

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Advocate
<p>11749: Unfortunately, references to international human rights principles are glaringly absent in compliance checklist 20 (for standards TI -1 and TR-4)—principles to which the U.S. is legally bound, through its ratification of the Convention Against Torture and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and through international customary law</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Corrections Professional
<p>11426: TR-1, Discussion: The extensive standards proposed for the training of volunteers is excessive given the limited and supervised contact that they have with prisoners.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
<p>11574: It appears that this standard places an unnecessary hardship on facility managers in regards to one- time or short-duration volunteers. There are different levels of volunteers within a facility. Providing this level of training would not be a hardship for those volunteers who have committed to a long-term, regular volunteer experience with the facility. However, expecting this level of training for one-time, short-duration volunteers (such as guest speakers, community choir members, etc...) is unreasonable. These are 2 distinct audiences, with 2 distinct uses for the information - thus making the content different and the training different. In sum, it's believed the message of "zero-tolerance" re: sexual abuse can be conveyed in more cost effective and efficient manners.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
<p>12790: We currently do not test on knowledge of staff and volunteers following the PREA classroom training. Although this could be incorporated, training and evaluating staff, and record keeping would incur additional unfunded staff time and resources.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
<p>12802: Checklists 20(TR-1,TR-4, 39(MM-2), and 41(MM-4)- The Department believes that a forensic medical exam should be performed within 48 hours of a reported occurrence of an incident, for clinical evidence purposes; 96 hours is too long.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All, N/A	Corrections Professional
<p>13412: Not only must the auditor ensure that policies meet the checklists, that training is consistent with the policy and that staff attend training, they "must be able to assess whether staff members do indeed understand their responsibilities and have demonstrated proper execution of them..." (page 9). This is an unrealistic goal, particularly since so many state and local governments are subject to severe fiscal constraints.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
<p>13524: The agency can train staff and offenders on how to handle it, minimize the risk of being sexually abused, how to report it, etc. However, how can an agency teach staff and offenders how to "Prevent" it when it is outside of their control? The commission should consider spelling out the "Mandates" in an easy to read format without all of the conjecture and suggestions.</p>		

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<b>Text of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
13943: Under the Prevention section, the zero tolerance training for all volunteers and contractors has proposed cause some significant challenges. The Standards should support a state entity's efforts that provide written advisements to volunteers, contractors and visitors rather than requiring training. Training implies an expected performance from an employee(s). Not all contractors have direct contact with inmates. Those contractors and volunteers that do have occasional or regular contact with inmates currently receive an appropriate PREA orientation, which includes information and instructions that ensures they are aware of institution expectations.	All	Corrections Professional
12501: Additionally, the proposed standard language is too limited. Training should be required for any individuals who may have any contact with inmates, including but not limited to contractors, professional visitors, employees of organizations or entities who supervise inmates in work release or work programs outside the facility, and those providing services to inmates inside the facility. The proposed standard is subjective by the use of terms such as "comprehensive, easy to understand, etc."	All	Professional Organization
10381: : Problem with training is that you have to prove to an auditor who was trained, staff is easy but volunteers are very difficult. Outside contractors are difficult to get trained.	All	SINA
10396: Do we need the volunteers to know all of this? Do they need to know the disciplinary sanctions of staff members? Probably not. The brochure is a good idea, I can hand this out and it would be done.	Checklist	SINA
10401: There is no room for any flex. This is across the board and I may read it differently than someone else. Most is not applicable but is that true? This is clear with staff but I don't like it for volunteers because it is the same list. It should be different for inmates.	Checklist	SINA
10615: In terms of gender-specific, we have a lot of female inmates who have been abused on the outside, and we try to deal with that. A concern is that we don't want to open wounds that we can't fix, especially in terms of staff who might not be specifically trained, and if there is access to information or an expert that you can call in when we have too many people for our mental health staff to see, it would help us serve people. How much therapy should we be required to provide?	All	SINA
10926: Manpower is thin and we are scrambling for manpower and budget. We will pay the overtime but we don't have enough guys to replace people in training.	All	SINA
10939: it would be a waste of finances to do that unless you go on-line.	All	SINA
11168: Might be a catch-22 once it is put in place	All	SINA
1138: I think I had letter U highlighted... it's actually a crime if it is committed. It talked to the providers and none of them said that any of the ones that have been reported to them have not given their consent. Even in mental health they have all wanted it reported, so we haven't had a problem with that. But the issue occurs, that all staff, this is a correctional environment and it is a crime for that to happen, so that would be one that we would have to talk about.	Checklist	SINA

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Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
14019: •Overkill. List of 80 volunteers that come in throughout the year – sometimes they are just caterers for Christmas dinner They are always escorted. The regulars – they have ID badges – goes down and does their job. For example a local priest comes in and he has been through the training.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
14028: Staff are here and we pay them. I do not want to burn out the volunteers.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12570: The Connecticut DOC adheres to the zero tolerance of sexual abuse. The agency goes through annual training of PREA to ensure that staff continue to provide direct supervision of inmates necessary to prevent sexual abuse.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12571: The Connecticut DOC staff members as well as volunteers are trained to have the skills to prevent sexual abuse from occurring. It trainees are taught at the academy prior to graduating as well as In Service Training (yearly training) on how to prevent sexual abuse from happening.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12696: The Department has established procedures to ensure supervision of inmates during religious services by the chaplain, a volunteer, or security staff. Volunteers are screened for suitability and trained in various areas of interest which include security protocols.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13759: Our Department is currently proactive in training all new correctional officers about PREA. We are in the process of creating PREA education for all staff, volunteers, and visitors.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10392: Standards of conduct address this policy. We did a mandatory training where all staff had to come in and do PREA. We put out guidelines, policy, and signage. At the training we discuss the policy, conduct and all staff was given a fact sheet. We rolled that into an orientation video to see how the inmates would receive the information. A lot of the stuff is revisiting the procedures that we already have.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10393: 2 hours introductory training.P: 45-1hr for our additional division training. This happens once at orientation.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10508: •Custody staff have 40 hours of in-service training, sexual harassment prevention, zero tolerance, staff misconduct, inmate rights and responsibilities, what is illegal. We cover a lot of what I've read in different forms, but we don't have it in one specific training that we call "PREA Training".		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10513: •This is what I mean about audit versus effort. We screen people when they come in, and make sure they're not suicidal. She doesn't not have formal training in sexual abuse investigation. But she's a nurse, and when she recognized issues, she refers them to people who do have the training, like mental health, Boston Police sexual abuse investigation unit. So the system works almost 100% compliantly, so the person doing the screening doesn't have that training but can refer them on.		

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Current Practice	All	SINA
10514: •Qualifications referred to people who are performing a wide range of functions like grievance people, medical staff, we might not have that. But we are doing a lot of this in other ways.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10518: •Volunteers go through training with volunteer coordinator, general institutional training including sexual harassment (not just staff on staff, but including volunteers and inmate, conduct, etc.), duty to report, how to behave in the institution, dress codes. Then they train in the specific area they will be in, women's facility, education, etc.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10547: •We select officers to do the training, and we send them to train the trainer training. Two components—basic and advanced. MA oversees that and certifies them. Training advisory council meets quarterly to evaluate training staff.		
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
10550: •F-L, because the training we do now is not this specific. We talk about the specifics of power in a workplace setting, but we'd have to adapt it. •The trainers would need to get more training on this and figure out how to incorporate it. But we could do it.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10622: Increased the level of our training and that includes sexual misconduct training. In the past we didn't have that, so we've bitten the bullet and spent the money. We're seeing the benefits—staff that are better trained, know the rules or know to ask.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10760: We have to get in deep with the staff – they reflect society on the outside. They will have beliefs about what is and is not acceptable. In the facility we have to go by a solid line. You have to separate things and place a control mechanism otherwise things do not run right. We have to train and separate beliefs of how women can be handled compared to men. We need to train people to step in when there is touching no matter what.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10871: Our desire is to train everyone who has contract with inmates. We will create a policy statement to include them. We thought that the contract employees were covered initially but we need to add the new contractors that are assigned when they begin working at any institution.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10893: We do not let our recruits go until they are hacked off – very comprehensive training. 7-8 week academy in a classroom. 17-week program with a coach before they are on their own (and something else – listen) then they come here. For 18 months they have someone watching after them.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10894: Raised some eyebrows – because we included it in the training for our inmates. Staff are hearing it again because they are orienting our inmates. They are getting it in a classroom setting and orienting the inmates.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10895: The state is actually, state academy, revamping curriculum, helping with the policies for that – although they touch on it right now ' are looking to do a 4+ block on this at the academy. We have been telling the state that more needs to be done at the front-end. So they right away and at the facility they are working at.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10901: Deputies here are trained with crime-scene preservation and know what to do to preserve the scene and not have people shower.		

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<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10903: working towards training everyone on crisis mental health response.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10916: done some PREA training for parole... I went to an ILIETA for law enforcement trainers. I went to an 8 hours block on PREA training there and brought it back to Tristan.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10923: The initial academy is 6 weeks long and we cover PREA with a video and the forms. We discuss the report and investigation requirements. The contract employees receive training 2 times a year. The volunteer coordinator covers all the others. We are trying to fix when the training is offered to hit all employees. We also have in-service training every other year... 1 hour and 1/2 for each group. The patrol staff is 30 min. This could be done faster if we didn't watch the NIC video but I don't want to run the same video every year.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10928: Staff and volunteers receive the same training. Interns receive the same training as well. A one time volunteer receive a training once a month. This is difficult because the volunteers work on many different shifts. I want the coordinator to be trained as a trainer so that she can offer training to her staff at any time. We do emphasis that inmates can report to anyone and we realize that the inmates can report to interns or volunteers. We want them to know this and be able to act appropriately.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10933: we create scenarios and the staff completes the quiz after. We need to figure out how to report incidents that happen at another agency. We don't do quizzing for the patrol side.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10938: Staff yes, the inmates must take a test on the rules of the sheriffs office. They initial and sign it. We can read this if necessary or use the inmate translation line.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11070: •We also do a gender-responsive mental health piece for all cadets when they come in – they learn about the pathways to incarceration for the women and how that is different than the men. We not only educate about the pathway and sexual abuse and how that is linked to abuse and trans-generational trauma – and the kinds of treatment we provide for the women emphasizing that safety is first.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11096: •Think most of the training that staff are getting is during that 40 hour training... They do go over who to report to, but it is general and not in depth and think it needs to be in greater detail.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11099: •We do yearly trainings for our volunteers. We always mention that if they hear of anything that they need to report. We retrain volunteers every year.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11149: •Training through 8-week academy for cadets, get training on sexual harassment and PREA, also get 40-hour training once on site. Also get sexual harassment and PREA and staff misconduct during this time. After that for in-service, 40 hours, corporate has set up a computer training process, no longer in-person training. Training is on PREA.		

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<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11151: •When they first come in they get training 16-hours including sexual harassment and PREA. That is specific training for volunteers            •Also chaplain's volunteers?            •No they don't – the ones that go through the 16 hours are here for multiple visits not one-time volunteers</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11152: •training quarterly with our volunteers – have a flyer on this and handbook.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11626: In the medical part, all new employees when they come on board we do talk about that. We watch the NIC Facing Prison Rape video on day one. Sharma Blant has been coming in for the last two years to do an in service with the staff. And everyone sees the video annually.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11628: Correctional officers also receive a card that helps them, it's hard to memorize things, but every correctional officer receives a card that he can keep in his pocket and that tells you everything that you need to do, it walks you through it.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11631: Special volunteers don't receive training, they come on a one-time basis. But certified volunteers are trained.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11636: ... staff training for sexual assault.            P: 4 hours course and an annual 1-hour refresher course for custody. This is not the requirement for non-custody. I don't know why there is a difference but I think that they need refresher courses.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11649: All medical training goes to the Receivers office. The Receivers Office must approve all training. The medical staff will be trained beginning next month and will have 1 hour on this training for new staff orientation. Topics covered include:            •Zero tolerance            •Check List            •Confidentiality memo            The medical staff has their own system and the Receiver has control over every process of their training.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11650: : The Office of Professional Training creates the training curriculum from the state and the union requires notice on all curriculum and they have control over the process. At times it goes to arbitration.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11651: We discuss most of the items on the checklists. We don't punish the inmate for reporting.            •Race and culture is lightly addressed and sensitivity is not addressed but the gender responsive training does address this.</p>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
<p>11656: When you are training the staff, how do you validate what they have learned?            There is a 7-8 quiz that they take. This is an effective tool but I think that it could be changed.</p>		

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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
12243: We will learn from some of these incidents and will learn from what happens when another officer is disciplined who allows a sexual assault to occur. If we allow this culture to occur and inmates don't feel safe, the staff will not be safe. Most staff don't care if an inmate is raped at the beginning of class but by the end, most care.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>SINA</b>
12299: checklist 21 – look at list to see if you would satisfy that requirement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes to everything except (j) – continual education – I see this a CEUs that people take outside the facility. We do provide training. We train as we go. I read this as CEUs</li> <li>• I do not think we provide on-going training to inmates.</li> <li>• Not sure I they get it annually</li> </ul>		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
12302: Staff do not always receive the formal classes before they go out to interact with the inmates – they are paired up with someone to be trained. Orientation happens once a month and they might have to wait until the next cycle. People that have contact with inmates		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10540: We're quizzed when we go to the academy. You have to pass.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14007: For staff members, upon employment with Northern they go through an orientation in that we go through several different things including PREA – go over Northern's policy. Recently got a DVD for PREA – 30 minutes. During orientation they see the DVD and go over policy – sign certificate of understanding. Go to academy – within first year of employment – also go over staff sexual misconduct, inmate on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct. When they come back to the facility – annual in-service training – 40 hours – go through policy reiterating and noting any changes. If there are any changes they sign a certification of understanding.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14008: We have 2 different lesson plans – got a little convoluted have staff and inmate sexual misconduct – became problematic. Now separated into staff and inmate – two different lessons plans.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14010: •For volunteers – they have PREA, when we found out about this – it has recently been added to the list – anyone who works around the inmates will or already have been educated about PREA. •Training, ACA videos, group discussion – provided with a copy of the facility rules and sign acknowledgement forms of the policies and procedures – letting them know their role and what is expected out of them and what is acceptable and not acceptable conduct. We will start to incorporate the PREA video – and will start including policy director in training. They will also sign certification.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14011: •Relied on what was required by ACA – that is what we need to meet – we geared things for what we need to do to be in compliance... Because Northern is ACA accredited – have to make sure the training is complimentary to ACA standards. As long as we are following our academy's training we are fulfilling ACA's requirements. Have a quarterly meeting with the trainers in the state and get more information about things and requirements.		

