



Department of Corrections and Community Supervision

ANNUAL REPORT ON SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION AN ANALYSIS OF 2018 – 2022 SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT DATA

OCTOBER 2024

DOCCS VISION AND MISSION

The New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision, guided by the Departmental Mission, is responsible for the confinement and rehabilitation of approximately 33,000 incarcerated individuals at 44 state facilities, and the supervision of approximately 18,000 supervised releasees, throughout seven regional offices statewide. Our mission is to ensure public safety by operating safe and secure facilities, preparing individuals for release, and then supervising them to be successful when they return home from prison.

DOCCS' vision is to enhance public safety by having incarcerated persons return home, under supportive supervision, less likely to revert to criminal behavior.

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INTRODUCTION

Establishment of the Prison Rape Elimination Act

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA Public Law 108-79) established federal mandates to identify and prevent prison rape in correctional facilities within the jurisdictions of federal, state, local, and native territories across the United States. Public Law 108-79 was signed into law on September 4, 2003.

The United States Department of Justice adopted the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (the PREA Standards) effective August 20, 2012. In addition to establishing mandatory standards for prevention, detection and response to prison sexual abuse and sexual harassment, the PREA Standards require all correctional facilities to conduct sexual abuse incident reviews and collect uniform data using standardized definitions. Agencies must ensure that data collection includes allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment at facilities under its direct control. This incident-based sexual abuse information must be aggregated and made readily available to the public at least annually.

The New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) publishes this report in compliance with PREA Standards §115.87 Data Collection and § 115.88 Data Review for Corrective Action (see Appendix C).

This report provides a comparison of allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment as reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for calendar years 2018 – 2022, as well as corrective actions taken at facilities and the agency as a whole.¹ This annual report includes allegations of sexual abuse of incarcerated individuals within correctional facilities under the jurisdiction of DOCCS. Allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are preliminary and subject to change as these cases develop. The allegation categories are not final for cases that are ongoing or pending resolution. Data used in this report reflects the most current information available at the time of publication.

In accordance with PREA Standard 115.89 (b), the most recently reported aggregated sexual abuse data from facilities under DOCCS direct control and private facilities with which DOCCS contracts, is attached to this report as Appendix B and reflects 2023 incidents.

Categorizations of allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are based on the most recent definitions provided by BJS and reporting requirements as specified in the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, under 28 CFR part 115 (see Appendix D). Reports include comparisons of previous years' data, where appropriate.

¹ The Annual Report on Sexual Victimization published in June 2023 included a comparison of data for the years 2017-2021, as well as an Appendix reflecting aggregated data for both 2021 and 2022. Adjustments were made to include more recent data in this Annual Report.

Section One

ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The following section contains data on sexual abuse and sexual harassment allegations reported over a five-year period. These allegations represent complaints, which became investigative cases, from January 2018 through December 2022. This section is intended to provide an informed overview of these allegations statewide. In accordance with the National PREA Standards, DOCCS reviews the data collected and aggregated pursuant to §115.87, in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, response policies, practices, and training, in an effort to understand and eliminate sexual abuse and sexual harassment within New York State correctional facilities.

Type of Allegation

Uniform definitions provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 are used in order to categorize allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within DOCCS correctional facilities. These categories separate allegations by perpetrator type (staff or incarcerated population) as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Allegations of Sexual Victimization, 2018 - 2022

Category type by year

2018 - 2022

Category Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Allegations	511	592	613	556	548
Staff					
Staff sexual misconduct	295	329	309	328	330
Staff sexual harassment	105	153	156	100	83
Sub-Total	400	482	465	428	413
Incarcerated Population					
Nonconsensual Sexual Acts	73	64	83	88	96
Abusive Sexual Contacts	17	7	21	12	12
Sexual Harassment	21	39	44	28	27
Sub-Total	111	110	148	128	135

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Data as of file date 6/24/2024.

Overview

The New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) utilizes uniform definitions as described in this section, pursuant to 28 C.F.R §115.6 in the National Standards to prevent, Detect, and Respond to prison Rape (under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003). These titled definitions are used to categorize allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within New York State correctional facilities and to separate allegations by perpetrator type (staff or incarcerated individual) and type of abuse (see Appendix D for complete definitions).

The number of reported allegations includes attempted as well as completed allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The total number of sexual abuse and sexual harassment allegations increased by 7% from 2018 to 2022 (511 and 548, respectively). Starting in April 2020, incarcerated individuals in disciplinary confinement settings were provided with access to telephone-enabled tablets. This provided direct access to both the 444 OSI reporting line and the 777 rape crisis hotline. This direct telephone access drove an increase in reporting during 2020, including bad faith reports. Since then, the number of allegations has decreased. Compared with the 613 allegations in 2020, the 548 allegations during 2022 represents an 11% decrease.

It is also noted that 2020 saw a number of PREA-related allegations that were substantiated for non-PREA categorized related forms of misconduct. The number of substantiated allegations of misconduct during the height of the pandemic is consistent with increased reporting. It also appears that a number of factors directly attributed to the pandemic response influenced reporting. This included the pause in programs, increased feelings of isolation, and general stress related to COVID-19.

Staff Sexual Misconduct

Staff Sexual Misconduct includes a wide range of behaviors such as attempted or requested sexual acts, indecent exposure, invasion of privacy and staff voyeurism, as well as completed sexual acts and unwanted touching for sexual gratification. Under New York State Penal Law § 130.05 (3)(e), incarcerated individuals are unable to consent to sexual acts with Department employees. In 2022, this category represented 60% of all allegations. There were 330 staff sexual misconduct allegations reported in 2022, up 12% (35) from 295 in 2018 (see Table 1).

