

DOJ’s Community Confinement Standards/ NPREC’s Community Corrections Standards Comparison

Department of Justice	National Prison Rape Elimination Commission
Prevention Planning	Prevention Planning
<p>§ 115.211 Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator.</p> <p>(a) An agency shall have a written policy mandating zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment and outlining the agency’s approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to such conduct.</p> <p>(b) An agency shall employ or designate an upper-level agency-wide PREA coordinator, who may be full-time or part-time, to develop, implement, and oversee agency efforts to comply with the PREA standards in all of its community confinement facilities.</p>	<p>PP-1: Zero tolerance of sexual abuse</p> <p>The agency has a written policy mandating zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and enforces that policy by ensuring all of its facilities and community supervision functions comply with the PREA standards. The agency employs or designates a PREA coordinator to oversee agency efforts to comply with the PREA standards.</p>
<p>§ 115.212 Contracting with other entities for the confinement of residents.</p> <p>(a) A public agency that contracts for the confinement of its residents with private agencies or other entities, including other government agencies, shall include in any new contracts or contract renewals the entity’s obligation to adopt and comply with the PREA standards.</p> <p>(b) Any new contracts or contract renewals shall provide for agency contract monitoring to ensure that the contractor is complying with PREA standards.</p> <p>(c) Only in emergency circumstances in which all reasonable attempts to find a private agency or other entity in compliance with the PREA standards have failed, may the agency enter into a contract with an entity that fails to comply with these standards. In such a case, the public agency shall document its unsuccessful attempts to find an entity in compliance with the standards.</p>	<p>PP-2: Contracting to house or supervise defendants/offenders under community corrections authority</p> <p>If public community corrections agencies contract for housing or supervision of their defendants/offenders, they do so only with private agencies or other entities, including nonprofit or other government agencies, committed to eliminating sexual abuse, as evidenced by their adoption of and compliance with the PREA standards. Any new contracts or contract renewals include the entity’s obligation to adopt and comply with the PREA standards and specify that the public agency will monitor the entity’s compliance with these standards as part of its monitoring of the entity’s performance. Only in emergency circumstances, in which all reasonable attempts to find a private agency or other entity in compliance with the PREA standards have failed, should a contract be entered into with an entity that fails to comply with these standards. The public agency must document these efforts.</p>
<p>§ 115.213 Supervision and monitoring.</p> <p>(a) For each facility, the agency shall determine the adequate levels of staffing, and, where applicable, video monitoring, to protect residents against sexual abuse. In calculating such levels, agencies shall take into consideration the physical layout of each facility, the composition of the resident population, and any other relevant factors.</p> <p>(b) The facility shall also establish a plan for how to conduct staffing and, where applicable, video monitoring, in circumstances where the levels established in paragraph (a) of this section are not attained.</p> <p>(c) Each year, the facility shall assess, and determine whether adjustments are needed to:</p>	<p>PP-3: Defendant/offender supervision</p> <p>Facility staff provides the defendant/offender supervision necessary to protect defendants/offenders from sexual abuse. The facility administrators and supervisors responsible for reviewing critical incidents must examine areas in the facility where sexual abuse has occurred or may be likely to occur to assess whether physical barriers may allow the abuse to go undetected, the adequacy of staffing levels in those areas during different shifts, and the need for monitoring technology to supplement facility staff supervision. When problems or needs are identified, facility administrators and supervisors take corrective action (DC-3).</p>

<p>(1) The staffing levels established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section; (2) Prevailing staffing patterns; and (3) The agency’s deployment of video monitoring systems and other technologies.</p>	
<p>§ 115.214 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches. (a) The facility shall not conduct cross-gender strip searches or visual body cavity searches except in case of emergency or when performed by medical practitioners. (b) The facility shall document all such cross-gender searches. (c) The facility shall implement policies and procedures that enable residents to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in the case of emergency, by accident, or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. (d) The facility shall not examine a transgender resident to determine the resident’s genital status unless the resident’s genital status is unknown. Such examination shall be conducted in private by a medical practitioner. (e) Following classification, the agency shall implement procedures to exempt from nonemergency cross-gender pat-down searches those residents who have suffered documented prior cross-gender sexual abuse while incarcerated. (f) The agency shall train security staff in how to conduct cross-gender pat-down searches, and searches of transgender residents, in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner.</p>	<p>PP-4: Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches Except in the case of emergency, the facility prohibits cross-gender strip and visual body cavity searches. Except in the case of emergency or other extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances, the facility restricts nonmedical staff from viewing defendants/offenders of the opposite gender who are nude or performing bodily functions and similarly restricts cross-gender pat-down searches. Medical practitioners conduct examinations of transgender individuals to determine their genital status only in private settings and only when an individual’s genital status is unknown.</p>
<p>§ 115.215 Accommodating residents with special needs. (a) The agency shall ensure that residents who are limited English proficient, deaf, or disabled are able to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment to staff directly or through other established reporting mechanisms, such as abuse hotlines, without relying on resident interpreters, absent exigent circumstances. (b) The agency shall make accommodations to convey verbally all written information about sexual abuse policies, including how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment, to residents who have limited reading skills or who are visually impaired.</p>	<p>PP-5: Accommodating defendants/offenders with special needs The agency or facility ensures that defendants/offenders who are limited English proficient (LEP), deaf, or disabled are able to report sexual abuse to staff directly, through interpretive technology, or through nondefendant/offender interpreters. Accommodations are made to convey all written information about sexual abuse policies, including how to report sexual abuse, verbally to defendants/offenders who have limited reading skills or who are visually impaired.</p>
<p>§ 115.216 Hiring and promotion decisions. (a) The agency shall not hire or promote anyone who has engaged in sexual abuse in an institutional setting; who has been convicted of engaging in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, the threat of force, or coercion; or who has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in such activity. (b) Before hiring new employees, the agency shall: (1) Perform a criminal background check; and (2) Consistent with Federal, State, and local law, make its best effort to contact</p>	<p>PP-6: Hiring and promotion decisions The agency or facility does not hire or promote anyone who has engaged in sexual abuse in an institutional setting or who has engaged in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, the threat of force, or coercion. Consistent with Federal, State, and local law, the agency or facility makes its best effort to contact all prior institutional employers for information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse and must run criminal background checks for all applicants and employees being considered for promotion and examine and carefully weigh any history of criminal activity at work or in</p>

