



PREA 115.21: Focus on Collaborations Webinar

November 21, 2019 2:00 – 3:30 PM ET

Welcome and Introductions



Michelle Duhart Senior Project Manager

The National Prison Rape Elimination Act Resource Center (PRC)

The National PREA Resource Center

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.



The International Association of Forensic Nurses

- IAFN supports the work of forensic nurses who provide specialized healthcare for patient's impacted by violence and trauma.
- Victims of violence can have acute, short- and longterm health consequences.
- Forensic nurses have the knowledge and expertise to improve patient outcomes and lower healthcare costs.





Logistics

Technical Support

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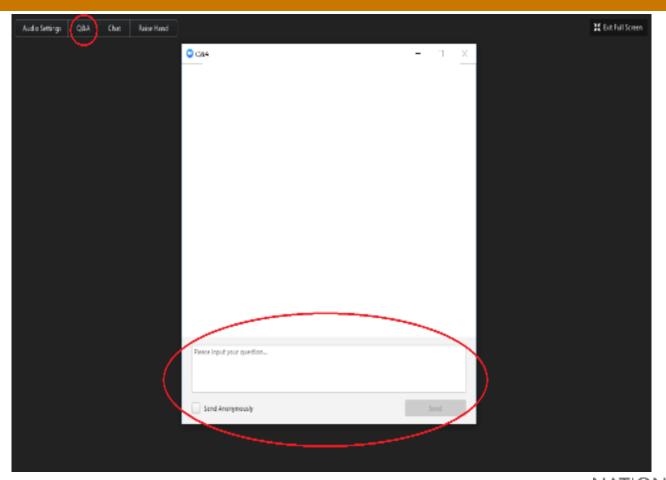


Logistics

Submitting Questions

To submit a question during the Webinar, use the Q&A feature at the top of your Webinar screen, as seen below.

Presenters will address the questions at the end of the presentation.





Objectives

- Provide a brief history of the Prison Rape Elimination Act
- Discuss the intent and purpose of PREA Standard 115.21
- Discuss victim services within the context of the PREA standards
- Identify which professionals provide medical forensic examinations and the location for examinations
- Discuss the role of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
- Describe collaboration options to ensure exam and advocacy access
- Troubleshoot common collaboration challenges



Presenters



Monica DiGiandomenico-Crews Senior Program Specialist

The National Prison Rape Elimination Act Resource Center



Presenters



Susan Chasson, MSN, JD, SANE-A Statewide SANE Program Manager, Utah Coalition Against Sexual Assault

President, International Association of Forensic Nurses



Presenters



Kim Day, RN, SANE-A

Forensic Nursing Director

International Association of Forensic Nurses



POLL QUESTIONS





Poll Question 1

Where do you work?

- ☐ Hospital Emergency Department
- ☐ Hospital based SANE Program
- Prison
- ☐ Jail
- ☐ Tribal detention center
- □ Community based SANE Program
- Mobile SANE program





Poll Question 2

Use the chat box to tell us:

What motivated you to join the webinar today?







Some Notes About Language

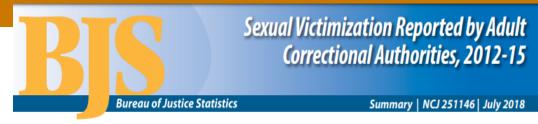
- 'Confinement settings,' and 'corrections facilities,' reference a broad range of corrections facilities
- 'Correctional staff' refer to a broad range of people who work in such settings
- 'Victim,' 'survivor,' and 'patient' refer to people who have been sexually abused or sexually harassed



Sexual Victimization in Correctional

Facilities

- Correctional administrators reported 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in prisons, jails, and other adult correctional facilities in 2015.
- An estimated 1,473 allegations were substantiated.
- More than half (58%) of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2015 were perpetrated by inmates, while 42% were perpetrated by staff members.



