



NEW YORK

Specific requirement to report sexual assault? No.

Requirement to report non-accidental or intentional injuries? No.

Requirement to report injuries caused by criminal conduct? No.

Additional statutes that may impact competent adult victims of sexual assault? There is a requirement to report wounds caused by a gun, knife, ice pick or other sharp instrument as well as certain burn injuries.

STATUTES AFFECTING SEXUAL ASSAULT EXAMINATIONS

NY CLS Pub Health § 2805-i. Treatment of sexual offense victims and maintenance of evidence in a sexual offense

1. Every hospital providing treatment to alleged victims of a sexual offense shall be responsible for:
 - (a) maintaining sexual offense evidence and the chain of custody as provided in subdivision two of this section.
 - (b) contacting a rape crisis or victim assistance organization, if any, providing victim assistance to the geographic area served by that hospital to establish the coordination of non-medical services to sexual offense victims who request such coordination and services.
 - (c) offering and making available appropriate HIV post-exposure treatment therapies in cases where it has been determined, in accordance with guidelines issued by the commissioner, that a significant exposure to HIV has occurred, and informing the victim that payment assistance for such therapies may be available from the crime victims board pursuant to the provisions of article twenty-two of the executive law.

2. The sexual offense evidence shall be collected and kept in a locked separate and secure area for not less than thirty days unless: (a) such evidence is not privileged and the police request its surrender before that time, which request shall be complied with; or (b) such evidence is privileged and (i) the alleged sexual offense victim nevertheless gives permission to turn such privileged evidence over to the police before that time, or (ii) the alleged sexual offense victim signs a statement directing the hospital to not collect and keep such privileged evidence, which direction shall be complied with. The sexual offense evidence shall include, but not be limited to, slides, cotton swabs, clothing and other items. Where appropriate such items must be refrigerated and the clothes and swabs must be dried, stored in paper bags and labeled. Each item of evidence shall be marked and logged with a code number corresponding to the patient's medical record. The alleged sexual offense victim shall be notified that after thirty days, the refrigerated evidence will be discarded in compliance with state and



local health codes and the alleged sexual offense victim's clothes will be returned to the alleged sexual offense victim upon request.

3. Upon admittance or commencement of treatment of the alleged sexual offense victim, the hospital shall advise the victim of the availability of the services of a local rape crisis or victim assistance organization, if any, to accompany the victim through the sexual offense examination. If after receiving such advice the sexual offense victim wishes the presence of a rape crisis or victim assistance advocate, the hospital shall contact the appropriate organization and request that one be provided, provided, however, that if in the professional judgment of the treating practitioner a delay in treatment is detrimental to the provision of medical treatment, then examination or treatment need not be delayed pending the arrival of such advocate and further provided that the presence or continued presence of such advocate does not interfere with the provision of necessary medical care to the victim.

4. No hospital or treating practitioner shall be liable in civil damages for failing to comply with the requirements of subdivision one, two or three of this section or acting in good faith to provide treatment as provided in subdivision three of this section.

4-a. On and after April first, two thousand one, a hospital providing treatment to alleged victims of sexual offenses shall be eligible to receive from the division of criminal justice services, at no cost, sexual offense evidence collection kits.

4-b. (a) The commissioner shall, with the consent of the directors of interested hospitals in the state and in consultation with the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services, designate hospitals in the state as the sites of a twenty-four hour sexual assault forensic examiner program. The hospital sites shall be designated in urban, suburban and rural areas to give as many state residents as possible ready access to the sexual assault forensic examiner program. The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of the division of criminal justice services, shall consider the following criteria when designating these sexual assault forensic examiner program sites:

- (1) the location of the hospital;
- (2) the hospital's capacity to provide on-site comprehensive medical services to victims of sexual offenses;
- (3) the capacity of the hospital site to coordinate services for victims of sexual offenses including medical treatment, rape crisis counseling, psychological support, law enforcement assistance and forensic evidence collection;
- (4) the hospital's capacity to provide access to the sexual assault forensic examiner site for disabled victims;
- (5) the hospital's existing services for victims of sexual offenses;
- (6) the capacity of the hospital site to collect uniform data and insure confidentiality of such data; and
- (7) the hospital's compliance with state and federally mandated standards of medical care.