<p>all prior institutional employers for information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall either conduct criminal background checks of current employees at least every five years or have in place a system for otherwise capturing such information for current employees.</p> <p>(d) The agency shall also ask all applicants and employees directly about previous misconduct in written applications for hiring or promotions, in interviews for hiring or promotions, and in any interviews or written self-evaluations conducted as part of reviews of current employees.</p> <p>(e) Material omissions, or the provision of materially false information, shall be grounds for termination.</p> <p>(f) Unless prohibited by law, the agency shall provide information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse involving a former employee upon receiving a request from an institutional employer for whom such employee has applied to work.</p>	<p>the community, including convictions or adjudications for domestic violence, stalking, and sex offenses. The agency or facility also asks all applicants and employees directly about previous misconduct during interviews and reviews.</p>
<p>§ 115.217 Upgrades to facilities and technologies.</p> <p>(a) When designing or acquiring any new facility and in planning any substantial expansion or modification of existing facilities, the agency shall consider the effect of the design, acquisition, expansion, or modification upon the agency’s ability to protect residents from sexual abuse.</p> <p>(b) When installing or updating a video monitoring system, electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology, the agency shall consider how such technology may enhance the agency’s ability to protect residents from sexual abuse.</p>	<p>.</p>
<p>Responsive Planning</p>	<p>Response Planning (RP)</p>
<p>§ 115.221 Evidence protocol and forensic medical exams.</p> <p>(a) To the extent the agency is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse, the agency shall follow a uniform evidence protocol that maximizes the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence for administrative proceedings and criminal prosecutions.</p> <p>(b) The protocol shall be adapted from or otherwise based on the 2004 U.S. Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women publication “A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents,” subsequent updated editions, or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2010.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall offer all victims of sexual abuse access to forensic medical exams performed by qualified medical practitioners, whether onsite or at an outside facility, without financial cost, where evidentiarily or medically appropriate.</p> <p>(d) The agency shall make available to the victim a qualified staff member or a victim advocate from a community-based organization that provides services to</p>	<p>RP-1: Evidence protocol and forensic medical exams</p> <p>The agency or facility follows a uniform evidence protocol that maximizes the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence for administrative proceedings and criminal prosecutions. The protocol must be adapted from or otherwise based on the 2004 U.S. Department of Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women publication “A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents,” subsequent updated editions, or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2004. As part of the agency’s or facility’s evidence collection protocol, the agency or facility refers all victims of defendant/offender-on-defendant/offender sexually abusive penetration or staff-on-defendant/offender sexually abusive penetration to forensic medical exams performed by qualified forensic medical examiners. Forensic medical exams are provided free of charge to the victim. The agency or facility makes available or provides referrals to a victim advocate to accompany the victim through the forensic medical exam process.</p>

<p>sexual abuse victims.</p> <p>(e) As requested by the victim, the qualified staff member or victim advocate shall accompany and support the victim through the forensic medical exam process and the investigatory process and shall provide emotional support, crisis intervention, information, and referrals.</p> <p>(f) To the extent the agency itself is not responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse, the agency shall inform the investigating entity of these policies.</p> <p>(g) The requirements of paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section shall also apply to:</p> <p>(1) Any State entity outside of the agency that is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in institutional settings; and</p> <p>(2) Any Department of Justice component that is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse in institutional settings.</p> <p>(h) For the purposes of this standard, a qualified staff member shall be an individual who is employed by a facility and has received education concerning sexual assault and forensic examination issues in general.</p>	
<p>§ 115.222 Agreements with outside public entities and community service providers.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall maintain or attempt to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements with an outside public entity or office that is able to receive and immediately forward resident reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials pursuant to § 115.251, unless the agency enables residents to make such reports to an internal entity that is operationally independent from the agency’s chain of command, such as an inspector general or ombudsperson who reports directly to the agency head.</p> <p>(b) The agency also shall maintain or attempt to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements with community service providers that are able to provide residents with confidential emotional support services related to sexual abuse.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall maintain copies of agreements or documentation showing attempts to enter into agreements.</p>	<p>RP-2: Agreements with outside public entities and community service providers</p> <p>The agency or facility maintains or attempts to enter into written memoranda of understanding (MOUs) or other agreements with an outside public entity or office that is able to receive and immediately forward defendant/offender reports of sexual abuse to agency or facility heads (RE-1). The agency also maintains or attempts to enter into MOUs or other agreements with community service providers that are able to: (1) provide defendants/offenders with confidential emotional support services related to sexual abuse and (2) help victims of sexual abuse during their transition from a community corrections facility into the community. The agency or facility maintains copies of written agreements or documentation showing attempts to enter into agreements.</p>
<p>§ 115.223 Policies to ensure investigation of allegations.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall have in place a policy to ensure that allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are investigated by an agency with the legal authority to conduct criminal investigations, unless the allegation does not involve potentially criminal behavior, and shall publish such policy on its website.</p> <p>(b) If a separate entity is responsible for conducting criminal investigations, such website publication shall describe the responsibilities of both the agency and the investigating entity.</p>	<p>RP-3: Agreements with outside law enforcement agencies</p> <p>If an agency or facility does not have the legal authority to conduct criminal investigations or has elected to permit an outside agency to conduct criminal or administrative investigations of staff or defendants/offenders, the agency or facility maintains or attempts to enter into a written MOU or other agreement specific to investigations of sexual abuse with the law enforcement agency responsible for conducting investigations. If the agency or facility confines defendants/offenders under the age of 18 or applicable age of majority within that jurisdiction, or other</p>

<p>(c) Any State entity responsible for conducting criminal or administrative investigations of sexual abuse in institutional settings shall have in place a policy governing the conduct of such investigations.</p> <p>(d) Any Department of Justice component responsible for conducting criminal or administrative investigations of sexual abuse in institutional settings shall have in place a policy governing the conduct of such investigations.</p>	<p>defendants/offenders who fall under State and local vulnerable persons statutes, the agency or facility maintains or attempts to enter into an MOU with the designated State or local services agency with the jurisdiction and authority to conduct investigations related to the sexual abuse of vulnerable persons within community corrections facilities. When the agency or facility already has an existing agreement or long-standing policy covering responsibilities for all criminal investigations, including sexual abuse investigations, it does not need to enter into a new agreement. The agency or facility maintains a copy of the written agreement or documentation showing attempts to enter into an agreement.</p>
	<p>RP-4: Agreements with the prosecuting authority The agency or facility maintains or attempts to enter into a written MOU or other agreement with the authority responsible for prosecuting violations of criminal law. The agency or facility maintains a copy of the written agreement or documentation showing attempts to enter into an agreement.</p>
<p>Training and Education</p>	<p>Training and Education (TR)</p>
<p>§ 115.231 Employee training.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall train all employees who may have contact with residents on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Its zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual harassment; (2) How to fulfill their responsibilities under agency sexual abuse prevention, detection, reporting, and response policies and procedures; (3) Residents’ right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment; (4) The right of residents and employees to be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse; (5) The dynamics of sexual abuse in confinement; (6) The common reactions of sexual abuse victims; (7) How to detect and respond to signs of threatened and actual sexual abuse; (8) How to avoid inappropriate relationships with residents; and (9) How to communicate effectively and professionally with residents, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex residents. <p>(b) Such training shall be tailored to the gender of the residents at the employee’s facility.</p> <p>(c) All current employees who have not received such training shall be trained within one year of the effective date of the PREA standards, and the agency shall</p>	<p>TR-1: Employee training The agency or facility trains all employees to be able to fulfill their responsibilities under agency or facility sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies and procedures; the PREA standards; and under relevant Federal, State, and local law. The agency or facility trains all employees to communicate effectively and professionally with all defendants/offenders. Additionally, the agency or facility trains all employees on a defendant/offender’s right to be free from sexual abuse, the right of defendants/offenders and employees to be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse, the dynamics of sexual abuse, and the common reactions of sexual abuse victims. Current employees are educated as soon as possible following the agency’s or facility’s adoption of the PREA standards, and the agency or facility provides periodic refresher information to all employees to ensure that they know the agency’s or facility’s most current sexual abuse policies and procedures. The agency or facility maintains written documentation showing employee signatures verifying that employees understand the training they have received.</p>

