Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth Notification of Curriculum Use
April 2014

The enclosed Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum was developed by the Project on Addressing Prison Rape at American University, Washington College of Law 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 Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards served as the basis for the curriculum’s content and development with the goal of the Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum being to satisfy specific PREA standard requirements.

It is recommended that the Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody: Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls, and Gender Nonconforming Youth curriculum be reviewed in its entirety before choosing which modules to use. Any alterations to the original materials require either acknowledgement during their presentation or removal of the PRC and Project on Addressing Prison Rape 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: Use of the enclosed curriculum, either in part or whole, does not guarantee that an auditor will find a facility “meets standards.” Rather, an auditor will take into consideration the curriculum used as part of their overall determination of compliance.
Training Curriculum:
Responding to Sexual Abuse of Youth in Custody:
Addressing the Needs of Boys, Girls and Gender Non-Conforming Youth

Module 11:
Operational Practices

The Project on Addressing Prison Rape
February 2014

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.
Objectives

• Discuss the elements of key operational practices that are areas of consideration for boys, girls and/or gender non-conforming youth

• Discuss how to operationalize PREA policies

• Conduct a review of a key operational practice and critical policy components

• Develop a preliminary implementation plan for a critical operational practice.
Vulnerability Assessments

- Security of facility
- Key Control
- Communication Plans
- Policy versus reality
- Staffing patterns
- Training
- Searches of staff and youth
- Emergency plans
- Culture overall
- Policy enforcement
When Gender Matters

Identify operational practices where gender of youth matters:

• List examples involving female youth
• List examples involving male youth
• List examples of enforcement of policy being impacted by gender
Key Operational Areas

**Impacted by Gender, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation:**

- What about the needs of LBGTI youth?
- What operational practices/areas need to be addressed in consideration of these individuals?
Key Operational Practice

Screening for Risk of Victimization and Abusiveness

• PREA Standard Requirements for Screening for Risk (§115.341)

• Operational practice must address:
  – Who, what, when, where, and how of responsibilities of staff
Key Operational Practice

**Sexual Abuse Incident Reviews:**

- PREA Standard Requirements for Sexual Abuse Incident Reviews (115.386)

- Operational practice must address
  - Who, what, when, where and how of responsibilities of staff
A Comprehensive Approach to Implementation

• Who should be at the table?
• Provide training, training and more training...
• Strive for consistency
• Support and reinforcement by all management supervisory staff
• To ensure consistency consider **all** related policies, procedures, post orders, curriculum, contracts, MOU’s that relate to the operational practice and affect compliance with the PREA standards
Activity

- As jurisdictions work to implement PREA standards and to address the needs of boys, girls and gender non-conforming youth—revisit and develop operating practices that support the intent of the standards.

- Each team has been assigned a PREA standard and will:
  - Discuss the PREA standard and review a key relevant operating practice and critical components that must be put in place.
  - Develop a preliminary implementation plan for this practice.
  - Describe how you will put in place what is on paper...how will you implement (operationalize) this practice?
Activity Assignments

- § 115.315 Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches.
- § 115.321 Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations
- § 115.331 Employee training and § 115.333 resident education.
- § 115.334 Specialized training: Investigations, § 115.335 Specialized training: Medical and mental health care
- § 115.341 Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness, § 115.342 Use of screening information
- § 115.381 Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse
- § 115.364 Staff first responder duties
- § 115.371 Criminal and administrative agency investigations
- § 115.378 Disciplinary sanctions for youth
- § 115.382 Access to emergency medical and mental health services and § 115.383 On-going medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers
Summary

There are key operational practices to consider for boys, girls and/or gender non-conforming youth.

Operationalizing PREA policies is essential.

Reviewing key operational practice and critical policy components is a form of an assessment of vulnerability.

All agencies and facilities should have a preliminary implementation plan for a critical operational practice.