

# Preventing & Addressing Sexual Abuse in Tribal Detention Facilities: The Impact of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

Notification of Curriculum Utilization December 2013

The enclosed Preventing & Addressing Sexual Abuse in Tribal Detention Facilities: The Impact of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) curriculum was developed by the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) as part of contract deliverables for the National PREA Resource Center (PRC), a cooperative agreement between the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The PREA standards served as the basis for the curriculum's content and development with the goal of the Specialized Training: PREA Medical and Mental Care Standards curriculum to satisfy specific PREA standard requirements.

It is recommended that the *Preventing & Addressing Sexual Abuse in Tribal Detention Facilities: The Impact of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)* curriculum be reviewed in its entirety before choosing which modules to use. Any alterations to the original materials must be acknowledged during their presentation or requires removal of the PRC and APPA logos.

BJA is currently undergoing a comprehensive review of the enclosed curriculum for official approval at which point the BJA logo may be added.

Note: Utilization of the enclosed curriculum, either in part or whole, does not guarantee that an auditor will find a facility "meets standard". Rather, an auditor will take into consideration the curriculum used as part of their overall determination of compliance.











# The Impact of the Prison Rape Elimination Act

Notice of Federal Funding and Federal Disclaimer—This project was supported by Grant No. 2010-RP-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice nor those of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which administers the National PREA Resource Center through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

# **Introductions**

- APPA & Partners
- FACILITATORS
- PARTICIPANTS
- LOGISTICS
  - » Materials
  - » Agenda
  - » Ground Rules
  - » Training Expectations



WHAT DO
YOU KNOW?





# Module One

# Defining the Issue and Understanding the Prison Rape Elimination Act



# Module One Objectives

- Review update on PREA
- Learn definitions
- Understand benefits of compliance
- Discuss Myths & Realities



# Purposes of PREA

- Zero tolerance
- National standards
- Collect data
- Accountability



# Who is covered by PREA?

# Federal, State, Private and Local

- Jails
- Prisons
- Lock-ups
- Juvenile facilities
- Community confinement facilities



# Why now?

# Events over the past 30 years

- Civil rights acts
- National attention
- Key court cases
- Significant reports



# History of PREA and Development of the Standards

**2003**: PREA legislation passes

**2004**: First meeting of the National Prison Rape

Elimination Commission (NPREC)

**June 2009:** Report and draft standards published by NPREC

**2009-2012:** Establishment and Convening of DOJ PREA

Working Group

Feb. 3, 2011: Draft DOJ standards released

May 17, 2012: Final DOJ standards released

June 20, 2012: Final standards published in the Federal Register



# PREA Compliance Timeline

August 20, 2012: Standards applicable to state and local

facilities

May 1, 2013: Target date for DOJ to fully implement

auditor certification process (estimated)

August 20, 2013: Three-year audit cycle begins

**September 30, 2013:** DOJ publishes a list of noncompliant

grant recipients

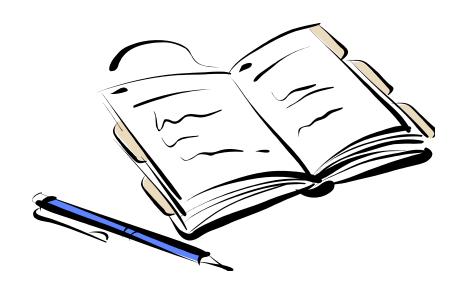
October 1, 2013: First date on which federal grant funds

may be impacted (FY 2014)

August 19, 2014: One-third of facilities must be audited

**August 19, 2016:** First three-year audit cycle complete





"My words, your words— are we on the same page?



# Class Discussion

# In your own words, define:

- Sexual Abuse
- Sexual Harassment
- Staff Sexual Misconduct



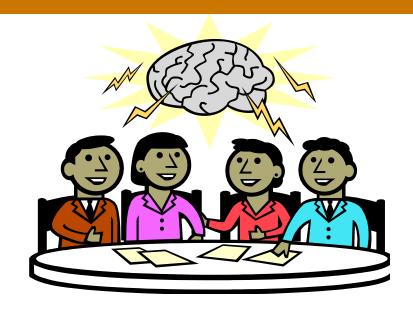
# **Definitions**

# Important to define prohibited behaviors

- Be specific
- Everyone understands
- Data collection purposes

See Appendix for examples of what is being used now





Why do I care?

What are the benefits?