Staff Sexual Harassment

Staff sexual harassment includes repeated verbal statements, and comments or gestures of a sexual nature, to an incarcerated individual or incarcerated releasee by a staff member. Staff sexual harassment allegations represented 15% of all allegations in 2022. Staff sexual harassment allegations decreased by 21% between 2018 and 2022 (105 and 83, respectively).

Incarcerated Individual Nonconsensual Sexual Act

Nonconsensual sexual acts are defined as sexual contact or penetration of any person without their consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse. The number of cases in this category increased by 32% from 2018 to 2022 (73 and 96, respectively) and represented 18% of all allegations reported in 2022.

Incarcerated Individual Abusive Sexual Contact

Incarcerated individual abusive sexual contacts are defined as unwanted intentional touching of an incarcerated individual without his or her consent, or of an incarcerated individual who is unable to consent or refuse, by another incarcerated individual. Incarcerated individual abusive acts represented 2% of total allegations reported to DOCCS in 2022. The number of allegations of incarcerated individual abusive acts decreased by 29% from 2018 to 2022 (17 and 12, respectively).

Incarcerated Individual Sexual Harassment

In 2013, the Bureau of Justice Statistics added *Incarcerated individual Sexual Harassment* to the definitions of sexual victimization. *Incarcerated individual Sexual Harassment* is defined as repeated and unwanted sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one incarcerated individual or incarcerated releasee directed toward another. There were 27 incarcerated individual sexual harassment allegations reported in 2022 compared to 21 in 2018, an increase of 29%.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics and their partners announced in July 2024 certain changes to their data collection instruments that are effective with 2023 data reporting. This results in changes to the definitions and adopts the definitions for “staff-on-inmate sexual victimization and “inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization” from the National PREA Standards. These new categories are reflected in Appendix B, which presents data regarding 2023 allegations.

Rate of Reported Allegations

As shown in Table 2, the rate of reported allegations of sexual victimization increased from 10.4 per 1,000 individuals under custody in 2018 to 17.4 per 1,000 individuals under custody in 2021, and thereafter decreased to 16.7 per 1,000 individuals under custody in 2022. The rate of allegations involving staff increased from 8.1 per 1,000 individuals in 2018 to 13.4 per 1,000 individuals in 2021. Again, the rate then decreased to 12.6 per 1,000 individuals in 2022. The rate of allegations among the incarcerated population increased from 2.3 per 1,000 individuals in 2018 to 4.1 per 1,000 individuals in 2022.

It is generally understood that victimization among incarcerated individuals has been historically under-reported. The Department has continued to publicize reporting mechanisms and, through education programs, encourages reporting.

Through ongoing staff training and incarcerated individual sexual victimization prevention education programs, both the workforce and the population we serve have extensive familiarity with sexual victimization prevention and response procedures. This foundation, as an essential component of overall compliance efforts, together with increasingly improved investigative responses, continues to increase confidence that the system addresses complaints appropriately, contributing to an improved reporting culture.

Conversely, the agency continues to experience significant numbers of unfounded reports, a small number of which have been determined to have been made in bad faith, when the person intentionally makes a false report knowing it was false or baseless, or reports an alleged crime or incident knowing it did not occur (see Section 2). Some reports, many may relate to efforts to avoid responsibility for other behavior or are part of an effort to expedite an investigative response for an incident that may have occurred but did not involve any form of sexual victimization. Other unfounded reports were made as a protective measure in an effort by the reporting individual to be removed from perceived threats within the general population.

The issue of bad faith reporting continues to be a national concern. Over the past several years, partners of the U.S. Department of Justice PREA Management Office have been discussing the issue in workshops at American Correctional Association conferences, and it has also been a topic of discussion at national PREA Coordinator conferences. In March 2023, the PREA Resource Center engaged a partner through their cooperative agreement to develop resources to better understand the problem and to explore how to mitigate and address such issues. DOCCS has been invited to be a part of the advisory workgroup supporting these efforts. Further, DOCCS recently enhanced our data collection process to include as a possible case outcome a finding of “unfounded and made in bad faith.” This will allow DOCCS to better understand the scope of the problem.

Table 2**Rate of allegations of sexual victimization,
Category type by year**

2018 - 2022

Category Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual Rate	10.4	12.8	15.6	17.4	16.7
Staff Type					
Staff sexual misconduct	6.0	7.1	7.9	10.5	10.0
Staff sexual harassment	2.1	3.3	4.0	3.1	2.5
Staff Rate	8.1	10.5	11.8	13.4	12.6
Incarcerated Population					
Non-Consensual Sexual Acts	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.9
Abusive Sexual Contacts	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sexual Harassment	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Incarcerated Rate	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.1

Rate per 1,000 custody population

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Data as of file date 6/24/2024.

Section Two

RESULTING DETERMINATIONS

Resulting determinations from completed investigations are classified as Substantiated, Unsubstantiated, or Unfounded as defined by the PREA Standards (28 C.F.R. § 115). Resulting determinations are fully defined in Appendix D (p. 21).

Among completed investigations between 2018 and 2022, a number of resulting determinations concluded that there was a preponderance of the evidence to confirm a report of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. These cases are referred to as *substantiated*. The number of substantiated cases ranged from a low of 7 in 2022 (1% of reported incidents) to 26 in 2018 (5% of reported incidents). It is also noted that cases with multiple types of allegations that are substantiated for non-PREA defined forms of misconduct are reflected as unsubstantiated.