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<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14015: •They are in their basic training at the academy, but not at their orientation... I think it is a good idea to have understanding of what information is needed. We could incorporate this – right now it is verbal understanding. Could be good, as mentioned before, to do some hands on/scenarios. It is easier to understand doing hand-on.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14016: We do have a certificate of understanding. The first time we do an orientation of the PREA info they will be signing a certificate of understanding.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14018: •We have two kinds of volunteers – ones that come in on a regular basis and provide services. There are others who come in once or twice a year – we loosely call them volunteers. The ones that come in on a regular basis – they all go through orientation and they go through background checks every two years.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14040: •I would get on the internet. Or call our regional educator for Prime Care – he sets up a lot of our educational projects. A lot of them have CEUs. We can make suggestions for that.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14011: •We do over some thing in the academy about PREA.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Academic</b>
13302: Training should be updated annually to avoid tedious repetition of same material over time.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11579: (y) Standard PP-2 appears to be written to allow the agency to define whom they consider vulnerable or potentially vulnerable offenders. While the discussion gives examples of offenders who may be considered vulnerable, it doesn't appear as if the agency is bound to those definitions, allowing for some judgment based on correctional experience and expertise. However, this point of checklist contradicts Standard PP-2 by making it mandatory that the agency include the traditional definitions of vulnerable offenders into the criteria used by the agency.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12800: – The checklist for topics of training is exhaustive. While most of the subjects are already included in training, there are some areas, such as cultural competency and sensitivity, may require outside materials. Hopefully these will be available from NIC and similar sources.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Individual</b>
10408: In my opinion, funding needs to be on: a stricter hiring methods of correctional officers, monthly training for officers and hidden cameras throughout prison facilities that no officer is aware of.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
14012: •We do have staff meetings, and we could add it then. On the job training we already do.		



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Observation	All	SINA
10526: I'd like to see more formal training of volunteers, because some volunteers don't interact with supervisors much, and I'd like to see that boosted.		
Observation	All	SINA
10889: Have full – robust classification system – also train staff in observation skills.		
Observation	All	SINA
10917: There is old stuff that is available from the national bodies like NIC.		
Observation	All	SINA
10936: NIC on-line training is very effective. The NIC video is old and dated, focused on prison and no info on jail applications. The over the top incidents depicted in the video are not usually what are helpful. They need to focus on the minor events that lead up to major altercations. I.e. slapping someone on the butt. CATSINAROW is a good way to remember the requirements.		
Observation	All	SINA
11141: We must educate the staff related to PREA. We need to educate a sexual touch from empathy.		
Observation	All	SINA
11647: So there needs to be different levels of training done. In say a class of CO's that are just getting into the system, or even refresher courses, you are not going to go as deep as with someone who has to actually investigate these things and make decisions.		
Observation	All	SINA
14097: Sometime we educate them too much and some times we take a week to train something that needs one sentence -Don't do it! A lot of this is common since, we both have morals. What training do you need for that?... Will training help this? No, you can't change these people... An officer is an officer; we train them not to expose themselves to anyone. We give them a Manuel and show them a video. We discuss PREA and they sign saying that they have seen and understand. The focus is on this and it shouldn't be there.		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
10859: Item a - do you mean does the agency train staff prior to "contact" with inmates?		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
13159: Who is responsible to create the training plan? How often will the training plan need to be modified to be considered "up-to-date?"		
Question	All	SINA
10394: I want to know this is something that you need to take a refresher or is this one and done training?		
Question	All	SINA
10529: •Question on special training, do we need to send people to a training, or will guidelines for training be provided? What we consider specialized training NPREC may not.		

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Question	N/A	SINA
11147: Will there be training and other info to educate the staff?		
Question	Checklist	SINA
11154: •Does it cover what happens if there is a false allegation and what happens to the inmates?		
Question	All	SINA
11169: •Training help? Developing trainings for different types of people and want to make sure I am providing the right information and the proper depth – and not going off on our own. Will there be a standardized training?		
Question	Checklist	SINA
14013: The question at the bottom of that page (forensic exam) – our policy states 72 hours or earlier – certain things you have to do for evidence preservation – we do not have the 96 hours – just 72 or 72+. I answered yes, we are still in compliance.		
Question	All	SINA
14082: We are trained on this stuff in the academy but we still have staff that does this stuff... This is a problem and some staff is deviant or we have staff that is trained over and over again... How can you train staff other than say to them "don't have sex with inmates"?... How do you train staff?... I try to pass the training on to the new staff... We have sexual predators who will have consensual sex with other inmates here on a regular basis.		
Suggestion	All	Academic
13301: Include here specifics of the specific population of the facility—training for staff working with women will be different than for staff working with men. Language suggestion: " training as appropriate to gender and other relevant inmate characteristics."		
Suggestion	All	Academic
13321: Requiring staff to take proactive steps to communicate with inmates should be included in a list of training components.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11686: Utilizing outside trainers and peer education programs would enhance the goals of the standards by keeping the materials current and trustworthy, while increasing the community-corrections collaborations required elsewhere in the standards. For staff workshops, community trainers can also offer incentives – such as providing professional certifications and continuing education credits – which would help ensure that officials find training sessions not just obligatory but personally beneficial.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11750: The NPREC should add explicit references to the international human rights frame- work in standards TR-1 (staff and volunteer training) and TR-4 (inmate education) and in compliance checklist 20, which covers both these standards. Specifically, training sessions should highlight the inalienable right of all inmates to be free from sexual abuse. They should recognize the important role of corrections officials in the protection and enforcement of human rights, and how this role relates to PREA, to policies and practices addressing sexual violence, and to criminal law. The draft training standards and compliance checklists should also reference the constitutional protection against cruel and unusual punishment		

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Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>11751: SPR also urges that trainings and workshops be supplemented with written materials... policies are rarely written in simple language nor are they tailored to highlight the most relevant information. At a minimum, staff should receive, and verify in writing that they have read, materials explaining their responsibilities in eliminating sexual abuse and the protocol for addressing reports of abuse. Inmates should be provided with a written statement of their right to be free from sexual assault and the avenues available if they have been assaulted and/or fear abuse.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>11934: •We recommend that the training discussion also suggest that staff be educated to be culturally competent with respect to LGBT and gender non-conforming inmates so they understand that sexual orientation and gender identity and expression are core parts of self, and that inmates do not provoke the violence against them by being LGBT or gender non-conforming.</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
<p>11935: •The list should specifically include "transgender" and "gender identities."</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
<p>11936: •Change "pregnancy for females" to simply "pregnancy," as transgender men may also become pregnant.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>11972: TR-1: This standard should explicitly include sensitivity training for detention facility personnel that includes a basic understanding of the dynamics and impact of sexual violence, similar to the training that law enforcement officers and/or victim advocates who are part of community Sexual Assault Response Teams (SARTs) receive. At minimum, the local rape crisis center or a similar agency could create and deliver a shortened version of the required 40-hour Sexual Assault Victim Counselor/Advocate training that is required to participate in local SARTs by the Office of Emergency Services (OES) in the state of California or its equivalent in their state.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>11973: This standard should also include the inalienable right to be free of sexual abuse as required content for the staff and volunteer training recommended in the Standards. I have personally heard extremely disturbing comments made by prison guards that discredit the victim and imply that the victim "deserved it" - even before the forensic exam or investigation has even been completed.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>12067: •We recommend that the training discussion in this section include suggestions that staff be educated in order to be culturally competent with respect to LGBT, intersex, and gender non-conforming inmates. The goal is to ensure that staff are trained to understand that sexual orientation and gender identity and expression are core parts of self. It is essential that staff understand that vulnerable inmates are to be protected, and that simply by being LGBT, having an intersex condition, or being gender non-conforming, inmates do not bear responsibility for provoking the violence against them simply because of who they are</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>12068: •The Standards should add explicit references to the international human rights framework. Specifically, training sessions should include the inalienable right of all inmates to be free from sexual abuse. They should recognize the important role of corrections officials in the protection and enforcement of human rights, and how this role relates to PREA, to policies and practices addressing sexual violence, and to criminal law. The draft training standards and compliance checklists should also reference the constitutional protection against cruel and unusual punishment.</p>		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12069: •We also urge that in-person trainings and workshops be supplemented with written materials... Staff should receive, and verify in writing that they have read, materials explaining their responsibilities in eliminating sexual abuse and the protocol for addressing reports of abuse. Inmates should be provided with a clearly and simply written (in multiple languages, if appropriate) statement of their right to be free from sexual assault. Inmate education materials should clearly outline how to report sexual assault and how to seek assistance if they fear sexual abuse.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12075: Compliance checklist 24(q) lists "transgender" separately from gender and sexual orientation in the section that describes cultural competence trainings for medical and mental health practitioners, but transgender is not listed specifically in the other sections describing such training (like 24(n), 20(p), etc.). We recommend including this term in all sections.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12076: The Standards should add that qualified community-based organizations should be brought in to conduct trainings when possible and appropriate.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12197: To meet international standards, however, a provision should be incorporated requiring all agencies to keep these training and education policies under systematic review as stipulated in CAT, art. 11: "Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subject to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture."		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12198: <b>TR-1:</b> We recommend that the standards provide that staff be educated to be culturally competent with respect to prisoners who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender and those who otherwise deviate from social stereotypes about sex, e.g. effeminate men. We think this is particularly important to ensure that staff understands that sexual orientation and gender identity and expression are core parts of self that individuals cannot be expected to change and failure to do so does not make prisoners responsible for provoking the violence against them.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12199: In addition to the appropriate training concerning sexual abuse, agency heads, auditors, and facility staff should undergo cultural diversity training in order to best relate to victims and perpetrators of sexual abuse. More specifically, facility staff should be culturally competent with respect to racial and religious minorities.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12200: <b>TR-1,</b> Compliance Checklist 20(p): We recommend including gender identities or expression.		
<b>TR-1,</b> Compliance checklist 20(y): We recommend including prisoners who otherwise deviate from social stereotypes about sex, e.g. effeminate men.		
<b>TR-1,</b> Compliance checklist 24(n) and (q): We recommend including gender identities or expression.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12355: Training on sexual abuse and on cultural competence, including transgender issues, must be provided to all staff, as well as all those with responsibility related to sexual abuse prevention, detection, or response in agencies or facilities. It is very important that line staff, supervisors, medical and mental health staff, staff with responsibilities for classification or investigations, and facility and agency heads all receive in-depth training. Continuing education must be provided beyond initial training.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate

12357: For training on transgender issues, adequate training can never be provided by an employee of the facility or agency with limited experience in transgender issues and communities. The best trainings are generally provided by transgender community-based organizations experienced in providing high-quality, interactive trainings on transgender issues and able to tailor these trainings to the specific needs, concerns, and perspectives of a correctional setting.

Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
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12363: In the discussion of TR-1, sentences should be added that state: "Qualified community-based organizations should be contracted to provide trainings when appropriate. Trainings on cultural competence, including training about working appropriately and effectively with transgender, intersex, and gender nonconforming inmates, is particularly appropriate to be provided by community-based trainers. In-person training should be supplemented with clear, easy-to-understand written materials that review all major points."

Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
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12366: An item should be added to compliance checklist 20 that states: "Does the training include information on when and how it is appropriate to conduct searches, including searches of transgender people?"  
 The list in compliance checklist 20 (p) should be revised to add "and inmates who are transgender, intersex, or gender nonconforming."  
 Compliance Checklist 20 (x) should be revised to change "pregnancy for females" to simply "pregnancy," as transgender men may also become pregnant.

Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
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12368: An item should be added to compliance checklist 21 that states: "Is all verbal and written education staff and inmates provided in easily comprehensible language and in multiple languages when necessary for the staff or inmates to understand it?"

Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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10870: I think there needs to be a better delineation, especially when it gets to the checklists as provided on pages 60-63, of what training is required of STAFF and what is to be done with the OFFENDERS... There are different staff responsible for these very distinct functions, and as such, those standards should be separate.

Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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11432: Compliance Checklist 20: The training elements proposed for volunteers is excessive and in some instances irrelevant. The following components addressed in this checklist should be eliminated for volunteer training: d, e, f, h, i, j, m, n, p, t, u, v, w, x, z, bb, dd.  
 Compliance Checklist 20: The following components addressed in this checklist should be eliminated for prisoner training: r, u, w, aa.

Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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11434: TR-1, TR-4, Compliance Checklist 20, (p): This standard needs to be expanded to include inmates with gender identity disorders and inmates with physical, mental, and/or cognitive disabilities.

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11576: There needs to be a better delineation, especially when it gets to the checklists as provided on pages 60-63, of what training is required of STAFF and what is to be done with the OFFENDERS. As stated, they are inter-mixed; at one point in the Prevention section you discuss staff training (e.g., TR-2) but in Standard TR-4 focuses on offender education. These issues should be kept separate so that their application can be strictly focused. There are different staff responsible for these very distinct functions, and as such, those standards and their corresponding checklists should be separated.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Standard Statement</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11737: Delete comprehensive, if you chose to go with comprehensive training....make the training comprehensive for all new hire's and not-comprehensive for future or yearly training.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13831: This standard should give a timeframe to have all staff and volunteers trained about sexual abuse policies within the agency and also address refresher training with similar timeframes.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Government</b>
11840 : Many correctional agencies have administrative offices with employees that do not come into contact with inmates. This standard should be clarified to indicate the training for staff and volunteers is for those who come into contact with inmates on a regular basis.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Individual</b>
12439: Add another aspect that includes consulting survivors or groups that advocate for survivors of sexual violence in detention.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Individual</b>
12447: The prisoner should have the option of refusing to allow individuals to know. Prisoners should be informed that if they tell certain individuals then a formal report needs to be made higher up.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Prisoner</b>
10333: The training doesn't include the overview of PREA what I have read in this pamphlet. I believe that anyone housed in the state of Virginia and staff should be given the standards of the PREA pamphlet.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Prisoner</b>
10864: TR-1: Should also consider "sensitivity training" for staff, regarding inmates reporting or wanting to discuss possible sexual abuse or harassment.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Professional Organization</b>
12500: NSA agrees that training is important; but also acknowledges that training is not without significant hard costs to the organization. Further, outside employers might not comply. As such, the Commission should consider providing the following: Creation and dissemination of lesson plans, training aids, and materials suitable to all types and size of jails; Provision of training for trainers, work-release employers; and Financial assistance to smaller agencies and work release employers to allow them to release employees to training.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	SINA
10369: Money, staff, facilities to provide the training. We are fine but other smaller counties would have problems because they don't have a budget for training or more than one mental health staff person.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10519: They sign that they have been trained, and we could add PREA as an extra line or two on that form.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10530: Suggestion—DOJ should provide TA to make sure the training is standardized. I would be interested in what type of training is out there. We are a house of correction—what is the daily intake at the jail versus here is different. Classification is a bigger issue for us because we have more people.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10536: •Training for officers should emphasize doing rounds and what is ok and what is not—officers should be looking to make sure everything is alright, not ogling or leering into cells.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10614: Resources about cultural differences between what someone might have gone through in their country of origin or what is culturally acceptable. We could focus ones that we see more frequently, maybe resources could be available online.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10756: we do not have the strong skills to separate out what is going on with women to see what is abusive or not.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10918: Relevant materials that is not dated. The PowerPoint, video and hosted training to gather information, bring it back and implement it. Most of the stuff that happens is on the east coast – we need to have a local west coast hub for training.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10925: We may decide that we have better things to do and may drop PREA for other training. I would encourage NIC to develop an on-line training program that is done on-line and print out the examination roster. This would make it consistent for each jurisdiction. This would be cost effective and everyone could do this at his or her workstation. Supplementary training could be done at a local facility. This would free up our time to focus of other things.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10935: Maybe you should say quiz or discussion group. The video on line and creating their own test on-line would be helpful. State to state autonomy may not be consistent.		
Suggestion	Checklist	SINA
10947: Staff and inmate training should be separate.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11003: We could use additional training in this area.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11021 : : If they create the quiz, that's good. Don't expect that we will come up with it. I borrowed our quiz from another agency.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-1: Staff and volunteer training**

Category of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Checklist	SINA

11634: It's not marked that inmates are being trained on L... I would still train that for an offender. Offenders need to know that if a staff member is being inappropriate or trying to sexually abuse, harass, the inmate needs to know that he can say no. Knowing the professional boundary setting, I don't have a problem with inmates knowing that.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11636: I don't know that there is a lot of training in terms of when an inmate makes a false allegation against staff. I don't know that that training is out there. There are times that you see that staff are alleged for being sexual or doing something to inmates, [staff and inmates] definitely need to know what happens when those false allegations occur.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11645: I think it probably out to be spelled out. To what extent I'm not sure, the amount of time that should be spent on training. I think it would be good to have an amount of time, but how much I don't know.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11652: P: Yes, volunteers should be required to attend this course at least once a year.

I don't think that we should give them a choice and everyone needs to take it. Any type of investigations includes a loophole and everyone should be required to take the course. I don't know what or who sets the requirements of what courses they should take.

I have not taught the volunteers so I don't know what they are taught.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11654: More training for instructors and maybe guest speakers. Stats would be helpful on current state and national trends.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11657: What is not included in the standards is a train the trainer. Tell me more.

P: We need more instructors on this and we could use a T the T program that specifies that others can be trained on this.

We are generally taught how to teach any class and it can include this class. There should be a standard for this course and an evaluation on the course for the instructors. The instructors also had a chance to teach the class to make sure that we understood it.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11662: You need to focus on the contractors and they are not trained. Also: Most abuse is from the female staff and it may not be reported. The male staff are noticed more than women and sometimes they may get away with this.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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11663: Would some volunteers follow under a visitor awareness requirement?

P: I think that this is a good idea, all should sign statements indicating that they know the policy.

The intense relationships have caused some problems and are not covered by PREA.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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\*1: I'd like some more audio visual things for nursing staff, volunteers, clerical staff who don't interact with inmates, etc. Videos, verpoint slides...



**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 TR-1: Staff and volunteer training

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	SINA
14009: One thing we have discussed as institutional training managers – we did not want in-service training to be a “check the box...” Want to get any scenarios to make things more interactive.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
14025: There is a lot here about training – not all of it is the institutional training that is not applicable.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12196: TR-1 – TR-5: Overall, the Commission standards on the training and informing of both staff and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy, comport with international human rights standards requiring that the U.S. adopt reasonable measures to prevent rape and other forms of sexual abuse.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12352: We are pleased with the focus on training in the draft Standards. The goals of PREA cannot be accomplished without comprehensive, high quality training.		
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
12891: The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services applauds efforts to train and educate staff, volunteers and offenders		
Support/Agreement	All	Individual
12437: This is great. Definitely keep the last sentence in the paragraph under “Discussion.”		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
10395: The trainees are sometimes surprised that we cover this topic. The director wants the new staff to get this information at the beginning so that they understand our zero tolerance policy. New staffs are taking this to heart. Incorporating it in the performance evaluations is also helpful. P: I was really happy to know that this was covered in training and that it is being taken seriously as a new recruit.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
10946: No problem, just tell us what we need to do.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
11632: [Volunteers] definitely need knowledge of PREA they know how to report. At least need to let staff member know that someone needs help. It's not something that you can keep confidential, if a crime is happening you need to report it. As far as I know we haven't done that. Training everybody who walks through the door on that can't hurt.		
Support/Agreement	Checklist	SINA
11640: Checklist 20. In response to question about item Q and whether it is appropriate for it to be only checked for staff: Yes, because a volunteer is not going to be able to move a victim. All they can do is sound an alarm and let staff who can do something do something.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
14020: •Would they have to know that they understand what they are signing – that signing a logbook is not just signing. •If you read this, you can post the policy at the entrance... •Would just have to put “zero-tolerance” signs up		

**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 TR-1: Staff and volunteer training

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Unintended Consequence	All	Government
12590: The Department of Corrections is concerned with the financial implications of compliance with training requirements regarding current staff. In order to comply with the training standards the DOC will be required to either reduce training in other areas or approve overtime funding for additional training requirements.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10509: We already have so many required trainings throughout the year, adding another training would mean more overtime for staff, more staff to supervise here.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10511: We orient volunteers and do a really good job, we cover sexual harassment, and to ask volunteers to go through more training is cumbersome, when we already rely on them so much and ask so much of them.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10520: What concerns me is the appropriate action and asking volunteers to be in a preventative mode or report beyond what is observed- it's too inclusive		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10924: This would not go well if you require hours and the training directors need to balance the need to provide survival techniques for officers.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10940: A deputy could blow it off and complain if there is a problem we could get sued.		