### Benefits of PREA

- Safer work environment
- High level of professionalism
- Safety and security in facility
- Integrity and respect
- Reduces embarrassment
- Reduces liability
- Public safety
- Public health



# Myths and Realities

# Myths and Realities



"We have no reports of this kind, so we don't have a problem"



"It is not as much of a problem when inmates consent to these types of relationships with staff."



# "Employees are clear about their professional boundaries."



"It is the rookie employee who is most likely to get involved with misconduct."



"The real victims of staff sexual abuse are the employees who are manipulated by the inmates."



"Activities between inmates, including some unwanted sexual behavior, are part of what happens normally in jail. Inmates should expect this to happen."



# Module Two

Dynamics of
Sexual Abuse and
Harassment
in

**Custodial Facilities** 



# Module Two Objectives

- Understand why people get involved
- Identify risk factors
- Identify impact of victimization
- Learn to identify RED FLAGS
- Learn to protect from manipulation
- Understand impact of agency culture
- Understand ethics and professional boundaries



# Class Discussion

# What Does a Victim Look Like?



# Inmate Characteristics

# What makes inmates more vulnerable to sexual abuse?



# Mental Health

64% in jails have mental health problems

More mentally ill persons in jails and prisons than hospitals



# History of Prior Abuse

Inmates with history or prior sexual victimization are <u>6 times</u> more likely to be victimized or display predatory behavior



# **Tribal Statistics**

- 1.2% of those incarcerated in state and federal facilities are American Indian (but only 1% of total USA population)
- 40% in tribal jails are violent offenders
- Victimization rate in Indian country DOUBLE that of non-Indian citizens
- 1 in 3 women will be raped



# History of Trauma

- Less equipped to handle stress
- Pessimistic view of world
- More at risk for further victimization
- Less able to distinguish unhealthy and exploitative relationships
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- Lie to protect their abusers
- More manipulative



# **RED FLAGS!**





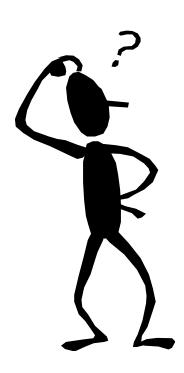


CODE OF SILENCE -

# WHY INMATES AND STAFF DON'T REPORT



# **NOW** WHAT DO I DO WITH THIS INFORMATION?





# Manipulative Inmates

- Fact of life
- Inmates find ways to gain control
- Fight or flight –a natural response to a stressful environment
- A way to get something they want



# **Protecting Ourselves**

### Best Defense.....

- Know the rules & follow them
- Recognize manipulative attempts
- Understand why inmates attempt to manipulate
- Maintain clear professional boundaries



#### Class EXERCISE:



Protecting Myself.

How does my Response

Control the Outcome?



#### Agency Culture

The total of the attitudes, behaviors, beliefs, traditions and practices of present and past employees.

Determines what is acceptable and unacceptable behavior in the workplace.



#### Agency Culture Impacts Sexual Abuse in Facility

Lack of respect = *inappropriateness* 

Lack of trust = *silence and secrets* 

Lack of respect for inmate rights = *failure to protect human rights* 

Lack of training = *unprofessionalism* 

Lack of dialogue about the issue = misunderstanding & ignorance



#### Module Three

# INVESTIGATIONS AND

LEGAL CONCERNS



#### Module Three Objectives

- Understand the <u>unique</u> nature of sexual abuse and harassment investigations
- Learn First Responder duties
- Understand Rights and Responsibilities of those under investigation
- Learn legal concerns and consequences



#### Unique Nature of Sexual Abuse Investigations

- Victims, perpetrators & witnesses in close proximity
- Mental and physical state of victim
- Sensitive and personal issue
- Safety for victims at risk
- Victims responds differently
- Embarrassment
- Complicated physical evidence
- Special training needed
- Medical & mental health needs



#### Investigations - Critical to Prevention

#### Competent investigations

- build trust in the process
- find the truth
- build professionalism
- deter sexual abuse



#### First Responders

#### What we need to do...

- 1. Render aid
- 2. Separate victim and abuser
- 3. Preserve evidence
- 4. Make notification
- 5. Document actions
- 6. Be observant even later



#### #3 – Preserve Evidence

- Could evidence be present?
- Let no one unauthorized near the scene or evidence
- Victim No washing of person or clothes, depending on time frame
- Don't interview without permission from investigator
- Document everything statements, comments, potential witnesses



#### Class EXERCISE:



What do I do now?

Real events for First Responders



115.21 – Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations.

- SANEs, SAFEs or other qualified
- Offered without cost
- Victim advocate



115.22 — Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigation.

- Must complete administrative and/or criminal on ALL
- Refer if criminal



115.34-Special Training - Investigations.