(b) Each sexual assault forensic examiner program site designated pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with the requirements of subdivisions one, two and three of this section, and shall also provide treatment to the victim as follows:

(1) The victim shall, absent exigent circumstances, be met by a sexual assault forensic examiner within sixty minutes of arriving at the hospital, who shall be a nurse practitioner, physician assistant, registered nurse or physician specially trained in forensic examination of sexual offense victims and the preservation of forensic evidence in such cases and certified as qualified to provide such services pursuant to regulations promulgated by the commissioner. Such program shall assure that such a specially-trained forensic examiner is on-call and available on a twenty-four hour a day basis every day of the year.

(2) An examination of the victim shall be performed promptly by such forensic examiner in a private room designated for such examinations. An obstetrician/gynecologist or other appropriate medical doctor shall be readily available to the forensic examiner if there is a need for more specialized medical evaluation or treatment.

(3) Promptly after the examination is completed, the victim shall be permitted to shower, be provided with a change of clothing, and receive follow-up information, counseling, medical treatment and referrals for same.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision shall affect the existence or continued existence of any program in this state through which a trained nurse practitioner, physician assistant, registered nurse or physician is providing appropriate forensic examinations and related services to survivors of sexual assault.

NY CLS Exec § 631. Awards

1. No award shall be made unless the board or board member, as the case may be, finds that (a) a crime was committed, (b) such crime directly resulted in personal physical injury to or the exacerbation of a preexisting disability, or condition, or death of, the victim, and (c) criminal justice agency records show that such crime was promptly reported to the proper authorities; and in no case may an award be made where the criminal justice agency records show that such report was made more than one week after the occurrence of such crime unless the board, for good cause shown, finds the delay to have been justified; provided, however, in cases involving an alleged sex offense as contained in article one hundred thirty of the penal law or incest as defined in section 255.25, 255.26 or 255.27 of the penal law or labor trafficking as defined in section 135.35 of the penal law or sex trafficking as defined in section 230.34 of the penal law or an offense chargeable as a family offense as described in section eight hundred twelve of the family court act or section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the criminal justice agency report need only be made within a reasonable time considering all the circumstances, including the victim's physical, emotional and mental condition and family situation. For the purposes of this subdivision, "criminal justice agency" shall include, but not



be limited to, a police department, a district attorney's office, and any other governmental agency having responsibility for the enforcement of the criminal laws of the state provided, however, that in cases involving such sex offense a criminal justice agency shall also mean a family court, a governmental agency responsible for child and/or adult protective services pursuant to title six of article six of the social services law and/or title one of article nine-B of the social services law, and any medical facility established under the laws of the state that provides a forensic physical examination for victims of rape and sexual assault.

1-a. No award shall be made for a frivolous lawsuit unless the board or board member, as the case may be, finds that the victim has been awarded costs pursuant to section eighty-three hundred three-a of the civil practice law and rules and the individual responsible for the payment of costs is unable to pay such costs provided, however, that in no event shall the amount of such costs exceed two thousand five hundred dollars.

2. Any award made pursuant to this article shall be in an amount not exceeding out-of-pocket expenses, including indebtedness reasonably incurred for medical or other services necessary as a result of the injury upon which the claim is based; loss of earnings or support resulting from such injury not to exceed thirty thousand dollars; burial expenses not exceeding six thousand dollars of a victim who died as a direct result of a crime; the costs of crime scene cleanup and securing of a crime scene not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; reasonable relocation expenses not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; and the unreimbursed cost of repair or replacement of articles of essential personal property lost, damaged or destroyed as a direct result of the crime. An award for loss of earnings shall include earnings lost by a parent or guardian as a result of the hospitalization of a child victim under age eighteen for injuries sustained as a direct result of a crime. In addition to the medical or other services necessary as a result of the injury upon which the claim is based, an award may be made for rehabilitative occupational training for the purpose of job retraining or similar employment oriented rehabilitative services based upon the claimant's medical and employment history. For the purpose of this subdivision, rehabilitative occupational training shall include but not be limited to educational training and expenses. An award for rehabilitative occupational training may be made to a victim, or to a family member of a victim where necessary as a direct result of a crime.