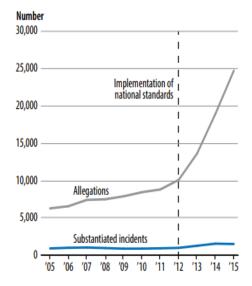
orrectional administrators reported 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in prisons, jails, and other adult correctional facilities in 2015. Of these, an estimated 1,473 allegations were substantiated (determined to have occurred). More than half (58%) of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2015 were perpetrated by inmates, while 42% were perpetrated by staff members.

Trends

The number of allegations in 2015 nearly tripled the 8,768 allegations in 2011, coinciding with the implementation of the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape. Allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization increased more than inmate-on-inmate victimization and accounted for 63% of the total increase.

Allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct increased 191% from 2,800 in 2011 to 8,151 in 2015. The number of allegations in prisons increased from

National estimates of allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities. 2005–15



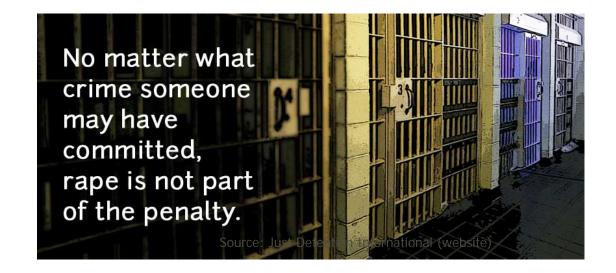
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (2018), "Sexual Victimization in Correctional Facilities, 2011-2015

PREA RESOURCE CENTER

Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003

Purpose: To prevent, detect, respond, deter, and monitor sexual abuse in confinement facilities.

Goal: Establish zero tolerance for prison rape in the U.S. and prioritize prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement.

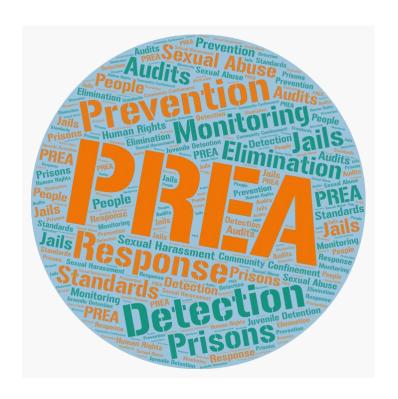




Key Principles

PREA Standards Apply To:

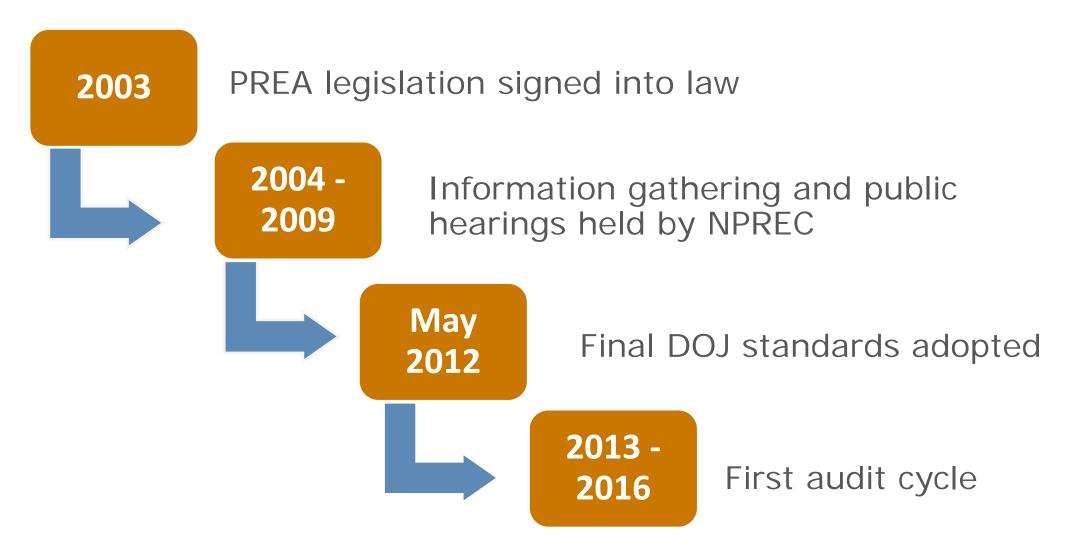
- Adult prisons and jails
- Lockups
- Community confinement
- Juvenile facilities
- Public and private facilities



PREA standards are the floor but facilities are encouraged to do more.



