the online *New York State Grants Gateway* 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, pre-qualification status, etc.). A second review and initial rating will be completed by two staff members of the DCJS Office of Program Development and Funding. 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 is taken into consideration; however, it is not 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. Funding is also provided to counties that are underserved by virtue of being rural, or perhaps having significant immigrant or refugee populations.

At the current time, VAWA funds support projects in 47 of New York's 62 counties. In addition, some awards made to organizations in New York City provide services across all five boroughs (counties). There are some projects that are statewide in nature. Outside of the projects that are statewide, the remaining counties are not funded simply because they did not apply, or they did not meet the highly competitive process requirements.

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 support a wide array of programs from dedicated prosecutors, advocates, training for law enforcement, integrated domestic violence courts, and sexual assault examiner programs. In order to ensure that domestic violence and sexual assault providers are qualified to provide services, certain documentation is required. 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 county 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.

The list of grants enclosed with this document provides a detailed narrative of all programs currently funded under VAWA.

5. Timeline for STOP Grant Cycle

The STOP grant cycle is currently still in development. The following draft timeline is being submitted per the requirements detailed:

- June 1 Release Request for Proposals
- August 1 Applications Due
- September 15 STOP Awards Made by OVW

- September 30 Sub-Awards Announced and Contract Preparation Begins
- January 1 Subgrantees Begin STOP Activities

6. Description on Single- or Multiple-Year Funding Basis

Grants are made for a one-year period; however in recent years we have utilized a multi-year contract period with an option to renew. Contracts are all currently operating on a calendar year. The timeframe is for 12 months with no cost extensions permitted if needed. Because of funding cuts across the nation, and because of the difficult fiscal times that municipalities face, it has been a hardship to grantees to receive cuts in previous years. Federal fiscal year 2011, 2012 and 2013 brought decreases to the VAWA STOP formula funding. In addition, due to the specific financial hardships that New York State has faced, we are appreciative that we have received a waiver on the match requirements for VAWA 2010, VAWA 2011, and VAWA 2012. A match waiver for VAWA 2013 is pending approval with OVW.

7. Description of How State Will Ensure Subgrantee Consultation with Victim Service Providers to Ensure Victim Safety, Confidentiality and Economic Independence

All non-victim service STOP applicants will be required to provide letters of support or memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that document how local or State/Territory-wide victim service providers worked with the applicant to ensure that all funded work will promote safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of survivors. Specific guidance will be included in the RFP as well as in subgrant agreements including a

requirement that program budgets reflect fiscal support for victim service provider training, consultation and coordination efforts as necessary.

D. Addressing Needs of Underserved Victims

1. How State Will Recognize and Address Needs of VAWA-Defined Underserved Populations

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. Per DCJS written methods of administration, as approved by the DOJ Office of Civil Rights, all STOP sub awardees, regardless of allocation category are required 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 program representatives have been directed to examine civil rights practices and related documentation during site visits.

2. State Plan to Meet Set Aside for Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations

Please refer to section IV D 3 below.

3. How State Will Ensure Equitable Distribution Among Culturally Specific Services and Activities

Equitable distribution among culturally specific services and activities will depend wholly on the number and quality of applications received in response to the next request for proposals. Provided that sufficient applications are received from such service providers, awards under this allocation requirement will be made in direct proportion to the population demographics of our state.

4. Information As To Which Subgrantees Meet the Required 10% Set Aside for Culturally Specific Organizations

There are several programs currently funded with STOP sub-awards across New York State that meet the former federal definition of culturally specific organizations and they are identified on the attached list of programs including the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe, In Our Own Voices, Korean American Family Services Center, New York City Anti-Violence Project, Dominican Women’s Development Center, and New York Asian Women’s Center. Additionally, the Urban Justice Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. has developed outreach and education to individuals and groups in heretofore isolated pockets of New York City urban culture through staff fluent in languages such as Bengali, Russian, Hindi, Gujarat, Latvian, and Punjabi. Although we are required to provide 10% of the 30% victim services allocation to culturally specific, underserved populations – we have in fact provided over 28% to such programs. Until organizations respond to the next request for proposals, it remains unclear if New York will continue to

be able to meet the set aside. As such, every effort will be made to include as many culturally specific organizations in the RFP announcement process.

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. VAWA staff is 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 problems arise. In addition, VAWA staff attends 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 VAWA staff. All grantees must also provide quarterly progress reports. These reports provide an opportunity to check on contractual compliance, discuss what the grantee may have been unable to accomplish, and alerts the VAWA staff to issues that may be present, in which case assistance can be provided.

In addition, all sub-grantees are required to fill out annual "VAWA Measuring Effectiveness" reports (aka Muskie) which capture statistical data relating to victims served, not served and partially served.

V. Conclusion

New York State 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 FY1995 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 attorney offices 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 protocols have been developed. The increased safety of women and response innovation has been possible in large part due to the Violence Against Women Act, and the grant funds provided to the State of New York.

Appendix A

Support Letters



Project Crossroads
Jamestown Police Department
201 East 2nd Street – Jamestown Ny 14701

Phone: 716.483.7718 Email: Projectcrossroads@jpdny.com



"Sending a unified message that domestic violence will not be tolerated within our community"

Mr. William 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,

03/13/14

The Jamestown Police Department is pleased to write a Documentation Letter for the continued funding of the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services STOP Violence Against Women Program. Project Crossroads, the domestic violence program at the Jamestown Police Department could not have been developed or implemented without funding from DCJS. The continued support received by DCJS has allowed the project to expand programs that benefit domestic violence victims throughout Chautauqua County.

Grant funds are necessary to ensure that Project Crossroads survives. Without these funds Project Crossroads would not exist. Grant funds allow the Jamestown Police Department to assign one (1) permanent full time police officer to Project Crossroads. The Project Crossroads Officer is the Agency's Domestic Violence Investigative Officer (or DV Officer). The officer oversees all domestic violence reports written by the Jamestown Police Department and is required to read each report, make corrections as necessary, and determine the disposition of each report.

Reports may be

1. Assigned to the DV Officer for further investigation
2. Closed by arrest
3. Administratively closed
4. Assigned to the juvenile bureau for further investigation
5. Warrants Applied

The average yearly number of Domestic Violence incident reports for the Jamestown Police Department is roughly 1400 to 1600. The average yearly case load for the Domestic Violence Investigation Officer is roughly 120 to 140. It is the Domestic Violence Investigative Officer's responsibility to ensure police consistency when dealing with Domestic Violence in the city of Jamestown. This is accomplished through attending trainings and seminars associated with Domestic Violence, remaining educated with new and revised State Laws concerning Domestic Violence, and educating officers and agencies as information is learned. Project Crossroads facilitates The Chautauqua County Coalition Against Domestic Violence and



**Project Crossroads
Jamestown Police Department
201 East 2nd Street – Jamestown Ny 14701**

Phone: 716.483.7718 Email: Projectcrossroads@jpdny.com



"Sending a unified message that domestic violence will not be tolerated within our community"

Sexual Assault. We have more than 60 agency members and meet bi-monthly to discuss improved ways to help victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. Without DCJS Funding none of this would be possible. Project Crossroads is the only program that provides domestic violence education to law enforcement, social service agencies, and businesses. The coalition is the only coordinated community response model within Chautauqua County.

Grant funds are used to keep Project Crossroads moving forward in the fight against domestic violence. Funds have allowed Project Crossroads to remain a consistent staple in Chautauqua County. Besides allowing the Jamestown Police Department to assign a full-time officer to combat domestic violence, the funds allow Project Crossroads to retain a full-time Program Manager. The project manager is an employee of Family Services of the Chautauqua Region. The project manager is assigned to work side by side with the domestic violence officer. The program manager acts as a liaison between the court system and the victim. The program manager is responsible for following up with victims, attending court for victims, and keeps information flowing between the District Attorney's Office and the victim. The program manager is also responsible for referrals that may be required by victims of domestic violence. Many referrals are associated with safety planning, relocation assistance, or financial help. Just as each domestic violence case is different, so is each domestic violence victim. The program manager ensures that each victim's individual needs are met.

Each year grant funds help to educate people about domestic violence. Funds also help insure that there is a consistency when dealing with domestic violence victims and suspects. As in every year past, this year Project Crossroads expects positive results. Through screenings and presentations Project Crossroads reaches thousands of people in Chautauqua County each year. Project Crossroads has traveled to all parts of Chautauqua County to ensure that the message is clear; Domestic Violence will not be tolerated and there is help for victims.

Project Crossroads is located in the City of Jamestown New York. The approximate population of Jamestown is 29,000, but with the adjoining towns of Ellicott (pop. 8,000) and Lakewood (pop. 4,000) Project Crossroads is serving close to 41,000 people.



Project Crossroads
Jamestown Police Department
201 East 2nd Street – Jamestown Ny 14701

Phone: 716.483.7718 Email: Projectcrossroads@jpdny.com



"Sending a unified message that domestic violence will not be tolerated within our community"

Interesting statistics from Project Crossroads for 2013;

327 – The number of people trained / educated

1,119 – The number of Orders of Protections served through Project Crossroads

14% - The percentage of Hispanic or Latino victims / survivors (up 6% from previous years)

62% - The percentage of female victims / survivors

58% - The percentage of victims / survivors between the age of 25 and 59

48.2% - The county wide percentage of Domestic Violence calls handled by the Jamestown Police Department within the city of Jamestown.

2541 – The number of referrals made by Project Crossroads.

6,200 – The number of training / education materials handed out in 2013.

I highly recommend the continued funding of the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Service VAWA program. Their continued funding allows programs such as ours a chance to continue to develop and implement programs that will better serve, support and educate victims of domestic violence in the City of Jamestown and throughout Chautauqua County.

Sincerely,

Captain Robert F. Samuelson
Jamestown Police Department
Administrative and Support Division Commander
201 E. 2nd St
Jamestown, NY 14701
Office - 716-483-7529
Fax - 716 483-7722



CHARLES J. HYNES
District Attorney

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY

RENAISSANCE PLAZA at 350 JAY STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201-2908
(718) 250-3391

March 13, 2014

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

Dear Mr. Schaefer:

Per your request, the following documentation letter describes the ongoing need for a coordinated community response within the criminal justice system that serves women with disabilities and Deaf women who have experienced domestic violence or interpersonal violence and/or sexual assault. This letter further addresses how Barrier Free Justice, a collaborative program of the Kings County District Attorney's Office, Barrier Free Living (a social service agency specializing in serving women with disabilities), and South Brooklyn Legal Services, as a collaborative team has utilized its S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funding on behalf of survivors with disabilities and Deaf survivors.

The rate of abuse among women with disabilities and Deaf women continues to be an alarming figure, despite increased attention to this issue. Research consistently shows that women with disabilities and Deaf women are targeted for abuse, stay in abusive relationships a longer period of time, and are abused at higher rates compared to survivors without disabilities and who are hearing. Yet, this disability and Deaf population is glaringly underrepresented among sexual assault and domestic violence cases in the criminal justice system. Barrier Free Justice has recognized that the criminal justice and civil court systems can pose significant problems for women with disabilities and Deaf women, ultimately contributing to their lack of access to safety and redress while possibly re-traumatizing them. Such barriers include professionals' lack of understanding about disabilities, poor provision of fundamental services (e.g., transportation and American Sign Language interpreters), and a legacy of stereotyping, stigmatizing, and marginalization that goes well beyond this system to society at large.

Barrier Free Justice was launched in January 2000 and is the first project within a criminal justice agency to address the issue of violence against women with disabilities and Deaf women. The collaboration among the three partner agencies streamlines what can be an otherwise intimidating and fragmented process (i.e., negotiating the criminal justice system), during a highly stressful time. Barrier Free Living provides extensive social services, including long-term counseling, support groups, case management, advocacy, Deafness services, and more. South Brooklyn Legal Services can provide consultation and representation in civil court matters including obtaining

Family Court Orders of Protection. The District Attorney's social work and legal team provides early intervention, crisis counseling, safety planning, provision of expert witnesses when needed, legal advocacy, support and guidance throughout the case. The stated objective of Barrier Free Justice is to improve access to the criminal justice system for women with disabilities and Deaf women. Comprehensive strategies include:

- 1) Early intervention and ongoing support for victims throughout the criminal prosecution and beyond, led by a team of social workers and legal advocates with specialized training and experience in the area of disability and abuse;
- 2) Collaboration with partner agencies to ensure more seamless provision of services through criminal justice, civil court, and social service support;
- 3) Training and technical support on the intersection of disability and deafness and abuse offered to law enforcement, medical, and social service professionals who are often a victim's first contact with the system;
- 4) Administration of an Advisory Council of professionals (police officers, social workers, disability advocates, and attorneys) geared towards identifying and addressing problems in service provision to women with disabilities and Deaf women.

As a result of the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act grant, over 3500 survivors have received Barrier Free Justice services since the January 2000 launch. In 2013, domestic violence crimes accounted for approximately 78 percent of the cases; approximately 22 percent were sexual assault crimes. By victim's disability type, the cases break down, approximately, as follows: 65 percent psychiatric disabilities; 13 percent physical disabilities; 7 percent Deaf/Hard of Hearing; 11 percent multiple disabilities; 3 percent cognitive; and 1 percent Blind/Vision Impaired.

A survey of cases pending prior to the inception of Barrier Free Justice turned up only 52 disability-related cases among 2600 misdemeanors. This number represents only 2 percent of the total and of those at least half were age-related disabilities. Barrier Free Justice has allowed the office to more effectively and accurately identify disability-related cases, to better serve victims with disabilities and to more effectively prosecute crimes of interpersonal violence perpetrated against people with disabilities.

Tracking the types of cases coming in to the office has allowed the Barrier Free Justice program to identify areas of special and/or developing need. For example, an internal review of the Barrier Free Justice database revealed a significant and rising number of sexual assault cases involving victims with Intellectual/Developmental disabilities. This resulted in the formation of a separately funded program called Project Shield in 2004. Project Shield is a collaborative effort between the Kings County District Attorney's Office and YAI/ National Institute for People with Disabilities that aims to educate professionals about sexual assault of individuals with Intellectual Disabilities/Developmental Disabilities.

Through ongoing dialogue with service providers in the community, Barrier Free Justice became aware that Deaf and hard of hearing (HOH) victims were not being served as fully as other victims. Thus, separate funding was obtained and a Deaf Advocate was hired at the beginning of 2010 to work specifically with Deaf/HOH victims on Barrier Free Justice cases. As a result, the program saw a 253 percent increase in the number of Deaf/HOH victims served, from 17 victims

in 2009 to 43 victims in 2010, and continues to grow. In 2013, 19 Deaf/HOH victims were served.

Additionally, the S.T.O.P. VAWA grant has facilitated the following at KCDA:

1) full-time social worker/coordinator for the grant, 2) designated Deputy Bureau Chiefs in the Domestic Violence and Sex Crimes Bureaus to oversee disability cases, 3) enhanced and increased the amount of early intervention to victims with disabilities, 4) re-shaped intake procedure to flag disability cases at the earliest phase of the case, 5) continued hosting of staff trainings -- for Assistant District Attorneys, social workers, interns, clerical, and other support staff -- on the subject of disability and abuse.

Grant funds have resulted in more than 367 trainings over the past 13 years. Audiences have included Assistant District Attorneys, law enforcement, social service professionals, medical professionals, and community groups. In September 2013, Barrier Free Justice hosted its 11th annual full-day conference on disability and abuse. The conference focused on different forms of advocacy and within the disability community, and was attended by more than 50 professionals. Since the program's inception, thousands of people have been trained by Barrier Free Justice.

Other 2013 conferences/trainings included:

- 1) A presentation to social work graduate students at New York University's School of Social Work Professional Development Day;
- 2) A training with members of the Committee on Alcoholism and Addiction Services at Brooklyn Borough Hall;
- 3) Continued workshops with medical professionals at Wyckoff Hospital and other Brooklyn hospitals;
- 4) Two presentations at The Healing Center focusing on adult and child survivors of domestic violence;
- 5) A training with Criminal Court Early Victim Engagement staff;

In summary, S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funds have been utilized for a collaborative, multi-disciplinary program that has assembled professionals in disability and abuse to identify problems and make improvements in the criminal justice system so that victims can actively participate and feel empowered. Barrier Free Justice continues to educate a wide audience of criminal justice and social service professionals about disability and abuse, facilitate concrete and attitudinal change, and work to meet a victim's needs as she enters this system, which ultimately makes successful prosecution a more realistic and comprehensive outcome.

Please let us know if you require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Rio May del Rosario

Rio May del Rosario, LMSW
Coordinator
Barrier Free Justice
(718) 250-2121



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March 12, 2014

Michael C. Green
Executive Deputy Commissioner
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Alfred E. Smith Bldg.
80 South Swan St.
Albany, NY 12210

Dear Mr. Green,

I am pleased to provide this letter of support for the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services and its work in facilitating the development of the New York State Implementation Plan for VAWA.

The mission of the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence is to create and support the social change necessary to prevent and confront all forms of domestic violence. As a statewide not-for-profit membership organization, we achieve our mission through advocacy, education, leadership development, promotion of sound policy and practice, and broad-based collaboration integrating anti-oppression principles in all our work.

For several years, NYSCADV has served as a member of DCJS's VAWA Advisory Committee, and has worked closely with DCJS in identifying service needs, gaps, and funding priorities. Because NYSCADV has extensive knowledge of domestic violence programs in NYS, we will continue to be available to provide insight throughout the grant determination process to ensure that funds disseminated to programs provide the highest quality of services.

DCJS has demonstrated a strong commitment to addressing the far ranging impacts of domestic violence in New York State. And, this commitment has grown tremendously over the past year, as staff in the Violence Against Women Grants Unit have attended trainings sponsored by NYSCADV and have met regularly with NYSCADV staff to discuss ongoing and emerging needs and priorities. In fact, I strongly believe that this relationship could serve as a national model for building and implementing a seamless collaboration between the VAWA State Administrator and the State Domestic Violence Coalition.

VAWA STOP funds provide crucial support for initiatives which serve communities throughout the State of New York including underserved and marginalized individuals as well as Tribal and immigrant populations. Thus, NYSCADV is pleased to continue working closely with DCJS in the development of New York State's Implementation Plan for VAWA, and supports all applications for continued STOP funding.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Connie Neal
Executive Director

New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault — NYSCASA



March 12, 2014

Mr. William 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: *Bill*

The New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA) has consistently valued the collaborative efforts and leadership of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) over the course of many years. Nevertheless, DCJS' commitment to ensuring that key voices, especially those that are frequently forgotten, were both at the table and heard during this past year was especially impressive, and NYSCASA applauds your work in this area.

Despite much work and improvements made, the reality is that too many of the systems that are supposed to help sexual assault victims/survivors still fall short. The reasons are varied and include: lack of resources to meet the demands for services; inappropriate or harmful responses from service providers; lack of awareness about available services, rights, and options. Research indicates that, generally speaking, better services for victims/survivors translate into less trauma and better outcomes for victims/survivors.

NYSCASA works to address all forms of sexual violence and exploitation from a systems advocacy perspective at the state level. NYSCASA is currently using STOP funds for four main activities: (1) developing and distributing a guide for advocates on how to effectively assist sexual assault victims/ survivors through various justice systems; (2) delivery of training and technical assistance to advocates and allied professionals; (3) convene collaborative meetings (i.e., women of color caucus, aspiring allies group, advisory group of representatives from traditionally underserved communities) designed to identify and address the sexual assault-related needs of culturally diverse populations; and (4) convene collaborative meetings with Sexual Assault Examiner program coordinators and allied professionals to enhance policies and practices. NYSCASA anticipates that these efforts, individually and combined, will strengthen the availability and provision of quality services for victims/survivors of sexual assault.

NYSCASA genuinely looks forward to continued collaboration with DCJS. Please feel free to contact me for additional information or if I may otherwise be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Joanne Zannoni
Executive Director

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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

March 13, 2014

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 FFY2014 S.T.O.P Implementation Plan

Dear Mr. Schaefer,

Below please find the New York State Unified Court System's documentation letter for the FFY2014 STOP Implementation Plan.

Demographics

New York State has a population of 19,378,102 and 29% of the population speaks a language other than English in the home. 65.7% of the population is White (non-Hispanic), 15.9% Black or African American, 7.3% Asian and 17.6% Hispanic or Latino and 3% 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 asking for assistance. 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 crime. Many jurisdictions require continued support in order 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; 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 how each proceeding can assist her. 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, and the elimination of conflicting orders.

The UCS has also implemented Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Courts (“YODVCs”) that focus on defendants who are 16 to 19. 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.

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 FFY2014 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 multi-disciplinary 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 FFY2014 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 military families, trauma-informed services, risk and lethality assessments, the intersection of intimate partner violence, sexual abuse and human trafficking, technology innovations to improve court responses to domestic violence cases, vicarious trauma, and responding to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in cases involving LGBT individuals. Funds are also needed to keep the UCS's catalogue of printed and electronic resources up-to-date and consistent with changes in state and federal laws, including bench manuals, attorney manuals and resource guides pertaining to domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, stalking, dating violence and other related issues.

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 Risk Assessment Project, funded with FFY2010 and 2012 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 in FF2014 to continue implementation of the risk assessment tool in Erie County with Haven House advocates, and to explore the feasibility of expanding the use of the tool to other jurisdictions statewide. Specifically, the Haven House victim advocate conducts risk assessments with petitioners, assists victims in filing civil protective orders, assesses victim needs, and make appropriate referrals, including emergency housing, lock changes, counseling, safety planning, and additional services or treatment as needed. STOP FFY2014 funds are also needed to adapt the tool for use in criminal court settings and provide technical assistance from the Center for Court Innovation to implement the protocols in targeted locations.

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. FFY2012 and 2013 STOP funding has allowed the UCS and Center for Court Innovation staff to begin to conduct focus groups with judges and law enforcement to identify gaps in compliance with federal and state laws, issues in seizing and holding weapons and other safety and procedural concerns. Building off of this work, FFY2014 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 provide training and technical assistance on the implementation of these protocols in targeted jurisdictions across the state.

Family Court Do-It-Yourself ("DIY") Petitions:

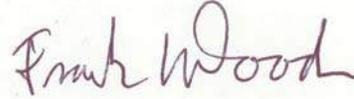
The vast majority of litigants in Family Court are self-represented and there are a limited number of petition clerks assigned assist to them. Domestic violence victims often face extremely long wait times, have to complete numerous documents by hand and are extremely discouraged when told how long they must wait before seeing a petition clerk and ultimately a judge. While identified domestic violence victims are never turned away, other petitioners requesting to file non-emergency petitions for visitation, custody, etc., must sometimes be told to come back another time. In addition, victims must complete their paperwork and petitions in over-crowded rooms with limited privacy to disclose very personal details of their lives.