3. Any award made for loss of earnings or support shall, unless reduced pursuant to other provisions of this article, be in an amount equal to the actual loss sustained, provided, however, that no such award shall exceed six hundred dollars for each week of lost earnings or support. Awards with respect to livery operator victims pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision six of section six hundred twenty-seven of this article shall be granted in the amount and in the manner provided therein. The aggregate award for all such losses pursuant to this subdivision, including any awards made pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision six of section six hundred twenty-seven of this article, shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars. If there are two or more persons entitled to an award as a result of the death of



a person which is the direct result of a crime, the award shall be apportioned by the board among the claimants.

4. Any award made pursuant to this article shall be reduced by the amount of any payments received or to be received by the claimant as a result of the injury (a) from or on behalf of the person who committed the crime, (b) under insurance programs mandated by law, (c) from public funds, (d) under any contract of insurance wherein the claimant is the insured or beneficiary, (e) as an emergency award pursuant to section six hundred thirty of this article. Notwithstanding the foregoing, where the person injured is a livery operator victim, because undue hardship may result to the claimant if immediate payment is not made, any award pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision six of section six hundred twenty-seven of this article shall be granted without reduction for workers' compensation benefits to be received, if any.

5. (a) In determining the amount of an award, the board or board member, as the case may be, shall determine whether, because of his conduct, the victim of such crime contributed to the infliction of his injury, and the board or board member shall reduce the amount of the award or reject the claim altogether, in accordance with such determination.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the board or board member, as the case may be, shall disregard for this purpose the responsibility of the victim for his own injury where the record shows that the person injured was acting as a good samaritan, as defined in this article.

(c) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of this article, where the person injured acted as a good samaritan, the board or board member, as the case may be, may, without regard to the financial difficulty of the claimant, make an award for out-of-pocket losses. Such award may also include compensation for any loss of property up to five thousand dollars suffered by the victim during the course of his actions as a good samaritan.

(d) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of this article, where a person acted as a good samaritan, and was killed as a direct result of the crime, the board or the board member, as the case may be, may, without regard to the financial difficulty of the claimant, make a lump sum award to such claimant for actual loss of support not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.

(e) Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of this article, where a police officer or firefighter, both paid and volunteer, dies from injuries received in the line of duty as a direct result of a crime, the board or the board member, as the case may be, may, without regard to the financial difficulty of the claimant, make an award for the unreimbursed counseling expenses of the eligible spouse, parents, brothers, sisters or children of such victim, and/or the reasonable burial expenses incurred by the claimant.

6. (a) Claims may be approved only if the board or board member, as the case may be, finds that unless the claimant's award is approved he will suffer financial difficulty. However, no finding of



financial difficulty is required for a claim for an emergency award or an award less than five thousand dollars. In determining financial difficulty, the board or board member shall consider all relevant factors, including but not limited to:

- (1) the number of claimant's dependents;
- (2) reasonable living expenses of the claimant and his family;
- (3) any special health, rehabilitative or educational needs of the claimant and his dependents;
- (4) the claimant's employment situation including income and potential earning capacity;
- (5) the claimant's net financial resources after authorized deduction as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subdivision;
- (6) whether claimant's financial resources will become exhausted during his lifetime; and
- (7) the nature and the amount of claimant's total debt and liabilities, including the amount of debt incurred or to be incurred to pay for losses and expenses of the crime, and the extent to which claimant's essential assets will have to be liquidated.