Key PREA Milestones





Overview of the PREA Standards

§115.5 General Definitions

Confined Individuals are:

- Inmates in prisons and jails
- Detainees in lockups
- Residents of juvenile or community confinement facilities



Overview of the PREA Standards Continued

Standard 115.6 includes definitions related to sexual abuse

• **Sexual abuse** includes a range of nonconsensual sexual behaviors of an inmate, detainee, or resident by another inmate, detainee, or resident or by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer



PREA Standards

 Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations

√ 115.21/.121/.221/.321

*The standards are numbered to help differentiate the correctional settings to which they apply



Evidence Protocol and Forensic Medical Examinations (§115.21)

Purpose

- Agency follows uniform evidence protocol
- Protocol is developmentally appropriate for youth, where applicable
- Ensures that agencies are responding to sexual abuse of inmates
- Developing coordinated response
- Approach is victim-centered



Coordinated Response

Recognize that sexual abuse is a critical incident:

Requires a multidisciplinary team

- Staff first responders
- Medical and Mental Health practitioners
- Agency/Facility Investigators
- Law Enforcement Agency
- Facility leadership
- Community Advocate Partnerships
- Sexual Assault Rape Team (SART)
- Certified Medical Forensic Examiners



Applying the PREA Standards

Uniform Evidence Protocol

- 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.
- Protocol should be based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women publication. "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, for Adults/Adolescents".
- If this national protocls is not used a similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2011 can be used.



Applying the PREA Standards

Implementation

- The agency shall offer all victims of sexual abuse access to forensic medical examinations, whether on-site or at an outside facility
- Without financial cost to the victim
- Examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible



Evidence Protocol and Forensic Medical Examinations (§115.21)

Implementation

- Agencies must offer victims access to an advocate for support during the examination process and any investigatory interviews
- Facilities shall attempt to make available a victim advocate from a rape crisis center to provide confidential support services



Providing a Victim Advocate

- If a rape crisis center is not available to provide victim advocate services,
- The agency **shall** make available to provide these services with a qualified staff member from a community-based organization **or** a qualified agency staff member from the facility.



Who Is Qualified?

- A qualified agency staff member or a qualified community-based staff member shall be an individual who has been screened for appropriateness to serve in this role and has received education concerning sexual assault and forensic examination issues in general.
- The staff member must be trained on support, crisis intervention, information and referrals, interpretation or translation, and advocacy to ensure those victims' interests are represented, their wishes respected, and their rights upheld.



Core Components of 115.21

Documentation

- The agency shall document its efforts to provide forensic examinations.
- Agencies shall document efforts to secure services from rape crisis centers.



Examples of Documentation

- Documentations should demonstrate the agencies efforts to secure services from community-based advocates.
- Documentation related to access to forensic exams, which may include reviewing an agreement with a hospital that has a SAFE or SANE program or other documentation showing attempts to identify and engage a SAFE or SANE program.
- If no SAFE or SANE program exists in the area or if the facility has been unsuccessful in engaging the local program, an alternative plan should be devised by the facility to ensure access to forensic exams.

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PREA Standards: Community Relationships & Partnerships

- Inmate/resident access to outside confidential support services
 ✓ 115.53/.253/.353
- Coordinated Response
 - √ 115.65/.165/.265/.365
- Inmate/resident/detainee access to emergency medical services
 ✓ 115.82/.182/.282/.382
- Inmate/resident/ detainee ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers
 - √ 115.83/.283/.383



^{*}The standards are numbered to help differentiate the correctional settings to which they apply

§115.21 Compliance

The best way to ensure adherence to this standard is:

- ✓ Keeping up with national standards regarding the collection and timeframes for collecting various types of evidence is important;
- ✓ Developing a coordinated response and victim centered approach;
- ✓ Partnering with local service providers, and advocacy groups, who can help develop and tailor your sexual assault response to a correctional setting
 NATIONAL
- ✓ Documentation of services (as well as attempts)