DIY computer kiosks are a user-friendly program that helps self-represented litigants assemble customized petitions by creating interactive interviews that guide the user through a series of questions. The kiosks dramatically reduce litigant wait times, provide them with increased privacy to complete their petitions, eliminate the need for completing paperwork by hand and create a more positive and proactive experience in the Family Court. In addition, the software at the kiosks transfers information directly to UCS Family Court software, eliminating the need for duplicative work and dramatically increasing the efficiency of case-processing. As a result, domestic violence victims have significantly shorter wait times before their petitions are ready to be reviewed by a judge. DIY computer kiosks and related technology innovations have been developed with STOP FFY2009, 2010 and 2013 funding for Family Offense petitions and have been piloted in several locations with great success. FFY2014 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.

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.

Very truly yours,

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

Frank Woods

Appendix B

Activity Reports

NEW YORK STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION INSTITUTE

Victim Notification Services:

A. Order of Protection Notification Services:

This service was designed to provide crime victims, their families, and their circles of support with the opportunity to receive timely and accurate notification with regard to service of an Order of Protection issued from either a Family Court or Criminal Court within New York State. Specifically the project had two major goals:

1. Expand the SAVIN¹ Pilot Project beyond the existing twelve county pilots to be available to victims who have been granted Orders of Protection from any Family Court in New York State.
2. Development and deployment of a Criminal Court Order of Protection System available to victims who have been granted an Order of Protection from any Criminal Court in New York State.

Goal 1 - Family Court Order of Protection Notification System is fully developed and deployed throughout New York State and has delivered almost 2,000 notifications in 2013.

The Family Court Order of Protection Notification System enables a victim, who has been granted an Order of Protection, various options with regard to requesting and receiving information on the service status of their Order of Protection. Any Order of Protection issued by a New York State Family Court or Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Court entered into the NYS Order of Protection Registry is eligible for this service. The options currently available to a victim to request this information include:

Option 1- Subscription: This option requires that the victim enroll through NY-Alert (www.nyalert.gov) using a valid email address and subscribe to *Orders of Protection*. This will result in the victim being notified when the Order of Protection is reported as served by either law enforcement or the court. The victim has the option to identify additional parties to be notified when the Order of Protection is served. For example, they may choose to include an advocate, attorney, friend, or family member to also be notified. Notification can be tailored to best meet the individual needs of the subscribed victim using any combination of automated phone call, email, text message, fax, or iAlertz². Regardless of the delivery mechanism, the message will include the name of the agency that served the Order of Protection as well as the date and time of service.

¹ SAVIN is an acronym for Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification. The U.S. Department of Justice, through the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), implemented the SAVIN program to assist states in building, implementing, and improving victim notification strategies and systems throughout the United States.

² iAlertz is a free mobile app for the iPhone/iPad that works in conjunction with NYAlert. The iTunes preview link is <http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/ialertz/id447896305?mt=8#>

Option 2 – Inquiry: In those cases where the victim either does not have a valid email address, or chooses not to use it, they still have the option to perform an inquiry on the Order of Protection. An inquiry allows a victim to do an ad hoc query of the Order of Protection to determine its status at that point in time. It will provide the related service data if the queried Order of Protection has been served at the time of the query, but does not generate a notification to the victim if the Order of Protection is served at a later date. A victim has the ability to query as often as they feel necessary. The inquiry is still made through www.nyalert.gov or through www.nyalert.gov/op but does not require that the victim be an enrolled NY-Alert user.

Option 3 – Case Load Tool: This option allows an advocate to enroll as a NY-Alert user and receive notification of service on subscribed Orders of Protection from multiple victims. The advocate would then notify the victim that the Order was served in a manner and time previously agreed to with the victim.

Regardless of the option chosen, the following information is required to either subscribe for notifications or to inquire on the status of an Order of Protection:

- The name of the court that issued the Order Of Protection
- The Court Docket Number from the Order of Protection
- The Order of Protection Number

All three pieces of data can be found on the Order of Protection document provided by the court to the victim. There are two distinct events during the Order of Protection process that will each trigger a notification to be generated to a subscribed victim:

1. When law enforcement, after serving the Order of Protection, completes the *Order of Protection Service Screen* on the eJusticeNY - Integrated Justice Portal³; and
2. When the court records the Order of Protection as being served on the court system.

Consequently, timely, accurate, and complete data is critical to assure the effectiveness of this system. Recognizing this from the onset, and collaborating with our partner agencies, we focused our system design on minimizing any additional data entry for all involved: victims, the courts and law enforcement. The system rides on the backbone of New York State’s emergency notification system – NY-Alert allowing us to leverage the existing population of enrolled users who may eventually be subscribers to the new *Orders of Protection* notification option. In addition, by leveraging the existing court and law enforcement systems in New York

³ eJusticeNY - Integrated Justice Portal is New York State’s secure computer portal used by agencies in New York State to share criminal justice information.

State, the Order of Protection Notification system required no additional, and no redundant, data entry by either the courts or law enforcement.

This project has resulted in enhanced public safety in several ways. In addition to giving the victim the option to receive key information enhancing control of their own personal safety during this tenuous period, this project has also provided a valuable tool to advocates to help them be more effective in providing their important services to victims; it has resulted in more accurate and complete Order of Protection data available to criminal justice agencies, in more timely and complete data being reported to the National Instant Check System (NICS), decreased phone calls to law enforcement and the courts regarding the status of the Order of Protection and in increased awareness in the issues surrounding Orders of Protection.

Goal 2 – Criminal Court Order of Protection Notification System: The necessary analysis is currently underway to implement development work and system modifications necessary to deploy the Criminal Court System. We anticipate development work to be completed during the spring of 2014 and full statewide deployment by September 30, 2014. The Criminal Court Order of Protection Notification System will follow the same model and use the same infrastructure that used for the Family Court System but is being modified to accommodate the business rules of the Criminal Courts.

In addition, the Sheriffs' Institute, in collaboration with our partner agencies, has been involved in substantial training and outreach in support of this initiative. Numerous training events have been offered throughout New York State that included law enforcement, service providers, court personnel, and other criminal justice practitioners; a website was developed in support of the service (www.savin-ny.org); several podcasts have been developed and distributed as training aids; outreach material including palm cards, posters, and rack cards have been delivered (and continue to be delivered) to agencies throughout the state and we are currently working in collaboration with the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence to develop a best practices document as well as a regional training program that will be offered to service providers as well as criminal justice personnel discussing the importance of notification systems in victim safety planning.

B. Inmate Movement Notification Services (VINE):

The New York Sheriffs' Victim Hotline is an Automated Victim Information & Notification Service (VINE) that tracks criminal defendants once they enter the New York Correctional System. This system has the capability of automatically notifying victim and their family members almost immediately if an inmate is released, transferred, or escaped. By dialing a toll-free telephone number (1-888-VINE-4-NY) or using the website, (www.vinelink.com), a crime victim will receive timely and

accurate information about their offender's custody status that is critical to their personal safety and well being.

In the 90s a unique partnership was formed by New York's three Correctional Systems. Their collaborative efforts resulted in a statewide integrated information and notification service for Victims of Crime. The City of New York Corrections' Department established their Vine program in the fall of 1997. The next year, as a result of New York State legislation known as "Jenna's Law," the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision launched their Vine program.

In 1998 the New York State Sheriffs' Association Institute, Inc., with the assistance of a VOCA grant award from the New York State Crime Victims Board, installed the Vine Program in 60 County Correctional facilities. All County sites were operational within two years. Although each correctional agency had separate contracts with the same vendor, Appriss, Inc., this victim service was totally integrated. Now a crime victim had access to crucial inmate information wherever the offender was incarcerated in a New York Correctional Facility.

How does the system work? Local county correctional facilities use a jail management booking system (JMS) to control the admission and discharge of inmates. Appriss, Inc., provider of the Vine service, developed an interface with each jail JMS system that would send inmate data to the Appriss operational center every 15 minutes. Crime Victims using the toll free telephone number (1-888-VINE-4-NY) could determine the custody status of their offender. By following the prompts and selecting "Key Pad 1," a search is made of the NYC inmate data file. When a victim selects "Key Pad 2," the NYS DOCCS inmate data file is searched and by selecting "Key Pad 3," anyone of the 60 county correctional facilities can be searched. "Key Pad 4" will access all three inmate data files (tabs 1-2-3). "Key Pad 5" informs victims of statewide victim service programs. If a victim wants to register for a notification call, they merely have to follow the prompts and enter the required information.

Vine Enhancements: In 2006, the website, www.vinelink.com was created. It increased access to the same inmate data through the internet, but now allowed a registered victim to receive a phone call and an email notification.

In 2008 New York State Sheriffs' Association Institute, Inc. received a Savin grant award to enhance the Vine Service. Inmate photographs were downloaded to the website www.vinelink.com, thereby assuring a crime victim of the correct identity of their offender. Crime Victims further suggested not automatically showing the inmate photograph, but rather let the viewer decide if they want to see it.

In the spring of 2013, the Appriss Mobil App and the Sheriffs' mobile patrol app were introduced. With this new technology, crime victims have more flexibility in obtaining information about their offender custody status. In an effort to reach more crime victims and publicize the New York Sheriffs' Victim Hotline, the New York State Sheriffs' Association Institute Inc. and the New York Sheriffs' Victim Advisory Board began hosting an Annual New York Statewide Conference on Victim Notification. This has been a collaboration between the New York Correctional Program Managers. Typically, 115 staff members from 60 local and state Criminal Justice Victim Service agencies attend. The conference is held in conjunction with

National Crime Victims Rights' Week. The conference is also an excellent time for attendees to network with colleagues and an opportunity to recommend improvements to the Vine Service.

What prompted the creation of Vine? It took the tragic death of Mary Byron in 1993 to highlight the critical need for a victim information and notification service. It was Mary Byron's 21st birthday. She had been through a bad time recently, but as she left her place of work in Louisville, Kentucky that day she was thinking only about the fun evening ahead with family and friends. As she sat in the parking lot, waiting for her car to warm up, she was shot seven times in the head and chest at point blank range. Mary's parents were completing preparations for their beautiful daughter's birthday celebration when they learned that she had been murdered.

Mary's killer was no stranger to the family. He and Mary had dated for a while and he seemed like a normal guy. But when Mary tried to break off their relationship, he became enraged. He harassed her and stalked her. Finally, one night, he brutally assaulted and raped her. He was arrested for those crimes and was sent off to jail. After weeks of fear and intimidation, Mary and her family could finally relax. Her tormentor was in jail and she was safe.

Unfortunately and unbeknownst to Mary and the Byron family, her attacker had posted bail and had been released from jail. Apparently, the first thing he did upon release was to obtain a gun. Then he headed for Mary's workplace. We can only imagine Mary's shock and fear when the man she believed was safely behind bars suddenly appeared at the side of her car.

The murder of the young, vibrant, well-liked Mary Byron sent shock waves through her community. People asked, how could such a thing happen? How could such a violent criminal have been released on bail without any notice to the victim or her family? Everyone agreed that if Mary Byron had known that her estranged boyfriend was released on bail, she and her family would have been on the alert, and this tragedy might have been avoided.

Mary's parents and other victims of crime began a campaign to make sure the same kind of tragedy did not happen to some other innocent person. Victims spoke out about the fear and the feeling of powerlessness that had come into their lives when their personal safety or the sanctity of their home was violated by a criminal. Many told how they lived with a constant dread that their victimizer would come back into their lives and victimize them again. They told how their only measure of relief came when they were confident that their attacker was locked up. Now the Mary Byron case showed them how misplaced that confidence could be, and now they would continue to live in dread even when their assailant was sent off to jail.

The plight of these victims caught the attention of two young software engineers in Mary's hometown, who were in the business of designing automated information systems. The two, Mike Davis and Yung Nguyen, quickly saw the whole problem of

keeping victims informed of the whereabouts of their attackers as an information management problem that could be resolved with the help of computers. Law enforcement and correctional officers could not be expected to manually keep track of the hundreds of defendants they release each day and the thousands of victims who might want to know about those releases. They knew, though, that a computer could do that easily. They even envisioned a computer program that could automatically place a phone call to victims, letting them know when a defendant's custody status changed. The two engineers set to work, and before long the Victim's Information and Notification Everyday program – VINE was born.

Since that time, many technical improvements have been made to assure victims they are receiving timely and accurate information 24/7/365 days a year. The Vine program now exists in 46 states and encompasses 80-85% of jail beds in the country.

New York Performance Outcomes: From January to December 31, 2013, a total of 66,321 crime victims called the toll free number, 1-888-VINE-4-NY. These calls searched the Vine Inmate Data base 67,901 times. A total of 2,134,245 searches were made in the same year through the Vine Program Manager's website www.vinewatch.com, the public website www.vinelink.com and the recently added Appriss Mobil App and the New York Sheriffs' Mobile Patrol App.

In 2013, there were 65,654 victims registered to receive a telephone call or an e-mail notification about their offender's change in custody status. Appriss, Inc. made 688,047 telephone calls and sent 64,550 e-mails to 108,163 registered victims about the information they requested.

Each year more victims are using this service. Numerous testimonials by crime victims affirm the value of this information and notification system. Victims need timely and accurate data when their offender is released so steps can be taken to further provide for their safety and security. This Vine Program has taken major strides forward in assisting crime victims and assuring them they will not befall the same fate as Mary Byron. The New York State Sheriffs' Association Institute, Inc. is pleased to be a member of the New York Correctional team in providing this vital victim service and looks forward to a continuing collaboration to better serve Victims of Crime.

New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence Summary of Recent Accomplishments

Founded in 1978, the New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NYSCADV) works to create and support the social change necessary to prevent and confront all forms of domestic violence. As a statewide membership organization comprised of local domestic violence service providers, allies, and community members who are committed to ending domestic violence, NYSCADV achieves its mission through activism, training, prevention, technical assistance, leadership development, and legislative advocacy. Also, NYSCADV promotes best practices and broad-based collaboration, integrating anti-oppression principles in all of its work.

Effective communication with member programs is essential to NYSCADV's ability to achieve its mission. NYSCADV uses multiple avenues to communicate with members programs, including the following:

- *The NYSCADV Update* – a monthly newsletter that provides information about relevant current events around the state and nation, training opportunities, relevant research and other resources offered by NYSCADV and allied agencies;
- Listservs that allow member programs to discuss pressing issues with their peers;
- Social media sites including Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn; and
- The NYSCADV website.

Training & technical assistance is a vital component of NYSCADV and consists of content specific support to assist member programs in providing trauma-informed, survivor-centered services. Content is disseminated through general coalition building activities; contact with local programs and allied organizations seeking the guidance of NYSCADV regarding state and national laws, rules and regulations, and information about best practices; and contact with survivors seeking the assistance of NYSCADV in addressing complex situations.

With the support of a VAWA grant administered by the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), NYSCADV invited domestic violence advocates to roundtables to discuss several pertinent issues related to working with and advocating on behalf of victims of domestic violence. This work culminated with a Statewide Conference in April 2011 which informed ongoing training and technical assistance initiatives. Topics included:

- **Working with Survivor-Defendants:** NYSCADV collaborated with the National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women as well as member programs across the state regarding working with survivors who are charged with crimes.
- **The Intersection of Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault:** This topic addressed the intersections of domestic violence and sexual assault as well as the unique role of dual programs that provide services to both victims of domestic violence and victims of sexual assault. NYSCADV partnered with the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA) to strategize about cross training needs, identify ways to support survivors, and improve collaboration between domestic violence advocates and sexual assault advocates.
- **Confidentiality:** Protecting the information that survivors share is the cornerstone of trauma-informed, survivor-centered advocacy and empowerment. NYSCADV routinely provides guidance to member programs regarding best practices related to this issue. In these changing

times of increased technology and collaboration with system partners, NYSCADV provided in-person trainings, webinars, and technical assistance specifically tailored to program needs regarding confidentiality, co-location, and data sharing. NYSCADV also hosted roundtables to discuss how confidentiality issues intersect with daily advocacy efforts.

- **Shelter Rules:** As part of ongoing efforts to ensure that domestic violence programs are viewed as accessible to all individuals who need services, NYSCADV held roundtables with member programs across the state to broaden knowledge regarding the impact that shelter rules have on effective advocacy. NYSCADV also hosted the Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence via webinar to share their statewide initiative to change their approach to shelter rules.

Additional training opportunities coordinated by NYSCADV during this time period include the following topics:

- **Expanded Access:** The 2008 law that changed the NYS definition of “members of the same family or household” to include “intimate relationships” was a significant victory for victims of domestic violence in New York State. Before this change in law, the definition excluded people who are or who were in intimate dating relationships, whether they lived together or not, such as heterosexual dating partners, same-sex partners, and young adult/teen/adolescent dating relationships. NYSCADV offered several Expanded Access educational resources to both the advocacy community and our system partners including:
 - an eLearning opportunity which enabled member programs and system partners to have a computer based training on hand to offer to their staff;
 - a technical assistance packet that provided background guidance for member programs regarding this law change; and
 - a webinar hosted and co-facilitated by staff from NYSCADV and the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV).
- **The Criminal and Civil Justice System’s Response to Intimate Partner Domestic and Sexual Violence:** NYSCADV redesigned this legal system training through participation in the *Intimate Partner Abuse Network* which was a collaborative project funded by VAWA Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders. The project targeted three professional populations – law enforcement/police, community corrections professionals (probation/parole), and domestic violence/sexual assault advocates. The intent of the project was to develop and standardize a balanced approach to domestic violence offender accountability with victim safety at its core. The partners in the project were the Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA), the Division of Parole (DOP), the OPDV, DCJS and NYSCASA. The training redesign process included surveying the needs of member programs, piloting the training in four counties throughout the state, and gathering feedback through pre-training and post-training evaluation to ensure that the end product was member informed and reflective of the needs of the entire state.
- **Exploring Expert Witness Testimony:** After decades of successful advocacy, policy change and direct service provision, myths about domestic violence and victim blaming persist and impact the effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to victims and survivors. Because research indicates that advocates can be effective expert witnesses and that they can

affect change regarding the perceptions of these crimes, NYSCADV launched a project designed to help advocates explore the purpose, value, and process of expert witness testimony. This project was commenced by bringing together 30 advocates from NYSCADV member programs for a two day conference in Albany to explore the use of expert witness testimony by advocates, and to identify the elements necessary for effective expert witness testimony. This project will continue to expand in the future as NYSCADV develops additional opportunities to explore this issue.

- **Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, & Stalking in a Digital Age:** NYSCADV coordinated a series of trainings presented by the Safety Net Team from the National Network to End Domestic Violence. Knowledge of how technology can be strategically used by survivors and misused by abusers is crucial in maintaining the safety of a survivors and holding offenders accountable. This series provided information on ways that abusers increasingly exploit technology to stalk, harass, and threaten current and former intimate partners, and how they use phones, mobile devices, computers, and monitoring devices as a tactic of abuse. The training also provided information about how survivors utilize technology to communicate and access resources for safety and support.
- **Professional Development:** NYSCADV monitors statewide and national trends as well as continually assesses the needs of member programs to ensure that relevant professional development opportunities are offered. Highlights of these professional development offerings between 2010-2013 include:
 - *Principles for Practice, Principles for Social Change*, which is a basic series of trainings that includes snapshots from traditions of violence against intimate partners and the history of resistance to it; intersections of oppression; challenging and building cultural competence; nature and dynamics of domestic violence; the role of the advocate in providing trauma-informed, survivor-centered services; practicing confidentiality; introduction to systems advocacy and successful collaboration; and creating social change through prevention.
 - Training regarding the needs of specific populations such as the immigrant community, those with traumatic brain injury, and victims who have co-occurring substance abuse issues. NYSCADV is currently embarking on an expansive training and technical assistance project to improve the services to underserved individuals including the LGBTQ community.
 - Strategies to help survivors move forward from the abuse perpetrated against them such as technology safety, economic security, safety planning, support group facilitation, and helping survivors develop safety plans.
- **Efforts to Prevent Domestic Violence:** NYSCADV participated in the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) Project from October 2002 through January 2013 in collaboration with the CDC, thirteen state domestic violence coalitions throughout the country, and over fifty local domestic violence programs. The DELTA Project was designed to increase the prevention capacity of local Community Coordinated Response (CCR) teams, domestic violence program staff, Coalition staff, and partner organizations through prevention-focused learning exchanges. Participation in this

project has increased the capacity of NYSCADV to support domestic violence programs and community members to engage in primary prevention as a tactic to address the problem of intimate partner violence. Because meaningful and lasting change happens at the community level, NYSCADV focused on supporting communities to find effective and locally relevant methods for organizing and mobilizing to effect change. NYSCADV's prevention related activities during 2010 – 2013 include:

- The release of NYSCADV's *Strategic Direction for the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence in New York State*. Critical elements of the plan included directing prevention efforts to the general population instead of working solely with victims, their children and abusers; and comprehensive approaches that address individual, community and system change in order to generate and reinforce new social norms. The prevention plan has provided NYSCADV and state level partners with a blueprint for implementing a range of activities that together create a comprehensive approach to preventing domestic violence in New York.
- Training on the principles of prevention and core competencies for social change for domestic violence programs, community partners, and their allies. This work frames domestic violence as both a significant public health problem and a social justice issue that is preventable. Focus areas include: engaging men and boys, adolescent relationship abuse, youth engagement and leadership development, campus engagement, and social marketing strategies. Trainings on prevention planning, program development, assessment, and evaluation were also made available to domestic violence programs across the state during 2010-2013.

In upcoming years, NYSCADV's prevention initiatives will focus on the following:

- Delivering Coaching Boys Into Men trainings to support coaches and athletic directors to facilitate critical dialogue with their teams in both school and neighborhood athletics;
- Providing model school policies for responding to adolescent relationship abuse (ARA) in school based settings;
- Creating coordinated community response teams to respond to school based ARA comprised of domestic violence and sexual assault advocates, school personnel (coaches, counselors, teachers and administrators) with a particular focus on building the capacity of school nurses to respond adequately to incidents but to also send prevention messaging from the school based health center; and
- Convening the state advisory committee to look at implementation of the state plan, leverage resources, and continue the prevention dialogue.