<p>provide annual refresher information to all employees to ensure that they know the agency’s current sexual abuse policies and procedures. (d) The agency shall document, via employee signature or electronic verification, that employees understand the training they have received.</p>	
<p>§ 115.232 Volunteer and contractor training. (a) The agency shall ensure that all volunteers and contractors who have contact with residents have been trained on their responsibilities under the agency’s sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies and procedures. (b) The level and type of training provided to volunteers and contractors shall be based on the services they provide and level of contact they have with residents, but all volunteers and contractors who have contact with residents shall be notified of the agency’s zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment and informed how to report sexual abuse. (c) The agency shall maintain documentation confirming that volunteers and contractors understand the training they have received.</p>	<p>TR-2: Volunteer and contractor training The agency or facility ensures that all volunteers and contractors who have contact through the agency or facility with defendants/offenders have been trained on their responsibilities under the agency’s sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies and procedures; the PREA standards; and relevant Federal, State, and local law. The level and type of training provided to volunteers and contractors is based on the services they provide and level of contact they have with defendants/offenders, but all volunteers and contractors who have contact with defendants/offenders must be notified of the agency’s or facility’s zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse. Volunteers must also be trained in how to report sexual abuse. The agency or facility maintains written documentation showing volunteer and contractor signatures verifying that they understand the training they have received.</p>
<p>§ 115.233 Resident education. (a) During the intake process, staff shall inform residents of the agency’s zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment, how to report incidents or suspicions of sexual abuse or sexual harassment, their rights to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment and to be free from retaliation for reporting such abuse or harassment, and regarding agency sexual abuse response policies and procedures. (b) The agency shall provide refresher information whenever a resident is transferred to a different facility. (c) The agency shall provide resident education in formats accessible to all residents, including those who are limited English proficient, deaf, visually impaired, or otherwise disabled as well as residents who have limited reading skills. (d) The agency shall maintain documentation of resident participation in these education sessions. (e) In addition to providing such education, the agency shall ensure that key information is continuously and readily available or visible to residents through posters, resident handbooks, or other written formats.</p>	<p>TR-3: Defendant/offender education During the intake process into a facility or upon initial stages of supervision, staff informs defendants/offenders of the agency’s or facility’s zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and how to report incidents or suspicions of sexual abuse. Within a reasonably brief period of time, the agency or facility provides comprehensive education to defendants/offenders regarding their right to be free from sexual abuse and to be free from retaliation for reporting abuse, the dynamics of sexual abuse, the common reactions of sexual abuse victims, and agency or facility sexual abuse response policies and procedures. Current defendants/offenders are educated as soon as possible following the agency’s or facility’s adoption of the PREA standards, and the agency or facility provides periodic refresher information to all defendants/offenders to ensure that they know the agency’s or facility’s most current sexual abuse policies and procedures. Periodic refresher training may or may not be necessary in community corrections facilities given the shorter time period defendants/offenders may reside in these facilities. The agency or facility provides defendant/offender education in formats accessible to all defendants/offenders, including those who are LEP, deaf, visually impaired, or otherwise disabled as well as defendants/offenders who have limited reading skills. All information provided to defendants/offenders is communicated in a manner that is appropriate for the defendant/offender’s age and level of cognitive and emotional development. The agency or facility maintains written documentation of defendant/offender participation in these education sessions.</p>

<p>§ 115.234 Specialized training: investigations.</p> <p>(a) In addition to the general training provided to all employees pursuant to § 115.231, the agency shall ensure that, to the extent the agency itself conducts sexual abuse investigations, its investigators have received training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings.</p> <p>(b) Specialized training shall include techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims, proper use of <i>Miranda</i> and <i>Garrity</i> warnings, sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings, and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall maintain documentation that agency investigators have completed the required specialized training in conducting sexual abuse investigations.</p> <p>(d) Any State entity or Department of Justice component that investigates sexual abuse in confinement settings shall provide such training to its agents and investigators who conduct such investigations.</p>	<p>TR-4: Specialized training: Investigations</p> <p>In addition to the general training provided to all employees (TR-1), the agency or facility ensures that investigators employed by the agency or facility and conducting sexual abuse investigations have received comprehensive and up-to-date training in conducting such investigations in community corrections settings. Specialized training must include population-appropriate techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims, proper use of <i>Miranda</i>- and <i>Garrity</i>-type warnings, sexual abuse evidence collection in community corrections settings, and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral. The agency or facility maintains written documentation that investigators have completed the required specialized training in conducting sexual abuse investigations.</p>
<p>§ 115.235 Specialized training: medical and mental health care.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall ensure that all full- and part-time medical and mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities have been trained in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) How to detect and assess signs of sexual abuse; (2) How to preserve physical evidence of sexual abuse; (3) How to respond effectively and professionally to victims of sexual abuse; and (4) How and to whom to report allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse. <p>(b) If medical staff employed by the agency conduct forensic examinations, such medical staff shall receive the appropriate training to conduct such examinations.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall maintain documentation that medical and mental health practitioners have received the training referenced in this standard either from the agency or elsewhere.</p>	<p>TR-5: Specialized training: Medical and mental health care</p> <p>The agency or facility ensures that all medical and mental health care practitioners employed or contracted with by the community corrections or pretrial, probation, or parole agency have been trained in how to detect and assess signs of sexual abuse and how to preserve physical evidence of sexual abuse. All medical and mental health care practitioners must be trained in how to respond effectively and professionally to victims of sexual abuse and how and to whom to report allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse. The agency or facility maintains documentation that medical and mental health practitioners have received this specialized training.</p>
<p><i>Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness</i></p>	
<p>§ 115.241 Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness.</p> <p>(a) All residents shall be screened during the intake process or during an initial classification process to assess their risk of being sexually abused by other residents or sexually abusive toward other residents.</p> <p>(b) Such screening shall be conducted using an objective screening instrument, blank copies of which shall be made available to the public upon request.</p> <p>(c) The initial classification process shall consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to screen residents for risk of sexual victimization:</p>	<p><i>Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness (SC)</i></p> <p>SC-1: Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness</p> <p>All defendants/offenders are screened during intake to assess their risk of being sexually abused by other defendants/offenders or sexually abusive toward other defendants/offenders. Employees must review information received with the defendant/offender as well as discussions with the defendant/offender. Employees must conduct this screening using a written screening instrument tailored to the gender of the population being screened. Although additional factors may be considered, particularly to account for emerging research and the agency’s or facility’s own data analysis,</p>