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
10742: TR 2 Impractical and not warranted for temporary lockup where visitors are not allowed in holding areas.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
10867: TR-2: It appears that this standard places an unnecessary hardship on facility managers. Providing VISITORS with "extensive training" (of any type) is something that is infrequently done, because doing training - that which is valid/defendable - takes time. When adding the qualifier that said training be comparable to what the staff receives, ensures it will be time-consuming and very detailed. These are 2 distinct audiences, with 2 distinct uses for the information. it's believed the message of "zero-tolerance" re: sexual abuse can be conveyed in more cost effective and efficient manners.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11502: This requirement that the Department posts a zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse at visitor entrances and requires all visitors on official business to sign acknowledgement that they understand policy is confusing, unnecessary and will require additional staff to implement.		
Concern/Disagreement	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
12322: To have all visitors sign acknowledgement of the agency's policy seems a bit much given many facts to include the time necessary to present this information to the many visitors that visit our facilities.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13036: We believe this provision to be unnecessary as to all visitors in that it fails to make a distinction between individuals who may have contact with an inmate and those who will not.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13161: This requirement is excessive and unnecessary.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13202: (To try to determine which visitors need to sign an acknowledgement form and which do not can make the process of facility check-in extremely burdensome and slow. The extra paperwork causes extra work and storage requirement to provide blank forms and to file signed copies. What the facility will use the signed copies of the acknowledgement for is not defined in the standards.)		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13811: Record retention and management is also a concern.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11841: This standard seems unnecessary because, while they may have contact with inmates, official visitors should be under constant supervision by institution staff. If the goal is to prevent sexual abuse, then constant staff supervision of visitors will meet this goal.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12502: The standard should focus on the agency's policies and procedures, allowing the agency to decide how best to implement notifying all visitors. The proposed standard language which is too prescriptive should be included in a resource guide to accompany the finalized standards.		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10381: : Problem with training is that you have to prove to an auditor who was trained, staff is easy but volunteers are very difficult. Outside contractors are difficult to get trained.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11168: Might be a catch-22 once it is put in place		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12997: We feel the PREA signs that are currently posted are sufficient for personal and official visitors.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10510: •I think we do an awesome job of requiring vendors to go through three-day training.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10548: •All non-custody staff have to go through three-day training.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10622: Increased the level of our training and that includes sexual misconduct training. In the past we didn't have that, so we've bitten the bullet and spent the money. We're seeing the benefits— staff that are better trained, know the rules or know to ask.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
1111: They aren't because we don't have contact visits. Visitors are supposed to be advised of the guidelines. The county contractors don't receive PREA training.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10942: Escorted visitors is the deputy requirement no sign off is required. Unescorted visitors must receive training and sign off on policy and procedures. This is something that should be looked at for escorted visitors.		
Attorneys must go through an acknowledgement form and sign off on policies at this facility because many have contact visits... I think that all attorneys must sign an acknowledgement.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11153: •Attorneys and some others to do interviews with inmates, investigators that come in – they do not get training, but might be getting it somewhere else		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11224: •We have posters in our lobby similar to the ones in the pod. On the website there are several phone numbers and email addresses. Multiple ways to report – not just PREA. You can even email the Webmaster... you need a filter to go through those complaints and see the validity in the complaints.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
14012: We have only discussed that this might be something that we will do. Not sure there is anything that is specifically said that sign. Any visitors, unless state employees are escorted •Have certain rules about what visitors can and cannot do They are informed in a visitors packet about what they can and cannot do and a form they sign •That is for inmate visitors only. Has a list of rules and a dress code outlines what is acceptable and what is acceptable.		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Observation	All	Corrections Professional
13445: This proposed standard, while well intentioned, is not well written. Official visitors, not including Department employees, must acknowledge the policy in writing for this to have any meaning.		
Observation	All	SINA
11678: Our recommendation is a sign that says "we have a zero tolerance policy" because a family member can always call and ask for more information, that's why we have the number there.		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
13762: Would this standard pertain to visitors that may come to the facility to make a delivery or come to the facility to make repairs?		
Question	All	SINA
10383: Contractors – training or brochure? Who is to be trained? Every visitor including the inmate visitors? We stayed away from the inmate visitors. But I need to prove that they received training if they were made aware of the policy.		
Question	All	SINA
10549: •Is the intention of this that every visitor go through training or be required to sign a form? •They don't have inmate contact, why would they need to? It's not necessary.		
Question	All	SINA
10590: In terms of visitor training, would a posting at the door of the facility, would that meet the spirit of the standards? Would a handout and a signed release work?		
Question	All	SINA
11169: •Training help? Developing trainings for different types of people and want to make sure I am providing the right information and the proper depth – and not going off on our own. Will there be a standardized training?		
Question	All	SINA
11677: When it says that they are informed of the policy... we put up the posters and says who to contact. Is that sufficient? Is that just saying, do we have one? Do we need to go into greater detail explaining what that is? Having them sign the log, all that takes is putting "I'm aware of this facility's zero tolerance policy", but is that what this means?		
Question	All	SINA
13994: Does this cover attorneys? This is no possible in our facility Court reporter, legislature, others? How do we keep the ledgers?... Do we have the bread guy sign this? Would the jail also have to qualify under these standards?		
Suggestion	All	Academic
13303: A pamphlet outlining policy and directions to agency website should be required.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12197: To meet international standards, however, a provision should be incorporated requiring all agencies to keep these training and education policies under systematic review as stipulated in CAT, art. 11: "Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subject to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture."		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
11627: I disagree with the provision that family members, friends, and attorneys not be required to execute an acknowledgment. Field experience has provided us with examples of family and friends attempting sexual contact with inmates, some of which might qualify as an assault. If this goes forward as written, would the Commission consider providing an example of this type acknowledgment of understanding and an example of related policy language where a visitor's acknowledgment is separate and apart from signing the "visitors" logbook.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12756: The requirement to sign an acknowledgment form is an ineffective use of staff time. Instead, the Department suggests that a poster at all entrances will adequately inform families, friends and attorneys of the zero- tolerance policy.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13037: This clause, if it is to be retained, should be revised to make clear that it is limiting itself to individuals who are or may reasonably be expected to have direct physical contact with an inmate under circumstances for which a potential abuse or misconduct exists.		
Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
13201: Recommend rewording this standard to posting the zero-tolerance policy at the agency or facility entrance.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13260: The Commission should consider removing the requirement to sign an acknowledgement.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13292: TR-2 Comment: There is a need to define "visitors on official business". Individuals coming into a facility and have no contact with inmates should be excluded from the definition.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13446: It should be sufficient that zero tolerance policy statements are accessible on the agency website.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13793: Would the commission consider limiting this phrase to "all regular visitors on official business" or "all repeated visitors on official business?"		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13810: A posted notice in the entrances would provide adequate notice.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13832: This standard should also address consultants and volunteers on official business.		
Suggestion	All	Professional Organization
11342: TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse 1. The standard should focus on the agency's policies and procedures, allowing the agency to decide how best to implement notifying all visitors.		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-2: Visitor awareness of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	SINA
10369: Money, staff, facilities to provide the training. We are fine but other smaller counties would have problems because they don't have a budget for training or more than one mental health staff person.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11671: I'd like some more audio visual things for nursing staff, volunteers, clerical staff who don't interact with inmates, etc. Videos, powerpoint slides...		
Suggestion	All	SINA
13995: This should say that it should be clearly posted and that should be it.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
14021: Would this be sufficient for them? Yes - they still have minimal contact with them. An hour or less with the inmate Think they could just sign something.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12196: TR-1 - TR-5: Overall, the Commission standards on the training and informing of both staff and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy, comport with international human rights standards requiring that the U.S. adopt reasonable measures to prevent rape and other forms of sexual abuse.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12201: TR-2, This standard contributes to the ultimate achievement of a zero-tolerance environment for sexual abuse in prisons. Everyone including all visitors to prison facilities, should be aware of the zero-tolerance policy and required to adhere to it.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12352: We are pleased with the focus on training in the draft Standards. The goals of PREA cannot be accomplished without comprehensive, high quality training.		
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
12792: The proposed standard is manageable and within our ability to comply. Contractors and volunteers are already informed of zero-tolerance sexual abuse policy during orientation. A paragraph can also easily be added to offender visitor applications, visitor registration sign-in sheets informing them of same. Signs could be posted in lobbies, visiting rooms or other areas accessed by visitors. Visiting policy can be updated.		
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
13833: Postings of the zero tolerance policy throughout each facility would not be a problem.		
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
13834: MDOC would have no problem complying to this standard. Policy could be included in all visitor applications and on the agency website.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**

**TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake**

<b>Line of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
10786: TR-3: The classification requirement is asking quite a bit of intake personnel. It is also asking them to make subjective judgements on offenders potential to victimize or to be victimized. These decisions should be based on a static risk assessment at intake, with periodic reviews and updates by unit team managers, counselors, etc.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12638: TR - 3: Inmate Notification of Agency Zero Tolerance Policy: Intake needs to be defined in the context of the Glossary and included in this section. Is Intake at the first point of commitment? Is there any correlation between length of stay and notification? These may be issues in other jurisdictions and/or jail based systems.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13038: While we believe informing the inmates of a zero-tolerance policy is appropriate, we do not believe it is necessarily appropriate to demand that it be done during the intake process. Practical reality shows that an inmate at the intake process due to psychological stresses, the influence of chemicals or other factors, is simply not in the best position to comprehend or understand many of the aspects of the institution that are communicated to the inmate. Additionally, the intake process in many jurisdictions is already extremely time consuming and particularly in circumstances in which individuals are taken into custody in significant volume, the intake process simply is already one that is overwhelming to the facility.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13163: Unrealistic for non-committal inmates. (Those inmates arrested, but not incarcerated.)		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13671: to ensure that all inmates are being notified during the intake process, more staff would be required. This would include staff that are bi-lingual and can communicate with speech- impaired, sight-impaired, and hearing-impaired inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
12855: TR-3 and TR-4. The discussion in both of these sections provides details regarding training for inmates on the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse. The topics listed include "how to avoid sexual abuse." We are concerned that this may not be an appropriate topic because in a prison it will be difficult for the victim to avoid sexual abuse, particularly if the abuser is a prison employee, and because it may lead victims to feel responsible for failing to avoid the abuse.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
13697: This standard imposes additional job duties upon our members who will be responsible for conveying ODOC's zero-tolerance policy to inmates, requiring additional resources.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
11343: There is no definition of "Intake" or of when in the process notification should occur. Does length of stay have an impact on the notification requirement?		



**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12503: The discussion accompanying this standard fails to recognize the different operational needs of jails and prisons. There is no definition of "intake". Arrestees admitted to jails are often released within hours. Agencies should be permitted to incorporate information to new and existing inmates in the manner consistent with their resources and needs. This would mitigate frivolous litigation. The Discussion section is not helpful in clarifying the standard, and most of the section should be moved to the resource guide to accompany the finalized standards.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10397: We wouldn't want the inmates to know some of this related to staff duties and responsibilities as an example. This is not common with standards – this standard just says everybody. Other standards are very specific per group to be trained.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
10401: There is no room for any flex. This is across the board and I may read it differently than someone else. Most is not applicable but is that true? This is clear with staff but I don't like it for volunteers because it is the same list. It should be different for inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11168: Might be a catch-22 once it is put in place		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
14005: If we give the inmate a list that tells them what to do we would put the inmate in danger. We would not go into much information with him because we don't know who would be listening. We will take care of him but will explain why later.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13669: Every effort is being made to ensure this process is being done. Videos are currently being shown to inmates during the intake process at each of our intake facilities.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10398: We show the video once but if someone needed to see it at this facility, we will show it again for those who needed to rush up here for emergency health, but it's not a matter of course. We will offer services if there is an incident but we don't reeducate them. We will give them the guidebook and hope that they will read that information.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10539: Education of inmates and how to report when they come in we could do better.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10622: Increased the level of our training and that includes sexual misconduct training. In the past we didn't have that, so we've bitten the bullet and spent the money. We're seeing the benefits—staff that are better trained, know the rules or know to ask.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10894: Raised some eyebrows – because we included it in the training for our inmates. Staff are hearing it again because they are orienting our inmates. They are getting it in a classroom setting and orienting the inmates.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10927: The indoctrination video covers this where we talk about sexual abuse and reporting. Programs don't cover this but could if there was an event inside.		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA
<p>11648: We pretty much do all this right now anyway. Our Safe Prisons program also does an incoming chain interview, where they speak to the inmate one on one and that is usually prior to them seeing the classification committee. They ask them do you understand what forcible rape is, are you transgender,... They'll explain that we have a zero tolerance policy, about PREA, and who to talk to if something happens. And they'll do an assessment to determine if someone is vulnerable. And if they are talking to someone who may have a history of violence, they'll explain too what our policies are and that we will prosecute if they do something again and place them in administrative segregation. Then they come to classification and they are going to do their own assessment there, ask if they have been sexually assaulted, does he need separate housing, is he possibly a safe keeping inmate, and protective custody is a last resort.</p>		
Current Practice	All	SINA
<p>14014: •Part if their COPE – the intake orientation video - they watch a video and go over the rules                      •Helps the new inmate to "cope" to their new environment They have a checklist that they go over with the inmates. The inmates also go over the list and sign that they understand they are told about the "zero tolerance". It is told to them and explained.</p>		
Observation	All	Academic
<p>13305: I have interviewed and surveyed hundreds of women in many jurisdictions around the country and most women report that they have very little knowledge of PREA, and equally important knowledge of ways to protect themselves from sexual violence. These interviews and surveys have taken places in agencies that have official PREA policies but the information and the education is not reaching the inmate population.</p>		
Question	All	SINA
<p>59: •Training help? Developing trainings for different types of people and want to make sure I am providing the right information and proper depth – and not going off on our own. Will there be a standardized training?</p>		
Suggestion	All	Academic
<p>13308: This standard should move well beyond education and should be expanded to include treatment for prior abuse and sexual violence in the lives of offenders.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Academic
<p>13309: Other programs, such as substance abuse treatment, should be required to include information and counseling on sexual safety as well.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>11751: SPR also urges that trainings and workshops be supplemented with written materials... policies are rarely written in simple language nor are they tailored to highlight the most relevant information. At a minimum, staff should receive, and verify in writing that they have read, materials explaining their responsibilities in eliminating sexual abuse and the protocol for addressing reports of abuse. Inmates should be provided with a written statement of their right to be free from sexual assault and the avenues available if they have been assaulted and/or fear abuse.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>12070: The text of the Standards and any prisoner education materials should make clear that the responsibility for ensuring the safety of prisoners, and the accountability for sexual abuse in prison, remains on prison officials. Nothing in these materials should imply that victims of sexual abuse somehow "caused" the abuse, and care should be taken not to place blame on sexual abuse survivors in prison.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
<p>1: •All communication with prisoners and staff must be made using easily comprehensible language, and in multiple languages where appropriate.</p>		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12197: To meet international standards, however, a provision should be incorporated requiring all agencies to keep these training and education policies under systematic review as stipulated in CAT, art. 11: "Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subject to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture."		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12204: TR-3, TR-4: These very important standards should be slightly expanded to provide that every individual is not only entitled to written notification of the agency's policies and procedures -- but also is entitled to a bill of rights: a clear statement informing the individual that the agency has an affirmative federal legal obligation to provide him or her with a secure environment, and protection from sexual harassment or abuse and threats of abuse, in the least restrictive environment possible and without loss of privileges; and that the agency has an affirmative legal obligation not to tolerate retaliation against those who report sexual abuse.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
12365: In the discussion of TR-3, the sentence "Written materials that clearly describe the agency's sexual abuse policies and protocols could accompany the in-person presentation or video," should be revised to state: "Written materials that clearly describe the agency's sexual abuse policies and protocols, including ways to report sexual abuse, should accompany the in-person presentation or video."		
Suggestion	Discussion	Corrections Professional
10743: Posters or tri-fold pamphlets in various languages may be provided to arrestees, similar to the VAN domestic violence forms. Also, as an alternative, posters could be printed "Notification of Zero-Tolerance Policy" visible to all arrestees in several languages.		
Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
12327: Revision: TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake All inmates are informed of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse no later than 14 days after the inmates incarceration. To conform with this standard agency's are encouraged to provide this information in inmate handbooks and through signage located throughout the correctional facilities.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12794: Staff and offenders have access to DOC's sexual abuse policies. The Commission should clarify the different levels of information given to DOC offenders upon intake and each subsequent facility transfer.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13039: Rather, we believe it would be more appropriate to communicate this zero-tolerance policy after intake but still relatively early in the period of time in which a prisoner will be in custody.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
13203: TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse: Recommend combining this standard with TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13206: TR-3, Compliance Checklist 23: Suggest incorporating this checklist into one of the other checklists that relate to standard TR-4 - inmate education on sexual abuse.		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake

<b>Text of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Individual</b>
12454: There is also a difference between "protective pairing" and consent. Just because a perpetrator believes consent is given because the survivor doesn't fight back physically, does not mean there is actual consent. Part of the training prisoners receive should be on consent and what consent looks like and how it operates differently in prison than on the outside.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10369: Money, staff, facilities to provide the training. We are fine but other smaller counties would have problems because they don't have a budget for training or more than one mental health staff person.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10542: •Inmates have physical every year, so we could add that. Health services admin would be in charge of that.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10543: •We're going to new cable system, so we could add public service announcement on the televisions. It's probably better for caseworker to ask about it, or to ask during physical.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10766: -There is no need for inmates to get this (PREA standards) – they should get a summary of their rights and things. -Here they all see the orientation video – not as detailed as this.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10947: Staff and inmate training should be separate.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11002: program for victims of domestic violence and perpetrators. We need to look at programs for PTSD.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12196: TR-1 – TR-5: Overall, the Commission standards on the training and informing of both staff and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy, comport with international human rights standards requiring that the U.S. adopt reasonable measures to prevent rape and other forms of sexual abuse.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12202: TR-3: This standard is important in helping to create an expectation in all prisoners and an awareness in all prospective perpetrators that sexual abuse is forbidden within the facility and will be dealt with seriously when it occurs. It is therefore beneficial both to potential victims and perpetrators alike.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12352: We are pleased with the focus on training in the draft Standards. The goals of PREA cannot be accomplished without comprehensive, high quality training.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12891: The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services applauds efforts to train and educate staff, volunteers and offenders		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10971: We have thought about putting this in the visitor handbook. The standard is great. This is reasonable and we can do this easily.		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy during intake

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional

13040: Additionally, since the term "intake process" is not defined in the Rules it is possible that in many circumstances an inmate could be advised of the zero-tolerance policy during the booking process only to be immediately released upon booking or shortly thereafter without ever entering the remainder of the secure perimeter of the facility.