(b) Claimant's net financial resources do not include the present value of future earnings, and shall be determined by the board by deducting from his total financial resources the value, within reasonable limits, of the following items:

- (1) a homestead, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or a total of ten years' rent for a renter;
- (2) personal property consisting of clothing and strictly personal effects;
- (3) household furniture, appliances and equipment;
- (4) tools and equipment necessary for the claimant's trade, occupation or business;
- (5) a family automobile;
- (6) life insurance, except in death claims; and
- (7) retirement, education and health plans or contributions to a retirement or pension program including but not limited to contributions to:
 - (i) employee profit sharing plans,
 - (ii) employee money purchase plans,
 - (iii) 401 (k) plans,
 - (iv) simplified employee pensions (SEP),
 - (v) individual retirement accounts (IRA),
 - (vi) 403 (b) plans,
 - (vii) 457 plans,
 - (viii) Keogh plans, (self employed), and
 - (ix) any other plan or account for which contributions are made primarily for retirement purposes.

(c) The board or board member, after taking into consideration the claimant's financial resources, may exempt that portion of the victim's or claimant's annual income required to meet reasonable living



expenses and the value of inventory or other property necessary for the claimant's business or occupation or the production of income required to meet reasonable living expenses. In no event shall the aggregate value of exemptions under this paragraph exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

(d) Nothing contained in this subdivision shall be construed to mean that the board must maintain the same standard of living enjoyed by the claimant prior to the death or injury.

(e) The board shall establish such rules and regulations as are necessary for the implementation of this section.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision six of this section, an award shall include out-of-pocket expenses, including indebtedness reasonably incurred by the victim of a sex offense or the person responsible for the victim of such sex offense, as such sex offense is defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law, for a hospital or medical examination in connection with the investigation or prosecution of any such offense.

8. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section, an elderly or disabled victim who has not been physically injured as a direct result of a crime, shall only be eligible for an award that includes the unreimbursed cost of repair or replacement of essential personal property that has been lost, damaged or destroyed as a direct result of a crime, transportation expenses incurred for necessary court appearances in connection with the prosecution of such crimes and the unreimbursed cost of counselling provided to the elderly or disabled victim on account of mental or emotional stress or financial counselling provided to the elderly or disabled victim on account of financial difficulty resulting from the incident in which the crime occurred if such counselling or financial counselling is commenced within one year from the date of the incident.

9. Any award made for the cost of repair or replacement of essential personal property, including cash losses of essential personal property, shall be limited to an amount of five hundred dollars, except that all cash losses of essential personal property shall be limited to the amount of one hundred dollars.

10. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, an award shall include reasonable transportation expenses incurred for necessary court appearances in connection with the prosecution of such crimes upon which the claim is based.

11. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section, an individual who was a victim of either the crime of unlawful imprisonment in the first degree as defined in section 135.10 of the penal law, kidnapping in the second degree as defined in section 135.20 of the penal law or kidnapping in the first degree as defined in section 135.25 of the penal law who has not been physically injured as a direct result of such crime shall only be eligible for an award that includes