<p>(1) Whether the resident has a mental, physical, or developmental disability;</p> <p>(2) The age of the resident, including whether the resident is a juvenile;</p> <p>(3) The physical build of the resident;</p> <p>(4) Whether the resident has previously been incarcerated;</p> <p>(5) Whether the resident’s criminal history is exclusively nonviolent;</p> <p>(6) Whether the resident has prior convictions for sex offenses against an adult or child;</p> <p>(7) Whether the resident is gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or intersex;</p> <p>(8) Whether the resident has previously experienced sexual victimization; and</p> <p>(9) The resident’s own perception of vulnerability.</p> <p>(d) The initial classification process shall consider prior acts of sexual abuse, prior convictions for violent offenses, and history of prior institutional violence or sexual abuse, as known to the agency, in screening residents for risk of being sexually abusive.</p> <p>(e) An agency shall conduct such initial classification within 30 days of the resident’s confinement.</p> <p>(f) Residents shall be rescreened when warranted due to a referral, request, or incident of sexual victimization. Residents may not be disciplined for refusing to answer particular questions or for not disclosing complete information.</p> <p>(g) The agency shall implement appropriate controls on the dissemination of responses to screening questions within the facility in order to ensure that sensitive information is not exploited to the resident’s detriment by staff or other residents.</p>	<p>screening instruments must contain the criteria described below. For defendants/offenders under the age of 18 or applicable age of majority within that jurisdiction, screening must be conducted by medical or mental health practitioners. If the facility does not have medical or mental health practitioners available, these young defendants/offenders are given an opportunity to participate in screenings in private. All screening instruments must be made available to the public upon request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a minimum, employees use the following criteria to screen male defendants/offenders for risk of victimization: mental or physical disability, young age, slight build, nonviolent history, prior convictions for sex offenses against an adult or child, sexual orientation of gay or bisexual, gender nonconformance (e.g., transgender or intersex identity), prior sexual victimization, and the defendant/offender’s own perception of vulnerability. • At a minimum, employees use the following criteria to screen male defendants/offenders for risk of being sexually abusive: prior acts of sexual abuse and prior convictions for violent offenses. • At a minimum, employees use the following criteria to screen female defendants/offenders for risk of sexual victimization: prior sexual victimization and the defendant/offender’s own perception of vulnerability. • At a minimum, employees use the following criteria to screen female defendants/offenders for risk of being sexually abusive: prior acts of sexual abuse.
<p>§ 115.242 Use of screening information.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall use information from the risk screening to inform housing, bed, work, education, and program assignments with the goal of keeping separate those residents at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive.</p> <p>(b) The agency shall make individualized determinations about how to ensure the safety of each resident.</p> <p>(c) In deciding whether to assign a transgender or intersex resident to a facility for male or female residents, and in making other housing and programming assignments, the agency shall consider on a case-by-case basis whether a placement would ensure the resident’s health and safety, and whether the placement would present management or security problems.</p> <p>(d) Such resident’s own views with respect to his or her own safety shall be given serious consideration.</p>	<p>SC-2: Use of screening information</p> <p>Employees use information from the risk screening (SC-1) to inform housing, bed, work, education, and program assignments. In many community corrections facilities, it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep defendants/offenders totally separate or segregated from each other. However, the facility can determine, based on the screening information, whether a particular defendant/offender should receive greater supervision, should have more frequent contact with staff, or is more appropriately housed in some alternative type of placement. The facility makes individualized determinations about how to ensure the safety of each defendant/offender. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or other gender-nonconforming defendants/offenders are not placed in particular housing assignments solely on the basis of their sexual orientation, genital status, or gender identity.</p>

Reporting	Reporting (RE)
<p>§ 115.251 Resident reporting.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall provide multiple internal ways for residents to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment, retaliation by other residents or staff for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment, and staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse.</p> <p>(b) Pursuant to § 115.222, the agency shall also make its best efforts to provide at least one way for residents to report abuse or harassment to an outside governmental entity that is not affiliated with the agency or that is operationally independent from agency leadership, such as an inspector general or ombudsperson, and that is able to receive and immediately forward resident reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials.</p> <p>(c) Staff shall accept reports made verbally, in writing, anonymously, and from third parties and shall promptly document any verbal reports.</p> <p>(d) The agency shall provide a method for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of residents.</p>	<p>RE-1: Defendant/offender reporting</p> <p>The agency or facility provides multiple internal ways for defendants/offenders to report easily, privately, and securely sexual abuse, retaliation by other defendants/offenders or staff for reporting sexual abuse, and staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse. The agency or facility also provides at least one way for defendants/offenders to report the abuse to an outside public entity or office not affiliated with the agency that has agreed to receive reports and forward them to the agency or facility head (RP-2), except when a defendant/offender requests confidentiality. Staff accepts reports made verbally, in writing, anonymously, and from third parties and immediately puts into writing any verbal reports.</p>
<p>§ 115.252 Exhaustion of administrative remedies.</p> <p>(a)(1) The agency shall provide a resident a minimum of 20 days following the occurrence of an alleged incident of sexual abuse to file a grievance regarding such incident.</p> <p>(2) The agency shall grant an extension of no less than 90 days from the deadline for filing such a grievance when the resident provides documentation, such as from a medical or mental health provider or counselor, that filing a grievance within the normal time limit was or would likely be impractical, whether due to physical or psychological trauma arising out of an incident of sexual abuse, the resident having been held for periods of time outside of the facility, or other circumstances indicating impracticality. Such an extension shall be afforded retroactively to a resident whose grievance is filed subsequent to the normal filing deadline.</p> <p>(b)(1) The agency shall issue a final agency decision on the merits of a grievance alleging sexual abuse within 90 days of the initial filing of the grievance.</p> <p>(2) Computation of the 90-day time period shall not include time consumed by residents in appealing any adverse ruling.</p> <p>(3) An agency may claim an extension of time to respond, of up to 70 days, if the normal time period for response is insufficient to make an appropriate decision.</p> <p>(4) The agency shall notify the resident in writing of any such extension and provide a date by which a decision will be made.</p> <p>(c)(1) Whenever an agency is notified of an allegation that a resident has been sexually abused, other than by notification from another resident, it shall consider</p>	<p>RE-2: Exhaustion of administrative remedies</p> <p>Under agency or facility policy, a defendant/offender has exhausted his or her administrative remedies with regard to a claim of sexual abuse either (1) when the agency or facility makes a final decision on the merits of the report of abuse (regardless of whether the report was made by the defendant/offender, made by a third party, or forwarded from an outside official or office) or (2) when 90 days have passed since the report was made, whichever occurs sooner. A report of sexual abuse triggers the 90-day exhaustion period regardless of the length of time that has passed between the abuse and the report. A defendant/offender seeking immediate protection from imminent sexual abuse will be deemed to have exhausted his or her administrative remedies 48 hours after notifying any agency or facility staff member of his or her need for protection.</p>