New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault Summary of Efforts to Address Sexual Assault: 2010 – 2013

The mission of the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NYSCASA) is to end all forms of sexual violence and exploitation by: advocating for the effective response to all people affected by sexual assault; providing technical support and assistance to rape crisis centers, service providers, and other allied professionals; working legislatively to improve public policy; and confronting societal denial of the impact of sexual violence through outreach and education. A few highlights of NYSCASA's work are described below.

Weaving a World Without Violence

On May 9-10, 2012, NYSCASA presented Weaving a World Without Violence, a statewide sexual violence prevention and intervention conference in Albany, New York. The conference offered 40 workshop sessions and three keynote presentations. The workshops were evenly divided into five tracks: prevention, including engaging men; traditionally underserved populations; criminal justice, including sexual assault response teams; mental health and trauma-informed services; and self-care.

Over 200 people attended the conference. According to the conference survey, 100% of conference participants who responded agreed or strongly agreed that: the conference increased their knowledge or skills; the conference was appropriate and relevant; and they would attend a future conference. Participants shared glowing written and verbal comments as well, such as: "This has been an amazing experience for both personal and professional growth. Wonderful from start to finish."

NYSCASA leveraged each of its grants, along with in-kind donations, to offer this well-received conference in a resource-conscious manner. In addition to increasing participants' knowledge and skills, conference outcomes included: the opportunity to meet face-to-face and network with colleagues; increased interest in developing sexual assault response teams in new communities; support for evolving efforts to engage men to address gender-based violence; recognition of some of the coalition's most effective rape crisis programs; and increased NYSCASA membership.

Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence

In 2010, the New York State Department of Health selected NYSCASA and the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault (the Alliance) to serve as Centers of Excellence for the Primary Prevention of Sexual Violence. NYSCASA and the Alliance have become strong collaborators in efforts to strengthen rape crisis programs' primary prevention work statewide. In 2013, each rape crisis program was contacted by phone to gather detailed information about prevention-related training and technical assistance needs to inform our next steps. Using the assessment data, we developed a responsive action plan for the effective delivery of prevention-related training and technical assistance (currently in progress). This will help rape crisis programs expand

their work beyond prevention education to include more community change activities, as well as to evaluate those efforts.

Anti-Oppression Activities

In 2012, the Women of Color Network (WOCN), a national grassroots initiative dedicated to building the capacity of women of color advocates and activists responding to violence against women in communities of color, offered statewide coalitions a wonderful opportunity to apply for participation in an OVW-funded technical assistance project. Statewide coalition applications needed to have Board support and to agree to actively engage in assessment, training, and related activities.

NYSCASA was one of only eight statewide coalitions selected for this WOCN inaugural project. Within weeks of being selected, a five-person team consisting of NYSCASA staff and Board members attended WOCN's week-long National Call to Action Institute and Conference. NYSCASA then established an Anti-Oppression Committee (AOC), and WOCN assigned NYSCASA a three-person training team to support our efforts. NYSCASA staff and key Board members completed online surveys, as well as phone interviews with training team members, as part of the assessment process. Aggregate assessment data, along with regularly scheduled calls between the training team and AOC, aided the training team in developing and delivering tailored training and related assistance to NYSCASA staff during two on-site visits in July and September 2013.

During the on-site visits, NYSCASA staff identified 10 priorities for our anti-oppression work, and then quickly began taking action steps. We re-established a women of color caucus and an aspiring allies group. We are incorporating anti-oppression topics into our staff meetings and social media posts. We are reviewing our policies and procedures. We reached out to each rape crisis program to discuss this project and to gather contact information for people of color working at rape crisis programs, as well as contact information for culturally specific organizations with which the rape crisis programs worked. These contacts will allow NYSCASA to establish a listserv to share information and other resources with women of color working in the field, and to invite representatives from culturally specific organizations to participate in an advisory group.

NYSCASA is currently working to finalize an action plan to address all 10 priorities while we continue to keep momentum going on activities already underway. The response to our initial efforts has been quite positive, and NYSCASA is definitely experiencing a transformative process. The entire NYSCASA staff remains motivated to increase representation of New York's diverse populations in leadership positions within NYSCASA and rape crisis programs and to strengthen connections and access to existing resources for all victims and survivors of sexual assault.

Joanne Zannoni
Executive Director



NYS Unified Court System Domestic Violence Initiatives: 2010-2013

Integrated Domestic Violence Courts: Since their inception up through May 1, 2013, Integrated Domestic Violence Courts have handled over 149,041 cases and served over 28,300 families. Currently, there are over 40 IDV Courts in operation, comprising almost 60 court parts statewide. First established in 2001, these “one family/one judge” courts, established by the NYS Unified Court System Office of Policy and Planning (Hon. Judy Harris Kluger, Director), in conjunction with the Center for Court Innovation, are designed to reduce the need for domestic violence victims and their families to appear in different courtrooms before several judges. Although criminal and civil cases are kept separate, one judge handles all criminal domestic violence cases and related family issues, such as custody, visitation, civil protection orders, matrimonial and, in some cases, child protective actions. Numerous seminars have been presented for these courts, their staff and partner agencies.

Domestic violence courts: Thirty-three specialized domestic violence courts have handled over 249,000 cases statewide since their inception, as of May 1, 2013. Building upon the successful experience in the first domestic violence court in Kings County, these courts, established by the NYS Unified Court System Office of Policy and Planning in conjunction with the Center for Court Innovation, have become a focal point for substantial training efforts, in addition to their functions in individual cases. Among the courts are three model Youth Domestic Violence Courts in Criminal Courts in Bronx and Kings Counties and in Yonkers City Court that focus exclusively upon misdemeanor domestic violence cases among teenagers between the ages of 16 and 19.

Trafficking courts: Newest among the Unified Court System’s specialized, problem-solving courts, the establishment of eleven human trafficking courts by the NYS Unified Court System Office of Policy and Planning, in conjunction with the Center for Court Innovation, represents the first statewide initiative nationally. As Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman announced on Sept. 25, 2013, locations in every New York City borough by October, 2013, and six additional sites outside New York City to be established shortly thereafter, will build upon the successful experience of existing pilot trafficking courts in Queens, the Midtown Community Court in Manhattan and Nassau County. The expansion will provide Human Trafficking Courts from Long Island on the east to Buffalo on the west that will be able to address close to 95 percent of those charged with prostitution and prostitution-related offenses in New York. Prior to this expansion, the Unified Court System developed, reproduced and distributed copies of the *Lawyer’s Manual in Human Trafficking* and supported placement of victim advocates to assist individuals charged with prostitution.

Sex offense courts: Unique in the nation, the NYS Unified Court System Office of Policy and Planning, in conjunction with the Center for Court Innovation, has established eight sex offense courts

in Nassau, Westchester, Oswego, Suffolk, Erie, Queens, Tompkins and Orange Counties. With specially trained judges and staff, these courts facilitate coordination of services for victims, as well as greater post-sentence monitoring of offenders on probation. As of May 1, 2013 these courts have heard over 4,216 cases.

Family Violence Task Force: Appointed by Chief Judge Kaye in 1994, the Family Violence Task Force, now co-chaired by Hon. Sondra Miller, Associate Justice (retired) of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, 2nd Dept. and Director of Family Support for the court system, and Hon. Leslie Stein, Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Dept., has presented over 100 seminars on domestic violence and sex offense-related topics and recently completed its 18th season of seminars statewide. Seminars during the past few years have included national and New York State experts addressing the following:

- 2010: "*Protection or Mere Paper: Making Orders of Protection Effective*": These seminars, in Rochester and at the NYS Judicial Institute in White Plains, addressed risk assessment, strangulation and other injuries and various issues regarding orders of protection. The sessions were recorded and posted on the NYS Judicial Institute intranet web-site for later viewing by judges and non-judicial staff.

- 2012: "*'Friend' or Foe: Social Media and the New Cyber-landscape of Criminal and Family Law*": This program, which focused on cutting-edge technological issues both in the commission and prosecution of domestic violence, was presented at the NYS Judicial Institute in White Plains, web-streamed to 13 viewing sites around the State with discussion leaders and posted for later viewing on the NYS Judicial Institute intranet web-site by judicial and non-judicial staff.

- 2013: "*Across the Spectrum: Domestic Violence in Our Families, Communities and Courts*": This seminar, presented in Rochester and at the NYS Judicial Institute in White Plains, addressed New York's new firearms law and other new legislation affecting domestic violence, as well as domestic violence among special populations including LGBT, the military and elderly and disabled. The program was also live-streamed to a viewing site near Albany and was posted on the NYS Judicial Institute intranet web-site for later viewing by judges and non-judicial staff.

Additional Training on Domestic Violence and Sex Offenses: In addition to programs provided by the New York State Judicial Institute, the Office of Policy and Planning, in conjunction with Center for Court Innovation, has presented numerous seminars statewide, including annual statewide programs on domestic and sexual violence. VAWA funding has also been utilized to send judges to national domestic violence conferences convened by the National Council of Juvenile and Family court Judges and Futures Without Violence (formerly, the Family Violence Prevention Fund). Following enactments of the 2009 statute requiring training of attorneys for children in domestic violence issues [Laws of 2009, ch. 476], regular seminars have been provided statewide for these attorneys.

Town and Village Justice Comprehensive Action Plan: The NYS Unified Court System's Office of Justice Court Support has continued to implement the comprehensive action plan to improve the quality of local courts that serve as the front-line in domestic violence and other cases. State court judges act as liaisons for town and village courts in every district, training (including web-based distance learning) is provided through the Justice Court Training Academy, ongoing support is provided through the Town

and Village Justice Resource Center and additional equipment and other services are provided through the Justice Court Assistance Program.

Technical Assistance, Data and Technology: The Office of Policy and Planning, in conjunction with Center for Court Innovation, has provided technical assistance to the specialized courts statewide, including, *inter alia*, development and provision of a self-assessment tool for the courts to utilize. Additional work has been done, particularly in Erie County, on risk assessment tools. Further, the Court System collaborated with the NYS Sheriffs' Association on its Order of Protection Victim Notification System, which was launched in 2012 in order to provide Family Court family offense petitioners with information regarding service of orders of protection.

Additionally, the NYS Unified Court System has continued to gather data in conjunction with its Domestic Violence Registry and Family Court Universal Case Management System regarding orders of protection and family offense proceedings, including, *inter alia*, data regarding implementation of the 2008 statute that expanded access to Family Court to intimate partners. [Laws of 2008, ch. 326]. This data is an important component of the NYS Domestic Violence Dashboard Project spearheaded by the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence. Further, the Court System's "WebDVS" system has been continually improved to provide greater functionality statewide. This system permits automatic generation of orders of protection, entry of the orders onto the NYSPIN system (the NYS Police order of protection registry connected with the national protection order file operated by the FBI as part of the National Crime Information Center) and tracking of orders in cases dismissed or sealed. The Court System is also working with and with the Seneca Nation to facilitate entry of its orders of protection onto the Domestic Violence Registry.

Assistance to unrepresented litigants: The Help Centers in the NYC Family Courts provide assistance to litigants in domestic violence and other matters. The web-site www.nycourts.gov/courthelp provide assistance to unrepresented litigants, including answers to frequently asked questions, access to on-line forms and information regarding obtaining counsel. Family Courts in Bronx and Erie Counties have indicated success in providing assistance to litigants in filling out family offense petitions and applications for temporary orders of protection from remote sites, such as Family Justice Centers. Further, upon the enactment of the no-fault divorce, temporary maintenance and attorney and expert fee statutes [Laws of 2010, chs. 329, 371, 384 and 415], the Court System provided a simple on-line temporary maintenance work-sheet and calculator, accessible through the following links:

- <http://www.nycourts.gov/divorce/TMG-worksheet.pdf>
- <http://www.nycourts.gov/divorce/calculator.pdf>



**STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES**

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**MICHAEL C. GREEN
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**

**ROBERT M. MACCARONE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR**

Date: December 24, 2013
To: Robert M. Maccarone
Deputy Commissioner and Director
From: Gary M. Govel
Community Correction Representative 3
Subject: OPCA Domestic Violence Work Summary

Following, please find a summary of OPCA’s Domestic Violence related work accomplished in 2013, as well as some items that were previously accomplished, but continue to be supported by this Office on an ongoing basis.

Probation Domestic Violence Liaisons

Through OPCA’s coordination, each probation department has an identified Probation Domestic Violence Liaison who serves as a primary point of contact for Domestic Violence related matters. A directory of these liaisons, updated by OPCA on 9/23/2013, can be found at: <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/opca/pdfs/probation-domestic-violence-liaisons-list.pdf>.

Management of Interstate Transfer DV Offenders

OPCA’s Interstate Office continues to screen incoming DV cases and runs NCIC/III record checks, performs DIR Searches, Order of Protection Inquiries and checks of the sex offender registry on all incoming DV offenders. Any crucial information received as a result of performing said searches is forwarded to our local probation departments via email. In 2012, OPCA’s Interstate Unit managed 206 DV cases transferred into New York, and 55 DV cases transferred out of New York. 2013 YTD, the unit has managed 115 DV cases transferred into New York, 35 DV cases transferred out of New York.

Interstate Transfer Domestic Violence Cases Managed by OPCA ICU

	2012 Total	2013 Year to Date
Interstate Transfers In	206	115
Interstate Transfers Out	55	35

Chapter 491 of the Laws of 2012

Through State Probation Directors Memorandum 2013-3 (available in the Integrated Justice Portal at Resources> Reference Library> Probation> Director’s Memos), OPCA informed New York’s 58 probation departments of the new Domestic Violence Laws enacted through Chapter

491 of the Laws of 2012. In their Annual Plans submitted in 2013, probation departments and ATI programs which operate Pre-Trial Services Programs were further asked to offer comment regarding their practices as related to certain provisions of these new laws

Annual Probation Plan

OPCA's Annual Probation Plan package completed by each probation department includes a series of questions which reflect their Domestic Violence related efforts. In response to submitted plans, OPCA provided follow up guidance in 2013 encouraging access to the DCJS DIR Repository to certain departments who appeared to not be using, or under-utilizing that tool.

DV Training

The *Fundamentals of Probation Practice* training course for new Probation Officers was offered by OPCA twice in 2013, with a total of 60 persons attending. In advance of attending FPP, the trainees must complete a pre-requisite Domestic Violence course accessed through the Integrated Justice Portal. The FPP course itself includes modules on Domestic Violence, and Specialized Supervision, and a role play activity which includes an interview with a DV offender. Additionally, the 2013 NYS Probation Officers Association Annual conference, supported by OPCA, included a Domestic Violence workshop among the presentations offered.

NYS Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team

The NYS Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team membership includes a representative from OPCA, as well as the Director of a County Probation Department. The Team's work commenced in March 2013 via a two day training event. The first case review occurred in June 2013, with a second case review scheduled to occur in November 2013. For additional information on the NYS Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative, please visit: <http://opdv.ny.gov/professionals/fatalrev/index.html>.

Probation Domestic Violence Guidance Package

In recent years, in partnership with the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, and the NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence, OPCA developed a Probation Domestic Violence Guidance package. This informative package of resources for probation professionals includes:

- *Child Custody Investigations: Guidelines for Practice** (June 2008) Released as State Director's Memorandum #2008-7
- *Intake Guidelines – Completing Petitions for Orders of Protection Involving Family Offenses** (October 2008) Released as State Director's Memorandum #2008-6
- *Practical Implications of Domestic Violence Research for Probation Officers by Andrew R. Klein* (October 2008) This document was commissioned by OPCA for the 2008 Statewide Symposium for Directors and Deputy Directors held in Lake George, NY.
- *Probation Response to Domestic Violence: A Model Investigation and Supervision Procedural Package** (March 2010) This comprehensive document includes important information regarding the issue of intimate partner stalking. Released as State Director's Memorandum #2010-3

- *Probation Officer Domestic Violence – New York State Policy Guidance** (July 2010)
Released as State Director’s Memorandum #2010-10
- *Probation Response to Domestic Violence in Rural and Native American Communities*
(July 2010 & June 2011)
- *Probation Response to Domestic Incident Reports LiveMeeting** (December 2011)
- *Probation Interview Techniques and Offender Accountability for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Offenders** (March 2012)

Please accept this memorandum as a summary of OPCA’s efforts to support the important work of probation professionals in investigating and supervising Domestic Violence offenders; as well as their work with families, and victims affected by such offenders. I am available at your convenience should further information be required.

NYS OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV) is a unique, independent, state agency with its mission to improve the state's response to and prevention of domestic violence. Priority areas for the Office are to advise the Governor, the legislature, and other state agencies on the best ways to integrate domestic violence response and prevention into the work of the state; training government professionals and providing model policies; and promoting general public awareness and education. OPDV functions as the technical assistance provider to all state agencies looking to address domestic violence in their work, and serves to ensure that domestic violence service providers, as well as victims themselves, have the tools they need to respond to, and get relief from, the perpetration of domestic violence.

Recent accomplishments of OPDV include:

Policy and Legislation

- **Domestic Violence and the Workplace Policies and Training.** In 2007, Executive Order #19 was signed requiring that all state agencies issue a policy regarding domestic violence and the workplace. All policies are in place and all agencies have trained their designated staff representatives. These representatives file reports with OPDV twice a year, reporting on a variety of domestic violence parameters. Updates have been mandated to the policy to include information about victims of domestic violence being included as a protected class under NYS Human Rights Legislation, and to provide employees with specific information about how orders of protection will be addressed when brought to the attention of the employer. OPDV has worked with three NYS municipalities to develop similar programs and has provided technical assistance to several other states formulating their policies.
- **Supervised Visitation.** Through a grant from OVW, OPDV funds and provides support for supervised visitations for domestic violence victims and their families in Brooklyn and Oswego County.
- **Guiding Principles For Community Domestic Violence Policy.** This on-line tool is an update of the NYS Domestic Violence Model Policy. In partnership with the Empire Justice Center, OPDV extensively revised the policy during this time period. The guidelines and practices outlined are intended to help organizations strengthen their responses to domestic violence and to develop formal, customized domestic violence policies and protocols.
- **Domestic Incident Report Repository.** In 2010-2011, OPDV worked with DCJS to develop the Domestic Incident Report (DIR) Repository as a useful tool for law enforcement. Currently, DCJS receives 200,000 DIRs per year to be scanned into the repository. All DIRs submitted to the DCJS from January 2011 to present are currently available on the Repository. During 2013, and continuing into 2014, work is being done on reworking the DIR forms so they are more useful and data entry will be more easily accomplished. Eventually, we are working toward a system in which DIRs are electronically entered and submitted by law enforcement agencies in order to facilitate more real-time access to information without the lag currently necessitated by the paper forms and manual data entry.

- **Domestic Violence-related Legislation.** Over the past several years, the legislature has passed, and the Governor has signed, a remarkable number of bills that improve the legal response to domestic violence in NYS. In particular:

2010:

New York's 2010 enactment of a law creating three levels of Penal Law strangulation crimes has been an unqualified success, increasing the numbers of prosecutions and convictions for this potentially deadly crime, so often seen in domestic violence cases. From November, 2010 through September, 2013, there were almost 32,000 arrests for these three crimes.

2011:

Legislation was passed creating the Address Confidentiality Program, in which victims of domestic violence use the Secretary of State as their agent for receiving mail and service of process. Participants use a Post Office box number in Albany, and their first class mail and any legal papers are forwarded to them at their confidential address.

There was legislation passed clarifying which New York State Penal Law offenses meet the federal definition of "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence," thereby allowing better information to be given to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System so that federally-prohibited people are more readily identified.

2012:

A Domestic Violence Omnibus Bill was enacted, containing several significant improvements in New York law, including:

- Establishes the crime of "aggravated family offense" for offenders who commit certain misdemeanor-level offenses and have a previous conviction for a specified misdemeanor or felony against a family or household member within the past five years (class E felony)
- Establishes a new subdivision of "aggravated harassment in the second degree" for offenders who, with intent to harass, annoy, threaten or alarm, cause physical injury to a family or household member (A misdemeanor)
- Establishes a state-level domestic violence fatality review team within the NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence which will bring together state and local domestic violence-related professionals to do in-depth reviews of select intimate partner homicides and periodically report aggregate data and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature
- Allows the court to consider two new factors when determining bail in family offenses cases: any violations of an order of protection and the defendant's history of possession of a firearm
- Allows victims of domestic violence to have their insurance claims, forms, or billing correspondence for medical and mental health services sent to a confidential address,

protecting both the details of such services and the address of the victim from the abuser who is also the insurance policyholder

A law was passed which prevents individuals charged with causing the death of a victim, or who were the subject of an order protecting the deceased, from being able to exercise control over disposition of the deceased victim's remains, allowing family members to make these decisions and proceed with funeral and burial arrangements.

New York State expanded its DNA databank, by requiring DNA sample collection from anyone convicted of a felony or penal law misdemeanor. (separate from Omnibus Bill)

2013:

Legislation prohibiting victims of domestic violence from being held in any way legally responsible for violation of an order of protection, under which they are the protected party, was enacted in response to prosecutions, or threats of prosecution, of victims.

Legislation was passed addressing financial and economic abuse by adding certain crimes of identity theft, larceny and coercion to the list of family offenses in the Family Court Act and the criminal procedure law. The new law also added a new condition that can be included in orders of protection, requiring the abuser to return specified "identification documents," such as a passport, immigration papers, social security card, benefits or insurance card, etc., to the protected party.

Other OPDV Programs/Initiatives:

- **Fatality Review.** In 2012, legislation was passed that created a Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team in New York State out of OPDV. The team reviews domestic violence deaths and near deaths in detail, including analyzing case records, creating a timeline of events, and interviewing friends and family of the victim and perpetrator, as well as local agency representatives who responded in the cases. Since the legislation was passed, the team has been selected and appointed, team members were trained by the National Domestic Violence Fatality Review Initiative, team operations have been created and implemented, and the team has conducted two reviews of domestic violence homicides committed in New York State. These intensive reviews were conducted in the communities where the homicides took place, to enable local responders to participate in the process.
- **Domestic Violence Advisory Council.** As part of its enabling legislation, OPDV hosts a Domestic Violence Advisory Council, with a combination of state agency members appointed by the Governor, upon recommendation of the legislature. In the past six years the Council has been re-energized, and memorializes the substantial work accomplished by all members through the virtual publication of the NYS Domestic Violence Annual Report. The Council has an annual focus topic. Topics have included things such as Screening; Domestic Violence and the Workplace; and LGBT Domestic Violence Victims and Perpetrators - Screening/Services/Referrals.