When a report is substantiated for sexual abuse, sexual harassment or another form of misconduct, criminal prosecution and disciplinary action will be pursued commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed.

Among completed investigations between 2018 and 2022, most resulting determinations concluded that evidence was insufficient to determine whether the event occurred. These cases are referred to as *unsubstantiated*. In 2022, 85% of all allegations were determined to be unsubstantiated. Among completed investigations only, 87% of allegations in 2022 were unsubstantiated.

Unfounded determinations are reports submitted that are proved to be false. All allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are taken seriously and investigated thoroughly. Between 2018 and 2022, the proportion of false reports ranged from 24% of reported incidents in 2018 to 11% of reported incidents in 2022.

Of the sexual abuse and sexual harassment allegations reported in 2022, 63 were determined to be *unfounded* (11% of reported incidents). In these cases, the Office of Special Investigations determined that the event did not occur by, for example, the presence of evidence contradictory to the allegation or an incarcerated individual's self-admission to falsifying the allegation. A small number of these cases resulted in a determination that the complaint was made in bad faith, that is, that the person intentionally made a false report knowing it was false or baseless, or the person reported an alleged crime or incident knowing it did not occur. In others, incarcerated individuals, who have reported experiencing physical violence, have admitted making a false sexual violence claim believing that doing so would expedite the investigative process.

The number of open cases (classified as “Ongoing”) represent more recent allegations for which investigations were still ongoing at the time of data collection. In 2022, 3% percent (14 of 548) of the sexual victimization investigations were ongoing at the time of data collection.

Table 3
Distribution of determinations of sexual victimization, 2018 - 2022
Resulting determination by year

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
Completed	511	100.0%	592	100.0%	612	99.8%	550	98.9%	534	97.4%
Substantiated	26	5.1%	24	4.1%	23	3.8%	12	2.2%	7	1.3%
Unsubstantiated	362	70.8%	455	76.9%	468	76.3%	449	80.8%	464	84.7%
Unfounded	123	24.1%	110	18.6%	121	19.7%	89	16.0%	63	11.5%
Other	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ongoing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	6	1.1%	14	2.6%
Total allegations	511	100.0%	592	100.0%	613	100.0%	556	100.0%	548	100.0%

Cases with multiple types of allegations that are substantiated for non-PREA defined forms of misconduct are reflected as unsubstantiated.

Resulting determinations classified as "Other" represent cases which may have been administratively closed, or may have resulted in multiple determinations.

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Data as of file date 6/24/2024.

Section Three

SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS

Allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are substantiated after an event is investigated and determined to have occurred based on a preponderance of evidence.

The percentage of substantiated cases decreased from 5% in 2018 to 1% in 2022. With the exception of 2019, between 2018 and 2022, the majority of the substantiated cases involved staff (as shown in Table 4).

Table 4
Substantiated Allegations of Sexual Victimization 2018 - 2022

Category type by year

2018 - 2022

Category Type	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Substantiated	26	24	23	12	7
Percent of total allegations	5.1%	4.1%	3.8%	2.2%	1.3%
Staff Type					
Staff sexual misconduct	17	9	11	6	5
Staff sexual harassment	2	2	6	2	1
Sub-Total	19	11	17	8	6
Percent of total staff allegations	4.8%	2.3%	3.7%	1.9%	1.5%
Incarcerated Individuals					
Nonconsensual Sexual Acts	4	1	2	1	0
Abusive Sexual Contacts	2	2	2	2	0
Sexual Harassment	1	10	2	1	1
Sub-Total	7	13	6	4	1
Percent of total incarcerated individual allegations	6.3%	11.8%	4.1%	3.1%	0.7%

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Data as of file date 6/24/2024.

Section Four

REVIEW FOR CORRECTIVE ACTION

Pursuant to PREA Standard § 115.88, DOCCS continues to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. This includes (1) identifying problem areas; (2) taking corrective action on an ongoing basis; and (3) preparation of this annual report.

To this end, this report includes a comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years and provides an assessment of the agency's progress in addressing sexual abuse. As previously referenced in this report, strategic measures have been implemented to promote an incarcerated individual or releasee's willingness to report. DOCCS Office of Special Investigations (OSI) operates the "444" reporting line. This telephone reporting line is available to all incarcerated individuals and releasees housed in a DOCCS facility during regular business hours. The addition of tablet-based calling in disciplinary settings, and the expansion across facilities currently underway, has greatly improved ease of access to this reporting tool.

DOCCS continues to work with the New York State Office of Victim Services, the Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, and a number of community-based rape crisis programs, to run the Enhanced Victim Services program. Through this partnership, incarcerated individuals have access to rape crisis hotline services that are parallel to the services available to New Yorker's at large. Through a network of community-based providers, callers can be referred to a "PREA Center" for emotional support and victim advocacy services at facilities statewide. In addition, through this partnership, one of the community-based programs has taken on a statewide role that provides both training and clinical supervision to the PREA Centers across the state. The PREA Centers and DOCCS also collaborate on cross-trainings, policy development and strategizing to improve custodial safety and responses to incidents of sexual victimization.

In October 2023, through funding from a 2021 Implementing the PREA Standards, Protecting Inmates, and Safeguarding Communities grant, 71 DOCCS personnel, including Office of Special Investigations (OSI) investigative staff, and Sexual Abuse Prevention & Education Office (SAPEO) staff including Assistant Deputy Superintendent PREA Compliance Managers and Central Office staff participated in Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI) training. "Certified FETI" is a science and practice-based interviewing methodology informed by the latest research on the neurobiology of trauma and memory. It is a "participant-centered" methodology

that allows the interviewer to help the participant (a victim, witness, or other involved person) remember as many details as they are able about a potentially traumatic event in a sensitive, non-confrontational manner. This builds on a 2019 training of fifty (50) DOCCS staff from OSI and SAPEO.