Collaborating Efforts







Foundations/Goals: Being Victim-Centered

Victims/Patients should have:

- Access to specialized services
- Their safety as a priority
- Patient privacy while maintaining security
- Advocacy post assault
- Trained examiners to provide the exam
- The option for the medical forensic exam
- Shackles/restraints only if necessary, for security
- Access to personal support
- Information and resources post sexual assault



Source: Recommendations for Administrators of Prisons, Jails and Community Confinement Facilities for Adapting the U.S. DOJ National SAFE Protocol, 2013



Foundations/Goals: Being Victim-Centered

Institutions should have:

- An internal mechanism for support and information for victims
- Policies and practices that address victim's concerns about reporting





§115.21- A Uniform Protocol

(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.

Follow a uniform evidence protocol

Maximize potential evidence





§115.21- Following National Protocols

(b) The protocol shall be developmentally appropriate for youth where applicable, and, as appropriate, shall be adapted from or otherwise based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents," or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2011.





Standard 115.21(c)



Forensic Nurses

Leadership. Care. Expertise.



Exam Access- Where can the exam be done?







Poll Question 3: If you are Corrections Staff...

Where can you (or did you) find the location of medical forensic exam sites?









Poll Question 4: If you are a SANE program...

Where can you find the correctional facilities in your area? Or that may bring inmates to you?

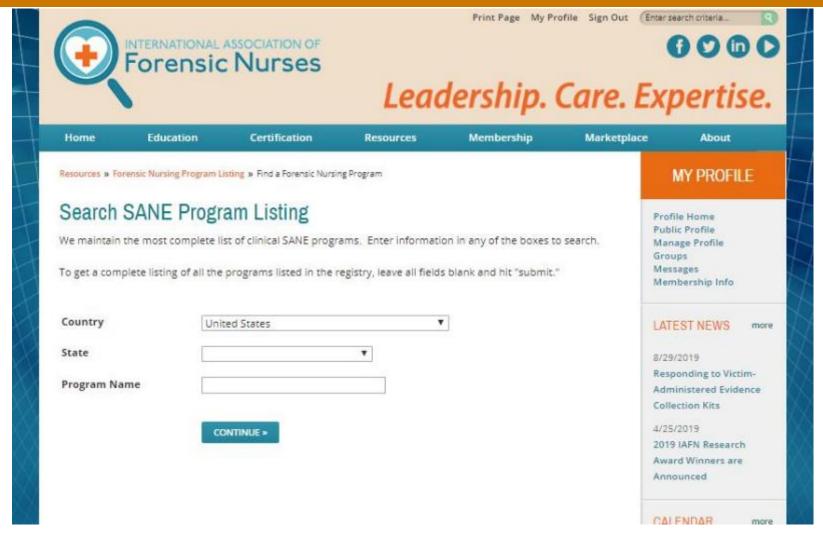
WHERE?

Please respond via chat





Finding Exam Sites: www.iafn.org







Poll Question 5: Everyone...

Where can you (or did you) find victim advocates?

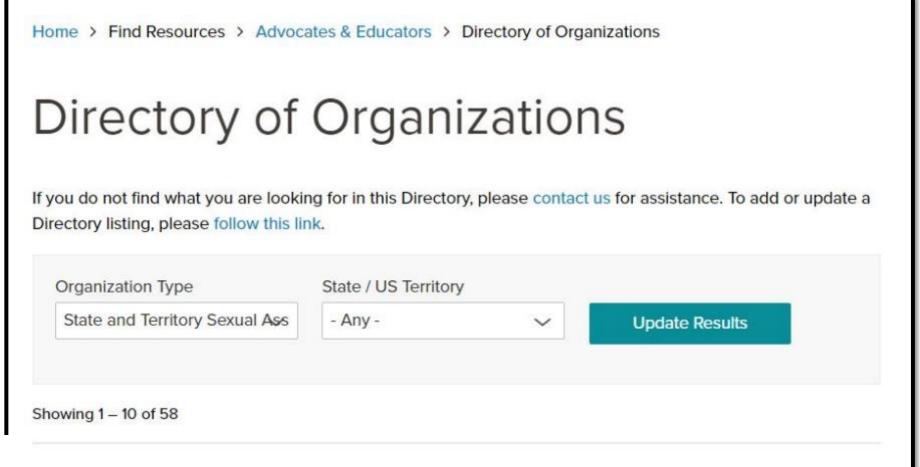




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State & Territory Sexual Assault Coalitions