- **Model Domestic Incident Policy for Police Departments.** OPDV, with DCJS, completed a model Domestic Incident Policy for police departments, which was adopted by the Municipal Police Training Council in December, 2010. This was the first step toward ensuring a consistent police policy response to domestic violence across the more than 550 police departments that operate in the state of New York. In March, 2011, a revised recruit curriculum was approved by the MPTC. Our law-enforcement trainer conducted nine two-day sessions and certified more than 200 domestic violence instructors across the state to provide the curriculum to new recruits.
- **Home Visiting Pilot Project.** In 2012, OPDV partnered with the Rome Police Department, the Rome Probation department, and the local domestic violence service provider (the YWCA of the Mohawk Valley), to build on the success of the police Home Visiting pilot program funded by DCJS in 2010. Rome's consistently strong approach to domestic violence and their interest in further developing their home visiting materials and resources led to the creation of a formal police home visiting policy that can now be replicated in police departments statewide. Additionally, OPDV worked with the department to update its Domestic Incident policy to reflect current legal language and legislative changes, so that the Home Visiting policy could function as both a stand-alone policy, and as one component within the department's larger domestic incident policy. All documents, as well as technical assistance and support, are now available to police departments statewide.
- **High Risk Project.** OPDV has initiated a pilot project in the City of Schenectady which creates a High Risk Team for domestic violence cases. OPDV is providing funding for 2 years to make this project possible. The funding pays for the salary of a coordinator of the team, as well as salary for probation and police overtime. As part of this project, Schenectady is receiving training and technical assistance in implementing the Team from the Jeanne Geiger Center, the federal technical assistance provider and originators of the High Risk Team model. The Team will identify cases as high risk, using domestic violence risk assessment tools, and will provide intensive attention to those cases in an effort to increase accountability for offenders and safety for victims. Team members will work closely on high risk cases and will implement responses such as pre-trial services through probation and home visits by police to achieve project goals.

Training

- **Continued training support across government.** OPDV continues to provide high-quality training to a broad array of professionals, including child welfare and protection staff, police officers, public assistance staff, probation officers, healthcare professionals, and others. Recent advances have provided OPDV with the opportunity to conduct webinars on a myriad subjects, including training to health care providers. A series of webinars have been planned for community health workers, family planning practitioners, maternal and child health providers. Some of the webinars focus on the basics of domestic violence and screening by both professionals and para-professionals, but a new series of webinars on teen dating violence is being developed. These focus exclusively on reproductive coercion among the teen population and the interventions that are beneficial for the long term health of the teen population. OPDV

has also partnered with OVS, DOCCS and the State Commission on Corrections to provide regional trainings on Domestic Violence and Gangs.

Webinars have also been developed for law enforcement on strangulation and DIRs. That instructional mode will continue to be utilized to disseminate information to those professionals about New York's "mandatory arrest" laws, appropriate criminal charging, and tools such as the Domestic Incident Report Repository (DIRR).

Public Awareness and Education

- **Statewide Shine the Light Campaign.** OPDV's statewide "Shine the Light on Domestic Violence" campaign, which asks agencies, individuals, and organizations to turn something purple in October, Domestic Violence Awareness Month, has grown every year since its inception in 2007. OPDV provides an extensive resource toolkit for participants. The campaign has become self-sustaining, with hundreds participating and it has been replicated in other parts of the United States.
- **Domestic Violence Awareness:** In 2013, OPDV created a set of videos and public service announcements (the latter featuring musician Natalie Merchant) which promote the message, "Don't Do Nothing." They are designed to encourage friends, family, and co-workers to get involved when someone they know is being victimized in their intimate relationship.
- **Finding Safety and Support.** OPDV's primary publication for victims of domestic violence was completely updated and rewritten during 2013. The publication contains accessible and detailed information for victims regarding all kinds of issues they may be dealing with, as well as specific sections regarding populations of victims who may need additional information. This publication will be produced in English and Spanish.
- **Social media.** OPDV has a growing social media presence, with a Facebook page and Twitter, Instagram and Flickr accounts. OPDV also maintains a website and several corresponding social media accounts specific to dating abuse, called "Respect Love, Love Respect."
- **Elder Abuse.** OPDV's resource guide, "Finding Safety and Support" includes a "Specific Populations" section with materials for older victims of domestic violence. The 2011 senior center law added a requirement to the list of OPDV's mandated activities listed in Executive law: "Developing and promoting senior center based prevention programs." In 2012 OPDV began addressing that requirement by collaborating with various stakeholders in the community: the New York State Office for the Aging (NYSOFA), the Office for Children and Family Services (OCFS) Protective Services for Adults division (PSA) and Lifespan of Greater Rochester, Inc. to produce a brochure and desk guide for senior centers in New York State. OPDV conducted research and content development for the products. In 2013 final edits and revisions were made and the documents were produced and disseminated. A brochure entitled, "Understanding and Preventing Mistreatment of Seniors" to help bring awareness to the senior population, and a desk guide for the staff working in the senior centers, have been posted on OPDV's website. In 2013, a new introduction to the section of our website: "What do

Professionals Need to Know? Intimate Partner Abuse of Older Adults” was created. OPDV plans further updates to the Older Adults section of the website. In 2013, OPDV in conjunction with Equinox, Inc., presented a workshop titled, “It’s Not Just Broken Bones: Domestic Violence in the Elder Population” at the annual New York State Adult Abuse Training Institute. The presentation was well received and OPDV has been asked to present again at the 2014 conference.

- **Domestic Violence Dashboard.** For the past several years, OPDV has worked with many State agencies to publish a cross-section of data we collect on domestic violence victims who use government services, and compiled them into a NYS Domestic Violence Dashboard. The Dashboard serves as an important complement to DCJS’ Annual Domestic Violence homicide report, by also including data from the courts, public assistance, child welfare, and hotlines. The Dashboard adds data elements every year as more and more agencies start to track the presence of domestic violence victims in their systems.

OPDV began tracking information for the NYS Domestic Violence Dashboard project in 2007. Over the past six years, trends have emerged with regard to which services victims seek most often, as well as where – and in some cases, how – systems may be strengthened to better support victim safety and offender accountability. Since the information comes directly from providers in the field, the Dashboard is an accurate reflection of statewide practice, while providing direction for future programs and services.

While certain numbers have steadily increased over the years, OPDV does not merely present the raw data, but works with local partners and agencies collection the information to provide an analysis of what factors may be contributing to significant increases and decreases in the data. At the same time, OPDV continues to request new information, whenever legislative changes or human services changes present an opportunity to better understand, and respond to areas of need.

Appendix C

Supplemental Data

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Albany	Agg Assault	79	40	119	62	181
	Simple Assault	1,200	278	1,478	467	1,945
	Sex Offense	10	0	10	13	23
	Violate Protection Order	89	10	99	4	103
	Total	1,378	328	1,706	546	2,252
Allegany	Agg Assault	0	1	1	1	2
	Simple Assault	24	7	31	16	47
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	1	1
	Violate Protection Order	2	0	2	0	2
	Total	26	8	34	18	52
Broome	Agg Assault	48	26	74	34	108
	Simple Assault	442	92	534	237	771
	Sex Offense	8	1	9	42	51
	Violate Protection Order	39	3	42	8	50
	Total	537	122	659	321	980
Cattaraugus	Agg Assault	12	4	16	11	27
	Simple Assault	242	73	315	164	479
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	18	19
	Violate Protection Order	3	2	5	0	5
	Total	258	79	337	193	530
Cayuga	Agg Assault	11	2	13	10	23
	Simple Assault	364	101	465	219	684
	Sex Offense	3	2	5	25	30
	Violate Protection Order	16	2	18	3	21
	Total	394	107	501	257	758
Chautauqua	Agg Assault	36	5	41	21	62
	Simple Assault	495	108	603	217	820
	Sex Offense	6	1	7	66	73
	Violate Protection Order	16	2	18	7	25
	Total	553	116	669	311	980
Chemung	Agg Assault	15	4	19	6	25
	Simple Assault	119	26	145	39	184
	Sex Offense	2	0	2	2	4
	Violate Protection Order	26	4	30	4	34
	Total	162	34	196	51	247
Chenango	Agg Assault	4	0	4	3	7
	Simple Assault	174	52	226	73	299
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	12	12
	Violate Protection Order	10	1	11	1	12
	Total	188	53	241	89	330

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Clinton	Agg Assault	6	1	7	4	11
	Simple Assault	87	19	106	32	138
	Sex Offense	2	0	2	3	5
	Violate Protection Order	12	1	13	1	14
	Total	107	21	128	40	168
Columbia	Agg Assault	6	3	9	5	14
	Simple Assault	74	17	91	86	177
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	11	12
	Violate Protection Order	4	2	6	1	7
	Total	85	22	107	103	210
Cortland	Agg Assault	7	1	8	1	9
	Simple Assault	184	51	235	114	349
	Sex Offense	7	0	7	11	18
	Violate Protection Order	39	5	44	8	52
	Total	237	57	294	134	428
Delaware	Agg Assault	1	3	4	6	10
	Simple Assault	56	15	71	47	118
	Sex Offense	4	0	4	21	25
	Violate Protection Order	4	0	4	0	4
	Total	65	18	83	74	157
Dutchess	Agg Assault	67	28	95	38	133
	Simple Assault	566	144	710	410	1,120
	Sex Offense	6	0	6	13	19
	Violate Protection Order	94	6	100	29	129
	Total	733	178	911	490	1,401
Erie	Agg Assault	273	116	389	144	533
	Simple Assault	3,340	520	3,860	1,340	5,200
	Sex Offense	34	1	35	18	53
	Violate Protection Order	428	25	453	66	519
	Total	4,075	662	4,737	1,568	6,305
Essex	Agg Assault	4	0	4	0	4
	Simple Assault	24	6	30	21	51
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	4	4
	Violate Protection Order	5	0	5	1	6
	Total	33	6	39	26	65
Franklin	Agg Assault	3	4	7	3	10
	Simple Assault	54	21	75	39	114
	Sex Offense	2	0	2	7	9
	Violate Protection Order	11	2	13	4	17
	Total	70	27	97	53	150

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Fulton	Agg Assault	5	1	6	2	8
	Simple Assault	253	78	331	197	528
	Sex Offense	3	1	4	4	8
	Violate Protection Order	53	0	53	12	65
	Total	314	80	394	215	609
Genesee	Agg Assault	15	0	15	5	20
	Simple Assault	123	21	144	86	230
	Sex Offense	2	0	2	21	23
	Violate Protection Order	18	0	18	9	27
	Total	158	21	179	121	300
Greene	Agg Assault	10	0	10	3	13
	Simple Assault	35	15	50	32	82
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	1	2
	Violate Protection Order	5	0	5	0	5
	Total	51	15	66	36	102
Hamilton	Agg Assault	0	0	0	1	1
	Simple Assault	3	0	3	0	3
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0
	Violate Protection Order	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	3	1	4
Herkimer	Agg Assault	6	1	7	11	18
	Simple Assault	112	45	157	99	256
	Sex Offense	0	1	1	4	5
	Violate Protection Order	6	0	6	0	6
	Total	124	47	171	114	285
Jefferson	Agg Assault	17	20	37	20	57
	Simple Assault	460	154	614	189	803
	Sex Offense	3	0	3	26	29
	Violate Protection Order	20	0	20	8	28
	Total	500	174	674	243	917
Lewis	Agg Assault	0	0	0	1	1
	Simple Assault	41	23	64	68	132
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	3	4
	Violate Protection Order	3	0	3	4	7
	Total	45	23	68	76	144
Livingston	Agg Assault	6	2	8	6	14
	Simple Assault	88	33	121	48	169
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	8	9
	Violate Protection Order	7	0	7	1	8
	Total	102	35	137	63	200

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Madison	Agg Assault	3	2	5	2	7
	Simple Assault	134	51	185	115	300
	Sex Offense	5	0	5	10	15
	Violate Protection Order	2	0	2	5	7
	Total	144	53	197	132	329
Monroe	Agg Assault	227	120	347	161	508
	Simple Assault	2,909	603	3,512	1,313	4,825
	Sex Offense	46	1	47	116	163
	Violate Protection Order	271	14	285	25	310
	Total	3,453	738	4,191	1,615	5,806
Montgomery	Agg Assault	22	4	26	11	37
	Simple Assault	117	24	141	74	215
	Sex Offense	5	0	5	2	7
	Violate Protection Order	12	3	15	4	19
	Total	156	31	187	91	278
Nassau	Agg Assault	112	56	168	126	294
	Simple Assault	749	153	902	431	1,333
	Sex Offense	26	4	30	16	46
	Violate Protection Order	417	92	509	94	603
	Total	1,304	305	1,609	667	2,276
Niagara	Agg Assault	88	35	123	64	187
	Simple Assault	906	175	1,081	368	1,449
	Sex Offense	12	1	13	41	54
	Violate Protection Order	25	2	27	5	32
	Total	1,031	213	1,244	478	1,722
Oneida	Agg Assault	37	23	60	40	100
	Simple Assault	920	231	1,151	477	1,628
	Sex Offense	4	0	4	13	17
	Violate Protection Order	92	9	101	9	110
	Total	1,053	263	1,316	539	1,855
Onondaga	Agg Assault	74	63	137	174	311
	Simple Assault	1,621	382	2,003	1,838	3,841
	Sex Offense	11	3	14	25	39
	Violate Protection Order	33	3	36	8	44
	Total	1,739	451	2,190	2,045	4,235
Ontario	Agg Assault	6	2	8	7	15
	Simple Assault	94	33	127	72	199
	Sex Offense	2	0	2	5	7
	Violate Protection Order	18	5	23	4	27
	Total	120	40	160	88	248

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Orange	Agg Assault	65	15	80	30	110
	Simple Assault	899	262	1,161	538	1,699
	Sex Offense	15	1	16	34	50
	Violate Protection Order	109	25	134	29	163
	Total	1,088	303	1,391	631	2,022
Orleans	Agg Assault	8	3	11	4	15
	Simple Assault	82	18	100	52	152
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	5	6
	Violate Protection Order	3	0	3	1	4
	Total	94	21	115	62	177
Oswego	Agg Assault	21	6	27	14	41
	Simple Assault	282	91	373	184	557
	Sex Offense	6	0	6	19	25
	Violate Protection Order	22	3	25	12	37
	Total	331	100	431	229	660
Otsego	Agg Assault	2	1	3	6	9
	Simple Assault	31	8	39	34	73
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	10	10
	Violate Protection Order	4	0	4	2	6
	Total	37	9	46	52	98
Putnam	Agg Assault	4	0	4	2	6
	Simple Assault	22	4	26	7	33
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	1	1
	Violate Protection Order	26	3	29	10	39
	Total	52	7	59	20	79
Rensselaer	Agg Assault	6	7	13	34	47
	Simple Assault	129	36	165	210	375
	Sex Offense	3	0	3	6	9
	Violate Protection Order	21	1	22	4	26
	Total	159	44	203	254	457
Rockland	Agg Assault	44	14	58	42	100
	Simple Assault	385	88	473	293	766
	Sex Offense	6	0	6	19	25
	Violate Protection Order	47	7	54	12	66
	Total	482	109	591	366	957
St Lawrence	Agg Assault	9	3	12	5	17
	Simple Assault	215	59	274	136	410
	Sex Offense	3	0	3	3	6
	Violate Protection Order	31	6	37	3	40
	Total	258	68	326	147	473

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Saratoga	Agg Assault	17	6	23	19	42
	Simple Assault	254	84	338	204	542
	Sex Offense	6	0	6	6	12
	Violate Protection Order	74	16	90	11	101
	Total	351	106	457	240	697
Schenectady	Agg Assault	73	23	96	48	144
	Simple Assault	962	231	1,193	509	1,702
	Sex Offense	5	1	6	31	37
	Violate Protection Order	63	9	72	5	77
	Total	1,103	264	1,367	593	1,960
Schoharie	Agg Assault	2	0	2	1	3
	Simple Assault	9	3	12	7	19
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	0	1
	Violate Protection Order	4	1	5	1	6
	Total	16	4	20	9	29
Schuyler	Agg Assault	2	0	2	2	4
	Simple Assault	17	1	18	12	30
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	4	4
	Violate Protection Order	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	19	1	20	18	38
Seneca	Agg Assault	3	2	5	1	6
	Simple Assault	103	31	134	71	205
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	9	9
	Violate Protection Order	11	1	12	4	16
	Total	117	34	151	85	236
Steuben	Agg Assault	9	2	11	6	17
	Simple Assault	68	24	92	60	152
	Sex Offense	6	1	7	9	16
	Violate Protection Order	60	7	67	6	73
	Total	143	34	177	81	258
Suffolk	Agg Assault	95	51	146	187	333
	Simple Assault	2,366	576	2,942	2,484	5,426
	Sex Offense	12	0	12	8	20
	Violate Protection Order	737	84	821	824	1,645
	Total	3,210	711	3,921	3,503	7,424
Sullivan	Agg Assault	18	6	24	12	36
	Simple Assault	94	20	114	58	172
	Sex Offense	6	0	6	15	21
	Violate Protection Order	7	2	9	1	10
	Total	125	28	153	86	239

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Tioga	Agg Assault	4	3	7	1	8
	Simple Assault	54	16	70	29	99
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	21	21
	Violate Protection Order	8	0	8	1	9
	Total	66	19	85	52	137
Tompkins	Agg Assault	6	4	10	3	13
	Simple Assault	73	10	83	31	114
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	2	2
	Violate Protection Order	15	0	15	2	17
	Total	94	14	108	38	146
Ulster	Agg Assault	15	8	23	21	44
	Simple Assault	334	106	440	244	684
	Sex Offense	4	0	4	21	25
	Violate Protection Order	58	9	67	7	74
	Total	411	123	534	293	827
Warren	Agg Assault	12	2	14	6	20
	Simple Assault	84	18	102	43	145
	Sex Offense	4	0	4	2	6
	Violate Protection Order	14	1	15	3	18
	Total	114	21	135	54	189
Washington	Agg Assault	6	2	8	5	13
	Simple Assault	120	52	172	88	260
	Sex Offense	5	1	6	11	17
	Violate Protection Order	10	2	12	1	13
	Total	141	57	198	105	303
Wayne	Agg Assault	15	3	18	7	25
	Simple Assault	251	58	309	142	451
	Sex Offense	4	1	5	14	19
	Violate Protection Order	12	1	13	0	13
	Total	282	63	345	163	508
Westchester	Agg Assault	158	52	210	125	335
	Simple Assault	1,071	221	1,292	549	1,841
	Sex Offense	17	2	19	22	41
	Violate Protection Order	148	25	173	49	222
	Total	1,394	300	1,694	745	2,439
Wyoming	Agg Assault	2	1	3	4	7
	Simple Assault	47	16	63	23	86
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	1	2
	Violate Protection Order	7	0	7	2	9
	Total	57	17	74	30	104

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NON-NEW YORK CITY COUNTIES**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
Yates	Agg Assault	0	0	0	3	3
	Simple Assault	26	12	38	21	59
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	2	3
	Violate Protection Order	2	1	3	0	3
	Total	29	13	42	26	68
Non-New York City Total	Agg Assault	1,796	781	2,577	1,571	4,148
	Simple Assault	23,988	5,596	29,584	14,957	44,541
	Sex Offense	314	23	337	837	1,174
	Violate Protection Order	3,273	397	3,670	1,315	4,985
	Total	29,371	6,797	36,168	18,680	54,848

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting system (as of 5/15/2013).

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2012
NEW YORK CITY**

COUNTY	OFFENSE	INTIMATE PARTNER			OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL		
BRONX	Felony Assault	720	250	970	573	1,543
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	2,823	426	3,249	1,395	4,644
	Sex Offense	81	2	83	174	257
	Violate Protection Order	767	100	867	319	1,186
	TOTAL	4,391	778	5,169	2,461	7,630
KINGS	Felony Assault	1,027	324	1,351	895	2,246
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	3,107	550	3,657	1,788	5,445
	Sex Offense	106	2	108	391	499
	Violate Protection Order	1,314	172	1,486	495	1,981
	TOTAL	5,554	1,048	6,602	3,569	10,171
NEW YORK	Felony Assault	360	131	491	325	816
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	1,239	278	1,517	804	2,321
	Sex Offense	69	3	72	106	178
	Violate Protection Order	596	85	681	208	889
	TOTAL	2,264	497	2,761	1,443	4,204
QUEENS	Felony Assault	1,319	250	1,569	822	2,391
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	1,375	280	1,655	840	2,495
	Sex Offense	115	0	115	137	252
	Violate Protection Order	1,069	129	1,198	387	1,585
	TOTAL	3,878	659	4,537	2,186	6,723
RICHMOND	Felony Assault	330	89	419	191	610
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	232	61	293	231	524
	Sex Offense	23	2	25	30	55
	Violate Protection Order	325	44	369	142	511
	TOTAL	910	196	1,106	594	1,700
CITYWIDE	Felony Assault	2,857	960	3,817	2,470	6,287
	Assault 3 & Related Offenses	9,675	1,679	11,354	5,394	16,748
	Sex Offense	394	9	403	838	1,241
	Violate Protection Order	4,071	530	4,601	1,551	6,152
	TOTAL	16,997	3,178	20,175	10,253	30,428

Source: NYPD Cognos datawarehouse (as of 4/2013)

NYPD UCR Domestic Violence Report by NYC County

New York City 2012 data appears in a temporary format while the NYPD's Uniform Crime Reports are being developed. While the rest of the state used UCR crime categories of "aggravated assault" and "simple assault", NYC data instead shows the categories of "felonious assault" and "assault third degree & related offenses". The statistical tabulations presented for New York City are derived from top charge of the reported complaint and the relationship/ intimate partner information collected by the NYPD crime reporting system.

On September 12, 2012...

In New York

A young woman called the hotline for help. She met her abuser when she was 18 years old and he threatened to 'put her in the hospital' if she didn't have sex with him. For the past five years, he has raped her on a daily basis.

In Oklahoma

A woman called a hotline after her husband held a gun to her head, threatening to kill her.

In West Virginia

Advocates took in a woman who had been beaten so badly that her face was unrecognizable. The abuser had cut off her hair with a knife, burned her face and body with cigarettes, and sexually assaulted her for months before she could escape.

In Missouri

A woman and her three children went into shelter after the mother's arm was broken while protecting herself as the abuser kicked her repeatedly.