By adopting cutting edge investigative techniques into the work of the OSI SCD, DOCCS expects to continue improving on the quality of its investigations and the reliability of investigative determinations. Ensuring appropriate disciplinary action or criminal prosecution of abusers is key to protecting all incarcerated individuals and releases housed in a community confinement facility from sexual victimization.

DOCCS delivered an updated staff refresher training during calendar year 2022. The training, "Preventing Sexual Misconduct and Saving Careers," uses a new bystander intervention approach and is intended to 1) empower staff to intervene when they observe coworkers displaying poor professional boundaries; 2) encourage reporting of signs of boundary violations, even if the staff person does not observe signs of sexual misconduct; and 3) improve overall awareness with messaging that is intended to resonate with the target audience. An updated version of this training is being conducted in 2024.

In recent years, DOCCS has been aggressively increasing the use of video surveillance within the Department's Correctional Facilities. This includes the implementation of fixed video surveillance systems in a growing number of facilities, as well as significantly increasing the use of body-worn cameras to monitor operations in facilities.

DOCCS used a multidisciplinary team to examine where cameras would be placed within facilities on future projects and included an eye toward the prevention and detection of sexual victimization. A number of multimillion-dollar camera projects are in various stages across the system.

Through the FY 2024 Enacted Budget, the Public Health Law was amended to allow the Department to utilize body imaging scanning equipment (body scanners) for the purpose of screening individuals detained in, committed to, visiting, or employed in DOCCS facilities. Following the adoption of required regulations, DOCCS initiated a pilot project and has been adding body scanners as an option for screening. As of September 30, 2024, body scanners are in use for incarcerated individual screening at 16 facilities, and for staff and visitor screening at 7 of those facilities. Additional facilities will be added as the Department is able to meet various technical requirements. The addition of the body scanners has been a welcome alternative for incarcerated individuals, especially women, who have a history of experiencing sexual violence,

by allowing them to be searched for contraband in a less invasive or degrading, but still thorough manner.

DOCCS is continuing to supplement its use of data to inform policy decisions by collecting information from impacted individuals to improve policy and practice. This includes conducting structured interviews of former employees facing conviction for crimes related to sexual victimization in prison, interviewing recently released individuals, and having formal and informal conversations with current staff and incarcerated individuals. The information is being compiled for use by various working groups to inform a number of initiatives that address training and policy improvements.

A number of new proactive measures have been adopted and others are being pursued. Investigators make unannounced inspections at correctional facilities, which include searches of employees and their workspaces where evidence of misconduct may be uncovered. Further, in 2022, OSI added a new analysis unit, which will provide case support to OSI's increasingly complex investigations, including analysis of information to identify evidence that could then be used for disciplinary proceedings and criminal prosecutions. The OSI Analysis Unit is currently conducting an analysis of claims brought under the Adult Survivors Act (Ch. 203 L.2022) in an effort to identify trends and other information that may inform future corrective action.

Recognizing that successful implementation of sexual victimization prevention policies requires the support of prosecuting authorities, DOCCS has increased its outreach and education efforts towards those who ultimately decide what cases will be pursued. It is important that prosecutors are informed about the PREA Standards and the Department's implementation efforts. Supervisors from OSI's Sex Crime Division (SCD) will often meet with representatives of a District Attorney to present cases for prosecution, and to emphasize the importance of pursuing cases not only for the individual victim, but to advance public integrity and safety. Where appropriate, OSI also works with other prosecuting authorities, including the Office of the New York State Attorney General and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices within New York.

Facility-specific corrective actions taken are reflected in Table 5 (p. 13).

Table 5
Facility Specific Corrective Actions Taken for Calendar Years 2022 and 2023