**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

Content of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Advocate
11749: Unfortunately, references to international human rights principles are glaringly absent in compliance checklist 20 (for standards TR-1 and TR-4)—principles to which the U.S. is legally bound, through its ratification of the Convention Against Torture and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and through international customary law		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
12802: Checklists 20(TR-1,TR-4, 39(MM-2), and 41(MM-4)- The Department believes that a forensic medical exam should be performed within 48 hours of a reported occurrence of an incident, for clinical evidence purposes; 96 hours is too long.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12998: We believe this is too much information to give the inmates at one time. This information will be given when needed as to not overwhelm them.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13166: This requirement is costly and unrealistic.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13524: The agency can train staff and offenders on how to handle it, minimize the risk of being sexually abused, how to report it, etc. However, how can an agency teach staff and offenders how to "Prevent" it when it is outside of their control? The commission should consider spelling out the "Mandates" in an easy to read format without all of the conjecture and suggestions.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
12855: TR-3 and TR-4. The discussion in both of these sections provides details regarding training for inmates on the zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse. The topics listed include "how to avoid sexual abuse." We are concerned that this may not be an appropriate topic because in a prison it will be difficult for the victim to avoid sexual abuse, particularly if the abuser is a prison employee, and because it may lead victims to feel responsible for failing to avoid the abuse.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
13698: This standard imposes additional job duties upon our members who will be responsible for educating inmates about ODOC's zero-tolerance policy and other issues relating to sexual abuse, requiring additional resources.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
11344: A large, local jail with a transient inmate population will have a very difficult time complying with this standard. Compliance may be impossible. 2. There is no delineation concerning the number of "education sessions" that might be required to achieve "understanding". 3. The proposed language is subjective and unable to be measured with terms such as "comprehensive, easy to understand, etc.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12504: NSA agrees that orienting inmates about how to stay safe while incarcerated is important. The standard language should allow latitude to agencies about how to accomplish this, based on the size, resources, and nature of the inmate population. The proposed language is subjective and unable to be measured with terms such as "comprehensive, easy to understand, etc. . ." Such direction should be included in the resource guide to accompany the finalized standards.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Professional Organization
12505: In the Discussion section, the Commission misses another opportunity to address correctional employees' concerns about deliberately false allegations made by inmates. The second paragraph should be removed and placed in the resource guide, as it does not clarify the standard.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10397: We wouldn't want the inmates to know some of this related to staff duties and responsibilities as an example. This is not common with standards – this standard just says everybody. Other standards are very specific per group to be trained.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10399: on the retrain, this would be impossible to prove that they were trained and retrained. This will take a week or two, some have been released and new ones have come in which makes this very difficult.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
10401: There is no room for any flex. This is across the board and I may read it differently than someone else. Most is not applicable but is that true? This is clear with staff but I don't like it for volunteers because it is the same list. It should be different for inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11168: Might be a catch-22 once it is put in place		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
11638: I think I had letter U highlighted... it's actually a crime if it is committed. It talked to the providers and none of them said that any of the ones that have been reported to them have not given their consent. Even in mental health they have all wanted it reported, so we haven't had a problem with that. But the issue occurs, that all staff, this is a correctional environment and it is a crime for that to happen, so that would be one that we would have to talk about.		
Concern/Disagreement	All, Checklist	SINA
11643: I don't think being bisexual in and of itself warrants protection—how is someone going to know that I am bisexual unless I shared that information? Transgender is another story. That is more obvious because something different is going on, and that is something that I wrote in another area. I think there are inmates who are vulnerable and require protection, but that in itself, one particular item doesn't mean that they need protection. For example, a gay offender. Because he is gay doesn't mean that he can't be in the general population. Or he may be gay but he could also be very aggressive, and we have had many instances of that with aggressive homosexuals preying upon weaker inmates. I would like to see worded in there that one or all of these characteristics doesn't warrant greater protection.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12699: Inmates are also screened at reception for predator/prey tendencies. The reporting process that is explained to all inmates is a key part of the broader departmental reporting process that goes in effect once an inmate alerts any staff member of an allegation involving sexual abuse.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10398: We show the video once but if someone needed to see it at this facility, we will show it again for those who needed to rush up here for emergency health, but it's not a matter of course. We will offer services if there is an incident but we don't reeducate them. We will give them the guidebook and hope that they will read that information.		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

Line of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA
10486: •We do not have specialized training – clinical indicator of any medical staff that care for the sexually abused victim to perform that function. We do not provide the formal training here. We do have monthly trainings here that are more clinical in nature. We can also request training in a special area. My plan is to ask for that CEU for sexual abuse training – but currently that is not taking place. We are audited by NCCHC and they have a standard about responding to sexual assault.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10489: •There is a grievance process – the inmate will generally report it to the officer. If it is the officer if they have access to someone else there is a grievance process that they can vocalize complaints. •In intake they are educated about complaints. There is a hotline for any complaints of any abuse of any kind. In-house free number that is to the SID		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10523: •Two step process where inmates are told about harassment and given inmate guide. If we need to incorporate more detail, that's easy. Caseworker goes over it with them if they have questions or don't understand. That's one thing we can do right away, we can make them more aware of SID (investigative unit) and how to report sexual harassment, abuse. We have an anonymous phone line that inmates could be more aware of. Grievance process could be more publicized. We try to have different avenues for people to report things.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10539: Education of inmates and how to report when they come in we could do better.		
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
10540: •F-L, because the training we do now is not this specific. We talk about the specifics of power in a workplace setting, but we'd have to adapt it. •The trainers would need to get more training on this and figure out how to incorporate it. But we could do it.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11102: •Told in their introduction in the intake center. •In the handbook there is an introduction and explanation – tells them they can report to any staff member and there are posters throughout the facility. •They get that info within 7 days of entering the facility		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11131: The training that we are doing with motivational interviewing. This is a different approach in all of corrections. This encourages them to get out of this.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11150: •NMDOC shows the video "speaking out" and has a guideline for how to teach this – how to report, how to preserve evidence and how to document everything.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11155: – inmates enter every day, but we are deciding to training every two weeks since they are not moving out of the intake unit for 60 days and we can capture that		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11624: And our offenders do get training. Their basic orientation packet has information about sexual assault. And we have a peer education class that encompasses HIV, hepatitis, diabetes, preventing sexual assault and that covers PREA, so our inmates are aware.		



**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA

11641: We do training for inmates, tell them that if they can't see a correctional officer they can't see you, tell them that they should be wary of inmates who want to share their stuff with them. When they first get here don't buy a bunch of commissary because that shows that you have a lot of money... we do teach inmates how not to be targeted.

Current Practice	All	SINA
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11648: We pretty much do all this right now anyway. Our Safe Prisons program also does an incoming chain interview, where they speak to the inmate one on one and that is usually prior to them seeing the classification committee. They ask them do you understand what forcible rape is, are you transgender,... They'll explain that we have a zero tolerance policy, about PREA, and who to talk to if something happens. And they'll do an assessment to determine if someone is vulnerable. And if they are talking to someone who may have a history of violence, they'll explain too what our policies are and that we will prosecute if they do something again and place them in administrative segregation. Then they come to classification and they are going to do their own assessment there, ask if they have been sexually assaulted, does he need separate housing, is he possibly a safe keeping inmate, and protective custody is a last resort.

Current Practice	All	SINA
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11667: Basically what we do, our orientation is available to inmates in the law library, so they can go request to see it. Inmates are aware that we have a peer education class and the write to request to be in that and they are put on the waiting list.

Current Practice	All	SINA
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11669: So I think it's been a rewarding experience for the inmates, and the inmates listening to the inmates teach them, they realize that they really do care, they do want to teach them. When staff does it, it's like "you're just doing this because you have to". Where, they appreciate it hearing it more from their own. I haven't found a negative for the peer educator process.

Current Practice	All	SINA
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12362: Inmates will come to the orientation to discuss PREA with the inmates. This is a new initiative and the inmates love the idea. The PREA committee came up with the idea and they also want to create a video to discuss healthy and non-healthy relationship. The inmate would know what to do if an inmate makes sexual advances that are unwanted.

Observation	All	Academic
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12924: One promising effort is peer education programs with an emphasis on prevention rather than just didactic education.

- In terms of female offenders, such treatment programs would include:
- 1) the effects of abuse and domestic violence on ow women do their time
  - 2) healthy relationships inside & outside of prison
  - 3) Sexual boundaries within prison-- includes inmates and staff

Observation	All	Academic
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13305: I have interviewed and surveyed hundreds of women in many jurisdictions around the country and most women report that they have very little knowledge of PREA, and equally important knowledge of ways to protect themselves from sexual violence. These interviews and surveys have taken places in agencies that have official PREA policies but the information and the education is not reaching the inmate population.

Observation	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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12800: – The checklist for topics of training is exhaustive. While most of the subjects are already included in training, there are some areas, such as cultural competency and sensitivity, may require outside materials. Hopefully these will be available from NIC and similar sources.

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse**

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Observation	All	SINA
11157: •We have a high turnover here – already turned over 500 inmates here – more of a jail-like population than a male-prison. Just a few that are long term, and we will need to make an effort to get them covered •Average length of stay is 286 days		
Observation	All	SINA
11673: One thing I was told from offenders is that they like hearing from people who have been through it before, rather than “this is what I hear will happen”. Even if they’re not in person, a video would help them.		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
10859: Item a - do you mean does the agency train staff prior to "contact" with inmates?		
Question	Checklist	SINA
11154: •Does it cover what happens if there is a false allegation and what happens to the inmates?		
Question	All	SINA
11169: •Training help? Developing trainings for different types of people and want to make sure I am providing the right information and the proper depth – and not going off on our own. Will there be a standardized training?		
Suggestion	All	Academic
12308: This standard should move well beyond education and should be expanded to include treatment for prior sexual violence in the lives of offenders.		
Suggestion	All	Academic
13309: Other programs, such as substance abuse treatment, should be required to include information and counseling on sexual safety as well.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11686: Utilizing outside trainers and peer education programs would enhance the goals of the standards by keeping the materials current and trustworthy, while increasing the community-corrections collaborations required elsewhere in the standards. For staff workshops, community trainers can also offer incentives – such as providing professional certifications and continuing education credits – which would help ensure that officials find training sessions not just obligatory but personally beneficial.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11694: All inmates need to be clearly informed about what will happen at the facility in the aftermath of a sexual assault, such as with whom information will be shared, the impact of reporting to different sources, and the provisions that will be taken to protect against future attacks		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11750: The NPREC should add explicit references to the international human rights framework in standards TR-1 (staff and volunteer training) and TR-4 (inmate education) and in compliance checklist 20, which covers both these standards. Specifically, training sessions should highlight the inalienable right of all inmates to be free from sexual abuse. They should recognize the important role of corrections officials in the protection and enforcement of human rights, and how this role relates to PREA, to policies and practices addressing sexual violence, and to criminal law. The draft training standards and compliance checklists should also reference the constitutional protection against cruel and unusual punishment		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11751: SPR also urges that trainings and workshops be supplemented with written materials... policies are rarely written in simple language nor are they tailored to highlight the most relevant information. At a minimum, staff should receive, and verify in writing that they have read, materials explaining their responsibilities in eliminating sexual abuse and the protocol for addressing reports of abuse. Inmates should be provided with a written statement of their right to be free from sexual assault and the avenues available if they have been assaulted and/or fear abuse.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11762: In addition to being provided with contact information for confidential counseling (RE-2), inmates should be informed about the extent (and limits) of confidentiality and the distinction between outside confidential support—which will not trigger an investigation or serve as a grievance for exhaustion purposes—and utilizing the agency’s reporting procedures.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
11935: •The list should specifically include “transgender” and "gender identities."		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
11936: •Change "pregnancy for females" to simply "pregnancy," as transgender men may also become pregnant.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11973: This standard should also include the inalienable right to be free of sexual abuse as required content for the staff and volunteer training recommended in the Standards. I have personally heard extremely disturbing comments made by prison guards that discredit the victim and imply that the victim "deserved it" - even before the forensic exam or investigation has even been completed.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12068: •The Standards should add explicit references to the international human rights framework. Specifically, training sessions should include the inalienable right of all inmates to be free from sexual abuse. They should recognize the important role of corrections officials in the protection and enforcement of human rights, and how this role relates to PREA, to policies and practices addressing sexual violence, and to criminal law. The draft training standards and compliance checklists should also reference the constitutional protection against cruel and unusual punishment.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12072: •The list should specifically include “transgender.” •This should include "gender identities."		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12073: •Change "pregnancy for females" to simply "pregnancy," as transgender men may also become pregnant.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12074: The list should specifically include “transgender.”		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12075: Compliance checklist 24(q) lists “transgender” separately from gender and sexual orientation in the section that describes cultural competence trainings for medical and mental health practitioners, but transgender is not listed specifically in the other sections describing such training (like 24(n), 20(p), etc.). We recommend including this term in all sections.		