- If agency conducts
- Investigations in confinement settings
- Interviewing Victims
- Garrity & Miranda
- Evidence Collection
- Evidence to Sustain



115.54 - Third-party reporting.

- Must have method to report
- Public must be aware



## 115.71 — Criminal & Administrative Investigations.

- Investigative Protocols
- Assessing Credibility
- Use of Reports
- Records Retention



115.72 – Evidentiary Standard for Administrative Investigation.

Preponderance of Evidence



115.73 – Reporting to Inmates.

- Notified of outcome
- When/if accused staff is transferred, no longer employed, indicted or convicted.
- When/if accused inmate is indicted and/or convicted.



#### Class EXERCISE:

The Path of an Investigation
Do I Know What Happens?





#### My Rights and Protections

- To be notified
- During questioning
  - » Miranda right against selfincrimination (criminal invest.)
  - » Garrity compelled statements (administrative invest.)
- Time frames
- Due process right to hearing
- Outcome notification & appeal rights NATIONAL

CENTER

#### Class Discussion:

CLASS DISCUSSION: Real Cases, Real People





#### **Prevention Lessons**

#### **TRAINING**

#### Train everyone

- Employees
- Inmates
- Contractors
- Vendors
- Volunteers
- Anyone who has contact with inmates



#### **Prevention Lessons**

#### **INVESTIGATIONS**

- Special training for investigators
- Consistent, fair
- Confidential
- Timely
- Remember this is a different type of investigation



#### **Prevention Lessons**

#### POLICY & PROCEDURE

- Specific to the issue
- Define prohibited behaviors
- Train all on P&P
- Clear expectations
- Clear disciplinary process
- Update regularly



#### Module Four

## REVIEW OF PREA STANDARDS



#### Module Four Objectives

- Be familiar with PREA standards
- Understand impact on policy and procedure
- Be prepared for national data collection



#### What are the Standards?

#### 46 STANDARDS intended to:

- Provide guidelines
- Demonstrate best practices
- Achieve consistent level of competency and professionalism



#### PREA Data Collection

- Annually to DOJ
- Information on all reported incidents
- Based on definitions of behaviors
- Creates national data base



## 115.11 *Zero Tolerance*

- Written zero tolerance policy
- PREA Coordinator

 PREA Compliance Manager, if more than one facility



## 115.14 *Youthful Inmates*

- Any inmate in ADULT facility under age of 18
- Sight, sound, physical separation in housing areas
- Separation or constant supervision in other areas



## 115.15 *Cross-gender viewing and searches*

#### Except in exigent circumstances

- No cross-gender strip, body cavity searches except by medical
- No cross-gender pat down of females
- Document all cross-gender searches



#### 115.15 Cross-gender viewing and searches

- Inmates shower, perform bodily functions, change clothes, without non-medical staff of opposite gender viewing breasts, buttocks or genitalia
- Exception during routine cell checks



## 115.31 *Employee Training*

#### Zero Tolerance

- Policy and Procedure
- Fulfill Responsibilities
- Inmates Rights to be free from abuse, retaliation
- Dynamics of sexual abuse
- Reactions of victims
- Detect and Respond to signs
- Avoid inappropriate relationships
- Communicate effectively
- Mandatory reporting



#### 115.33 Inmate Education

During intake process

More comprehensive after 30 days
Inmates advised of:

- Right to be free from abuse
- Right to be free from retaliation
- How to report
- Agency policy



#### 115.41 Screening Inmates for Risk

- Inmates screened at <u>intake</u> (within 72 hrs) to determine risk
- Reassess if transferred
- Screened for <u>risk factors</u> listed
- Agency uses <u>standard forms</u>
- Reassess within 30 days
- No discipline for refusal to answer



## 115.42 Use of Screening Information

- Only to inform housing, bed, work, education & program assignments
- Goal to keep vulnerable separate from predatory
- Individual determinations
- Transgender and intersex reassessed twice per year



## 115.43 *Protective Custody*

- Involuntary segregated housing for those at risk of victimization ONLY if not alternative
- Must document reasons
- 30 days or less or until alternative available, if sooner
- Reassess every 30 days, if longer



#### 115.51 Inmate Reporting

- Multiple reporting paths
- Ability to report to outside entity
- ALL reports accepted anonymous, third party, etc.
- Reports immediately put in writing by staff



#### 115.81 Medical & Mental Health Screenings – Prior Abuse

#### KEY POINTS

- If prior victimization revealed, follow-up with medical or mental health within 14 days
- Informed consent from inmate if abuse occurred outside of confinement (unless inmate is under the age of 18)



#### Module Five

## PUTTING INTO PRACTICE WHAT WE KNOW



#### Module Five Objectives

- Demonstrate understanding of information presented
- Complete a useful tool
- Gain confidence in discussing information learned



#### Class EXERCISE:

Let's Get to Work!





