

PREA and Victim Services: A Trauma-Informed Approach

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards on Victim Services

Please circle the best answer for each question below.

1. Corrections facilities shall attempt to make available:
 - a. A victim advocate from a rape crisis center to provide confidential support services to a victim
 - b. A victim advocate to accompany and support the victim through the forensic medical exam
 - c. A victim advocate to accompany and support the victim through the investigatory interviews
 - d. All of the above

2. The agency shall:
 - a. Enable monitored communication between inmates and outside support service agencies
 - b. Attempt to enter into memoranda of understanding (MOU) or other agreements with community service providers for emotional support services for inmates related to sexual abuse, in as confidential a manner as possible
 - c. Provide any staff member to accompany and support the victim through the forensic medical exam
 - d. Provide auditors with verbal verification that an attempt was made to enter into an agreement with a local rape crisis center

3. The agency shall establish a policy to protect from retaliation all inmates and staff who:
 - a. Report sexual abuse and sexual harassment
 - b. Report sexual abuse but not sexual harassment
 - c. Cooperate with sexual abuse and sexual harassment investigations
 - d. Both A and C

4. The PREA standards require that community rape crisis programs:
 - a. Provide face-to-face counseling inside corrections facilities
 - b. Not applicable, as the PREA standards are not binding on community rape crisis programs
 - c. Immediately forward all reports of sexual abuse to the relevant corrections agency
 - d. Enter into MOUs with corrections agencies

Successful Victim Services Programs & the Trauma-Informed Approach

4. Key elements in a victim services program to support the individual survivor's healing include:
 - a. Treating the survivor with dignity
 - b. Training the staff to understand the interrelation between trauma and changes in behavior
 - c. Working in collaboration with survivor's support system and other human service agencies
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of these might be partners in a successful victim services program?
 - a. The corrections custody staff
 - b. The rape crisis center
 - c. The police department sex crimes unit
 - d. All of the above

6. What aspects of incarceration can be difficult for survivors of sexual abuse and sexual harassment?
 - a. Fear of not being believed by anyone within the corrections system
 - b. Lack of control over their surroundings
 - c. Limited access to confidential rape crisis services
 - d. All of the above

Collaborating with Investigating and Prosecuting Authorities

7. The PREA standards mention agreements with investigating and prosecuting agencies in several ways. Which of these is NOT among them?
 - a. Investigators shall only gather direct evidence, not circumstantial evidence, of sexual abuse
 - b. The agency investigating allegations of sexual abuse shall follow a uniform evidence protocol
 - c. 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
 - d. Substantiated allegations of conduct that appear to be criminal shall be referred for prosecution

8. When does the first round of PREA standards audits begin?
 - a. August 20, 2016
 - b. August 20, 2013
 - c. August 20, 2014
 - d. August 20, 2015

Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations

9. Which of the following is NOT correct: To the extent the agency is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse, it shall follow a uniform evidence protocol and policy that:
 - a. Is developmentally appropriate for youth where applicable
 - b. Offers all victims of sexual abuse access to forensic medical exams, whether on-site or at an outside facility, for a nominal fee or at no cost
 - c. Ensures forensic medical exams are performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible
 - d. Allows for a victim advocate to accompany the victim during the forensic exam and any investigatory interviews

Institutional Coordinated Response Plans For Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment

10. An institutional coordinated response plan is a written plan for:
 - a. First responders
 - b. Medical and mental health practitioners
 - c. Investigators
 - d. All of the above

11. An institutional coordinated response plan identifies:
 - a. Policies to protect from litigation related to PREA
 - b. Immediate steps to take when an inmate is at imminent risk of sexual abuse
 - c. Agreements with Fire and Rescue for emergency response
 - d. A and C

12. When coordinating a team approach:
 - a. Consider participating in a community-based sexual assault response team (SART)
 - b. Ensure core staff responders are trained
 - c. Ensure policies are in place for reporting prior sexual abuse that occurred in other correctional facilities
 - d. All of the above