**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

Content of Comment	Standard Components	Source
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12076: The Standards should add that qualified community-based organizations should be brought in to conduct trainings when possible and appropriate.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12197: To meet international standards, however, a provision should be incorporated requiring all agencies to keep these training and education policies under systematic review as stipulated in CAT, art. 11: "Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subject to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture."		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12204: TR-3, TR-4: These very important standards should be slightly expanded to provide that every individual is not only entitled to written notification of the agency's policies and procedures -- but also is entitled to a bill of rights: a clear statement informing the individual that the agency has an affirmative federal legal obligation to provide him or her with a secure environment, and protection from sexual harassment or abuse and threats of abuse, in the least restrictive environment possible and without loss of privileges; and that the agency has an affirmative legal obligation not to tolerate retaliation against those who report sexual abuse.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12366: An item should be added to compliance checklist 20 that states: "Does the training include information on when and how it is appropriate to conduct searches, including searches of transgender people?" The list in compliance checklist 20 (p) should be revised to add "and inmates who are transgender, intersex, or gender nonconforming." Compliance Checklist 20 (x) should be revised to change "pregnancy for females" to simply "pregnancy," as transgender men may also become pregnant.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12368: An item should be added to compliance checklist 21 that states: "Is all verbal and written education staff and inmates provided in easily comprehensible language and in multiple languages when necessary for the staff or inmates to understand it?"		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12415: Information should be added here about the need to make reasonable accommodations for inmates who have physical or mental impairments that substantially limit a major life activity to assure effective communication in the educational piece. This is pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
13353: Unlike the parallel Juvenile Standard, this Discussion of inmate education contains no cautionary statements about the needs of inmates with limited literacy skills.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Add after first sentence of second paragraph of Discussion, this line adapted from Juvenile Standards on this same issue: "Many inmates have limited or no literacy skills at all, and, therefore, all educational materials for inmates should always be presented both verbally and in a written format that is easily understood by the entire population."</li> <li>•Add another sentence at the same location in the second paragraph of the Discussion: "Regardless of the means of delivery, the education must meet the needs of young inmates, LEP and sight- or hearing-impaired"</li> </ul>		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate

13395: •The training does not include any specific components addressing the unique needs of children. However, the juvenile standards have a Checklist 20 question (q) that will remedy this deficiency if included in the adult standards.  
 •Amend Compliance Checklist 20(p) to include youth: "Does the training teach staff to communicate sensitively and effectively with inmate victims of different ages, races, ethnicities, cultural or religious backgrounds, genders, sexual orientations, and/or inmates with different abilities?"  
 •Add Juvenile Compliance Checklist 20(q) [PDF p. 60 of Juvenile Checklists] to the Adult Compliance Checklist 20, so the Adult Checklist 20 contains the following additional question: "Does the training include information on adolescent emotional, physical, and sexual development?"

Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
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13396: •Checklist 20(u) states that abuse may only be reported with victim's consent, but this is not necessarily true in cases with juvenile victims.  
 •Amend Adult Checklist 20(u): "Does the training make clear that medical and mental health practitioners may only report sexual abuse disclosed by an inmate with that inmate's informed consent, except where the victim is a juvenile and applicable mandatory reporting laws require practitioners to report abuse even if the victim does not consent?"

Suggestion	Standard Statement	Advocate
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13602: : The Checklist asks questions about what the training materials describe and explain, but it does not ask whether these materials are continuously available to inmates, e.g. in the law library. These training materials should be available at all times, not just at intake, and the Standards should incorporate this requirement.

Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
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10744: Lockups and temporary holding facilities where arrestees are continuously monitored and who do not have visual access or contact with other arrestees should be exempt from this procedure.

Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
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10868: TR-4: Need to specify the FREQUENCY in which this offender education/training is to take place. It is expected that this will be done 'annually' or on an on-going basis ( in addition to that which is done upon reception & at points of internal transfers)?

Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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10870: I think there needs to be a better delineation, especially when it gets to the checklists as provided on pages 60-63, of what training is required of STAFF and what is to be done with the OFFENDERS... There are different staff responsible for these very distinct functions, and as such, those standards should be separate.

Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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11434: TR-1, TR-4, Compliance Checklist 20, (p): This standard needs to be expanded to include inmates with gender identity disorders and inmates with physical, mental, and/or cognitive disabilities.

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
<p>12330: Revision: TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse All inmates are provided information about sexual abuse through education materials that are easy to understand, up-to-date, and appropriate for the agency's population. This information will be signed for by the inmate no later than 14 days after the inmates incarceration.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
<p>12757: The Commission should also address bilingual and illiteracy issues for the training of inmates.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
<p>12758: The Commission should consider having NIC develop new video materials to be used for inmate education.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
<p>13203: TR-3: Inmate notification of agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse: Recommend combining this standard with TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse.</p>		
Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
<p>12705: Suggest rewording TR-4 to read: Inmates are informed about the agency zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse through orientation sessions that are comprehensive, easy to understand, up-to-date, and appropriate for the agency's population. Newly admitted inmates are informed as soon as possible following their initial housing assignment, and current inmates are informed as soon as possible following adoption of the PREA standards.</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
<p>13206: TR-3, Compliance Checklist 23: Suggest incorporating this checklist into one of the other checklists that relate to standard TR-4 - inmate education on sexual abuse.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Individual
<p>12440: there needs to be an aspect that uses a peer education model. Prisoners are the best trainers for other prisoners. Interested prisoners can be trained by an outside organization on how to lead trainings on the inside. A simple video is NEVER enough. This needs to be a larger conversation.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Individual
<p>12447: The prisoner should have the option of refusing to allow individuals to know. Prisoners should be informed that if they tell certain individuals then a formal report needs to be made higher up.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Individual
<p>12454: There is also a difference between "protective pairing" and consent. Just because a perpetrator believes consent is given because the survivor doesn't fight back physically, does not mean there is actual consent. Part of the training prisoners receive should be on consent and what consent looks like and how it operates differently in prison than on the outside.</p>		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Prisoner
10866: TR-4: Should also consider making addresses available when wanting to report sexual abuse (phone numbers aren't always fruitful.) correspondence with the "agency" is confidential* (* for the reporting inmate to make that designation on the outside of the envelope and stating that it will be honored by staff.)		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10369: Money, staff, facilities to provide the training. We are fine but other smaller counties would have problems because they don't have a budget for training or more than one mental health staff person.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10522: There are easy things we can incorporate like putting up signs about what to do if you've experienced sexual assault.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10766: -There is no need for inmates to get this (PREA standards) – they should get a summary of their rights and things. -Here they all see the orientation video – not as detailed as this.		
Suggestion	Checklist	SINA
11634: It's not marked that inmates are being trained on L... I would still train that for an offender. Offenders need to know that if a staff member is being inappropriate or trying to sexually abuse, harass, the inmate needs to know that he can say no. Knowing the professional boundary setting, I don't have a problem with inmates knowing that.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11636: I don't know that there is a lot of training in terms of when an inmate makes a false allegation against staff. I don't know that that training is out there. There are times that you see that staff are alleged for being sexual or doing something to inmates, [staff and inmates] definitely need to know what happens when those false allegations occur.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11645: I think it probably out to be spelled out. To what extent I'm not sure, the amount of time that should be spent on training. I think it would be good to have an amount of time, but how much I don't know.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11675: Maybe having some of those materials in Spanish, the videos. Or even subtitles		
Suggestion	All	SINA
12284: • Patients like things step by step. A flyer with bullet points would be helpful. Steps of what to do and what will happen. • Yes, think you could, but have to leave it somewhat open. If it doesn't happen exactly as stated they will have a problem. Some provider discretion.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12196: TR-1 – TR-5: Overall, the Commission standards on the training and informing of both staff and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy, comport with international human rights standards requiring that the U.S. adopt reasonable measures to prevent rape and other forms of sexual abuse.		

**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 TR-4: Inmate education on sexual abuse

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12203: TR-4: We agree that each inmate must receive comprehensive education about sexual abuse. That education should be culturally competent to make it as effective as possible.		
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
12891: The Nebraska Department of Correctional Services applauds efforts to train and educate staff, volunteers and offenders		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
10811: It's important to have training on interviewing and how to encourage someone who may have been sexually victimized to feel comfortable enough to talk about it.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
11167: •Looks good on paper – once we start putting it in place we might have more realistic critiques.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
11170: who will ensure that the correct information will get across? We refrain from having inmates dispensing advice and being a position of power. I doubt that the department would go for that. Maybe as a resource, a safe person, liaison for the inmate to approach and make a report. Might put people in a bad position – they would be required to report and especially in the male settings they will then be seen as a snitch and ratting them out because they were told about an incident. Want to protect the safety and security of all inmates.		



# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Corrections Professional
11427: TR-5, Discussion: Training of all correctional staff is important. However, addressing all of the components of the specialized training identified in the standards, will impose a substantial financial burden on the MDOC.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12759: The proposed standard would impose substantial additional training costs compared to the costs presently expended by state prison authorities.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12797: To require specialized sensitivity training to include staff assessment would incur significant costs and resources.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13041: Compliance Checklist 24 there are extensive inquiries for audit purposes as to training requirements for outside investigators as well as outside medical and mental health practitioners. Once again, since these entities are outside the scope of the direct authority of a facility or its head, we question the validity and authority of the federal government under PREA to audit entities outside the scope of PREA and the correctional facility.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13110: We think this issue needs to be clarified as to what exactly constitutes special training. We train our staff on PREA requirements, but will there be a need to document some type of additional training for these staff covered under TR-5?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13111: There could be an issue with Department medical staff collecting evidence. Medical staff are specifically excluded from gathering forensic evidence in accordance with the National Commission on Correctional Health Care Standard PIO-3.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13447: The standard does not adequately define what additional training, above general educational and licensing requirements, would be required.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13527: TR-5: Resources and funding will be limited for providing specialized training in the areas of classification, investigations, medical, mental health, and data collection for our agency. The commission should consider what resources and funding that will be made available to agencies to obtain and receive specialized training in these areas.		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional

13944: Standard TR-5, Specialized training: classification investigations, medical and mental health care, and data collection, drew some questions regarding the availability and costs of such training. Training designed for all personnel in COCR has been improved to comply with professional standards in curriculum design and measurable performance objectives. The Standards should describe core elements required within each position classification to allow each state entity to apply their respective personnel training standards and implementation protocols. If specialized training will be required for certain classifications or duty assignments funding for the cost of the training and to provide coverage for staff attending this mandated training should be addressed.

Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Government
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11842: The discussion of this standard indicates that "facility medical practitioners should know how to collect and preserve evidence. . ." This appears to conflict with the standard that would require a coordinated response team (RP-1). That standard would ensure that "investigators are able to obtain evidence to substantiate allegations and hold perpetrators accountable." The appropriate role for medical practitioners is to assist investigative staff with the collection of evidence.

Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
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13382: This would require additional education and/or experience expectations of the civilian counselors, case managers, and clinical services staff. Would formal education and experience in this area be required as criteria for hiring, even though the incidence of sexual abuse issues in the military correction system is so low? Other factors are of greater weight; training on the job would seem sufficient.

Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
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13699: This standard may require additional specialized training for staff, particularly in the areas of classification, investigation, medical and mental health care, and data collection, requiring additional resources.

Concern/Disagreement	All	Prisoner
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12395: TR-5: we object to the lack of any standard prohibiting the forcible collection of forensic data

Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
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11345: The educational and skill levels of classification persons required to perform all of these functions will require a complete re-writing of job specifications, an upgrade in salary scales, and a change in staff recruitment philosophy.  
 b. It will be extremely difficult for a large jail with expanded resources to comply with this standard. Smaller jails with limited resources will not be able to comply.  
 c. The validity of the classification system, processes and instruments has not been addressed. Classification systems must be valid if they are to be effective in separating predators from victims.

Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
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11346: Medical and Mental Health Care: This will require a modification of most existing medical contracts, resulting, most likely, in increased medical costs for the jail to bear.

Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
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135: Classification has the largest room for growth. Trying to delve into the difference between someone's first time incarcerated and coming back out or someone with greater issues.