ATTICA	Missing Guidance documentation - Offender Rehabilitation Coordinators given direction and training on documentation and timeliness.
	No Watch Commander's Sexual Abuse Response Sheet- direction sent to PREA Point Person to ensure the Watch Commander always fills out a Sexual Abuse Response Sheet when a new 115.63 comes from another facility.
	Guidance file was missing PREA risk screening, draft receipt, and confirmation of PREA Education form. Training conducted with Offender Rehabilitation Coordinator's.
	Alleged perpetrator was not seen by medical and Office of Mental Health (OMH) - corrective action via email and reviewed at security supervisor's meeting to reiterate policies and review the Watch Commander and Medical quick reference charts.
ALBION	Implemented BWC protocols requiring staff to activate cameras when entering supply rooms and ice rooms with an I/I.
CAYUGA	Retaliation monitoring was not completed as this complaint was received directly by Office of Special Investigations. Communicated with Office of Special Investigations to ensure that future complaints are reported to the facility in a timely manner to ensure appropriate monitoring is completed.
CLINTON	Requested addition of cameras in stairwells.
	Implemented procedures for early retrieval of medical/mental health records to facilitate review.
	Reinforced with pertinent staff the requirement to notify OSI in a timely manner.
COLLINS	Reinforced procedures to require timely assessments of vague allegations and more timely communication to ensure reported victims are seen by medical.
	Corrective action included a PREA refresher training with Offender Rehabilitation Coordinators on 9/13/23 to ensure all documentation is completed and filed appropriately in the Guidance file.
FIVE POINTS	Provided Risk Screening training to security supervisors and guidance staff who conduct risk screening; took corrective action to ensure timely and appropriate notifications to other facilities when a report concerning that facility is received.
	Provided Risk Screening training to security supervisors and guidance staff who conduct risk screening.
GREENE	Although injury report was provided as documentation, it does indicate on the injury report that it was specifically for the PREA complaint. Training was given to medical staff on 11/15/22 conducted by Office of Special Investigations detailing medical responsibilities during an assessment of a sexual abuse complaint.
	Although the Watch Commander filled out the Watch Commander's Sexual Abuse Response Sheet (titled "tracking sheet" at that time), it was not filled out in its entirety. Office of Special Investigations conducted a supervisors training on 11/15/22. The Watch Commander's Sexual Abuse Response Sheet was discussed, and responsibilities were clarified.
MID-STATE	Reinforced policy to ensure retaliation monitoring is completed by PREA Point Person in the absence of an Assistant Deputy Superintendent PREA Compliance manager.
ORLEANS	Facility was never aware of this allegation (no Watch Commander's Sexual Abuse Response Sheet or log was done, and no retaliation monitoring was maintained) as the I/I called in their allegation directly to Office of Special Investigations. Corrective Action was previously put in place to ensure that reports made directly to the Office of Special Investigations are communicated on an ongoing basis with each facility to ensure that the Assistant Deputy Superintendent PREA and Watch Commander become aware.
	Better communication with Office of Special Investigations and phone check-ins with Assistant Deputy Superintendent/PREA to ensure we have all allegations covered within the facility even if they are reported by other avenues.
OTISVILLE	A memo was sent out on 8/17/23 to all staff reminding them that they should never enter an isolated room alone with any incarcerated individual. The officer should maintain observation of the I/I's from the doorway.
RIVERVIEW	Conducted refresher training on Coordinate Response processes for Watch Commanders.
SULLIVAN	Body-Worn Cameras went online 3/2022 and a memorandum was issued to staff directing them to turn their body-worn cameras on when escorting incarcerated individuals on the elevator. This memo was read at line-up for 7 days and will be re-issued semi-annually.
	Implemented new fixed CCTV systems in program areas and deployed Body Worn Cameras.
UPSTATE	Took corrective action to ensure PREA Risk Reassessments are properly completed.
	Follow-up conducted with Offender Rehabilitation Coordinator to ensure reassessment is being completed when allegations of Sexual Abuse are made. Worked with the PREA Point Person to complete training with Watch Commander to ensure the Watch Commander's Sexual Abuse Response Sheet is being used.
WALLKILL	Tracking system developed w/ Offender Rehabilitation Coordinator for ensuring that I/Is have viewed the PREA video during orientation.
	Reinforced protocols for response to Sexual Abuse/Sexual Harassment allegations. This consisted of counseling staff on the importance of properly reporting each Sexual Abuse/Sexual Harassment allegation. With new staff changes, mandatory notifications are sent out routinely via email informing all staff the importance of reporting Sexual Abuse/Sexual Harassment allegations when an I/I reports it, with the last email being sent on 9/7/2023. Retaliation Monitoring Tracker was developed & was revised as of 10/2022 to assist in staying up-to-date with retaliation monitoring.

CONCLUSION

A comparison of data from 2018 to 2022 shows an increase in reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment from 2018 to 2020, followed by a decrease through 2022. DOCCS is working to develop new strategies to address all forms of sexual victimization within the agency's facilities, with a focus on staff sexual misconduct and reinforcing professional boundaries. DOCCS ensures that multi-disciplinary teams participate in national conferences with an eye toward identifying promising practices for potential implementation and collaborating with others, to develop new strategies to address sexual victimization.

The Department is continuing its current efforts to educate staff and all those under custody, to conduct thorough and reliable investigations into reports of sexual victimization, and to pursue prosecution and discipline commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the misconduct. These efforts include specialized trainings for persons in key roles including Assistant Deputy Superintendent PREA Compliance Managers, PREA Point Persons, Medical Staff and Office of Special Investigations (OSI) Sex Crimes Investigators. The Department will also continue on the path of expanding the use of technology to dissuade and detect misconduct, including the installation of fixed video surveillance systems at a number of facilities, and increasing the use of body-worn cameras in growing numbers of facilities.

Such efforts have shifted the culture of the Department and continue to reinforce the message that the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision has zero tolerance for sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

APPENDIX A

Allegations of sexual victimization - facility by resulting determination, rate per 1,000 custody population
2020 - 2022