<p>such notification as a grievance or request for informal resolution submitted on behalf of the alleged resident victim for purposes of initiating the agency administrative remedy process.</p> <p>(2) The agency shall inform the alleged victim that a grievance or request for informal resolution has been submitted on his or her behalf and shall process it under the agency’s normal procedures unless the alleged victim expressly requests that it not be processed. The agency shall document any such request.</p> <p>(3) The agency may require the alleged victim to personally pursue any subsequent steps in the administrative remedy process.</p> <p>(4) The agency shall also establish procedures to allow the parent or legal guardian of a juvenile to file a grievance regarding allegations of sexual abuse, including appeals, on behalf of such juvenile.</p> <p>(d)(1) An agency shall establish procedures for the filing of an emergency grievance where a resident is subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse.</p> <p>(2) After receiving such an emergency grievance, the agency shall immediately forward it to a level of review at which corrective action may be taken, provide an initial response within 48 hours, and a final agency decision within five calendar days.</p> <p>(3) The agency may opt not to take such actions if it determines that no emergency exists, in which case it may either:</p> <p>(i) Process the grievance as a normal grievance; or</p> <p>(ii) Return the grievance to the resident, and require the resident to follow the agency’s normal grievance procedures.</p> <p>(4) The agency shall provide a written explanation of why the grievance does not qualify as an emergency.</p> <p>(5) An agency may discipline a resident for intentionally filing an emergency grievance where no emergency exists.</p>	
<p>§ 115.253 Resident access to outside confidential support services.</p> <p>(a) The facility shall provide residents with access to outside victim advocates for emotional support services related to sexual abuse by giving residents mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers where available, of local, State, or national victim advocacy or rape crisis organizations, and by enabling reasonable communication between residents and these organizations, as confidential as possible, consistent with agency security needs.</p> <p>(b) The facility shall inform residents, prior to giving them access, of the extent to which such communications will be monitored.</p>	<p>RE-3: Defendant/offender access to outside confidential support services</p> <p>The facility provides defendants/offenders with access to outside victim advocates for emotional support services related to sexual abuse. The facility provides such access by giving defendants/offenders the current mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers, of local, State, and/or national victim advocacy or rape crisis organizations and enabling reasonable communication between defendants/offenders and these organizations. The facility ensures that communications with such advocates are private, confidential, and privileged, to the extent allowable by Federal, State, and local law. The facility informs defendants/offenders, prior to giving them access, of the extent to which such communications will be private, confidential, and/or privileged.</p>

<p>§ 115.254 Third-party reporting. The facility shall establish a method to receive third-party reports of sexual abuse. The facility shall distribute publicly information on how to report sexual abuse on behalf of a resident.</p>	<p>RE-4: Third-party reporting The agency or facility receives and investigates all third-party reports of sexual abuse (IN-1). At the conclusion of the investigation, the agency or facility notifies in writing the third-party individual who reported the abuse and the defendant/offender named in the third-party report of the outcome of the investigation. The agency or facility distributes publicly information on how to report sexual abuse on behalf of a defendant/offender.</p>
<p>Official Response Following Resident Report</p>	<p>Official Response Following a Defendant/Offender Report (OR)</p>
<p>§ 115.261 Staff and agency reporting duties. (a) The agency shall require all staff to report immediately and according to agency policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding an incident of sexual abuse that occurred in an institutional setting; retaliation against residents or staff who reported abuse; and any staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse or retaliation. (b) Apart from reporting to designated supervisors or officials, staff shall not reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than those who need to know, as specified in agency policy, to make treatment, investigation, and other security and management decisions. (c) Unless otherwise precluded by Federal, State, or local law, medical and mental health practitioners shall be required to report sexual abuse pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section and to inform residents of the practitioner’s duty to report at the initiation of services. (d) If the victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult under a State or local vulnerable persons statute, the agency shall report the allegation to the designated State or local services agency under applicable mandatory reporting laws. (e) The facility shall report all allegations of sexual abuse, including third-party and anonymous reports, to the facility’s designated investigators.</p>	<p>OR-1: Staff and agency or facility head reporting duties All staff members are required to report immediately and according to agency or facility policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information they receive regarding an incident of sexual abuse that occurred in a facility setting or while under supervision; retaliation against defendants/offenders or staff who reported abuse; and any staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse or retaliation. Apart from reporting to designated supervisors or officials, staff must not reveal any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than those who need to know, as specified in agency or facility policy, to make treatment, investigation, and other security and management decisions. Unless otherwise precluded by Federal, State, or local law, staff medical and mental health practitioners are required to report sexual abuse and must inform defendants/offenders of their duty to report at the initiation of services. If the victim is under the age of 18 or applicable age of majority within that jurisdiction, or considered a vulnerable adult under a State or local vulnerable persons statute, staff must report the allegation to the designated State or local services agency under applicable mandatory reporting laws.</p>
<p>§ 115.262 Reporting to other confinement facilities. (a) Within 14 days of receiving an allegation that a resident was sexually abused while confined at another community corrections facility, the head of the facility that received the allegation shall notify in writing the head of the facility or appropriate central office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred. (b) The facility head or central office that receives such notification shall ensure that the allegation is investigated in accordance with these standards.</p>	<p>OR-2: Reporting to other agencies or facilities When the agency or facility receives an allegation that a defendant/offender was sexually abused while in a community corrections facility or while under supervision, the head of the agency or facility where the report was made notifies in writing the head of the agency or facility where the alleged abuse occurred. The head of the agency or facility where the alleged abuse occurred ensures the allegation is investigated.</p>
<p>§ 115.263 Staff first responder duties. (a) Upon learning that a resident was sexually abused within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, the first security staff member to respond to the report shall be required to:</p>	<p>OR-3: Staff first responder duties Upon learning that a defendant/offender has alleged sexual abuse within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence, the first facility staff member to respond to the report is required to (1) separate the alleged victim and abuser; (2) seal</p>