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10527: TR-5, specialized training gets into a level of training that is above and beyond what they may be qualified to do. It's problematic to have certain qualifications and trainings.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10615: In terms of gender-specific, we have a lot of female inmates who have been abused on the outside, and we try to deal with that. A concern is that we don't want to open wounds that we can't fix, especially in terms of staff who might not be specifically trained, and if there is access to information or an expert that you can call in when we have too many people for our mental health staff to see, it would help us serve people. How much therapy should we be required to provide?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11020: There are not a lot of trainings specific to correctional personnel on interviewing doesn't really exist.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11168: Might be a catch-22 once it is put in place		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
14103: The investigators section is not helpful. Here the investigator will call the state trooper and then give it to the prosecutors office. We don't have anything to say about the outcome. In this case, it would be a waste of money to train the staff on something that they won't do. Such as: K, J, and M. The rest of these things are trained on anyway.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
14104: ...there is not additional training that is needed here.		
Current Practice	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13207: TR-5, Compliance Checklist 24, Training requirements for investigators, items d-n: NOTE: The Colorado Department of Corrections, Office of the Inspector General, (OIG), has its own governing statute... As such, the better question here would be whether or not Investigators are certified and experienced.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13673: Staff is provided with this information during pre-service training and every other year in refresher training or as developments occurs. With funding, other specialized training could be provided through outside agencies.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10385: medical - we don't do training on how to detect sexual penetration or abuse. We send them off site.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10386: training for investigators is also limited because our investigators will be in contact with the police.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10387: We have a policy, Preservation of Evidence which you are trained on in the first year of hire. We decided that we needed more training for PREA. We are going to have more training from MC Police. DNA and others will be covered. Details have not been decided yet.		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
10455: Some investigators are trained in sexual assault and evidence preservations. This may not still be the case. Refresher trainings should occur every couple of years to keep up with new technology.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10513: •This is what I mean about audit versus effort. We screen people when they come in, and make sure they're not suicidal. She doesn't not have formal training in sexual abuse investigation. But she's a nurse, and when she recognized issues, she refers them to people who do have the training, like mental health, Boston Police sexual abuse investigation unit. So the system works almost 100% compliantly, so the person doing the screening doesn't have that training but can refer them on.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10514: •Qualifications referred to people who are performing a wide range of functions like grievance people, medical staff, we might not have that. But we are doing a lot of this in other ways.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10531: •In the classifications it says staff have to be trained to interview inmates from diverse backgrounds. We don't do that, but maybe we interpret classification staff differently. When people go through downstairs, they are asked a lot of questions and someone down the line reviews it, they get referred to mental health, etc. We do a lot of this anyways, it's just not using the terms, so if there was flexibility within the institution to determine what language to use and who can do it. I think we do a lot of training anyways, but maybe not calling it this exactly. Maybe allow facilities to use their own language? We need clarification of terms.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10547: •We select officers to do the training, and we send them to train the trainer training. Two components—basic and advanced. MA oversees that and certifies them. Training advisory council meets quarterly to evaluate training staff.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10622: Increased the level of our training and that includes sexual misconduct training. In the past we didn't have that, so we've bitten the bullet and spent the money. We're seeing the benefits—staff that are better trained, know the rules or know to ask.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10812: we are working on a certain type of training now that will enhance our ability to collect evidence and crime scene preservation so we are not tampering or messing up a crime scene. Part of that training would include training from those specialized investigators. We will probably not be able to handle an investigation from start to finish, but will help us to decide if there is enough there to call in the police to further the investigation. -Developing training with Montgomery County police a training module that will help us when we get any type of report of a sex crime how to secure the area		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10943: specialized training was done for the jail employees and the administration, mental health and detectives get a more specialized training.  The mental health staff has their own training because they have their own training.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11034: That's sergeants training and orientation when we do the OPIs. And in-service. We have to do 40 hour in-service every year. And there's a twelve day sergeants training at the sergeants academy in Huntsville.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11062: All the states I have been in we do not do the forensic piece. All paper handouts, not in-person training.		

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA
11095: •My staff (head investigator) to have 40 hours of training each year and includes sexual assault training. We are trying to get all investigators to have special training. The next warden's training we will combine training with wardens and the investigators and do mass training of all.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11096: •Think most of the training that staff are getting is during that 40 hour training... They do go over who to report to, but it is general and not in depth and think it needs to be in greater detail.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11159: •As far as having a specific person trained for that – not sure we have that. •I did get training on investigative piece for sexual abuse, not specific for PREA, not sure how much time we spent on it.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11176: The deputies that work in this pod have special training and know what to look for in this area and we get called a lot to take a look at inmates that may need extra help or someone to talk to.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11182: We have not been trained on sexual abuse.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11183: CEU's are given each month and there is on-site training. Nursing meeting or the monthly staff meeting and the leadership staff and the mental health team leader also train. The corporate office will also send information down that we need to train and we will cover this in the staff meetings. We don't have trainers on staff but it is implied by your title that you will train.  The corporation will come to train as well and the corporate office will come down to help us with our accreditation next month.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11216: •Regular trainings they attend – especially sex abuse investigators learn how to interview victims and suspects (even child abusers) in a manner that does not assume they are guilty.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11648: We pretty much do all this right now anyway. Our Safe Prisons program also does an incoming chain interview, where they speak to the inmate one on one and that is usually prior to them seeing the classification committee. They ask them do you understand what forcible rape is, are you transgender,... They'll explain that we have a zero tolerance policy, about PREA, and who to talk to if something happens. And they'll do an assessment to determine if someone is vulnerable. And if they are talking to someone who may have a history of violence, they'll explain too what our policies are and that we will prosecute if they do something again and place them in administrative segregation. Then they come to classification and they are going to do their own assessment there, ask if they have been sexually assaulted, does he need separate housing, is he possibly a safe keeping inmate, and protective custody is a last resort.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11653: I think the only thing we do differently in Texas would be all of our classification staff are also sexual assault representatives. If a victim is sexually assaulted and needs a forensic exam, he can request a sexual assault representative to come with him to the exam, and once they become a representative they are no longer there as part of the investigative team, they are just there to explain the process, what is going on, explain their rights as a victim, just be there for them.		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
<p>12299: checklist 21 – look at list to see if you would satisfy that requirement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes to everything except (j) – continual education – I see this a CEUs that people take outside the facility. We do provide training. We train as we go. I read this as CEUs</li> <li>• I do not think we provide on-going training to inmates.</li> <li>• Not sure I they get it annually</li> </ul>		
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
<p>14056: •We get annual training on oral trauma. Think it is something that is already done – no need to include it in the standards.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11035: they need more training because coming out of that class you're giving them a basic but when it comes down to really doing interviews or any kind of investigation it takes a lot of skill.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11094: •Only specialized training in investigations is the investigator. Would think we would need special classes for people so they have the skills to collect data (medical) – security officers might need specialized training so they know how to look for things. Not presently happening</p>		
Observation	Checklist	SINA
<p>11160: : look at the checklists in the back – specialized training            think it basically asked two questions – does not get into any in depth questions in terms of what classification asks during the intake process.</p>		
Observation	Checklist	SINA
<p>11161: In the future I do not see a problem with these standards. The COMPASS tool we are looking into would hit all of these areas.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11171: •Training for staff on data collection – we do not do that right now. If we had to do that we would need the assistance to make sure we are training things properly.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11217: Top-notch child abuse trainings in Dallas and Miami that are great. CARES Program in Portland – their forensic interviewers – they put on a lot of training.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11218: Amber Alert program offers great trainings, not just about the program. They set-up a 5-day investigations class... is largely funded by the federal government... Something along that line might be a good idea for PREA – that model is generous and done several times a year all over the country – a lot of agencies are not as lucky as us. If there were something similar to this where the Federal government would subsidize it so places with limited resources could attend would be helpful.</p>		
Observation	All	SINA
<p>11647: So there needs to be different levels of training done. In say a class of CO's that are just getting into the system, or even refresher courses, you are not going to go as deep as with someone who has to actually investigate these things and make decisions.</p>		

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Observation	All	SINA
11664: Yes, because a lot of times inmates will ask their investigator what is going to happen next, and if he goes "Well I don't know", then the inmate doesn't have a lot of faith in what we're doing. And we do talk about evidence collection during training, but the actual prosecution of or pursuing charges is going to go through a different department. So there are several hands in this process beginning to end.		
Observation	Checklist	SINA
11666: • I think we do everything. The only think that a would be different would be U. [At this facility] isn't it OIG that determines if a forensic exam will be determined within a certain time frame? Not medical? • Yes.		
Observation	All	SINA
14039: It is the things that you do not have to do all the time that you need to go over.		
Observation	Checklist	SINA
14042: We could probably have more education... We have identified that yearly we will have some sort of training on assessment on what a nurses job is.		
Observation	Checklist	SINA
14043: I see a lot about consent in here - I believe that sometimes they do not want to give consent and sign a refusal. Not that I have had that happen and I would try to talk with them about this. Nurses are trained on this - talking with them about their risk if they do not consent.		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
10859: Item a - do you mean does the agency train staff prior to "contact" with inmates?		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
10869: After reviewing this section, it appears what this represents are specific competencies that are to be addressed (per each identified group) within job-specific (or "OJT") training. As such, any standards should reflect the specificity for which this is intended in addition to the frequency which is intended. I read this to be "OJT" only; is that the case? OR...is the intent that these groupings receive specialized, ongoing (in-service) training on this topic? If so - what's the frequency?		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
13168: Who will pay to write the qualifications and to qualify the individuals? How are they to be certified?		
Question	All	Individual
10324: Training and Education: Will there be any federal funding assistance available to provide adequate training and education to staff and inmates?		
Question	All	SINA
10388: Do you expect that they know how to do some of the mental health training before or do you want us to train them here. We don't do training on signs of sexual abuse because I assume that they are already trained in these areas.		
Question	All	SINA
10389: How do you prove that these people have been trained? Do you have a copy of their license?		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Question	All	SINA
10434: I have questions about what kind of training is out there? Do we need to provide training for SART response team? For data collection? Is the NPREC going to look at the training requirements and provide TA for this? Don't even know where we would go to get those trainings? Not even sure what qualifies as training?		
Question	Discussion	SINA
10532: •We have a cultural diversity class for officers, and everyone gets that. I would interpret that to be the training of dealing with clients from diverse backgrounds. I would think we would be in compliance. •I read that as needed specific interview skills and techniques, specifically trained in how to do that. And my sense is that our classification people are trained to look for suicide risk or gang issues, general housing concerns, but not special interview techniques for various cultural groups.		
Question	All	SINA
11027: Where do we get the training for this specific area?		
Question	All	SINA
11063: informed consent. Are you talking about formal or informal? We get informal informed consent.		
Question	All	SINA
11169: •Training help? Developing trainings for different types of people and want to make sure I am providing the right information and the proper depth – and not going off on our own. Will there be a standardized training?		
Question	All	SINA
11199: How do you receive the specialized training?		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11689: The survivors are especially concerned about the treatment of vulnerable inmates and believe that the best way to protect and identify vulnerable inmates is to humanize the classification process. Classification officers need sensitivity training, emphasizing the right of all people to be treated with dignity – regardless of sexuality, gender identification, and custody status. Classification staff also need to recognize that nearly every question posed during the intake and assessment processes can serve as a trigger of previous trauma.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
11937: •The list should specifically include “transgender.”		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
11938: •The Standards list “transgender” separately from gender and sexual orientation in descriptions of cultural competency trainings for medical and mental health practitioners, but it is not listed specifically in the other sections describing such training. The term “transgender” should be included in all of them		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11939: The Standards should add that qualified community-based organizations should be brought in to do some of these trainings whenever possible.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
11975: Compliance checklist 24(q) lists “transgender” separately from gender and sexual orientation in the section that describes cultural competency trainings for medical and mental health practitioners, but transgender is not listed specifically in the other sections describing such training (like 24(n), 20(p), etc.). We recommend including this term in all sections.		



# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12076: The Standards should add that qualified community-based organizations should be brought in to conduct trainings when possible and appropriate.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12197: To meet international standards, however, a provision should be incorporated requiring all agencies to keep these training and education policies under systematic review as stipulated in CAT, art. 11: "Each State Party shall keep under systematic review interrogation rules, instructions, methods and practices as well as arrangements for the custody and treatment of persons subject to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment in any territory under its jurisdiction, with a view to preventing any cases of torture."		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12355: Training on sexual abuse and on cultural competence, including transgender issues, must be provided to all staff, as well as all those with responsibility related to sexual abuse prevention, detection, or response in agencies or facilities. It is very important that line staff, supervisors, medical and mental health staff, staff with responsibilities for classification or investigations, and facility and agency heads all receive in-depth training. Continuing education must be provided beyond initial training.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12357: For training on transgender issues, adequate training can never be provided by an employee of the facility or agency with limited experience in transgender issues and communities. The best trainings are generally provided by transgender community-based organizations experienced in providing high-quality, interactive trainings on transgender issues and able to tailor these trainings to the specific needs, concerns, and perspectives of a correctional setting.		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12368: An item should be added to compliance checklist 21 that states: "Is all verbal and written education staff and inmates provided in easily comprehensible language and in multiple languages when necessary for the staff or inmates to understand it?"		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12371: The list in compliance checklist 24 (n) should be revised to add: "who are transgender, intersex, of gender nonconforming."		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12372: Compliance checklist 24(q) should be revised to add "intersex or gender nonconforming" after "who are transgender."		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
13354: •Add these lines to Investigations immediately prior to what is currently the last sentence of that subsection in the Discussion: "For those dealing with parties (victims, witnesses, or others) under age 18, sexual abuse investigators should also receive specialized training in forensic interviewing of youth, effective strategies for communicating with youth, and how to handle the unique emotional needs of young victims of sexual abuse. For example, young victims are less likely to understand the investigator's role or feel comfortable describing the details of the abuse to an authority figure, especially if the victim feels threatened."		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
13356: •Add these lines to Medical and Mental Health Care after what is currently the first sentence of that subsection of the Discussion: "Practitioners treating victims under the age of 18 should be trained and experienced in working with children and young victims of sexual abuse. They should also be knowledgeable about the unique developmental and psychosocial needs of confined youth."		