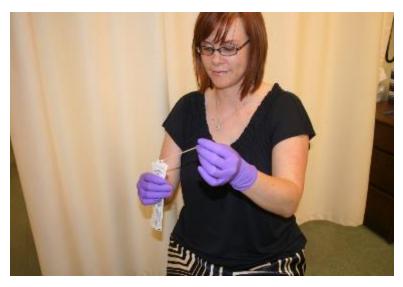




Who should be doing the exam? §115.21(c)

SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

SAFE: Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner









FNE: Forensic Nurse Examiner

• SAE: Sexual Assault Examiner

SAMFE: Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner



What is a SANE?

A <u>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner</u> is a registered nurse who completed additional education and training to provide comprehensive health care to survivors of sexual assault. In some communities, SANEs are called Forensic Nurse Examiners. Other categories of providers, such as physicians or physician assistants, may use the title Sexual Assault Forensic Examiner, Sexual Assault Examiner (Indian Health Services), or Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (military). For this Guide, the term SANE will encompass all similar providers.

SANE Program Development and Operation Guide https://www.ovcttac.gov/saneguide/introduction/what-is-a-sane/





The Role of the SANE

- Health care professionals responsible for the care of the patient
- The bridge between the criminal justice system and the health care system
- We advocate for the patient's health care needs physical and psychological





What Does the SANE/SAFE Provide?

Informed consent and ongoing consent throughout the

exam process

Forensic Nurses

Leadership. Care. Expertise.

Trauma-informed care

Evidence-Based care

 Prevention medicines for STD. Pregnancy and HIV





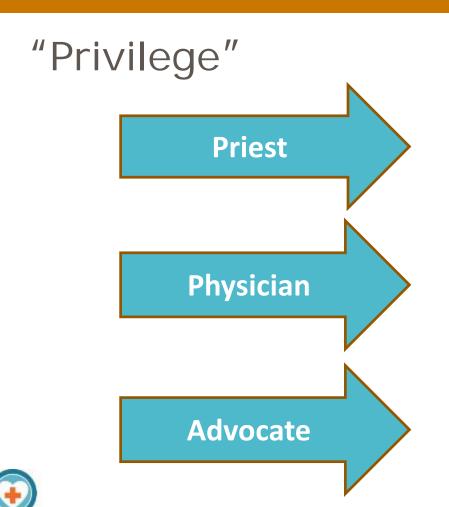
The Role of the Advocate

- Provide patient support, intervention and related assistance during the exam process
- May be community-based rape crisis center OR in some cases may be system based
- If a rape crisis center is not available, a 'qualified staff person' from a community-based organization may be designated in this role





Confidentiality



Forensic Nurses

Leadership, Care, Expertise,







Collaboration

Team members should be identified

- Roles of team members need to be delineated and understood by everyone
- Protocols should be developed with the input of all team members





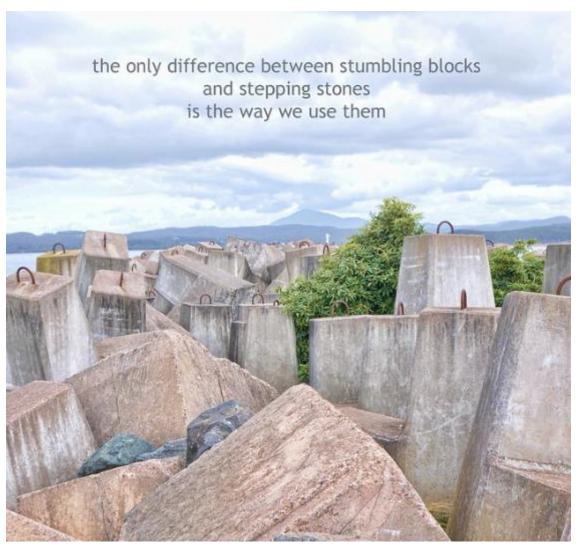
Exam Access, Examiners, Advocates

Who do you collaborate with?