<p>(1) Separate the alleged victim and abuser; (2) Seal and preserve any crime scene; and (3) Request the victim not to take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating. (b) If the first staff responder is not a security staff member, he or she shall be required to request the victim not to take any actions that could destroy physical evidence and then notify security staff.</p>	<p>and preserve any crime scene(s); and (3) instruct the victim not to take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including washing, brushing his or her teeth, changing his or her clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating.</p>
<p>§ 115.264 Coordinated response. The facility shall coordinate actions taken in response to an incident of sexual abuse, among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, and facility leadership.</p>	<p>OR-4: Coordinated response All actions taken in response to an allegation of sexual abuse are coordinated among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, and agency or facility leadership. The agency’s or facility’s coordinated response ensures that victims receive all necessary immediate and ongoing medical, mental health, and support services and that investigators are able to obtain usable evidence to substantiate allegations and hold perpetrators accountable.</p>
<p>§ 115.265 Agency protection against retaliation. (a) The agency shall protect all residents and staff who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations from retaliation by other residents or staff. (b) The agency shall employ multiple protection measures, including housing changes or transfers for resident victims or abusers, removal of alleged staff or resident abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for residents or staff who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations. (c) The agency shall monitor the conduct and treatment of residents or staff who have reported sexual abuse or cooperated with investigations, including any resident disciplinary reports, housing, or program changes, for at least 90 days following their report or cooperation to see if there are changes that may suggest possible retaliation by residents or staff, and shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. The agency shall continue such monitoring beyond 90 days if the initial monitoring indicates a continuing need. (d) The agency shall not enter into or renew any collective bargaining agreement or other agreement that limits the agency’s ability to remove alleged staff abusers from contact with victims pending an investigation.</p>	<p>OR-5: Agency of facility protection against retaliation The agency or facility protects all defendants/offenders and staff who report sexual abuse or cooperate with sexual abuse investigations from retaliation by other defendants/offenders or staff. The agency or facility employs multiple protection measures, including housing changes or transfers for defendant/offender victims or abusers, removal of alleged staff or defendant/offender abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for defendants/offenders or staff who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or cooperating with investigations. The agency or facility monitors the conduct and/or treatment of defendants/offenders or staff who have reported sexual abuse or cooperated with investigations, including any defendant/offender disciplinary reports, housing changes, or program changes, for at least 90 days following their report or cooperation to assess changes that may suggest possible retaliation by defendants/offenders or staff. The agency or facility discusses any changes with the appropriate defendant/offender or staff member as part of its efforts to determine if retaliation is taking place and, when confirmed, immediately takes steps to protect the defendant/offender or staff member.</p>
<p>Investigations § 115.271 Criminal and administrative agency investigations. (a) When the agency conducts its own investigations into allegations of sexual abuse, it shall do so promptly, thoroughly, and objectively, using investigators who</p>	<p>Investigations (IN) IN-1: Duty to investigate The agency or facility investigates all allegations of sexual abuse, including third-party and anonymous reports, and notifies victims and/or other complainants in writing of</p>

<p>have received special training in sexual abuse investigations pursuant to § 115.234, and shall investigate all allegations of sexual abuse, including third-party and anonymous reports.</p> <p>(b) Investigators shall gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and DNA evidence and any available electronic monitoring data; shall interview alleged victims, suspected perpetrators, and witnesses; and shall review prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspected perpetrator.</p> <p>(c) When the quality of evidence appears to support criminal prosecution, the agency shall conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.</p> <p>(d) The credibility of a victim, suspect, or witness shall be assessed on an individual basis and shall not be determined by the person’s status as resident or staff.</p> <p>(e) Administrative investigations:</p> <p>(1) Shall include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act facilitated the abuse; and</p> <p>(2) Shall be documented in written reports that include a description of the physical and testimonial evidence, the reasoning behind credibility assessments, and investigative findings.</p> <p>(f) Criminal investigations shall be documented in a written report that contains a thorough description of physical, testimonial, and documentary evidence and attaches copies of all documentary evidence where feasible.</p> <p>(g) Substantiated allegations of conduct that appears to be criminal shall be referred for prosecution.</p> <p>(h) The agency shall retain such investigative records for as long as the alleged abuser is incarcerated or employed by the agency, plus five years.</p> <p>(i) The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of the facility or agency shall not provide a basis for terminating an investigation.</p> <p>(j) Any State entity or Department of Justice component that conducts such investigations shall do so pursuant to the above requirements.</p> <p>(k) When outside agencies investigate sexual abuse, the facility shall cooperate with outside investigators and shall endeavor to remain informed about the progress of the investigation.</p>	<p>investigation outcomes and any disciplinary or criminal sanctions, regardless of the source of the allegation. All investigations are carried through to completion, regardless of whether the alleged abuser or victim remains at the facility or under supervision.</p> <p>IN-2: Criminal and administrative agency of facility investigations Agency or facility investigations into allegations of sexual abuse are prompt, thorough, objective, and conducted by investigators who have received special training in sexual abuse investigations (TR-4). When outside agencies investigate sexual abuse, the agency or facility has a duty to keep abreast of the investigation and cooperate with outside investigators (RP-3). Investigations include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations are initiated and completed within the timeframes established by the highest-ranking official, and the highest-ranking official approves the final investigative report. • Investigators gather direct and circumstantial evidence, including physical and DNA evidence when available; interview alleged victims, suspected perpetrators, and witnesses; and review prior complaints and reports of sexual abuse involving the suspected perpetrator. • When the quality of evidence appears to support criminal prosecution, prosecutors are contacted to determine whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution. • Investigative findings are based on an analysis of the evidence gathered and a determination of its probative value. • The credibility of a victim, suspect, or witness is assessed on an individual basis and is not determined by the person’s status as defendant/offender or staff. • Investigations include an effort to determine whether staff negligence or collusion enabled the abuse to occur. • Administrative investigations are documented in written reports that include a description of the physical and testimonial evidence and the reasoning behind credibility assessments. • Criminal investigations are documented in a written report that contains a thorough description of physical, testimonial, and documentary evidence and provides a proposed list of exhibits. • Substantiated allegations of conduct that appear to be criminal are referred for prosecution.
<p>§ 115.272 Evidentiary standard for administrative investigations. The agency shall impose no standard higher than a preponderance of the evidence in determining whether allegations of sexual abuse are substantiated.</p>	<p>IN-3: Evidence standard for administrative investigations Allegations of sexual abuse are substantiated if supported by a preponderance of the evidence or a lesser standard if allowed under agency or facility policy or State law.</p>