Facility	2020										2021						2022										
	2020 average population		substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded		2021 average population		substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded		2022 average population		substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded				
	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate			
Adirondack	57	3	52.6	0	0.0	1	17.5	2	35.1	103	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		
a Albion	673	25	37.1	2	3.0	18	26.7	5	7.4	436	11	25.2	1	2.3	8	18.3	2	4.6	387	22	56.9	1	2.6	20	51.7	1	2.6
Altona	311	1	3.2	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0	137	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	116	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Atica	1,780	24	13.5	0	0.0	15	8.4	9	5.1	1,661	24	14.4	2	1.2	16	9.6	6	3.6	1,585	18	11.4	0	0.0	14	8.8	4	2.5
Auburn	1,150	24	20.9	0	0.0	21	18.3	3	2.6	970	25	25.8	0	0.0	24	24.7	1	1.0	890	16	18.0	0	0.0	15	16.8	1	1.1
Bare Hill	971	4	4.1	0	0.0	4	4.1	0	0.0	650	11	16.9	0	0.0	10	15.4	1	1.5	532	6	11.3	0	0.0	6	11.3	0	0.0
a Bedford Hills	594	39	65.7	4	6.7	30	50.5	5	8.4	530	31	58.5	1	1.9	23	43.4	7	13.2	555	30	54.1	3	5.4	24	43.2	3	5.4
Cape Vincent	614	6	9.8	0	0.0	3	4.9	3	4.9	420	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	404	3	7.4	0	0.0	3	7.4	0	0.0
c Cayuga	741	3	4.0	0	0.0	3	4.0	0	0.0	573	5	8.7	0	0.0	5	8.7	0	0.0	680	4	5.9	0	0.0	4	5.9	0	0.0
Clinton	2,355	28	11.9	1	0.4	22	9.3	5	2.1	1,603	45	28.1	0	0.0	38	23.7	7	4.4	1,170	47	40.2	0	0.0	42	35.9	5	4.3
c Collins	937	21	22.4	0	0.0	16	17.1	5	5.3	893	9	10.1	0	0.0	6	6.7	3	3.4	902	14	15.5	0	0.0	12	13.3	2	2.2
Coxsackie	748	8	10.7	0	0.0	7	9.4	1	1.3	640	15	23.4	0	0.0	12	18.8	3	4.7	568	21	37.0	0	0.0	17	29.9	4	7.0
Downstate	743	6	8.1	0	0.0	5	6.7	1	1.3	672	6	8.9	0	0.0	5	7.4	1	1.5	326	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	897	7	7.8	0	0.0	5	5.6	2	2.2	780	2	2.6	0	0.0	2	2.6	0	0.0	799	7	8.8	0	0.0	7	8.8	0	0.0
b Edgecombe	59	1	16.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.9	47	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	1	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	18.5
Elmira	1,408	19	13.5	0	0.0	13	9.2	6	4.3	1,192	24	20.1	0	0.0	23	19.3	1	0.8	1,180	21	17.8	0	0.0	18	15.3	3	2.5
c Fishkill	1,430	30	21.0	1	0.7	21	14.7	8	5.6	1,325	27	20.4	1	0.8	22	16.6	4	3.0	1,396	34	24.4	0	0.0	29	20.8	5	3.6
Five Points	1,059	19	17.9	0	0.0	15	14.2	4	3.8	958	28	29.2	0	0.0	20	20.9	8	8.4	899	31	34.5	0	0.0	21	23.4	10	11.1
Franklin	1,048	16	15.3	0	0.0	15	14.3	1	1.0	763	12	15.7	0	0.0	11	14.4	1	1.3	766	6	7.8	0	0.0	6	7.8	0	0.0

a Female correctional facility.

b Includes one or more female housing units.

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Note: Rate of victimization equals the number of substantiated, unsubstantiated or unfounded incidents divided by the average custody population multiplied by 1,000. See Appendix C for full description.
Excludes ongoing allegations and those with an unfounded or other outcome.

APPENDIX A (continued)

Allegations of sexual victimization - facility by resulting determination, rate per 1,000 custody population
2020 - 2022

Facility	2020										2021						2022										
	2020 average population			substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded		2021 average population			substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded		2022 average population			substantiated		unsubstantiated		unfounded	
	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
c Gouverneur	782	6	7.7	0	0.0	4	5.1	2	2.6	535	6	11.2	0	0.0	5	9.3	1	1.9	623	5	8.0	0	0.0	5	8.0	0	0.0
Gowanda	1,037	8	7.7	0	0.0	6	5.8	2	1.9	505	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
Great Meadow	1,373	34	24.8	1	0.7	29	21.1	4	2.9	1,323	33	24.9	1	0.8	24	18.1	8	6.0	1,298	25	19.3	0	0.0	24	18.5	1	0.8
Green Haven	1,718	35	20.4	2	1.2	25	14.6	8	4.7	1,488	28	18.8	0	0.0	26	17.5	2	1.3	1,592	19	11.9	1	0.6	14	8.8	4	2.5
c Greene	1,253	12	9.6	0	0.0	11	8.8	1	0.8	1,103	14	12.7	1	0.9	12	10.9	1	0.9	1,098	14	12.8	0	0.0	14	12.8	0	0.0
Groveland	764	12	15.7	0	0.0	7	9.2	5	6.5	701	13	18.5	0	0.0	12	17.1	1	1.4	674	9	13.4	0	0.0	9	13.4	0	0.0
Hale Creek	360	4	11.1	2	5.6	2	5.6	0	0.0	222	3	13.5	0	0.0	3	13.5	0	0.0	148	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
c Hudson	117	1	8.5	0	0.0	1	8.5	0	0.0	120	4	33.3	0	0.0	4	33.3	0	0.0	123	1	8.1	1	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
b,c Lakeview	457	2	4.4	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	2.2	300	2	6.7	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.3	566	4	7.1	0	0.0	4	7.1	0	0.0
c Marcy	992	27	27.2	1	1.0	21	21.2	5	5.0	867	9	10.4	0	0.0	9	10.4	0	0.0	875	25	28.6	0	0.0	22	25.1	3	3.4
c Mid-State	1,221	32	26.2	1	0.8	25	20.5	6	4.9	1,108	17	15.3	0	0.0	16	14.4	1	0.9	1,180	27	22.9	0	0.0	23	17.0	4	3.4
c Mohawk/Walsh	1,161	10	8.6	0	0.0	8	6.9	2	1.7	1,043	10	9.6	0	0.0	9	8.6	1	1.0	1,116	12	10.8	0	0.0	12	10.8	0	0.0
Ogdensburg	313	2	6.4	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	3.2	190	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
c Orleans	666	3	4.5	0	0.0	3	4.5	0	0.0	536	3	5.6	0	0.0	3	5.6	0	0.0	619	4	6.5	0	0.0	4	6.5	0	0.0
Otisville	523	5	9.6	0	0.0	4	7.6	1	1.9	479	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	0	0.0	527	2	3.8	0	0.0	2	3.8	0	0.0
Queensboro	265	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	160	3	18.8	0	0.0	2	12.5	1	6.3	135	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

a Female correctional facility.

b Includes one or more female housing units.

c Medium security population includes specialized housing units designated with higher security levels.