loss of earnings or support and the unreimbursed costs of counseling provided to such victim on account of mental or emotional stress resulting from the incident in which the crime occurred.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions one, two and three of this section, an individual who was a victim of either the crime of menacing in the second degree as defined in subdivision two or three of section 120.14 of the penal law, menacing in the first degree as defined in section 120.13 of the penal law, harassment in the second degree as defined in subdivision two or three of section 240.26 of the penal law, harassment in the first degree as defined in section 240.25 of the penal law, aggravated harassment in the second degree as defined in subdivision four of section 240.30 of the penal law, aggravated harassment in the first degree as defined in subdivision two of section 240.31 of the penal law, criminal contempt in the first degree as defined in paragraph (ii) or (iv) of subdivision (b) or subdivision (c) of section 215.51 of the penal law, or stalking in the fourth, third, second or first degree as defined in sections 120.45, 120.50, 120.55 and 120.60 of the penal law, respectively, who has not been physically injured as a direct result of such crime shall only be eligible for an award that includes loss of earning or support, the unreimbursed cost of repair or replacement of essential personal property that has been lost, damaged or destroyed as a direct result of such crime, the unreimbursed cost for security devices to enhance the personal protection of such victim, transportation expenses incurred for necessary court expenses in connection with the prosecution of such crime, the unreimbursed costs of counseling provided to such victim on account of mental or emotional stress resulting from the incident in which the crime occurred, reasonable relocation expenses, and for occupational or job training.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, when any New York state accredited hospital, accredited sexual assault examiner program, or licensed health care provider furnishes services to any sexual assault survivor, including but not limited to a health care forensic examination in accordance with the sex offense evidence collection protocol and standards established by the department of health, such hospital, sexual assault examiner program, or licensed healthcare provider shall provide such services to the person without charge and shall bill the board directly. The board, in consultation with the department of health, shall define the specific services to be covered by the sexual assault forensic exam reimbursement fee, which must include at a minimum forensic examiner services, hospital or healthcare facility services related to the exam, and related laboratory tests and pharmaceuticals. Follow-up HIV post-exposure prophylaxis costs shall continue to be reimbursed according to established board procedure. The board, in consultation with the department of health, shall also generate the necessary regulations and forms for the direct reimbursement procedure. The rate for reimbursement shall be eight hundred dollars, to be reviewed and adjusted annually by the board in consultation with the department of health. The hospital, sexual assault examiner program, or licensed health care provider must accept this fee as payment in full for these specified services. No additional billing of the survivor for said services is permissible. A sexual assault survivor may voluntarily assign any private insurance benefits to which she or he is entitled for



the healthcare forensic examination, in which case the hospital or healthcare provider may not charge the board. A hospital, sexual assault examiner program or licensed health care provider shall, at the time of the initial visit, request assignment of any private health insurance benefits to which the sexual assault survivor is entitled on a form prescribed by the board; provided, however, such sexual assault survivor shall be advised orally and in writing that he or she may decline to provide such information regarding private health insurance benefits if he or she believes that the provision of such information would substantially interfere with his or her personal privacy or safety and in such event, the sexual assault forensic exam fee shall be paid by the board. Such sexual assault survivor shall also be advised that providing such information may provide additional resources to pay for services to other sexual assault victims. If he or she declines to provide such health insurance information, he or she shall indicate such decision on the form provided by the hospital, sexual assault examiner program or licensed health care provider, which form shall be prescribed by the board.

REPORTING STATUTES WHICH MAY IMPACT RAPE VICTIMS

NY CLS Penal § 265.25. Certain wounds to be reported

Every case of a bullet wound, gunshot wound, powder burn or any other injury arising from or caused by the discharge of a gun or firearm, and every case of a wound which is likely to or may result in death and is actually or apparently inflicted by a knife, icepick or other sharp or pointed instrument, shall be reported at once to the police authorities of the city, town or village where the person reporting is located by:

- (a) the physician attending or treating the case; or
- (b) the manager, superintendent or other person in charge, whenever such case is treated in a hospital, sanitarium or other institution.

Failure to make such report is a class A misdemeanor. This subdivision shall not apply to such wounds, burns or injuries received by a member of the armed forces of the United States or the state of New York while engaged in the actual performance of duty.

HISTORY: Add, L 1965, ch 1030, § 1, eff Sept 1, 1967, with substance derived from § 1902(4).

NY CLS Penal § 265.26. Burn injury and wounds to be reported

Every case of a burn injury or wound, where the victim sustained second or third degree burns to five percent or more of the body and/or any burns to the upper respiratory tract or laryngeal edema due to the inhalation of super-heated air, and every case of a burn injury or wound which is likely to or may result in death, shall be reported at once to the office of fire prevention and control. The state fire administrator shall accept the report and notify the proper investigatory agency. A written report shall also be provided to the office of fire prevention and control within seventy-two hours. The report shall

For more information, please contact the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office at 703-696-9422



RAPE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPETENT ADULT VICTIMS

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be made by (a) the physician attending or treating the case; or (b) the manager, superintendent or other person in charge, whenever such case is treated in a hospital, sanitarium, institution or other medical facility. The intentional failure to make such report is a class A misdemeanor.