<p>§ 115.273 Reporting to residents.</p> <p>(a) Following an investigation into a resident’s allegation of sexual abuse suffered in an agency facility, the agency shall inform the resident as to whether the allegation has been determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded.</p> <p>(b) If the agency did not conduct the investigation, it shall request the relevant information from the investigative agency in order to inform the resident.</p> <p>(c) Following a resident’s allegation that a staff member has committed sexual abuse, the agency shall subsequently inform the resident whenever:</p> <p>(1) The staff member is no longer posted within the resident’s unit;</p> <p>(2) The staff member is no longer employed at the facility;</p> <p>(3) The agency learns that the staff member has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility; or</p> <p>(4) The agency learns that the staff member has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility.</p> <p>This requirement shall not apply to allegations that have been determined to be unfounded.</p>	
<p><i>Discipline</i></p>	<p><i>Discipline (DI)</i></p>
<p>§ 115.276 Disciplinary sanctions for staff.</p> <p>(a) Staff shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies.</p> <p>(b) Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff who have engaged in sexual touching.</p> <p>(c) Sanctions shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the staff member’s disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other staff with similar histories.</p> <p>(d) All terminations for violations of agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies, or resignations by staff who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, shall be reported to law enforcement agencies, unless the activity was clearly not criminal, and to any relevant licensing bodies.</p>	<p>DI-1: Disciplinary sanctions for staff</p> <p>Staff is subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination when staff has violated agency or facility sexual abuse policies. The presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff members who have engaged in sexually abusive contact or penetration is termination. This presumption does not limit agency or facility discretion to impose termination for other sexual abuse policy violations. All terminations for violations of agency or facility sexual abuse policies are to be reported to law enforcement agencies and any relevant licensing bodies.</p>
<p>§ 115.277 Disciplinary sanctions for residents.</p> <p>(a) Residents shall be subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process following an administrative finding that the resident engaged in resident-on-resident sexual abuse or following a criminal finding of guilt for resident-on-resident sexual abuse.</p> <p>(b) Sanctions shall be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the abuse committed, the resident’s disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other residents with similar histories.</p> <p>(c) The disciplinary process shall consider whether a resident’s mental disabilities or</p>	<p>DI-2: Disciplinary sanctions for defendants/offenders</p> <p>Defendants/offenders are subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process following an administrative ruling that the defendant/offender engaged in defendant/offender-on-defendant/offender sexual abuse or following a criminal finding of guilt for defendant/offender-on-defendant/offender sexual abuse. Sanctions are commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the abuse committed, the defendant/offender’s disciplinary history, and the sanctions meted out for comparable offenses by other defendants/offenders with similar histories. The disciplinary process must consider whether a defendant/offender’s mental disabilities or mental illness</p>

<p>mental illness contributed to his or her behavior when determining what type of sanction, if any, should be imposed.</p> <p>(d) If the facility offers therapy, counseling, or other interventions designed to address and correct underlying reasons or motivations for the abuse, the facility shall consider whether to require the offending resident to participate in such interventions as a condition of access to programming or other benefits.</p> <p>(e) The agency may discipline a resident for sexual contact with staff only upon a finding that the staff member did not consent to such contact.</p> <p>(f) For the purpose of disciplinary action, a report of sexual abuse made in good faith based upon a reasonable belief that the alleged conduct occurred shall not constitute falsely reporting an incident or lying, even if an investigation does not establish evidence sufficient to substantiate the allegation.</p> <p>(g) Any prohibition on resident-on-resident sexual activity shall not consider consensual sexual activity to constitute sexual abuse.</p>	<p>contributed to his or her behavior when determining what type of sanction, if any, should be imposed. Possible sanctions can include discipline within the community corrections facility, new criminal charges, or referral to authorities who may change conditions of a defendant/offender’s release status in the community. Sanctions may also include interventions designed to address and correct underlying reasons or motivation for the abuse, such as requiring the offending defendant/offender to participate in therapy, counseling, or other programs. Sanctions and/or interventions for young defendants/offenders must also take into account the social, sexual, emotional, and cognitive development of the defendant/offender.</p>
<p><i>Medical and Mental Care</i></p>	<p><i>Medical and Mental Health Care (MM)</i></p>
<p>§ 115.282 Access to emergency medical and mental health services.</p> <p>(a) Resident victims of sexual abuse shall receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment and crisis intervention services, the nature and scope of which are determined by medical and mental health practitioners according to their professional judgment.</p> <p>(b) Treatment services shall be provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser.</p> <p>(c) If no qualified medical or mental health practitioners are on duty at the time a report of recent abuse is made, security staff first responders shall take preliminary steps to protect the victim pursuant to § 115.263 and shall immediately notify the appropriate medical and mental health practitioners.</p> <p>(d) Resident victims of sexual abuse while incarcerated shall be offered timely information about and access to all pregnancy-related medical services that are lawful in the community and sexually transmitted infections prophylaxis, where appropriate.</p>	<p>MM-1: Access to emergency medical and mental health services</p> <p>Victims of sexual abuse have timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment and crisis intervention services, the nature and scope of which are determined by medical and mental health practitioners according to their professional judgment. Treatment services must be provided free of charge to the victim and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser. If the community corrections facility does not have medical or mental health practitioners or they are not on duty at the time a report of recent abuse is made, staff first responders take preliminary steps to protect the victim (OR-3) and immediately notify appropriate staff or community medical and mental health practitioners.</p>
<p>§ 115.283 Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers.</p> <p>(a) The facility shall offer ongoing medical and mental health evaluation and treatment to all residents who, during their present term of incarceration, have been victimized by sexual abuse.</p> <p>(b) The evaluation and treatment of sexual abuse victims shall include appropriate follow-up services, treatment plans, and, when necessary, referrals for continued care following their transfer to, or placement in, other facilities, or their release from</p>	<p>MM-2: Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers</p> <p>The facility provides ongoing medical and/or mental health evaluation and treatment to all known victims of sexual abuse. The evaluation and treatment of sexual abuse victims must include appropriate follow-up services, treatment plans, and, when necessary, referrals for continued care following their release from a community corrections facility. The level of medical and mental health care provided to defendant/offender victims must match the community level of care generally accepted by the medical and mental health</p>