In the United States

Four women were killed by their abusers on September 12, 2012.

...In Just One Day

On September 12, 2012, across the United States and U.S. Territories, **64,324 adults and children received services from domestic violence programs**. Unfortunately, 10,471 requests for services went unmet due to lack of resources. For the seventh consecutive year, the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) conducted its annual National Census of Domestic Violence Services (Census), a one-day, unduplicated snapshot of the number of individuals who accessed domestic violence services, the types of services they requested, and the stories and experiences of survivors and advocates. Out of 1,924 domestic violence programs and shelters identified nationwide, **1,646 programs (86%) participated in the 2012 Census**.

During that 24-hour period, 18,968 children and 16,355 adults found safety in emergency shelters and transitional housing, while 5,815 children and 23,186 adults received advocacy and support through nonresidential services. In addition to providing face-to-face services with victims and their children, **local domestic violence advocates answered 20,119* hotline calls on that day**, and provided 1,162 trainings on domestic violence to more than 25,000 people.

For the past seven years, the Census has revealed a picture of the daily successes and struggles programs face while assisting victims who come to their doors seeking refuge and safety. In those seven years, the country has experienced significant economic upheaval resulting in substantial funding cuts. Those **funding cuts have forced many programs to reduce services and some to permanently close their doors**. Domestic violence programs have always operated on shoestring budgets, seeking funding from diverse sources including state and federal government grants, foundations, and community members and businesses. However, in recent years these programs have had an even more difficult time securing the funding and support they need to meet the growing demand for victim services.

Politically, the past two years have seen the most contentious effort to reauthorize the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) since its passage in 1994. **"VAWA makes a difference in victims' lives. We rely on it for legal protections and funding for critical services,"** says a California advocate. VAWA not only creates and supports comprehensive, effective, and cost-saving programs, but also supports coordination among service providers and the criminal justice system. **"The difference that VAWA has made is impossible to express,"** explains a Utah advocate.

In spite of economic recovery and political gridlock, programs continue to do their best to meet survivors' needs; but they are doing so with dwindling funding and resources. For victims, domestic violence programs are the light at the end of a long, dark tunnel. **Advocates and programs must have greater resources and support so that they can continue to ensure that when victims reach out for help, they are met with a sympathetic ear, a helpful hand, and a safe place to go.**

This information was reported by domestic violence programs in the 2012 Domestic Violence Counts. With 86 percent participation, more women and men may have been injured or killed as a result of domestic violence on September 12, 2012, than reported here.

* The National Domestic Violence Hotline answered an additional 702 calls on the survey day.

'12

Domestic Violence Counts New York Summary

On September 12, 2012, 48 out of 92, or 52%, of identified local domestic violence programs in New York participated in the 2012 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by the 48 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

3,552 Victims Served in One Day

1,713 domestic violence victims found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs. In addition to a safe place to lay their heads at night, shelter residents were provided with a variety of comprehensive services, some of which are listed in the chart below.

1,839 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.

This chart shows the percentage of programs that provided the following services on the Census Day.

Services Provided by Local Programs:	Sept. 12
Individual Support or Advocacy	94%
Children's Support or Advocacy	77%
Emergency Shelter (including hotels/safe houses)	73%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	69%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	60%
Group Support or Advocacy	56%
Transportation	54%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	52%

1,078 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources.

377 Educated in Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 377 individuals in communities across the New York attended 32 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

596 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day

Victims made more than 550 request for services, including emergency shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and legal representation, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to offer these services.

42% of Unmet Requests Were for Housing

Emergency shelter and transitional housing continue to be the most urgent unmet needs with 251 requests unmet.

Of the unmet requests, the following services were the most requested:

1. Emergency Shelter
2. Attorney/Legal Representation
3. Transitional Housing
4. Legal Advocacy/Accompaniment

Programs were unable to provide services for many reasons:

- 35% reported not enough staff.
- 27% reported no available beds or funding for hotels.
- 21% reported not enough funding for needed programs and services.
- 17% reported not enough specialized services.
- 15% reported limited funding for translators, bilingual staff, or accessible equipment.

"For the first time in decades, there are no housing subsidies to help families transition into permanent housing. Domestic violence victims have no affordable housing options, and nowhere to go. Survivors either return to their batterers or end up homeless."



'13

Domestic Violence Counts New York Summary

On September 17, 2013, 74 out of 92 (80%), of identified local domestic violence programs in New York participated in the 2013 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information reported by the 74 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

4,589 Victims Served in One Day

2,487 domestic violence victims (1,424 children and 1,063 adults) found refuge in emergency shelters or transitional housing provided by local domestic violence programs.

2,102 adults and children received non-residential assistance and services, including counseling, legal advocacy, and children's support groups.

This chart shows the percentage of programs that provided the following services on the Census Day.

Services Provided by Local Programs:	Sept. 17
Individual Support or Advocacy	100%
Children's Support or Advocacy	82%
Emergency Shelter	76%
Court/Legal Accompaniment/Advocacy	70%
Advocacy Related to Public Benefits/TANF/Welfare	68%
Transportation	64%
Group Support or Advocacy	50%
Advocacy Related to Housing Office/Landlord	47%

1,158 Hotline Calls Answered

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, and resources. In the 24-hour survey period, domestic violence programs answered more than 48 hotline calls every hour.

918 Educated in Prevention and Education Trainings

On the survey day, 918 individuals in communities across New York attended 54 training sessions provided by local domestic violence programs, gaining much needed information on domestic violence prevention and early intervention.

572 Unmet Requests for Services in One Day, of Which 33% (186) Were for Housing

Victims made more than 150 requests for services, including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and nonresidential services, that could not be provided because programs did not have the resources to provide these services. The most frequently requested non-residential service that couldn't be provided were counseling, housing, legal representation, and financial assistance.

Impact of Unmet Requests for Help

Domestic violence programs do not always know what happens when a survivor courageously calls a stranger to ask for a bed or other help and the services aren't available however 61% of programs report that victims are forced to return to their abuser, 30% report that victims become homeless, and 7% report that the families are forced to live in their cars.

Cause of Unmet Requests for Help

- 23% reported not enough available staff.
- 22% reported reduced government funding.
- 12% reported private funding cuts.
- 8% reported reduced individual donations.

Across New York 119 (5%) staff positions were eliminated in the past year and most of these positions were direct services, such as shelter or legal advocates, so there were fewer advocates to answer calls for help.

We were able to help out a client who was looking for support in her own language and whose English was very limited. This woman was so afraid of her husband and for her children that she was hysterically crying and felt helpless. When an advocate spoke to her in her own language and told her about the available services and did the safety planning with her, she was ready to call the local shelter and get the much needed help.

— Advocate



NEW YORK STATE ARRESTS FOR STALKING OFFENSES

Top Arrest Charge		Arrest Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PL 120.45 STALKING-4TH	Total Arrests	532	487	438	399	424
	Open, No Dispo Reported	53	41	41	43	92
	Total Dispositions	479	446	397	356	332
	Convicted-Sentenced	234	210	181	193	161
	Convicted-Sentence Pending	1	0	3	1	3
	Covered by Another Case	19	13	17	8	22
	Dismissed-ACD	116	105	99	79	64
	Dismissed-not ACD	82	98	76	57	61
	Acquitted	1	3	1	4	1
	DA Declined to Prosecute	24	16	16	10	16
	Other	2	1	4	4	4
	Sentences to:					
	Prison	0	0	1	0	0
	Jail	30	32	21	16	20
	Time Served	12	8	14	15	13
	Jail+Probation	0	1	1	1	3
	Probation	7	21	10	9	9
	Fine	83	64	57	56	67
	Cond Discharge	96	78	75	96	46
	Uncond Discharge	1	3	0	0	2
Other	5	3	2	0	1	
PL 120.50 STALKING-3RD	Total Arrests	167	109	139	104	112
	Open, No Dispo Reported	10	9	18	10	18
	Total Dispositions	157	100	121	94	94
	Convicted-Sentenced	101	60	77	53	49
	Convicted-Sentence Pending	1	0	1	1	0
	Covered by Another Case	7	2	7	4	4
	Dismissed-ACD	16	8	14	12	12
	Dismissed-not ACD	29	25	21	24	25
	Acquitted	0	1	0	0	1
	DA Declined to Prosecute	3	3	1	0	2
	Other	0	1	0	0	1
	Sentences to:					
	Jail	16	20	15	13	14
	Time Served	6	3	6	1	2
	Jail+Probation	5	0	0	0	0
Probation	7	7	8	10	4	
Fine	25	12	14	8	13	
Cond Discharge	41	17	32	21	16	
Other	1	1	2	0	0	

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History system (as of 12/17/2013).

NEW YORK STATE ARRESTS FOR STALKING OFFENSES

Top Arrest Charge		Arrest Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PL 120.55 STALKING-2ND	Total Arrests	25	27	21	26	22
	Open, No Dispo Reported	1	2	4	1	4
	Total Dispositions	24	25	17	25	18
	Convicted-Sentenced	18	16	11	18	10
	Covered by Another Case	0	1	1	1	0
	Dismissed-ACD	2	1	3	0	3
	Dismissed-not ACD	3	1	2	4	5
	Acquitted	0	1	0	0	0
	DA Declined to Prosecute	0	5	0	2	0
	Other	1	0	0	0	0
	Sentences to:					
	Prison	4	1	0	3	0
	Jail	4	3	5	6	2
	Time Served	2	1	0	2	0
	Jail+Probation	1	0	0	1	1
	Probation	3	3	1	1	1
	Fine	0	2	1	1	2
	Cond Discharge	4	5	4	4	4
	Other	0	1	0	0	0
PL 120.60 STALKING-1ST	Total Arrests	16	14	7	9	6
	Open, No Dispo Reported	10	1	0	1	1
	Total Dispositions	6	13	7	8	5
	Convicted-Sentenced	3	6	4	4	3
	Convicted-Sentence Pending	0	0	0	1	0
	Covered by Another Case	2	0	0	0	0
	Dismissed-ACD	0	0	2	0	0
	Dismissed-not ACD	1	7	1	3	2
	Sentences to:					
	Prison	1	0	0	0	0
	Jail	0	2	1	1	1
	Jail+Probation	0	1	0	1	0
	Probation	0	0	1	0	1
Fine	1	2	1	0	0	
Cond Discharge	1	1	1	2	1	

NEW YORK STATE ARRESTS FOR STALKING OFFENSES

Top Arrest Charge		Arrest Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Stalking Arrests	Total Arrests	740	637	605	538	564
	Open, No Dispo Reported	74	53	63	55	115
	Total Dispositions	666	584	542	483	449
	Convicted-Sentenced	356	292	273	268	223
	Convicted-Sentence Pending	2	0	4	3	3
	Covered by Another Case	28	16	25	13	26
	Dismissed-ACD	134	114	118	91	79
	Dismissed-not ACD	115	131	100	88	93
	Acquitted	1	5	1	4	2
	DA Declined to Prosecute	27	24	17	12	18
	Other	3	2	4	4	5
	Sentences to:					
	Prison	5	1	1	3	0
	Jail	50	57	42	36	37
	Time Served	20	12	20	18	15
	Jail+Probation	6	2	1	3	4
	Probation	17	31	20	20	15
	Fine	109	80	73	65	82
	Cond Discharge	142	101	112	123	67
	Uncond Discharge	1	3	0	0	2
	Other	6	5	4	0	1



NEW YORK STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DASHBOARD PROJECT 2012 DATA

Introduction from the Acting Executive Director

This is the sixth Annual New York State Domestic Violence Dashboard which contains data from 2007 through 2012. After six years of collecting data from a broad range of agencies, many trends confirm what providers are seeing in the field. We also continue to add information each year as more and more agencies include screening for domestic violence into their regular practice.

Once again, we are finding that, overall, numbers have increased in 2012, such as intimate partner assaults, strangulation charges, local hotline calls and reports indicating danger due to domestic violence when applying for public assistance. However, a variety of factors typically causes these numbers to rise, only one of which may be an increase in the amount of domestic violence actually taking place. Often, enhanced evidence collection, greater collaboration and coordination, even improved community awareness and local outreach efforts can all cause the numbers to go up due to stronger domestic violence response and reporting, as well as greater need for victim services and criminal justice intervention. Still, that is not to say that actual domestic violence has not increased, only that there are many elements to consider when measuring and analyzing trends. For example, you will notice the significant decrease in intimate partner homicides, down 17% from 2011. While this brings intimate partner homicides back to 2010 levels, use of firearms in intimate partner homicides has increased by 15% since 2011. As always, it is essential that we utilize this statewide data to inform our response efforts about what we know, and where we still must focus our resources and efforts.

In 2011, we analyzed the number of strangulation charges separately, to acknowledge the importance of that new law, and examine how broadly it was being used. Therefore, this year we were able to collect and compare the two full years of strangulation data that revealed an 11% increase in the strangulation offenses charged in arrests and arraignments. We acknowledge that this increase could be due to several factors, only one of which is an increase in the amount of actual strangulation taking place. Increased awareness of the law over the past year has likely led to increased reporting of strangulation by victims and enhanced charging of Strangulation, at both the misdemeanor and felony levels, by law enforcement.

The source agency for data referenced in each statement is indicated at the end of the sentence: published source material is footnoted. Statistics cited represent data for the 2012 calendar year and are statewide, unless otherwise indicated. The 2007 Dashboard offered a full explanation of each system from which this data was taken, including an [explanation of terminology](#). Since then, we have only explained data points that are new that year.

Thank you for reviewing the sixth Annual Dashboard: it reflects a commitment across agencies to screen for domestic violence, and share their information with all of you. OPDV staff work diligently to compile and present it in a way we hope will be of use. We encourage you to read it together with the [2012 NYS Domestic Violence Annual Report](#), which contains a broader summary of the work of our state agencies, as well as a few other community stakeholder organizations. Data is only part of the story, but it is an important part.

Gwen Wright
Acting Executive Director

The following agencies contributed to the 2012 Domestic Violence Dashboard Project:

New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS)

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV)

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS)

New York State Office of Children & Family Services (OCFS)

New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA)

New York State Office of Victim Services (OVS)

Office of Court Administration (OCA)

Safe Horizon

The Domestic Violence Dashboard Project is a product of the New York State Domestic Violence Advisory Council.

The goals of the Advisory Council are to:

Make recommendations regarding strategies for the prevention of domestic violence.

Assist in the development of appropriate policies and priorities for effective intervention, public education and advocacy.

Facilitate and assure communication and coordination efforts among state agencies and between different levels of government, state, federal, and municipal, for the prevention of domestic violence.





NEW YORK STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DASHBOARD PROJECT 2012 DATA

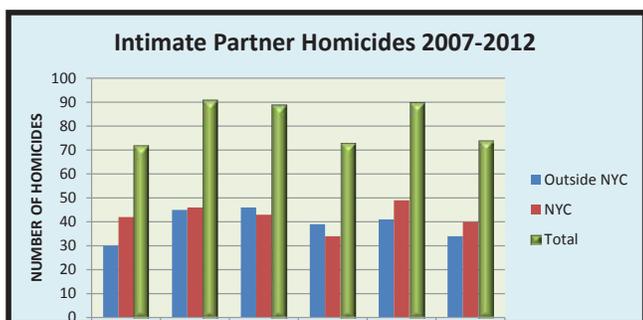
PUBLIC SAFETY

Strangulation

In 2012, strangulation offenses charged in arrests and arraignments in New York State increased 11% since 2011, with a 13% increase in NYC and a 9% increase in the rest of the state. (DCJS)

Homicide

From 2011 to 2012, total homicides decreased 11% statewide, from 769 to 683. During the same time period, the number of intimate partner homicides dropped 17%, from 89 to 74. (DCJS)



In 2012, 58% of female homicide victims aged 16 and older were killed by an intimate partner, compared to 44% in 2011. Three percent of male homicide victims were killed by an intimate partner in 2012. (DCJS)

In 2012, firearms were used in 23 of the 74 intimate partner homicides (31%) compared to 2011, in which firearms were used in 22% (20 of 89) of intimate partner homicides. (DCJS)

Law Enforcement and Community Supervision

In 2012, there were 119,355 total assaults reported by police agencies outside New York City.¹ Of these, 27% (31,911) were committed by intimate partners; females were the victim in 80% of these assaults, which was also the case in 2011. (DCJS)

Since 2011, total assaults increased by less than 1%, but intimate partner assaults increased by 6%, and intimate partner assaults where females were the victim also increased by 6%. (DCJS)

¹ Assaults include both aggravated and simple assaults as defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

In 2012, police outside New York City responded to 192,715 domestic incidents, a 5% decrease from 2011. (DCJS)

In 2012, local probation departments handled 34,956 criminal court cases statewide. Of those, 15% (5,217 cases) were domestic violence cases. Local probation departments also handled an additional 103 family court cases statewide during 2012. (DCJS)

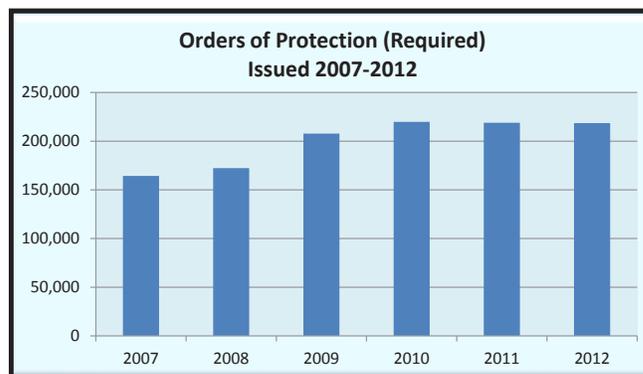
In 2012, 22% of the 27,823 parolees under Community Supervision (parole) were identified as having a history of domestic violence. (DOCCS)

Courts

The 39 Domestic Violence (DV) Courts heard 28,365 new cases in 2012, a 14% decrease from 2011. (OCA)

The 42 Integrated Domestic Violence Courts (IDVCs) around New York State served 2,696 new families and handled 14,799 new cases in 2012. (OCA)²

Of the 304,239 total orders of protection issued by NYS Courts in 2012, 218,570 were required to be recorded in the UCS' Domestic Violence Registry. This represents a slight decrease from the 218,872 orders of protection that were required to be recorded in the UCS' Domestic Violence Registry in 2011. (OCA)



In 2012, 16% of the family offense filings in New York State Family Courts fell under the expanded definition of "intimate relationship," a 1% increase from 2011, of these 4% were made by individuals in current or former same-sex relationships, down 5% from 2011. This number has remained relatively stable since the 2008 passage of Expanded Access. (OCA)

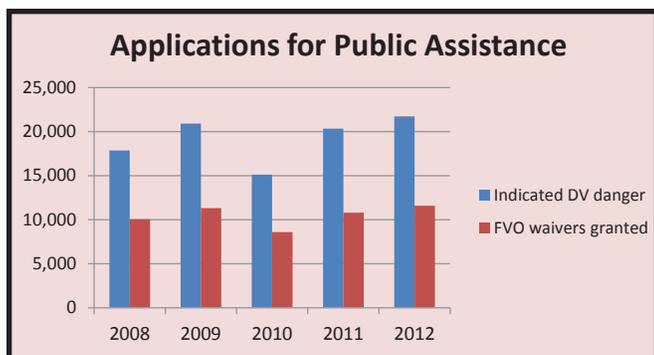
² Since 2011, one DV Court and four IDVCs have closed.

PUBLIC HEALTH & WELFARE

Public Assistance

In 2012, applicants for public assistance indicated danger due to domestic violence 21,721 times, a 7% increase from 2011. As the chart here indicates, this represents the highest number of victims indicating danger due to domestic violence in over five years. (OTDA)

In 2012, Family Violence Option (FVO) waivers were granted to 11,591 applicants under the Temporary Assistance Program, representing a 7% increase from 2011. As the chart here indicates, this increase brings the number to its highest point in over five years. (OTDA)



Domestic Violence Services

In 2012, the number of crime victims' claims paid to domestic violence victims was 1,933. This showed a 4% decrease from 2011 and a 7% decrease from 2010. However, the amount of money paid for domestic violence claims has increased by 13% from \$2,836,343 in 2011 to \$3,191,279 in 2012. (OVS)

The number of claims paid to sexual assault victims decreased by 5% from 2011 to 2012¹, but has increased by 79% since 2007. In 2012, the amount of money paid for sexual assault claims was \$4,166,111, down from \$5,230,008 in 2011.² (OVS)

A total of 329,164 domestic violence and sexual assault hotline calls were received in New York State in 2012.

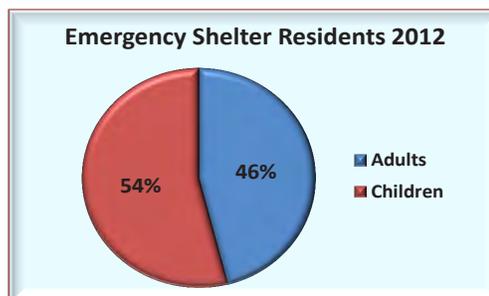
- New York State's two Domestic and Sexual Violence Hotlines received 11,234 calls in 2012, a 29% decrease from 2011. (OPDV)
- The New York City Domestic Violence Hotline received 122,751 calls in 2012, a 7% increase from 2011. (Safe Horizon)
- The OCFS-approved local domestic violence hotlines received 194,800 calls in 2012, a 2.5% increase from 2011. (OCFS)

¹ Due to a significant backlog of data entry in 2012, OVS estimates that it paid 1,219 more claims than reported, which suggests an 86% increase from 2011 in the number of claims paid to sexual assault victims.

² Due to a significant backlog of claim payments in 2012, OVS estimates the actual amount to be closer to \$5,105,404. This represents a decrease closer to 2.4% from 2011, rather than the 20% decrease indicated.

There were 87 approved non-residential programs that served 46,000 people in 2012. This represents a 7% increase of people served from 2011. (OCFS)

There were 163 domestic violence residential programs licensed by OCFS with a total of 3,046 beds that served 7,550 adults and 9,013 children. (OCFS)



There were 12,895 shelter denials of adults in 2012 and 13,981 shelter denials of children in 2012. The most common reason cited for denial was "Facility at capacity (no beds available)."³ (OCFS)

Teen Dating Abuse

According to a National Institute of Justice study released in 2012, of the 1,200 teens under 19 years of age who filed for a civil Order of Protection for dating violence in 2009 and 2010 in NYS⁴:

- 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%).
- Reabuse 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.⁵

Health Care and Substance Abuse

In 2012, OASAS treatment providers reported that the percentage of overall clients self-reporting as victims of domestic violence has remained relatively steady, from 11.2% in 2010 to 11.6% in 2011 to 12.1% in 2012.