Stumbling Blocks





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Overcoming Stumbling Blocks

- Provide sufficient orientation
- Create a process for handling conflict or challenges up front
- Review, Respond, and Revise





For more information on the National SAFE Protocols, or for questions/help with the medical forensic exam or creating a protocol

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PRC Resources

- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the PREA Resource Center (PRC) Website <u>https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/frequently-asked-questions</u>
- National Standards To Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape; Final Rule https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/library/2012-12427.pdf
- PREA Standards in Focus
 https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/library/115.21.pdf
- Examples of Memoranda of Understanding between community sexual assault advocates and correctional facilities

https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/library/search?keys=MOU&cat=All

• Making Connections: Linking Community Confinement with Sexual Assault Response Teams Webinar

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https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/training-and-technical-assistance/webinars/5531/making-connections-linking-community-confinement

PRC Resources

 The Resource Guide for Survivors of Sexual Abuse Behind Bars (web-based resource guide), Just Detention International

https://justdetention.org/service/

National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach,
 National Institute of Justice

https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/250384.pdf

A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations
 Adults/Adolescents, Second Edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Office on
 Violence Against Women

https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ovw/241903.pdf

• No One Left Behind: Building a Victim Services Program for Incarcerated Survivors of Sexual Abuse, Just Detention International https://justdetention.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/jdi-nooneleftbehind-.pdf

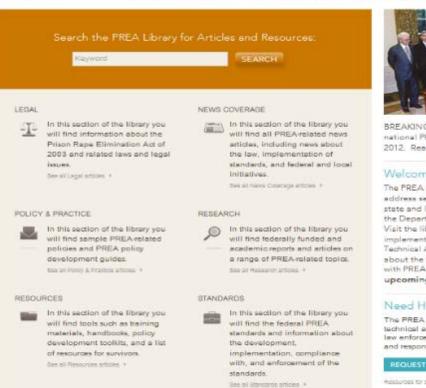


PRC Library

NATIONAL CENTER

A project of NCCD

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BREAKING NEWS: The Department of Justice's national PREA standards were released on May 17, 2012. Read the final standards here.

Welcome!

The PREA Resource Center (PRC) is working to address sexual safety in confinement, and to assist state and local jurisdictions with implementation of the Department of Justice national PREA standards. Visit the library for research and guidance on implementation of the standards; the Training and Technical Assistance section of the website to learn about the PRC's four strategies for assisting the field with PREA implementation; and sign up for upcoming webinars here.

Need Help?

The PREA Resource Center provides training and technical assistance to adult and juvenile corrections and law enforcement agencies seeking to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement.

Recourses for survivers and their families are avaitable here



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Field Initiated TTA Request

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

https://www.prearesourcecenter.org/



Questions & Answers





For more information about the **National PREA Resource Center**, visit <u>www.prearesourcecenter.org</u>.

To ask a question, please visit our Contact Us page.

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Thank you!

An email will be sent to you following this event with a link to provide feedback. Your input is important and will help to plan and coordinate future events and resources.

Sign up for our <u>mailing list</u> to be the first to hear about PREA updates, conferences, and new resources being dispersed to the field.



Acknowledgement and Disclosures

Notice of Federal Funding and Federal Disclaimer – This project was supported by Grant No. 2015-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.

This webinar was also made possible in part by funding provided by an award from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, Grant No. 2016-TA-AX-K008.

The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice or grant-making component.



Continuing Nursing Education

- The International Association of Forensic Nurses is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.
- The planners, presenters and content reviewers of this presentation disclose no conflicts of interest.
- Upon attending the course in its entirety and completing the course evaluation, nurses will receive a certificate that documents 1.5 hours of nursing continuing education