# PREA RESOURCE CENTER





#### Mission

The mission of the PRC is to assist adult prisons and jails, juvenile facilities, lockups, community corrections and tribal facilities in their efforts to eliminate sexual abuse by increasing their capacity for prevention, detection, monitoring, responses to incidents and services to victims and their families.

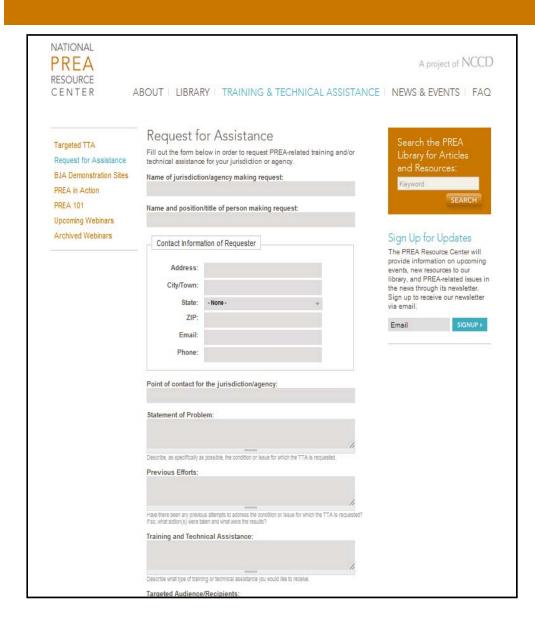


### Targeted Training & Technical Assistance -- Methods of Delivery

- Webinars
- Publications
- □ Regional Trainings
- FAQs
- ☐ Field-initiated Training and Technical
  - **Assistance**
- Audit tookit/support & Auditor training



#### Field Initiated TTA



Jurisdictions can request assistance by completing web form on the PRC website (www.prearesourcecenter.org) under the Training and Technical Assistance tab and clicking "Request for Assistance on the sidebar"



#### BJA PREA Jail Toolkit

## Providing PREA Resources Online to Jail Practitioners

- BJA Funded
- Developed by The Moss
   Group under cooperative
   agreement with the Center
   for Innovative Public
   Policies, Inc.



#### The Toolkit

- Basic information about PREA and Implementation;
- Self-assessment tool for to assess priority areas of implementation and develop action plans for PREA implementation;
- Resources for further reading and/or information (e.g., national reports and articles, materials developed and used by other jails, etc);
- Training curriculum and policy guidance.



#### Implementing The Prison Rape Elimination Act: A Toolkit for Jails

#### 2) Staffing, Personnel, and Facility Considerations

Questions	Yes	No	Standard
Does the agency have a rated bed capacity of more than 1000 inmates?	(Go to	(Go to	Reference §115.11
A. If the answer to (1) is YES, is there a full-time PREA Coordinator?			§115.11
B. If the answer to (1) is YES, is there a PREA Coordinator designated for each facility within the system? (Go to 2)			§115.11
C. If the answer to (1) is NO, is there an agency PREA Coordinator that is either full- or part-time?			§115.11
Does agency policy contain a mechanism for the determination of adequate staffing levels and video monitoring (where applicable) to protect inmates against sexual abuse?		(Go to 3)	§115.13
A. If the answer to (2) is YES, does this mechanism take into consideration the physical layout of each facility, the composition of the immate population, and any other relevant factors?			§115.13
3. Does each facility conduct an annual assessment to determine whether adjustments are needed to the following:    YES   NO	(Select only if A-C are Yes)		§115. <b>13</b>
4. When designing or acquiring any new facility and in planning any substantial expansion or modification of existing facilities, does the agency consider the effect of the design, acquisition, expansion, or modification upon the agency's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse?			§115.17
5. When installing or updating a video monitoring system, electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology, does the agency consider how such technology may enhance the agency's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse?			§115.17

#### **Action Plan**





#### Quick Fire

When I get back to my facility, one thing that I want to do or to change is



#### Post-Test Evaluations Resources





#### For More Information

For more information about the National PREA Resource Center. visit www.prearesourcecenter.org. Direct questions to info@prearesourcecenter.org

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For more information about the American Probation & Parole **Association**, visit www.appa-net.org. Direct questions to tmullins@csg.org.

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