In 2012, OASAS treatment providers reported that 12% of discharged clients were identified as having been a victim of domestic violence and 23.2% of discharged clients were identified as having been a perpetrator of domestic violence, remaining relatively stable since 2010.⁶

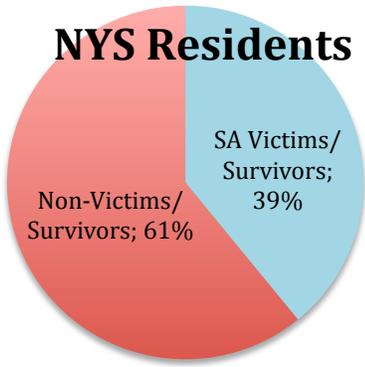
³ More than one denial reason is possible per family unit.

⁴ [Final Report: An Exploratory Study of Juvenile Orders of Protection as a Remedy for Dating Violence.](#)

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Youth risk behavior surveillance—United States, 2011.](#) MMWR, Surveillance Summaries 2012; 61(no. SS-4).

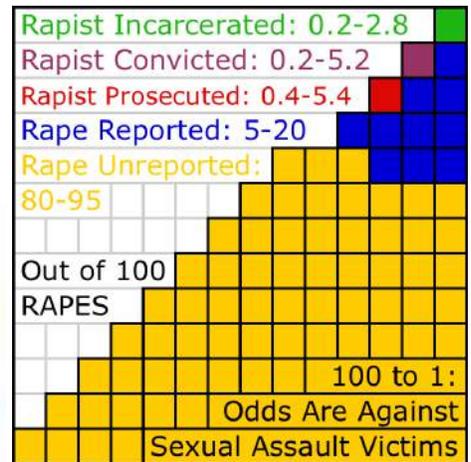
⁶ Domestic violence data from Addiction Crisis Centers are not reported to OASAS.

Why NYS Needs RCPs, SANEs, and Victim-Friendly Legal Systems



7 million victims/survivors in NYS

- Disbelief**
- Insensitivity**
- Harsh Interviewing**
- No Advocate Allowed**
- Refuse to Take Report**
- Victim Polygraph**
- Withhold Documents**
- Threatening Responses**



Rape myths and victim-blaming attitudes influence decisions made by police, prosecutors, juries, and judges.

**RESULT IS HIGH CASE ATTRITION:
100 RAPES, ONLY 1 RAPIST CONVICTED AND INCARCERATED**

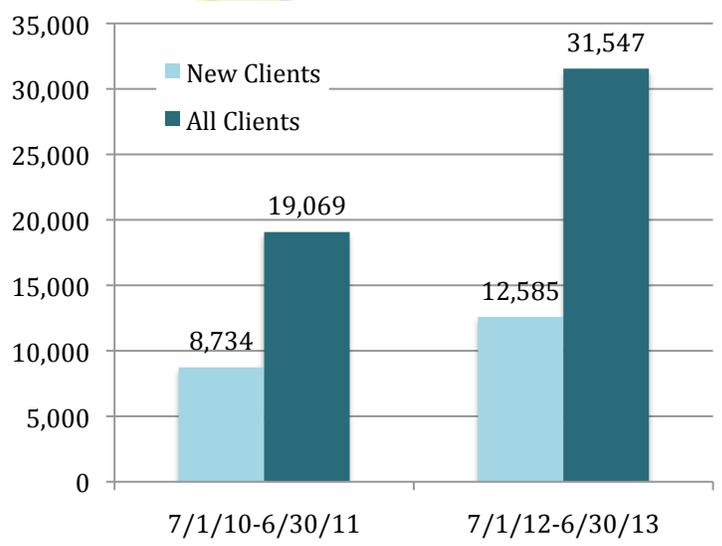
- Long Waits in ER**
- Lack of Compassion**
- Contaminated Evidence**
- Break Chain of Custody**
- Incorrect Diagnosis**
- Fail to Offer HIV PEP, EC**
- No Advocate Allowed**
- Want Advocate to Do Exam**

Without Victim Advocates, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, and victim-friendly Law Enforcement, victims often find procedures and systems too difficult to bear and navigate.

65% increase in victims served by RCPs!

**Increased Demand for RCP Services
Plus More Complex Victim Needs/Cases**

- BUT:**
- Insufficient Resources**
- 24/7 Crisis Services in Jeopardy**
- Wait Lists for Services**
- Reduced Levels of Some Services**
- No Longer Providing Some Services**
- Rape Crisis Program Closures**
- Need Culturally Specific Services**



**NEW YORK STATE COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT (NYSCASA)
VAWA Advisory Committee Meeting – October 23, 2013**

Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a consistent, comprehensive, appropriate response for all victims of sexual violence and exploitation. • Ensure perpetrators of sexual offenses are held accountable. • Prevent first-time perpetration of sexual assault and abuse. 		
Strategy	Sexual assault crisis advocate services	Sexual Assault Examiner services	Victim-centered law enforcement services
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One of most helpful victim services - Provide unique services for victims - Promote victims' safety and recovery - Help victims understand options - Decrease victims' distress and negative interactions with police and medical personnel - Increase police reports taken - Increase medical services provided - Decrease victims' psychological and physical health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote victims' recovery - Provide post-assault medical care - Reduce impact of revictimization by medical and legal systems - Document forensic evidence, which encourages police to collect other evidence to support the case - Provide forensics/expert testimony that improves case prosecution - Support comprehensive, multidisciplinary services for victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serve as primary means of holding offenders accountable - Offer victims opportunity for justice, closure, healing - Decrease risk factors associated with perpetrating sexual violence by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcing sanctions • Countering rape-supportive norms • Refusing to tolerate violence
Current Barriers/ Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient resources - Budget cuts - Reductions in staff and volunteers - Low pay for advocates - Struggles to maintain 24/7 services - Wait lists for services - Stopping/reducing certain services - Closure of rape crisis programs - Increased demand for services - More complex, difficult cases - Lack of other community resources - Societal attitudes and biases - Revictimization of victims in systems - Funding constraints/requirements - Vicarious trauma and burnout - High turnover for advocates - Lack of culturally specific services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient resources - SAE programs cost hospitals money - SAE training is expensive - SAE training requires travel - Difficult to complete the number of exams required for SAE certification at rural hospitals (fewer cases) - Pelvic models can be used but are costly and not easy to obtain - No/minimal pay for SAEs on call - Too few SAEs to cover shifts - High burnout rate among SAEs - No updated SAFE regulations - No updated adult care protocol - No pediatric protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belief in rape myths - Victim-blaming attitudes - Refusing victims accompaniment by victim advocates - Behaviors that revictimize and cause victims to withdraw from process - Prosecutor focus on victim credibility instead of educating jury - Case attrition - Lack of special victim units in rural areas - Lack of effective, ongoing training - Insufficient access for victim advocates to develop and deliver training to law enforcement and court personnel
Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive data is needed to determine what is working well and what is needed in NYS. • Expectations for evidence-based programs continue to grow, but resources to support this are missing. 		

DOWNSTATE COALITION FOR CRIME VICTIMS

NEW YORK STATE

Co-Chairs: Michael J. Polenberg (212)-577-7735 and Susan Xenarios (212) 523-4728
Email: Michael.polenberg@safehorizon.org and sxenarios@cvtc-slr.org

The Downstate Coalition for Crime Victims' membership consists of over 90 victim assistance organizations, service providers and government agencies from Rockland, Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties and the five New York City boroughs. The coalition has been a strong and formidable voice for victims' rights and services for the past thirty years.

In response to Vision 21, a national project initiated by the Office of Victims of Crime in 2010 to assess the state of the crime victims' movement, victims' needs and services, Downstate organized a VOCA Task Force in 2012 to begin a statewide and national conversation on the issues facing crime victim serving agencies.

The issues identified include the following:

- The need for states to have more sophisticated data collection systems, research, evidence for best practices, demonstration projects for innovative response and intervention, standards of care and measurements for evaluation.
- More than a decade of flat funding from VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) that has contributed to state offices and victim assistance programs functioning on 17% less resources than in 2000.
- A record breaking increase in the VOCA fund in 2013 in amount of \$11 billion surplus to projected to reach \$14 billion by 1/14.

In June 2013, the Downstate VOCA Task Force organized a statewide meeting of coalition leaders, victim advocates and government agency heads which included NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence, NYS Coalition Against Sexual Assault, New York City alliance Against Sexual Assault, New Yorkers Against Gun Violence, NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, crime victims regional coalition chairs, DCJS, DOH, OVS and staff from the Governor's Office.

In the June meeting, the group identified three major gaps in knowledge base, systems and services.

- A lack of accurate and current statistics on victims of ALL crimes in NYS;
- We do not have a comprehensive picture of who is being served and who it not. We do not understand where there are gaps in services and where there may be redundancy;
- There is a dearth of research and evidence-based practice nationwide. How can we change this and incorporate both of these to be relevant and practical in our work with victims?

Presently, we have a 40 member Task Force which represents most regions of NYS and have been mobilizing victim service providers and advocates from other states. We have the support of NYS Coalitions against Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence, Michael Green, Commissioner of DCJS, Elizabeth Cronin, Director of NYS OVS, Gwen Wright, Exec. Director of OPDV and Thomas Abt, Deputy Secretary of Public Safety for NYS. On the national level, Downstate is collaborating with the National Center for Victims of Crime (NCVC) and Steven Derene from VOCA and the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA). The Task Force has had on-going conversations with DCJS and has enlisted a graduate intern who would be designated to assist on this project from Albany.

In October, the VOCA Task Force met with Jeffrey Butts, Director of the Research and Evaluation Center at John Jay College for Criminal Justice to discuss a “first step” and the feasibility of pursuing a research project, which would combine data analysis, stakeholder interviews and focus groups to document the needs of crime victims in New York State. This project would have the following four components:

- A literature review that would document existing evidence for best practices in crime victim assistance
- Creation of a county-by-county asset map that would include crimes committed and services provided
- Regional survey of stakeholders to understand service provision county-by-county
- Victim focus groups to assess perception, needs and satisfaction with services provided

The research component will collect information primarily from state and local agencies and nonprofit providers. Researchers will review documents and reports, interview key officials and administer internet-based surveys focused on the following topics for each local community:

- Amount of victim compensation and victim assistance available
- Estimated number of victims of violent crime and serious property and non-violent crime
- Type and range of supports and assistance available
- Assess possible degree of unmet need

For each county area of the state, the research team will construct an “asset map” that portrays the scale, location and availability of victim support available. By compiling all of the information collected during the project, researchers will be able to identify the extent to which New York is serving the needs of crime victims as well as the degree to which those supports would have to be expanded to be more comprehensive and/or relevant.

The methods used could create a template for other states to perform a similar analysis in assessing the needs of crime victims and resource capacity.

The estimated time for the completion of this project is 10 months – one year.

The estimated budget for the research component: \$125,000

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Task Force,

Susan Xenarios, Director, St. Luke’s-Roosevelt Crime Victims Treatment Center
Mary Haviland, Exec. Director, NYC Alliance against Sexual Assault

Enclosures:

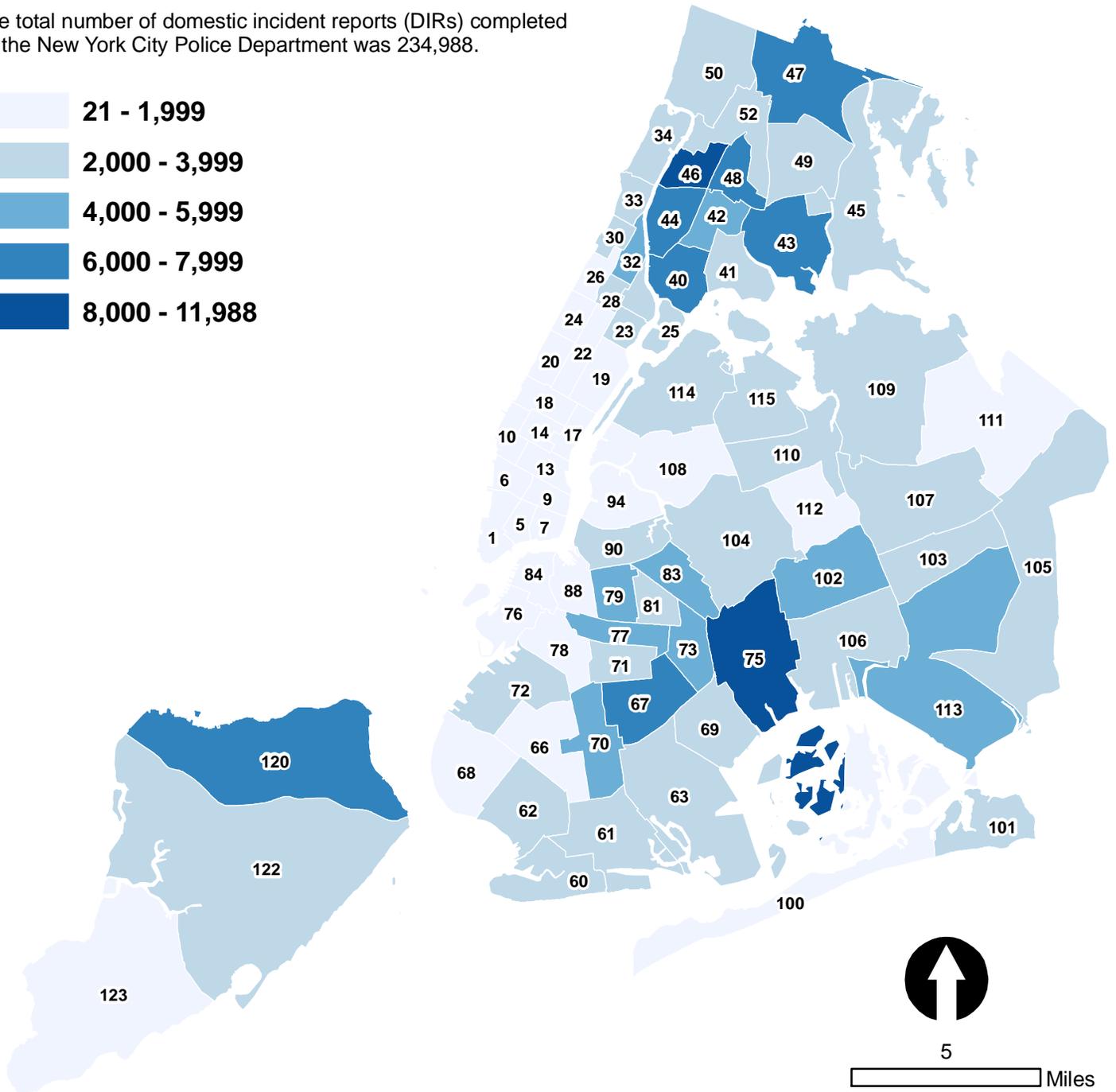
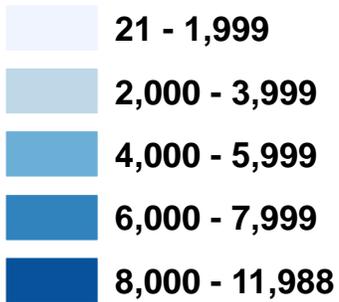
Vision 21

VOCA Backgrounder 2013

VOCA Graph

Domestic Incident Reports by Police Precinct, 2008

The total number of domestic incident reports (DIRs) completed by the New York City Police Department was 234,988.



Appendix D

Collaboration Certification Forms

Tribal Consultation Meeting
October 11, 2013

Attendance

Heather Cottrell – Onondaga Nation
Laverne Lyons – Onondaga Nation
Brian Mohr – Seneca Nation of Indians
Tracey Pacini – Seneca Nation on Indians
Sharon Leroy –Cayuga Nation
Amber Montour – St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Clarissa Terrance-Chatland – St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Melinda Lothes- Oneida Indian Nation
Kara Kaplan- Oneida Indian Nation
Roxanne Winchell- Oneida Indian Nation
Marguerite Smith – Shinnecock Indian Nation
Bruce Coles - NYS DOH – DCDP
Bill Schaefer – NYS DCJS
Pamela Jobin- OCFS OPDV
Kim Thomas- OCFS
Lisa Gharthey-Ogundimu-OCFS
Heather LaForme- OCFS

Laverne Lyons opened meeting with traditional opening.
Introductions were made.

Kim Thomas went over agenda and solicited for agenda items. Opened tribal consultation meetings to state agencies to address the needs of the tribes.

Pam Jobin from the OPDV- NYS OCFS website list all of the DV service providers

<http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/dv/providerlist/providerslist.aspx>

- SUNY Albany is evaluating a collaborative approach for serving families experiencing both intimate partner violence and child maltreatment for more information please go to this website <http://www.albany.edu/chsr/csp-dv.shtml>
- Outreach –RFP – CPS/DV Collaboration will be accepting applications, please contact Pam Jobin.
 - Federal dollars specifically DV basic services > shelter and support services.
 - Noncompetitive, based on census, SRMT receives 33k.
 - St. Regis used 33k for direct services
- Tribal Consortium (agenda Item) - could possibly open door to private funding
 - Can CASEY Family help to develop tribal consortium/ collaborative
 - Kim Thomas will set up conference call in December to ask CASEY family to help discuss Tribal Collaboratives & how to use for DV issues.
- What do we think our needs are?
 - SNI- DV building (updated) cost efficient
 - DV counselor between to territories, needs curriculum on working with MH of DV victims
 - Changing school districts for children that are DV victims or homeless, McKinney-Vento Act-> transporting of children to their schools. Every school district has liaison <http://www.nysteachs.org/info-topic/eligibility.html> link is to NYS Teach to help determine eligibility.
 - Pursuant to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, school-age children (through 21 years old or until receiving a High School diploma, whichever comes first) residing in a Domestic Violence Shelter are entitled to transportation to their home school,

provided they are in a shelter within 50 miles, one-way, of the home school. If anyone has any questions about the McKinney-Vento Act please feel free to contact:
Jennifer Pringle, JD, Director
NYS Technical and Education Assistance
Center for Homeless Students (NYS-TEACHS) at Advocates for Children of New York, Inc.
151 West 30th Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10001
Tel: (212) 822-9546

- CAC- handles SNI child sex. abuse cases there is a MOU.
 - Tribal Courts can mandate “Cooperative Parenting” – Active Parenting.
-
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe – Has 3 sister program, not having a place for men is a hindrance.
 - Space is an issue.
 - Clarissa to get Kim Amy Barnes phone number for NA Domestic Violence
 - Shinnecock - Fatherhood initiative Suffolk Co. “peace Program” need more staff, more funding and more training.
 - DV shelters are off territory which may limit tribal services.
 - Onondaga Nation- No court system on territory
 - Using persuasive work
 - Try mediation,
 - communicate with them
 - What is the potential of an MOU with SRMT for state welfare workers as a collaborative?
 - KT to do homework on SMRT Compact
 - Nation to go thru council for answer
 - Have you created partnerships adjacent to Onondaga Nation?
 - Kim Thomas to check with John Stupp on MOU’s re: STA for Onondaga/ Shinnecock
 - Oneida Nation
 - In early Stages of developing/ identifying DV issues
 - There is a protocol for CPS to come onto the territory
 - Need a lot more collaboration in regards to CPS
 - Requested ICWA training for Madison Co.
 - How do we break the cycle of DV abuses
 - GONA Curriculum (Urban Centers use it) => addiction curriculum, health & wellness
 - Native American Center for Excellence,
 - Youth Initiative

Bill Schaefer of NYS DCJS

- VAWA funding law went into effect and is reaching out to tribes for their input
 - Must be criminal justice related
 - SASC they distribute money thru an award/ pint process
 - Plan is to be written and finalized by February 2015
 - All Nations present are to create a statement, Tribes will then send to KT for distribution and edits.
 - Each underserved population have paragraph, current plan has 1.5 pages
 - See State Priorities <3 pages that we need to address
 - VAWA is temporary funding only i.e.: start to fund a curriculum that can be funded afterwards.
 - Mr. Schaefer will take info and insert into plan.

Dr. Bruce Coles

- What is the language in the treaties on the States Responsibility on health care?

- Goal: To find innovative ways to fund different initiatives.
- Native American Cancer Research Group had health summit August 2013 invited all nations to attend.
 - Different nations could come together to share and inform one another of different programs
 - There to help support your holistic goal and have community vision come to fruition
 - DOH/ NA Cancer Summit Cancer Services is looking for representatives of various categories for a collective impact
 - CHW's have been cut under IHP
- Connections – issues
 - Building on our system
 - We are aware of approx. of 300 cases
 - ICWA desk aide to be updated/changed to show how to correct when NA child is identified.

Meeting ended at approximately 2:30pm. Brian Mohr closed meeting with message for safe journeys.

Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)

From: Hogan, Kate <hogank@warrencountyny.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 20, 2014 7:54 PM
To: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Cc: Lois Raff
Subject: RE: 2014 VAWA Implementation Plan

Bill,

Please never apologize for informality and know that we are always grateful to be able to give our input. I have copied Lois Raff on your e-mail. Lois works in the Queens DA's Office and also helps coordinate the Associations effort on a broad spectrum of issues. Lois will be able to direct you to several prosecutors around the state who specialize in DV prosecution. I think it is important to recognize the challenges are different, depending on the office. I was in the DV bureau in Brooklyn and now am in Warren County. The cases involved the same law but the resources to improve the lives of victims are vastly different. The rural environment is much more challenging when trying to access services, in part because there are fewer services available and no transportation, to speak of, to get to the services. Hence, Jeanne Noordsy's efforts to maximize the impact of limited resources is crucial. However, on the upside, in our smaller county, we don't have to deal with large bureaucracy so we are able to create things like the Domestic Violence Legal Clinic, working with the Women's Bar Association, with no money and very little hassle. I strongly encourage you to try to speak with prosecutors from offices that vary in size and region. Between Lois and I, we will be able to connect you with quite a few and quite quickly. Let's talk tomorrow. Best regards, Kate

From: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS) [mailto:Bill.Schaefer@dcjs.ny.gov]
Sent: Thursday, February 20, 2014 11:02 AM
To: Hogan, Kate
Subject: 2014 VAWA Implementation Plan

Dear Kate,

I am writing in regard to my office's development of the *2014 VAWA Statewide Implementation Plan*. The Plan is due in Washington next month and we are seeking input from your office and or as a representative of the District Attorneys Association of the State of New York to include any prosecution-specific information that you would like to submit for consideration.