Note: Rate of victimization equals the number of substantiated, unsubstantiated or unfounded incidents divided by the average custody population multiplied by 1,000. See Appendix C for full description.

Excludes ongoing allegations and those with an unfounded or other outcome.

APPENDIX A (continued)

Allegations of sexual victimization - facility by resulting determination, rate per 1,000 custody population
2020 - 2022

Facility	2020									2021									2022																	
	2020 average			substantiated			unsubstantiated			unfounded			2021 average			substantiated			unsubstantiated			unfounded			2022 average			substantiated			unsubstantiated			unfounded		
	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	population	Total	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate					
Riverview	573	4	7.0	0	0.0	2	3.5	2	3.5	403	6	14.9	0	0.0	5	12.4	1	2.5	414	3	7.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	0	0.0	3	7.2	0	0.0					
Shawangunk	441	9	20.4	0	0.0	8	18.1	1	2.3	393	7	17.8	0	0.0	6	15.3	1	2.5	413	6	14.5	0	0.0	6	14.5	0	0.0	6	14.5	0	0.0					
Sing Sing	1,316	15	11.4	2	1.5	11	8.4	2	1.5	1,232	18	14.6	0	0.0	13	10.6	5	4.1	1,397	14	10.0	0	0.0	14	10.0	0	0.0	14	10.0	0	0.0					
Southport	413	6	14.5	1	2.4	3	7.3	2	4.8	381	8	21.0	0	0.0	5	13.1	3	7.9	113	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
Sullivan	458	23	50.2	0	0.0	18	39.3	5	10.9	410	17	41.5	1	2.4	13	31.7	3	7.3	409	8	19.6	0	0.0	5	12.2	3	7.3	3	7.3	3	7.3					
a Taconic	219	4	18.3	0	0.0	3	13.7	1	4.6	164	3	18.3	1	6.1	1	6.1	1	6.1	180	3	16.7	0	0.0	3	16.7	0	0.0	3	16.7	0	0.0					
Ulster	413	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	335	2	6.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	416	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0	2	4.8	0	0.0					
Upstate	577	12	20.8	0	0.0	11	19.1	1	1.7	561	16	28.5	0	0.0	12	21.4	4	7.1	801	26	32.5	1	1.2	21	26.2	4	5.0	21	26.2	4	5.0					
Walkill	457	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	386	6	15.5	0	0.0	5	13.0	1	2.6	454	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	4.4	0	0.0					
Washington	691	13	18.8	1	1.4	12	17.4	0	0.0	540	6	11.1	0	0.0	4	7.4	2	3.7	532	5	9.4	0	0.0	5	9.4	0	0.0	5	9.4	0	0.0					
Watertown	330	8	24.2	1	3.0	5	15.2	2	6.1	156	1	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a					
Wende	706	14	19.8	0	0.0	10	14.2	4	5.7	673	19	28.2	1	1.5	16	23.8	2	3.0	719	21	29.2	0	0.0	16	22.3	5	7.0	16	22.3	5	7.0					
Willard	312	5	16.0	0	0.0	5	16.0	0	0.0	152	1	6.6	0	0.0	1	6.6	0	0.0	13	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0					
Woodbourne	731	11	15.0	3	4.1	7	9.6	1	1.4	665	15	22.6	2	3.0	11	16.5	2	3.0	697	13	18.7	0	0.0	13	18.7	0	0.0	13	18.7	0	0.0					
Wyoming	1,056	9	8.5	0	0.0	8	7.6	1	0.9	903	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	932	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0					
Other	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a					
Total	n/a	612	n/a	23	n/a	468	n/a	121	n/a	n/a	550	n/a	12	n/a	449	n/a	89	n/a	n/a	534	n/a	7	n/a	464	n/a	63	n/a	464	n/a	63	n/a					

a Female correctional facility.

b Includes one or more female housing units.

c Medium security population includes specialized housing units designated with higher security levels.

Note: Rate of victimization equals the number of substantiated, unsubstantiated or unfounded incidents divided by the average custody population multiplied by 1,000. See Appendix C for full description.

Excludes ongoing allegations and those with an unfounded or other outcome.

APPENDIX B

Incident frequency by category type: Calendar year 2023
Reported Allegations of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment
Created in compliance with PREA Standard 115.89 (b)

State-operated confinement facilities

Incarcerated Population	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	4	1	5
Unsubstantiated	67	6	73
Unfounded	10	2	12
Ongoing	95	8	103
Total allegations reported	176	17	193

Staff	Sexual Misconduct	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	1	0	1
Unsubstantiated	138	12	150
Unfounded	29	4	33
Ongoing	219	40	259
Total allegations reported	387	56	443

State operated confinement facilities excludes outside hospital allegations and other non-facility locations.