<p>custody.</p> <p>(c) The facility shall provide resident victims of sexual abuse with medical and mental health services consistent with the community level of care.</p> <p>(d) All prisons shall conduct a mental health evaluation of all known resident abusers within 60 days of learning of such abuse history and offer treatment when deemed appropriate by qualified mental health practitioners.</p> <p>(e) Resident victims of sexually abusive vaginal penetration while incarcerated shall be offered pregnancy tests.</p> <p>(f) If pregnancy results, such victims shall receive timely information about and access to all pregnancy-related medical services that are lawful in the community.</p>	<p>professional communities. The facility conducts a mental health evaluation of all known abusers and provides treatment, as deemed necessary by qualified mental health practitioners.</p>
<p>Data Collection and Review</p>	<p>Data Collection and Review (DC)</p>
<p>§ 115.286 Sexual abuse incident reviews.</p> <p>(a) The facility shall conduct a sexual abuse incident review at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, including where the allegation has not been substantiated, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded.</p> <p>(b) The review team shall include upper management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners.</p> <p>(c) The review team shall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse; (2) Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated or otherwise caused by the perpetrator or victim’s race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gang affiliation, or other group dynamics at the facility; (3) Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse; (4) Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts; (5) Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff; and (6) Prepare a report of its findings and any recommendations for improvement and submit such report to the facility head and PREA coordinator, if any. 	<p>DC-1: Sexual abuse incident reviews</p> <p>The agency or facility treats all instances of sexual abuse as critical incidents to be examined by a team of upper management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical/mental health practitioners. The review team evaluates each incident of sexual abuse to identify any policy, training, or other issues related to the incident that indicate a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, and/or respond to incidents of sexual abuse. The review team also considers whether incidents were motivated by racial or other group dynamics. When incidents are determined to be motivated by racial or other group dynamics, upper management officials immediately notify the agency or facility head and begin taking steps to rectify those underlying problems. The sexual abuse incident review takes place at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, unless the allegation was determined to be unfounded. The review team prepares a report of its findings and recommendations for improvement and submits it to the agency or facility head.</p>
<p>§ 115.287 Data collection.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) The agency shall aggregate the incident-based sexual abuse data at least annually.</p> <p>(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</p>	<p>DC-2: Data collection</p> <p>The agency or facility collects accurate, uniform data for every reported incident of sexual abuse using a standardized instrument and set of definitions. The agency aggregates the incident-based sexual abuse data at least annually. The incident-based data collected includes, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the BJS Survey on Sexual Violence. Data are obtained from multiple sources, including reports, investigation files, and sexual abuse incident reviews. The agency also obtains incident-based and aggregated data from every</p>

<p>Violence conducted by the Department of Justice’s Bureau of Justice Statistics.</p> <p>(d) The agency shall collect data from multiple sources, including reports, investigation files, and sexual abuse incident reviews.</p> <p>(e) The agency also shall obtain incident-based and aggregated data from every private facility with which it contracts for the confinement of its residents.</p> <p>(f) Upon request, the agency shall provide all such data from the previous year to the Department of Justice no later than June 30.</p>	<p>community corrections facility with whom it contracts.</p>
<p>§ 115.288 Data review for corrective action.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall review data collected and aggregated pursuant to § 115.287 in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>DC-3: Data review for corrective action</p> <p>The agency reviews, analyzes, and uses all sexual abuse data, including incident-based and aggregated data, to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. Using these data, the agency identifies problem areas, including any racial dynamics underpinning patterns of sexual abuse, takes corrective action on an ongoing basis, and, at least annually, prepares a report of its findings and corrective actions for each facility as well as the agency as a whole. The annual report also 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. The agency’s report is approved by the agency head, submitted to the appropriate governing body, and made readily available to the public through its Web site or, if it does not have one, through other means. 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 it must indicate the nature of the material redacted.</p>
<p>§ 115.289 Data storage, publication, and destruction.</p> <p>(a) The agency shall ensure that data collected pursuant to § 115.287 are securely retained.</p> <p>(b) The agency shall make all aggregated sexual abuse data, from facilities under its direct control and private facilities with which it contracts, readily available to the public at least annually through its website or, if it does not have one, through other means.</p> <p>(c) Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, the agency shall remove all personal identifiers.</p> <p>(d) The agency shall maintain sexual abuse data for at least 10 years after the date of its initial collection unless Federal, State, or local law requires otherwise.</p>	<p>DC-4: Data storage, publication, and destruction</p> <p>The agency ensures that the collected sexual abuse data are properly stored, securely retained, and protected. The agency makes all aggregated sexual abuse data, including from facilities under its direct control and those with which it contracts, readily available to the public at least annually through its Web site or, if it does not have one, through other means. Before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available, the agency removes all personal identifiers from the data. The agency maintains sexual abuse data for at least 10 years after the date of its initial collection unless Federal, State, or local law allows for the disposal of official information in less than 10 years.</p>

Audits	Audits (AU)
<p>§ 115.293 Audits of standards.</p> <p>(a) An audit shall be considered independent if it is conducted by:</p> <p>(1) A correctional monitoring body that is not part of the agency but that is part of, or authorized by, the relevant State or local government;</p> <p>(2) An auditing entity that is within the agency but separate from its normal chain of command, such as an inspector general or ombudsperson who reports directly to the agency head or to the agency’s governing board; or</p> <p>(3) Other outside individuals with relevant experience.</p> <p>(b) No audit may be conducted by an auditor who has received financial compensation from the agency being audited within the three years prior to the agency’s retention of the auditor.</p> <p>(c) The agency shall not employ, contract with, or otherwise financially compensate the auditor for three years subsequent to the agency’s retention of the auditor, with the exception of contracting for subsequent audits.</p> <p>(d) All auditors shall be certified by the Department of Justice to conduct such audits, and shall be re-certified every three years.</p> <p>(e) The Department of Justice shall prescribe methods governing the conduct of such audits, including provisions for reasonable inspections of facilities, review of documents, and interviews of staff and residents. The Department of Justice also shall prescribe the minimum qualifications for auditors.</p> <p>(f) The agency shall enable the auditor to enter and tour facilities, review documents, and interview staff and residents to conduct a comprehensive audit.</p> <p>(g) The agency shall ensure that the auditor’s final report is published on the agency’s website if it has one or is otherwise made readily available to the public.</p>	<p>AU-1: Audits of standards</p> <p>The public agency ensures that all community corrections facilities, including contract facilities and pretrial, probation, and parole agencies are audited to measure compliance with the PREA standards. Audits must be conducted at least every three years by independent and qualified auditors. The public or contracted agency allows the auditor to enter and tour facilities, review documents, and interview staff and defendants/offenders, as deemed appropriate by the auditor, to conduct comprehensive audits. The public agency ensures that the report of the auditor’s findings and the public or contracted agency’s plan for corrective action (DC-3) are published on the appropriate agency’s Web site if it has one or are otherwise made readily available to the public.</p>