I sincerely apologize for the informality of an email request for your assistance. I am grateful to Jeanne Noordsy for sharing your email address. Unfortunately, we were provided a very short time frame from our federal funders. The state plans are due along with our funding application next month and we are scrambling to get it all put together and reviewed in time. The link to the last plan is included below in order to provide an idea of what we intend to develop over the next two weeks. If your office or DAASNY would like to include a summary of any activities from the 2010-2013 period that are related to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence, we would be happy to include such information as an appendix. We would also like to hear if you have any suggestions for changes to the attached State VAWA Priorities. Finally, we are interested in knowing if there are any recurring issues related to the prosecution of these crimes that could be addressed with this program.

The Implementation Plan along with our State VAWA Priorities will inform our next open competitive RFP and award process which will begin later this year. Please see below for additional details. Per federal guidelines

for this funding, we are required to allocate 25% of our annual award to prosecutors. We are currently supporting 21 offices of district attorney with over \$1.1 million during calendar year 2014.

Thank you for all you do to support this work statewide. Please contact me directly if you have any questions.

All the best,

Bill

Bill Schaefer
Program Manager
Violence Against Women Act Unit
Office of Program Development and Funding
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Alfred E. Smith Office Building
80 South Swan Street, Room 1040
Albany, NY 12210-8001
bill.schaefer@dcjs.ny.gov
Main: (518) 457-9726
Desk: (518) 485-7909
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/>

February is Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month

For information on how you can be part of the solution, please visit:

[Respect Love, Love Respect](#)
[Talk to Young Men About Ending Violence Against Women](#)
[Start Strong: Building Healthy Relationships](#)
[Love is Respect.org](#)
[Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month](#)
[Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence](#)

Background: The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) is a component of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ). Among several other responsibilities, OVW administers the Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP Program) which provides funding that supports communities in their efforts to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Funds should focus on addressing issues of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Allocation of STOP awards is as follows: 30% Non-Profit/NGO Victim Service Providers; 25% Prosecutors; 25% Law Enforcement; 15% Discretionary; and, 5% State and Local Courts.

Goals: Our primary goals for reaching out to your organization are twofold. First, we would like to hear from district attorneys about current priorities, issues, barriers and concerns of district attorneys in the field when responding to the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Secondly, we would appreciate your review and feedback regarding the current list of State Priorities. Specifically, we would like to hear about potential elements and solutions that will inform the development of the next Statewide Implementation Plan as they relate to prosecutors in New York State.

Resources: The most recent list of State Priorities for STOP VAWA funding is attached. These priorities are part of the implementation planning process and have been included in previous state solicitations/RFPs for NYS STOP sub-awards. They are intended to supplement the federal program purpose areas detailed on page

10 and federal priorities detailed on page 14 of the current [OVW STOP solicitation](#). The most recent FAQs regarding the STOP program (Feb 2014) are attached. The last full Statewide Implementation Plan was developed in 2010 and is available for review at:

<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/ofpa/pdfdocs/2010stateimplementationplanfinaladobeversion.pdf>

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York City Anti-Violence Project

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November and December 2013

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): **Yes** No
If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? **Yes** No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes** No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes** **No**

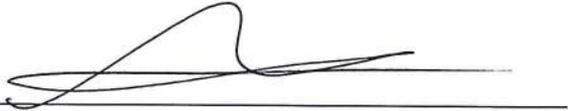
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? **Yes** No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? **Yes** **No**

If no, please explain: As this is a draft plan, the questions about a final plan is not applicable. The main objection we have to the draft is there is minimal mention of LGBTQ survivors of IPV. When LGBTQ are mentioned, the draft only refers to sexual orientation, and the main mention is as a generic term “underserved communities”. The objection is due to the fact that VAWA is the first piece of federal legislation to explicitly have LGBTQ provisions with regards to sexual orientation and gender identity, and yet this draft does not explicitly address LGBTQ people as survivors of IPV, nor does it effectively articulate the anti-discrimination provisions.

Collaborating Agency: The New York City Anti-Violence Project, coordinator of the New York State LGBTQ Domestic Violence Network

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop followed by a horizontal line and a short tail.

Signature

Dated: 3/19/2014

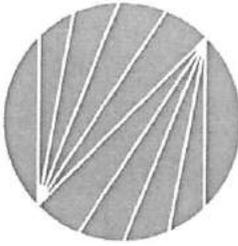
Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
<p>Language/ content suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGBT should be defined at the beginning of the document and then “LGBT” can be used throughout; • Underserved communities should be defined once, so reader knows who is specifically included of. i.e. LGBT, immigrant, youth, people of color; • Where “culturally appropriate” is used it should also state that services are fully inclusive of underserved communities. i.e. LGBT survivor of violence; • When possible use “survivors of violence” instead of “violence against women.”; • Law Guardians are now called “Attorney for Children;” • Sexual orientation and gender identity should be mandatory demographic questions to be asked by state law enforcement and court agencies as well as service provision agencies receiving STOP funding; • On-going training and technical assistance should be required of all grantees; especially those working with underserved communities to ensure services are fully inclusive and culturally appropriate; 		

<p>Census information on same- sex households should be included:</p> <p>The 2010 Census identified nearly 50,000 same-sex households in New York State (NYS), but not all LGBTQ people were counted in the Census. Estimates are that over 865,000 LGBTQ people in NYC, over 10% of the total population. Little demographic information is available on LGBTQ violence survivors, as they are often left out or under-counted in most traditional surveys.</p>		
<p>The Implementation Plan should state that IPV occurs in LGBTQ communities as often, or more often, than it does in all communities:</p> <p>The Centers for Disease Control found that L, G, and B people experienced IPV and SV 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 SV.</p> <p>The National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs found that transgender people, LGBTQ people of color, gay men and people under 30 are most impacted by IPV. Additionally NCAVP recorded that nearly half of LGBTQ homicides in 2012 were gay men (21 homicides total).</p> <p>http://avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreportmediarelease.pdf</p>		
<p>On p. 13, in Outreach priorities, add “gender identity” to the list, to match the priority areas mentioned on page 17 “Improve services to underserved populations that are unduly challenged by barriers, such as geography, language, race and/or ethnicity, physical, emotional or mental disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, and age;”</p>		

<p>On p. 14, under Collaborative Priorities, add that the domestic and sexual violence organizations that “continue to be funded” consult with culturally specific organizations serving survivors who hold the identities listed in Outreach Priorities and in State Priorities and Goals as underserved communities, to ensure services are culturally competent and inclusive.</p>		
<p>Sexual orientation and gender identity should be mandatory demographic questions to be asked by state law enforcement and court agencies as well as service provision agencies receiving STOP funding.</p>		
<p>On p. 15, on preventing Domestic Violence homicides, more than 2 fatality reviews per year should be conducted. Additionally DCJS should consult with NCAVP* for LGBTQ specific homicide data, as they track all LGBTQ IPV homicides.</p> <p>*AVP coordinates NCAVP.</p>		
<p>On p. 20, under Collaborative Priorities, add that the domestic and sexual violence organizations that “continue to be funded” consult with culturally specific organizations serving survivors who hold the identities listed in Outreach Priorities and in State Priorities and Goals as underserved communities, to ensure services are culturally competent and inclusive.</p>		
<p>On p. 28, there is nothing under “State Plan to Meet Set Aside for Culturally Specific Community Based Organizations, i.e. what is the plan to achieve the goal. Training and education? Technical Assistance?</p>		

<p>On p. 29 The New York City Anti-Violence Project (AVP) is not included even though we meet the requirements that other organizations are listed as meeting, as a culturally specific organization that is an approved IPV program. AVP coordinates NCAVP, which runs TTA Centers for OVV and OVC on LGBTQ IPV. OVC has also identified Sharon Stapel, AVP's Executive Director, as the federal government's expert in LGBTQ IPV.</p>		
<p>On p. 10 Criminal Justice and Court Data, OCA was tracking some of the data on orders of protections around LGBTQ survivors when the family court law was changed to include LGBTQ individuals in 2008, so data up until 2010 does exist and was included in OPDV's Expanded Access to Family Court report</p>		
<p>On p. 18 All applicants are required to include underserved populations in all training, outreach, collaboration and system improvement activities. This statement should include "service provision"</p>		



**New York City Alliance
Against Sexual Assault**

32 Broadway • Suite 1101
t 212.229.0345 • f 212.229.0676
New York, NY 10004
www.svfreennyc.org

Fax Cover

To: Rene Clough

From: Mary Haviland

Fax: 518-485-8357

Pages: 3, including cover

Phone: 212-229-0345

Date: March 20th, 2014

Re: Documentation of Collaboration: STOP VAWA Implementation Plan **Cc:** Bill Schaefer

Urgent

For Review

Please Comment

Please Reply

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): December/January

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): **Yes** **No**

 If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance **X** Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns **Yes** **No**
or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the
the population(s) you were representing?

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No** (will be arriving, shortly)

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you
may have asked be included? **Yes** **No**

If no, please explain:

 Not Applicable

Collaborating Agency:
 Mary Hawland, Executive Director

Signature

Dated: March 20, 2014

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): December/January

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No (will be arriving, shortly)

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain:

Not Applicable

Collaborating Agency:

Mary Hayward, Executive Director
Signature

Dated: March 20, 2014

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): October 23, 2013 and follow-up discussions

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): **Yes** **No**

 If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns **Yes** **No**
or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the
the population(s) you were representing?

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? **Yes** **No**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **Yes** **No**

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you
may have asked be included? **Yes** **No**

If no, please
explain _____

Collaborating Agency: New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Connie Neal

Signature

Dated: 3/20/14

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Need for coordinated statewide prevention initiatives	Addressed in the priorities and implementation plan	
Strengthening coordination between systems on both local and statewide levels	Addressed in the priorities and implementation plan	
Recognizing and supporting the expertise of domestic violence advocates on both local and statewide levels	Addressed in the priorities and implementation plan	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 10/23/13; plus 11/4/13, 2/25/14, 3/6/14; and 1/29/14 call

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): **Yes**

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? **Yes**

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? **Yes**

Did you review the draft plan? **Yes**

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? **Yes**

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? **Yes**

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? **No**

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? **Yes**

If no, please explain:

While it was not possible for DCJS to provide a copy of the finalized plan as of the date of this document, I have no concerns regarding it at this time.

Collaborating Agency:


Signature

Dated: 3/19/14

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Lack of data regarding sexual assault intervention resources and needs	Research project in partnership with New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	
Lack of culturally specific services	Modified priorities and new priorities to promote culturally specific services	
Need for improved systems response (law enforcement, medical, justice) for sexual assault victims/survivors	Most of the priorities support improved response	
Lack of meaningful collaboration with victim service providers	Letters of support/MOUs and budgets of non-victim service applicants to reflect collaboration, consultation, services with/from victim service providers	
Need for more sexual assault intervention and prevention services	Commitment to meeting or exceeding the 20% sexual assault set-aside requirement (currently 27%)	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York State Police

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): October 23, 2013

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Signature:  Captain John E. Agresta

Dated: March 18, 2014

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process

DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York State Sheriffs' Association, Inc.

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): NA

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No 1.

If so, did you participate ___ In-person attendance ___ Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No 2.

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Bill Schaeffer
Signature

Dated: March 18, 2014

1. Participated in 2 conference calls with Bill Schaeffer on 2/12/2014 and 2/21/2014.
2. Not yet available.

Summary of Issues Raised

<p>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.</p>	<p>P.20 C4</p>	
<p>Implementation of 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 DV calls.</p>	<p>P20 C5</p>	

<p>Enhance, expand, and improve victim notification services allowing victims the opportunity to receive critical case information necessary not only to enhance their safety, give them peace of mind, but allow them to stay involved in their case as it progresses through the system.</p>	<p>Pp 21 - 22 S6</p>	

Thank you for the opportunity to participate.
Dr. Ino

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York State Unified Court System (Office of Court Admin.)

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): Oct. 23, 2013

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: New York State Unified Court System (Office of Court Admin.)

Janet R. Fink, Deputy Counsel
Signature

Dated: March 18, 2014

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
Training of state and local judges + court personnel	Training is included as a priority	
Domestic violence, trafficking + integrated domestic violence courts	Plan includes creation of a system for tracking and ensuring proper transfer of cases between courts seamlessly, e.g., the expansion of dedicated domestic violence courts and/or integrated domestic violence courts in each Judicial District, as well as sex offense + trafficking courts	
Data collection	Court system supplies data for collaborative “dashboard” administered by NYS Office for Prevention of Domestic Violence. Plan includes automation, data collection + inter-branch + inter-agency communication enhancements.	
Victim advocates + access to courts	STOP funding has been used to place victim advocates in courts, as well as advocates who can assist victims in preparing and filing for orders of protection at Court system’s “do it yourself” kiosks + petition rooms	
Victim notification	Court system has collaborated with NYS Sheriffs’ Association in pilots to notify victims when orders of protection have been served. Automation enhancements in plan may permit expansion of the pilots statewide.	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 10/23/2013

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

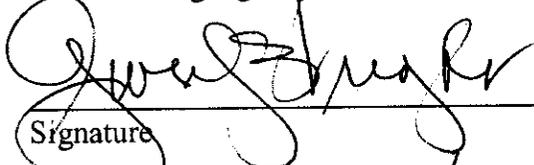
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No *

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain * Have seen draft, but not final plan yet.

Collaborating Agency:


Signature
Dated: 03-19-2014

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?
↓ domestic homicide rate in NY	Directly addressed through discussion of funding fatality reviews, home visiting, and other such programs	
Enhance training of court personnel to more effectively assist survivors	Directly addressed as priority for funding	
Enhance/increase availability of civil legal assistance for survivors	NY has traditionally made some STOP funding available to civil legal services, and it looks as if that will continue.	
Increased assistance for military-related survivors	Not directly addressed, but may be available through grants for culturally-specific programs.	

STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

**Implementation Planning Process
DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION**

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: Office of Victim Services

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): _____

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

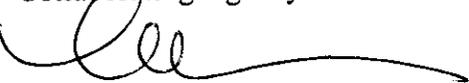
Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency: 

Signature

Dated: 3/20/14

Summary of Issues Raised

Primary Needs/Issues Discussed	How were these addressed in the Implementation Plan?	If not addressed in the plan, why not?

Tribal Consultation Meeting
October 11, 2013

Attendance

Heather Cottrell – Onondaga Nation
Laverne Lyons – Onondaga Nation
Brian Mohr – Seneca Nation of Indians
Tracey Pacini – Seneca Nation on Indians
Sharon Leroy –Cayuga Nation
Amber Montour – St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Clarissa Terrance-Chatland – St. Regis Mohawk Tribe
Melinda Lothes- Oneida Indian Nation
Kara Kaplan- Oneida Indian Nation
Roxanne Winchell- Oneida Indian Nation
Marguerite Smith – Shinnecock Indian Nation
Bruce Coles - NYS DOH – DCDP
Bill Schaefer – NYS DCJS
Pamela Jobin- OCFS OPDV
Kim Thomas- OCFS
Lisa Gharthey-Ogundimu-OCFS
Heather LaForme- OCFS

Laverne Lyons opened meeting with traditional opening.
Introductions were made.

Kim Thomas went over agenda and solicited for agenda items. Opened tribal consultation meetings to state agencies to address the needs of the tribes.

Pam Jobin from the OPDV- NYS OCFS website list all of the DV service providers

<http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/dv/providerlist/providerslist.aspx>

- SUNY Albany is evaluating a collaborative approach for serving families experiencing both intimate partner violence and child maltreatment for more information please go to this website <http://www.albany.edu/chsr/csp-dv.shtml>
- Outreach –RFP – CPS/DV Collaboration will be accepting applications, please contact Pam Jobin.
 - Federal dollars specifically DV basic services > shelter and support services.
 - Noncompetitive, based on census, SRMT receives 33k.
 - St. Regis used 33k for direct services
- Tribal Consortium (agenda Item) - could possibly open door to private funding
 - Can CASEY Family help to develop tribal consortium/ collaborative
 - Kim Thomas will set up conference call in December to ask CASEY family to help discuss Tribal Collaboratives & how to use for DV issues.
- What do we think our needs are?
 - SNI- DV building (updated) cost efficient
 - DV counselor between to territories, needs curriculum on working with MH of DV victims
 - Changing school districts for children that are DV victims or homeless, McKinney-Vento Act-> transporting of children to their schools. Every school district has liaison <http://www.nysteachs.org/info-topic/eligibility.html> link is to NYS Teach to help determine eligibility.
 - Pursuant to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, school-age children (through 21 years old or until receiving a High School diploma, whichever comes first) residing in a Domestic Violence Shelter are entitled to transportation to their home school,

provided they are in a shelter within 50 miles, one-way, of the home school. If anyone has any questions about the McKinney-Vento Act please feel free to contact:
Jennifer Pringle, JD, Director
NYS Technical and Education Assistance
Center for Homeless Students (NYS-TEACHS) at Advocates for Children of New York, Inc.
151 West 30th Street, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10001
Tel: (212) 822-9546

- CAC- handles SNI child sex. abuse cases there is a MOU.
 - Tribal Courts can mandate “Cooperative Parenting” – Active Parenting.
-
- St. Regis Mohawk Tribe – Has 3 sister program, not having a place for men is a hindrance.
 - Space is an issue.
 - Clarissa to get Kim Amy Barnes phone number for NA Domestic Violence
 - Shinnecock - Fatherhood initiative Suffolk Co. “peace Program” need more staff, more funding and more training.
 - DV shelters are off territory which may limit tribal services.
 - Onondaga Nation- No court system on territory
 - Using persuasive work
 - Try mediation,
 - communicate with them
 - What is the potential of an MOU with SRMT for state welfare workers as a collaborative?
 - KT to do homework on SMRT Compact
 - Nation to go thru council for answer
 - Have you created partnerships adjacent to Onondaga Nation?
 - Kim Thomas to check with John Stupp on MOU’s re: STA for Onondaga/ Shinnecock
 - Oneida Nation
 - In early Stages of developing/ identifying DV issues
 - There is a protocol for CPS to come onto the territory
 - Need a lot more collaboration in regards to CPS
 - Requested ICWA training for Madison Co.
 - How do we break the cycle of DV abuses
 - GONA Curriculum (Urban Centers use it) => addiction curriculum, health & wellness
 - Native American Center for Excellence,
 - Youth Initiative

Bill Schaefer of NYS DCJS

- VAWA funding law went into effect and is reaching out to tribes for their input
 - Must be criminal justice related
 - SASC they distribute money thru an award/ pint process
 - Plan is to be written and finalized by February 2015
 - All Nations present are to create a statement, Tribes will then send to KT for distribution and edits.
 - Each underserved population have paragraph, current plan has 1.5 pages
 - See State Priorities <3 pages that we need to address
 - VAWA is temporary funding only i.e.: start to fund a curriculum that can be funded afterwards.
 - Mr. Schaefer will take info and insert into plan.

Dr. Bruce Coles

- What is the language in the treaties on the States Responsibility on health care?

- Goal: To find innovative ways to fund different initiatives.
- Native American Cancer Research Group had health summit August 2013 invited all nations to attend.
 - Different nations could come together to share and inform one another of different programs
 - There to help support your holistic goal and have community vision come to fruition
 - DOH/ NA Cancer Summit Cancer Services is looking for representatives of various categories for a collective impact
 - CHW's have been cut under IHP
- Connections – issues
 - Building on our system
 - We are aware of approx. of 300 cases
 - ICWA desk aide to be updated/changed to show how to correct when NA child is identified.

Meeting ended at approximately 2:30pm. Brian Mohr closed meeting with message for safe journeys.

Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)

From: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Sent: Thursday, October 17, 2013 10:15 AM
To: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Subject: NYS STOP VAWA Implementation Plan
Attachments: State Priorities.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Kim,

It was great seeing you in person last week at the Tribal Consultation Meeting. I cannot thank you enough for the kind invitation and I sincerely appreciate being able to hear firsthand the rich conversation about various barriers and challenges facing victims, advocates and other service providers. It was also very encouraging to hear about some of the innovative solutions that have been developed over time. I hope that the information I shared was helpful and I look forward to working more closely with you as we move forward.

The most recent list of State Priorities for STOP VAWA funding is attached. As discussed last week, this is part of the implementation planning process and has been included in previous state solicitations/RFPs for NYS STOP sub-awards. They are intended to supplement the federal priorities detailed on page 15 of the last [OVW STOP solicitation](#). We would like to hear about any recommended additions and changes that will make our efforts more responsive to the needs of tribal communities within New York State.

My notes from the meeting were extensive. The key victim safety and offender accountability elements I was able to determine that may have a direct impact on the STOP VAWA Implementation Plan and state priorities are as follows:

- The needs and resources to address domestic violence and sexual assault are unique in each Nation.
- There are still issues with the recognition and enforcement of Tribal Orders of Protection.
- No contact and “stay away” Order of Protection may interfere with tribal ceremonies, feasts as well as tribal solutions such as cooperative parenting and fatherhood initiatives.
- Due to factors such as close-knit communities and general lack of resources, victim confidentiality is extremely limited or non-existent.
- Shelters are not necessarily viable option for many tribal communities due to the significant initial investment and recurring operating costs.
- The use of non-tribal sheltering is not always a viable option due to transportation costs and school district issues.
- Training is needed for non-tribal service providers (CPS/police/probation/healthcare) due to a lack of basic awareness and sensitivity to the issues of sovereignty and needs of tribal members who live on and off tribal land.
- Meaningful collaboration and formal relationships between non-tribal service providers and tribal communities is inconsistent across New York State.

Please feel free to share this information however you wish. I remain available to you and everyone else from the meeting, including those who were unable to attend. It is my sincere hope that this is just the beginning of

our efforts to work more closely with each other as we develop remedies and innovative solutions to better address domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking in the communities we serve.