Data accurate as of ACISS file date 6/24/24

Excludes cases closed out to another case# where an investigation already exists for an associated complaint.

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Uniform definitions provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 are used in order to categorize allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within DOCCS correctional facilities. These categories separate allegations by perpetrator type (staff type, incarcerated individual or releasee).

APPENDIX B (continued)

Non-facility locations

Releasees	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	0	0	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
Ongoing	0	0	0
Total allegations reported	0	0	0

Staff	Sexual Misconduct	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	0	0	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	0
Unfounded	1	0	1
Ongoing	5	0	5
Total allegations reported	6	0	6

All Non-facility locations were outside hospitals.

Community-based residential program sites

Releasees	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	0	0	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
Ongoing	0	0	0
Total allegations reported	0	0	0

Staff	Sexual Misconduct	Sexual Harassment	Total
Substantiated	0	0	0
Unsubstantiated	0	0	0
Unfounded	0	0	0
Ongoing	0	0	0
Total allegations reported	0	0	0

Data accurate as of ACISS file date 6/24/2024.

Excludes cases closed out to another case# where an investigation already exists for an associated complaint.

Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Uniform definitions provided by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 are used in order to categorize allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment within DOCCS correctional facilities. These categories separate allegations by perpetrator type (staff type, incarcerated individual or releasee).

APPENDIX C

Title 28 - Judicial Administration

Volume: 2

Date: 2012-07-01

Original Date: 2012-07-01

Title: Subpart A - Standards for Adult Prisons and Jails

Context: Title 28 - Judicial Administration.

CHAPTER I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (CONTINUED).

PART 115 - PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT NATIONAL STANDARDS.

Subpart A—Standards for Adult Prisons and Jails

§ 115.87 Data collection.

- (a) The agency shall collect accurate, uniform data for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under its direct control using a standardized instrument and set of definitions.
- (b) The agency shall aggregate the incident-based sexual abuse data at least annually.
- (c) The incident-based data collected shall include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence conducted by the Department of Justice.
- (d) The agency shall maintain, review, and collect data as needed from all available incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files, and sexual abuse incident reviews.
- (e) The agency also shall obtain incident-based and aggregated data from every private facility with which it contracts for the confinement of its inmates.
- (f) Upon request, the agency shall provide all such data from the previous calendar year to the Department of Justice no later than June 30.

§ 115.88 Data review for corrective action.

- (a) The agency shall review data collected and aggregated pursuant to § 115.87 in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including by:
 - (1) Identifying problem areas;
 - (2) Taking corrective action on an ongoing basis; and
 - (3) Preparing an annual report of its findings and corrective actions for each facility, as well as the agency as a whole.
- (b) Such report shall include a comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years and shall provide an assessment of the agency's progress in addressing sexual abuse.
- (c) The agency's report shall be approved by the agency head and made readily available to the public through its website or, if it does not have one, through other means.
- (d) The agency may redact specific material from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of a facility but must indicate the nature of the material redacted.

APPENDIX D

DEFINITIONS OF SEXUAL VICTIMIZATION

The New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) utilizes uniform definitions as provided by 28 C.F.R. §115.6 in the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003).

These definitions are used to categorize allegations of sexual abuse within New York State correctional facilities and to separate allegations by perpetrator type (staff or incarcerated individual) and type of abuse.

Similar to the Survey on Sexual Victimization (SSV), the following categories of sexual abuse have been disaggregated into five categories as indicated below.

Incarcerated Individual Nonconsensual Sexual Act (I₁) - sexual contact of any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse; and

- Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus including penetration, however slight; or
- Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus; or
- Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument.

Incarcerated Individual Abusive Sexual Contact (I₂) - sexual contact with any person without his or her consent, or of a person who is unable to consent or refuse; and

- Intentional touching either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person.

Incarcerated Individual Sexual Harassment (I₃) – Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate directed toward another.

Staff Sexual Misconduct (S₁) – any act or behavior of a sexual nature directed toward an inmate by an employee, volunteer, contractor or official visitor or other agency representative. Sexual relationships of a romantic nature between staff and inmates are included in this definition. Consensual and nonconsensual acts include:

- Intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks that is unrelated to official duties or with the intent to abuse, arouse or gratify sexual desire; or
- Completed, attempted, threatened, or requested sexual acts; or
- Occurrences of indecent exposure, invasion of privacy, or staff voyeurism for reasons unrelated to official duties or for sexual gratification.

Staff Sexual Harassment (S₂) – Repeated verbal statements, comments, or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate by an employee, volunteer, contractor, official visitor, or other agency representative, including:

- Demeaning references to gender; or sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing; or
- Repeated profane or obscene language or gestures.

FEDERAL CODE OF REGULATIONS

Resulting determinations from completed investigations are classified as outlined verbatim in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 28, Chapter 1, subpart A, section 115.5, *General Definitions* (28 C.F.R. § 115.5) as Substantiated, Unsubstantiated, or Unfounded. This standard states that agencies shall impose no standard higher than a preponderance of the evidence in determining whether allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are substantiated.

Substantiated – An allegation was investigated and determined to have occurred based on a preponderance of the evidence.

Unsubstantiated – An allegation was investigated, and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.

Unfounded – An allegation was investigated and determined not to have occurred.

DOCCS also recognizes that at the time of reporting, a final resolution may not yet have been determined. Under these circumstances, the matter will be identified as “Investigation Ongoing” indicating that evidence is still being gathered, processed, or evaluated, and a final determination has not yet been made.

Prepared by:

Jason D. Effman
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October 2024