All the best,

Bill

Bill Schaefer
Program Manager
Violence Against Women Act Unit
Office of Program Development and Funding
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Alfred E. Smith Office Building
80 South Swan Street, Room 1040
Albany, NY 12210-8001
bill.schaefer@dcjs.ny.gov
Main: (518) 457-9726
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/>

October is Domestic Violence Awareness Month

For information on how you can be part of the solution, please visit the **NYS Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence**

- [Resources for Victims/Survivors](#)
- [Victims, Family and Friends](#)
- [Talk to Young Men About Ending Violence Against Women](#)

Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)

From: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 1:00 PM
To: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Cc: LaForme, Heather (OCFS); Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Subject: Re: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hello Bill. I am not in my office yet but have some updates for your plan. If you pull out the 2010 NYS STOP Implementation Plan and look at pages 11-12 my notes will coincide with that narrative :
The St Regis Mohawk Tribe has been receiving STOP VAWA funds to support its domestic violence program since 2002. The program, which is called the Three Sisters, provides services including crisis intervention, responding to domestic violence incidents with the tribal police, referrals to appropriate agencies, education on domestic violence, advocacy with legal/court system and law enforcement. The SRMT also operates a 24/7 safe shelter on the tribal territory. Today, Three Sisters employs a Program Manager, 2 DV advocates, a Sexual Assault advocate, 2 Supervised Visit Monitors and 3 security personnel.
NOTE: the next paragraph on page 11 describes the unique problems and multiple police jurisdictions. Please keep this paragraph BUT CORRECT the sentence regarding Tribal Police as first responders They NOW have arrest powers. Beginning on page 12 you may want to replace the wording "STOP DV program" with the new title "Three Sisters program". The number of victims receiving services in 2013 was approximately 153.

Funds continue to be used to support staff training and other collaborative efforts such as the two Tribal Summits held in July and September 2013, which cross trained over 200 professionals from the surrounding 3 counties along side Tribal staff.

h the Haudenosaunee Coalition for Women's Empowerment received its 501-C 3 status in 2010(?) And continues to promote strategies to prevent violence against women in tribal communities.

I would also elaborate in the last paragraph about your agency's dialogue with other underserved Tribal communities during the October 11, 2013 OCFS Tribal Consultation meeting at the Oneida Nation. I believe 6 of the 8 federally recognized Tribes attended the meeting at which you presented. (BTW that was great dialogue and one of our better meetings, if you want to refer to your notes). If you need to know which Tribal Nations attended they were: Seneca Nation, Cayuga, Oneida, St Regis, Onondaga and Shinnecock.

Let me know if you need anything else. I hope you can follow this narrative. If not call me. 7168030669. Talk soon

From: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Sent: Friday, February 07, 2014 12:27:26 PM
To: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Subject: RE: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

Absolutely! I was going to reach out to you and everyone else for their submissions. The door is always open. End of next week would be more than fine. Thank you for your efforts!

Bill

From: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Sent: Friday, February 07, 2014 11:25 AM
To: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Subject: RE: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program
Importance: High

Thanks Bill, do I still have time to give you input for your annual plan? It fell by the wayside., sorry. But I am willing to get you something today or Monday if needed.

From: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Sent: Friday, February 07, 2014 10:52 AM
To: Thomas, Kim (OCFS); Mohr, Brian (ERIE)
Subject: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

Hi Kim and Brian,

I may have already sent this, but I was in the federal Grant Management System today and saw it. Just passing along in case there is any interest among the Tribes.

OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program	Apply online	01/17/2014 12:00 AM EST	02/10/2014 11:59 PM EST	03/03/2014 11:59 PM EST
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I hope you both have a wonderful weekend,

Bill

Bill Schaefer
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February is Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month

For information on how you can be part of the solution, please visit:

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- [Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence](#)

Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)

From: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 3:06 PM
To: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Subject: RE: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

Hi Kim,

Thanks for sending along this information. We are looking for input from any tribes that wish to provide it, regardless of current funding status. I was able to gather some generic information about barriers and potential solutions during the consultation meeting; however, I was hoping for something more substantive that represents the collective needs of tribal populations here in New York. I am sure whatever you have provided will be helpful. If there are any other pieces that you think should be included, I would be glad to hear them.

Thank you, once again, for inviting me to the consultation meeting and for all of your assistance throughout this process.

All the best,

Bill

From: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 2:41 PM
To: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Subject: Re: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

I also have a small write up of some work at Seneca Nation but they do not get VAWA money. Let me know if you want it

From: Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2014 12:59:34 PM
To: Schaefer, Bill (DCJS)
Cc: LaForme, Heather (OCFS); Thomas, Kim (OCFS)
Subject: Re: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program

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Subject: RE: OVW FY 2014 Grants to Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program
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STOP Violence Against Formula Grant Program

Implementation Planning Process DOCUMENTATION OF COLLABORATION

State/Territory: New York State

Administering Agency: Division of Criminal Justice Services

Collaborating Agency: New York Asian Women's Center

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): _____

The following questions should be answered by the Collaborating Agency:

Did you participate in planning meeting (please circle one): Yes No

If so, did you participate In-person attendance Via conference call

Did you have adequate opportunity to discuss the concerns or issues impacting your area of expertise and/or the population(s) you were representing? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the draft plan? Yes No

Did you review the draft plan? Yes No

Do you feel the primary needs were addressed in draft plan? Yes No

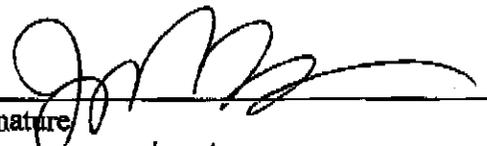
Did you offer feedback on draft plan? Yes No

Did you receive a copy of the finalized plan? Yes No

Were you satisfied that the plan included any issues you may have asked be included? Yes No

If no, please explain _____

Collaborating Agency:

Signature: 

Dated: 3/19/14

Summary of Issues Raised

Item #/Name/Issue/Description	How/Where this is addressed in the Implementation Plan	Responsible Party

Appendix E

FFY 2013 STOP Spending Plan

Last Update: December 19, 2013													
Last Reconciliation:													
FFY 2013 VAWA S.T.O.P FORMULA AWARD - \$6,350,729													
LAPSE DATE - 06/30/15													
Federal Award Date - 09/25/2013 (Interest Waiver 120 Day Date - 01/23/2014)													
Grantee	DCJS Number	Contract Number	Law Enforcement	District Attorneys	Victim Services	Discretionary	Courts	Awarded FFY 2013	Additional Funding	Total Award	Turnback/No Award	Culturally Specific	Comments
VAWA S.T.O.P. Formula Award Summarization													
VAWA Formula Award										\$6,350,729			
Total VAWA Award										\$6,350,729			
Law Enforcement (25% of Award)										\$1,587,682			
District Attorneys (25% of Award)										\$1,587,682			
Victim Services (30% of Award)										\$1,905,219			
Discretionary (15% of Award)										\$952,609			
Courts (5% of Award)										\$317,537			
VAWA Designated Allocations										\$6,350,729			
State Program Allocation Sub-Schedule													
1. NYS Unified Court System		VW13562643	C562643					\$285,783	\$285,783	\$285,783			
State Program Allocation Subtotal										\$285,783	\$0	\$285,783	
VAWA FFY 2013 State Awards (FFY 13 Award - Turnback/No Awards)								\$285,783					
STATE SHARE SUMMARIZATION													
DCJS Administration										\$635,073			
Court Allocation (5% of Award - Admin)										\$285,783			
Total State Share										\$920,856			
State Program Allocation										\$285,783			
State Share Subtotal										\$0			
										<i>Unallocated</i>	\$0		
State Share Transfer to Local Share										\$0			
State Share Balance										\$0			
LOCAL SHARE													
Local Allocation													
Law Enforcement Allocation (25% of Award - Admin)										\$1,428,914			
District Attorney Allocation (25% of Award - Admin)										\$1,428,914			
Victim Services Allocation (30% of Award - Admin)										\$1,714,697			
Discretionary Allocation (15% of Award - Admin)										\$857,348			
Total Local Share										\$5,429,873			
Unallocated State Share Transfer										\$0			
Available for Local Allocation										\$5,429,873			
										<i>Unallocated</i>	\$8,236		

FFY 2013 VAWA
Spending Plan

	Grantee	DCJS Number	Contract Number	Law Enforcement	District Attorneys	Victim Services	Discretionary	Courts	Awarded FFY 2013	Additional Funding	Total Award	Turnback/ No Award	Culturally Specific	Comments
Local Allocation Sub-Schedule														
	1. Samaritan Hospital	VW13540148	T540148	\$31,750					\$31,750		\$31,750			
	2. Pace Womens Justice Center	VW13540248	T540248			\$42,400			\$42,400		\$42,400			
	3. ACCORD Corporation	VW13540648	C540648			\$50,850			\$50,850		\$50,850			
	4. Family Services, Inc.	VW13542548	T542548	\$29,800					\$29,800		\$29,800			
	5. Vera House, Inc	VW13542647	T542647	\$29,800					\$29,800		\$29,800		\$29,800	
	6. Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc.	VW13542749	T542749	\$29,800					\$29,800		\$29,800			
	7. Lewis County Opportunities, Inc.	VW13543048	T543048			\$21,500			\$21,500		\$21,500			
	8. Family Counseling Service of the Finger Lakes, Inc. The	VW13543246	T543246			\$22,750			\$22,750		\$22,750			
	9. Rockland County	VW13543347	C543347		\$41,550	\$100,000			\$141,550		\$141,550			
	10. NYS Coalition Against Domestic Violence	VW13543447	C543447				\$50,850		\$50,850		\$50,850			
	11. New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault	VW13543547	C543547				\$63,550		\$63,550		\$63,550			
	12. Suffolk County	VW13543648	C543648		\$127,150				\$127,150		\$127,150			15 to 12 mo
	13. My Sisters' Place	VW13543747	T543747			\$38,100			\$38,100		\$38,100			
	14. Albany County	VW13543847	T543847		\$44,300				\$44,300		\$44,300			
	15. Liberty Resources, Inc.	VW13544047	T544047			\$27,550			\$27,550		\$27,550			
	16. Cayuga County	VW13544148	T544148		\$43,800				\$43,800		\$43,800			
	17. Hempstead, Village of	VW13544545	T544545	\$31,750					\$31,750		\$31,750			
	18. Mechanicville Area Community Services Center	VW13544747	T544747			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
	19. Saratoga County	VW13544946	T544946		\$38,100				\$38,100		\$38,100			
	20. Crime Victims Assistance Center, Inc. (SAE)	VW13545146	T545146	\$36,250					\$36,250		\$36,250			
	21. CONNECT, Inc.	VW13545247	C545247			\$63,550			\$63,550		\$63,550			
	22. New York Prosecutors Training Institute, Inc.	VW13545347	C545347		\$50,850				\$50,850		\$50,850			
	23. Cattaraugus County	VW13545547	T545547	\$24,750					\$24,750		\$24,750			
	24. Erie County	VW13545847	C545847		\$63,550				\$63,550		\$63,550			15 to 12 mo
	25. Advocacy Center	VW13546247	T546247	\$37,750					\$37,750		\$37,750			
	26. Safe Horizon, Inc. (Bronx)	VW13546647	C546647			\$159,300			\$159,300		\$159,300		\$61,000	
	27. New York City (BCDA)	VW13546847	C546847		\$89,050				\$89,050		\$89,050			
	28. New York City (KCDA- Save)	VW13547148	T547148		\$38,900				\$38,900		\$38,900		\$38,900	
	29. Putnam County	VW13547348	C547348		\$50,850				\$50,850		\$50,850			
	30. Schenectady County	VW13547447	C547447		\$72,550				\$72,550		\$72,550			
	31. St. Lawrence County	VW13547547	T547547	\$37,350					\$37,350		\$37,350			
	32. Granville, Village of	VW13547646	T547646	\$26,250					\$26,250		\$26,250			15 to 12 mo
	33. Westchester County (WCDA-STOP)	VW13547747	C547747		\$177,700				\$177,700		\$177,700			
	34. New York City (RCDA)	VW13548747	C548747		\$57,100				\$57,100		\$57,100			
	35. St. Lukes-Roosevelt Hospital Center	VW13548847	C548847	\$50,850					\$50,850		\$50,850			
	36. Dutchess County	VW13548947	C548947		\$72,550				\$72,550		\$72,550			
	37. Monroe County	VW13549146	T549146	\$44,650					\$44,650		\$44,650			
	38. Capital District Womens Bar Assoc. Legal Project	VW12549347	C549347				\$39,665		\$39,665	\$39,985	\$79,650			
	39. Newark-Wayne Community Hospital, ViaHealth of Wayne	VW13549545	T549545	\$25,400					\$25,400		\$25,400			
	40. Victim Resource Center of the Finger Lakes, Inc.	VW13549646	T549646			\$47,000			\$47,000		\$47,000			15 to 12 mo
	41. Behavioral Health Services North, Inc. (Essex)	VW13549747	T549747			\$29,800			\$29,800		\$29,800			
	42. Catholic Charities of Fulton and Montgomery Counties	VW13549846	T549846			\$32,550			\$32,550		\$32,550		\$32,550	
	43. Washington County	VW13549947	T549947		\$30,400				\$30,400		\$30,400			
	44. Catholic Charities of Saratoga, Warren and Washington Counties	VW13550147	T550147			\$29,700			\$29,700		\$29,700			
	45. Icahn School of Medicine Mount Sinai	VW13550247	T550247			\$49,550			\$49,550		\$49,550			
	46. Westchester County (WCDA-SAVES)	VW12550547	C550547		\$49,140				\$49,140	\$49,460	\$98,600			15 to 12 mo
	47. Cattaraugus Community Action, Inc.	VW13550847	T550847			\$38,200			\$38,200		\$38,200		\$38,200	

FFY 2013 VAWA
Spending Plan

	Grantee	DCJS Number	Contract Number	Law Enforcement	District Attorneys	Victim Services	Discretionary	Courts	Awarded FFY 2013	Additional Funding	Total Award	Turnback/ No Award	Culturally Specific	Comments
48.	Hope's Door	VW13550947	T550947			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
49.	Columbia Memorial Hospital	VW13551647	T551647	\$31,750					\$31,750		\$31,750			
50.	Nassau County	VW13551747	C551747	\$95,100					\$95,100		\$95,100			15 to 12 mo
51.	Barrier Free Living, Inc.	VW13551847	T551847			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
52.	Community Action Commission to Help the Economy, Inc.	VW13551946	T551946		\$27,850				\$27,850		\$27,850			
53.	Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York, Inc. (Saratoga)	VW13552047	T552047			\$27,000			\$27,000		\$27,000			
54.	YWCA of Niagara	VW13552147	T552147			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
55.	YWCA of the Mohawk Valley	VW13552347	T552347			\$40,100			\$40,100		\$40,100			
56.	Crime Victims Assistance Center, Inc.	VW13552447	T552447			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
57.	Dominican Womens Development Center	VW13552547	C552547			\$57,300			\$57,300		\$57,300			
58.	New York Asian Women's Center	VW13552847	T552847			\$38,100			\$38,100		\$38,100			
59.	Niagara County	VW13553048	T553048	\$33,900					\$33,900		\$33,900			
60.	Legal Assistance of Western New York, Inc.	VW13553147	T553147		\$35,200				\$35,200		\$35,200			
61.	Research Foundation SUNY Buffalo	VW13553347	C553347				\$63,550		\$63,550		\$63,550			
62.	New York City (QCDA)	VW13553647	C553647		\$101,750				\$101,750		\$101,750			
63.	Safe Horizon, Inc. (Queens)	VW13553747	C553747			\$50,850			\$50,850		\$50,850			
64.	Behavioral Health Services North (Franklin)	VW13553847	T553847			\$46,800			\$46,800		\$46,800		\$46,800	
65.	Korean American Family Service Center	VW13554147	T554147			\$36,250			\$36,250		\$36,250			
66.	Livingston County	VW13554247	T554247		\$40,650				\$40,650		\$40,650			
67.	Legal Aid Society of Rochester, NY, Inc.	VW13554347	T554347			\$29,800			\$29,800		\$29,800			
68.	Albany Medical College	VW13554447	T554447	\$38,100					\$38,100		\$38,100			
69.	Rochester, City of	VW13554646	C554646	\$73,800					\$73,800		\$73,800			
70.	Jamestown, City of	VW13554747	C554747	\$60,200					\$60,200		\$60,200			
71.	Oswego County Opportunities, Inc.	VW13554847	T554847			\$38,900			\$38,900		\$38,900			
72.	Fulton County	VW13555346	T555346		\$32,550				\$32,550		\$32,550			
73.	Planned Parenthood of the Rochester/Syracuse Region	VW13555444	T555444		\$26,100				\$26,100		\$26,100			
74.	New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault	VW13555646	C555646			\$59,350			\$59,350		\$59,350			
75.	Lockport, City of	VW13555746	T555746	\$27,550					\$27,550		\$27,550		\$27,550	
76.	Unity House of Troy, Inc.	VW13555846	T555846			\$33,900			\$33,900		\$33,900			
77.	Domestic Violence & Rape Crisis Services	VW13556046	T556046	\$37,050					\$37,050		\$37,050			
78.	Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson, Inc. (Schenectady)	VW13556144	T556144	\$21,200					\$21,200		\$21,200			
79.	Planned Parenthood Mohawk Hudson, Inc. (Warren)	VW13556244	T556244	\$21,200					\$21,200		\$21,200			
80.	Wyoming County	VW13556345	T556345		\$33,050				\$33,050		\$33,050			
81.	Essex County	VW13557843	C557843		\$54,250				\$54,250		\$54,250			
82.	Family Counseling Center of Fulton County, Inc., The	VW13557945	T557945			\$26,700			\$26,700		\$26,700			
83.	Victims Assistance Ctr. of Jefferson County, Inc.	VW12558045	C558045			\$33,765			\$33,765	\$34,085	\$67,850			
84.	New York City (KCDA- Barrier Free Justice)	VW13558145	C558145		\$89,050				\$89,050		\$89,050			
85.	North Brooklyn Coalition Against Family Violence	VW13558345	C558345			\$50,850			\$50,850		\$50,850			
86.	Chances & Changes, Inc.	VW13558445	T558445			\$26,500			\$26,500		\$26,500			
87.	Nassau County Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc.	VW13558645	T558645			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
88.	NYC Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	VW13558745	C558745			\$63,550			\$63,550		\$63,550			
89.	Niagara Falls, City of	VW13558945	T558945	\$37,750					\$37,750		\$37,750			
90.	Mental Health Association in Orange County, Inc.	VW13559044	T559044	\$31,750					\$31,750		\$31,750			
91.	Catholic Charities of Schoharie County	VW13559445	T559445			\$29,600			\$29,600		\$29,600			15 to 12 mo
92.	YWCA of Genesee County, Inc.	VW13562344	T562344			\$40,650			\$40,650		\$40,650		\$40,650	
93.	New York City (NYCDA)	VW13562544	C562544		\$86,500				\$86,500		\$86,500			
94.	Empire Justice Center	VW13562942	T562942			\$35,600			\$35,600		\$35,600			15 to 12 mo
95.	In Our Own Voices, Inc.	VW13563040	T563040			\$31,750			\$31,750		\$31,750			
96.	Urban Justice Center	VW13563142	T563142			\$47,700			\$47,700		\$47,700			
97.	Sanctuary for Families, Inc.	VW13563242	C563242			\$63,550			\$63,550		\$63,550			
98.	Behavioral Health Services North, Inc. (Clinton)	VW13563342	C563342			\$50,850			\$50,850		\$50,850			

FFY 2013 VAWA
Spending Plan

	Grantee	DCJS Number	Contract Number	Law Enforcement	District Attorneys	Victim Services	Discretionary	Courts	Awarded FFY 2013	Additional Funding	Total Award	Turnback/No Award	Culturally Specific	Comments
99.	Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York, Inc. (Columbia-Greene)	VW13563442	T563442			\$39,700			\$39,700		\$39,700		\$39,700	
100.	Suicide Prevention and Crisis Services, Inc.	VW13563542	C563542	\$63,550					\$63,550		\$63,550			
101.	St. Regis Mohawk Tribe	VW13563642	T563642			\$38,600			\$38,600		\$38,600			
102.	Community Action of Greene County, Inc.	VW13563742	T563742			\$17,300			\$17,300		\$17,300			
103.	Catholic Charities of Herkimer County	VW13563842	T563842			\$37,350			\$37,350		\$37,350			
104.	New York City (KCDA- Shield)	VW13564140	C564140		\$67,850				\$67,850		\$67,850			
105.	Alternatives for Battered Women, Inc.	VW13564242	T564242			\$33,900			\$33,900		\$33,900			
106.	New York Presbyterian Hospital	VW13564342	C564342	\$84,750					\$84,750		\$84,750			
107.	Icahn School of Medicine Mount Sinai	VW13564442	T564442	\$42,400					\$42,400		\$42,400			
108.	Utica, City of	VW13564542	C564542	\$50,850					\$50,850		\$50,850			
109.	North Central Bronx Hospital	VW13564941	C564941	\$95,400					\$95,400		\$95,400			
110.	Elmhurst Hospital Center	VW13565041	C565041	\$67,850					\$67,850		\$67,850			
111.	Eastern Niagara Hospital	VW12565240	C565240	\$28,467					\$28,467	\$28,783	\$57,250			15 to 12 mo.
	St. Lawrence Valley Renewal House for Victims of Family Violence, Inc.	VW13565440	T565440	\$33,900					\$33,900		\$33,900			
113.	Richmond University Medical Center	VW13565538	T565538	\$40,250					\$40,250		\$40,250			
114.	Schuyler County	VW13565637	T565637			\$39,200			\$39,200		\$39,200			
Local Allocation Subtotals				\$1,452,917	\$1,642,340	\$2,108,765	\$217,615	\$285,783	\$5,421,637	\$152,313	\$5,573,950	\$0	\$355,150	
Total Local Allocation (FFY 2013 Awards - Turnback/No Awards)									\$5,421,637					
LOCAL SHARE SUMMARIZATION														
Local Award											\$5,429,873			
Law Enforcement Award											\$1,428,914			
District Attorney Award											\$1,428,914			
Victim Services Award											\$1,714,697			
Discretionary Award											\$857,348			
Local Share Total											\$5,429,873			
Unallocated State Share Transfer											\$0			
Available for Local Allocation											\$5,429,873			
Law Enforcement Allocations											\$1,452,917			
District Attorney Allocations											\$1,642,340			
Victim Services Allocations											\$2,108,765			
Discretionary Allocations											\$217,615			
Allocated Funding											\$5,421,637			
Unallocated Law Enforcement Award											(\$24,003)			
Unallocated District Attorney Award											(\$213,426)			
Unallocated Victim Services Award											(\$394,068)			
Unallocated Discretionary Award											\$639,733			
Turnback/No Awards											\$0			
Local Share Balance											\$8,236			