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
<p>13357: •Amend the subsection so that it mirrors the more comprehensive Data Collection subsection of the Juvenile Standards: "Finally, those with data collection responsibilities require special training so that they understand the importance of and will comply strictly with agency policies on recording and protecting information that is confidential by law or, if not confidential by law but left unprotected, could endanger victims, witnesses, and alleged abusers."</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
<p>13399: •Checklist 24 does not require that classification staff or investigators have knowledge or experience communicating with youth victims of abuse. The parallel juvenile provisions include such requirements.</p>		
Suggestion	Discussion	Corrections Professional
<p>11428: TR-5, Discussion: Specialized Training: Classification - In addition to the references provided, classification staff also need to be trained to interview inmates with diverse backgrounds about subjects that are likely to be sensitive, including sexual orientation, gender identity, and previous histories of sexual abuse.</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
<p>11435: TR-5, Compliance Checklist 24, (b, n and q): These standard should be eliminated. They are duplicative of Checklist 20 (p). TR-5, Compliance Checklist 24, (c). This standard should be eliminated. It violates confidentiality by providing information to non-medical or mental health staff.</p>		
<p>5, Compliance Checklist 24, (n): Specialized Training, Training Requirements for Investigators should be rewritten to state: Are investigators trained in how to communicate sensitively with inmate victims of different races, ethnicities, cultural or religious backgrounds, genders, sexual orientations and gender identities, and/or inmates with mental illness, physical, or cognitive disabilities."</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
<p>11437: TR-5, Compliance Checklist 24 (v - ff): These standards should be eliminated, and instead be provided as a guide. Data collection compliance is included in Checklist 42, 43, and 44. As written, the standards are an attempt to micro-manage a process and eliminate the flexibility of how an agency trains it's staff.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
<p>11503: The standard is silent on the type and nature of training that is deemed appropriate for developing and maintaining competency. ... it is recommended that specific detail be provided describing topics, content, nature of education and testing.</p>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
<p>11504: It should be noted that requiring training alone does not guarantee competency, so some type of objective assessment should be established to ensure that practice reflects training provided.</p>		
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
<p>11582: (c) This requirement on the checklist appears to violate inmate confidentiality in regards to medical and mental health screenings. When completed by health care professionals and made a part of the health care record, this information is considered confidential and not readily made available for review by non-health care staff, as there is a lot of sensitive health care information on the screening form. In order to avoid compromising offender confidentiality, it would be more advisable to allow medical and/or mental health staff to submit a classification recommendation to the classification staff when previous sexual victimization, or other factors, warrant such action.</p>		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional

11630: Would the Commission provide examples of currently available specialized training that addresses these functions as they pertain to sexual abuse? Facility heads may feel they are working in a vacuum as regards available training focused on inmate sexual abuse and may appreciate identification of whatever currently existing training resources are identified by the Commission.

Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
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12332: Revision:

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, and data collection The agency shall create and provide PREA specific training to staff who conduct classification assessments, investigate sexual abuse, provide medical or mental health care to sexual abuse victims, or collect and manage sexual abuse data.

Suggestion	All	Government
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11843: This is a good example of a standard that should be recast in more general terms. Staff who work in the various areas described in this standard (classification, investigations, health care, and data management) are selected based on their education and background, and they receive further specialty training from the correctional agency. The standard should be written to ensure appropriate staff have the necessary knowledge, skills, and abilities required for selection to these positions and allow the auditing entity to examine job qualifications, position descriptions, and training records to ensure the standard is being met.

Suggestion	All	Government
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12856: TR-5. In the discussion on "Medical and Mental Health Care," the last sentence mentions that training should be adapted from the National Protocol. However, the Department of Justice released a companion to the Protocol, "National Training Standards for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners," which is available at <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ovw/213827.pdf>. In partnership with the National Institute of Justice, we also released a virtual practicum that provides training on the Protocol. Further information on this program is available at <http://iml.dartmouth.edu/education/cme/sae/>. We recommend including these resources in discussions of training for medical practitioners.

Suggestion	All	Individual
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10326: Again, I cannot stress enough how important it will be for those who are community service providers, advocates, SART, mental health providers, etc to have training on the prison culture. It is very important that persons going into a prison setting understand the culture they will be entering.

Suggestion	Checklist	Prisoner
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10332: Policies should be put in place for better communication... Staff should be trained on a weekly basis concerning sexual abuse, management plans and medical screenings.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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10306: Resources should be around – VOWA money. NIC, NSA, etc.—lots of places do this for free.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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10369: Money, staff, facilities to provide the training. We are fine but other smaller counties would have problems because they don't have a budget for training or more than one mental health staff person.

Suggestion	All	SINA
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10418: there needs to be more technical assistance, that is free, to train mental health staff and classification staff

## Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	SINA
10436: . It would be very helpful once the standards are finalized that people get on the same page and look at what kind of training can be offered.		
Suggestion	Checklist	SINA
10456: Training needed: interviewing an alleged abuser or victim. SID investigators are investigator generalist and are cross trained to do everything, not specifics.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10756: we do not have the strong skills to separate out what is going on with women to see what is abusive or not.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10872: The language represents a degree of presumption on the medical and mental health side because they already get this training in their background, credential and licensing. This requirement may be overkill regarding this profession.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11019: Classification has gone to training but not covering interviewing. They need to go to the 3-day training and not the 1-day on the objective instrument. We can do something internally because we can cross train in many areas. The classification staff could go to motivational interviewing because it would be helpful. We are limited in our staff but we could send them if we find the appropriate training.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11055: I think it probably out to be spelled out. To what extent I'm not sure, the amount of time that should be spent on training. I think it would be good to have an amount of time, but how much I don't know.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11659: What about specialized training for investigations?		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11658: I think adding a little more time on interviewing and interrogation tactics, some of us have handwriting analysis... anything that can help you do an investigation.... it just makes for a better officer, which makes for a better facility. I think if they put a little more emphasis, maybe even another hour or have people from outside agencies.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
11671: I'd like some more audio visual things for nursing staff, volunteers, clerical staff who don't interact with inmates, etc. Videos, powerpoint slides...		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
12196: TR-1 – TR-5: Overall, the Commission standards on the training and informing of both staff and prisoners of the zero-tolerance policy, comport with international human rights standards requiring that the U.S. adopt reasonable measures to prevent rape and other forms of sexual abuse.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
10813: These checks would have helped me a lot to lay out the process of what to do. If I had the proper training, I did well with what I had but with proper training it would have been better and would have taken less time.		
Support/Agreement	All	SINA
11142: Getting this out to the inmates more and continuing to educate them and now we have some direction and we are beginning to educate.		

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

TR-5: Specialized training: classification, investigations, medical and mental health care, data collection

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Support/Agreement	All	SINA

11214: •From first three this is pretty basic – you would find that any of the detectives here have received it and could teach it... talking about things here that apply to their work that is not exclusive to a correctional setting.

Support/Agreement	Checklist	SINA
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11215: From a prison standpoint – there might be some validity for the checklist if they are using in-house investigators... Not a big checklist person, but think it is good and would include it.

•Think it is pretty good and I like the last one (on the checklist) – important one to leave in there.

Support/Agreement	Checklist	SINA
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11472: TR-5 checklist – look through and let me know how VSPW currently fits with this

•I think we comply with this

•Lot of these categories – we do do what is done here – we do not do the investigation we are gathering the information

Support/Agreement	All	SINA
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14022: •Not sure if we have it written into the contract for PREA training. Anything can get put into the contract.

Support/Agreement	All	SINA
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14062: Most of these are feasible. A lot we won't do because the State Police will do these. I have received forensic training at the National law enforcement facility... The correctional officers C1 or C2's don't receive this training at present on how to preserve evidence... The Sergeants and Lieutenants know this stuff but the regular staff doesn't know this stuff and could screw this up.

Support/Agreement	All	SINA
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14063: ...everyone should be trained on preserving evidence. How much, I don't know.... collection training should be minimal because I don't want anyone to touch the evidence.

Support/Agreement	All	SINA
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14064: They need to know the basics about not letting the inmate bathe and remove clothing.

Unintended Consequence	Checklist	SINA
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10814: -If you have people Mirandize staff the unions will go crazy. Mirandizing staff members would immediately freeze staff. You have told them they have the right to keep quiet.

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Text of Comment	Standard Components	Source
11922: *Care must be taken not to assume that an inmate will be sexually abused and to base housing/bed assignments on those assumptions, in part due to risk that labeling itself might make inmate a target for abuse.	All	Advocate
10787: CL-1: This is contradictory to TR-3. Using consistent criteria would suggest that there should be no subjectivity to the decisions on offender potential to victimize or to be victimized.	All	Corrections Professional
10844: Intensive and sound supervision of all inmates during and before the initial screening process is not realistic. Often inmates arrive in large groups and are held in large holding areas as they go through the respective intake processes.	All	Corrections Professional
10846: This standard is a double-barreled question-- do you conduct the screening and do you maintain intensive sight and sound supervision. If say no, to either question are you in non-compliance? I suggest that you drop the statement about intensive sight and sound supervision. The other option is to create as a separate standard. If want to require a screening for potential for abusive behavior, this too should be a separate standard.	All	Corrections Professional
10858: as currently written is impractical and unrealistic because in a prison, it is impossible to provide constant sight and sound supervision of all inmates. Current staffing levels do not permit one on one supervision of inmates which compliance with this standard would require... massive structural changes would be required throughout the MDOC to meet this requirement. Compliance with this standard would impose substantial additional costs.	All	Corrections Professional
11369: Constant sight and sound supervision of all inmates will negatively impact the limited privacy afforded prisoners within a facility to perform bodily functions and hygiene as well as erode the capacity for confidentiality during medical and mental health appointments.	All	Corrections Professional
11429: CL-1, Discussion: The placement of vulnerable prisoners needs to be based on the security needs of the prisoner versus their ability to fully participate in work, programs, and recreational opportunities.	Discussion	Corrections Professional
11470: The statute requires the Standards relating to the classification and assignment of prisoner to be based upon "proven standardized instruments and protocols," yet there is no evidence the Commission has done so, there is no guidance as to how these determinations of vulnerability are to be made or what "proven standardized instruments and protocols," the Commission considered or recommends... The proposed standard appears to be ambivalent as to the use of protective custody and full separation from other inmates as a means of providing safety. There are some persons in custody who must be protected from all others, as the source of the threat to them is unknown... nature of their separation carries with it a loss of access to congregate activity and makes access to congregate recreation, entertainment, and religious observance impossible. We agree vulnerable persons should be housed in the least restrictive setting consistent with their classification. We strongly urge that the Commission instead encourage the use of validated classification tools to inform appropriate ing decisions.	Discussion	Corrections Professional

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11506: The process regarding what steps are to be taken when one or the other is identified during initial screening will require clarification and development.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11507: Further, compliance will require the physical expansion of the Department's intake facility, an unfunded mandate that may also necessitate relocation to a site to accommodate the new structure.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11508: There are no guidelines establishing the methods and assessments that should be utilized to determine inmate vulnerability and placement. This will make it difficult for systems to evaluate their capacity to serve identified inmates while meeting the housing, programming and mental health needs as specified in the discussion section.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11587: Standard PP-2 appears to be written to allow the agency to define whom they consider vulnerable or potentially vulnerable offenders. While the discussion gives examples of offenders who may be considered vulnerable, it doesn't appear as if the agency is bound to those definitions, allowing for some judgment based on correctional experience and expertise. However, this point of the checklist contradicts Standard PP-2 by making it mandatory that the agency include lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender into the definition of vulnerable offender. In addition, this point also requires that the staff person make a judgment call about whether an offender may be perceived as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. This type of judgment call could be extremely offensive, and potentially discriminatory, if such a label is applied correctly or incorrectly to an offender who objects to the label. In addition, requiring these characteristics to be included in the definition of vulnerable offender would not allow the agency the discretion necessary to determine who is truly vulnerable and would lead to the agency improperly or mislabeling many offenders as vulnerable who are not truly vulnerable. For instance, not all gay		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11588: (c) There is no definition of what is meant by "intensive sight and sound supervision." Based on how this terminology is defined, this level of supervision may not be possible in facilities with large intake numbers. However, there are means to ensure offender safety without such intensive supervision.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11591: It is unrealistic to expect that all inmate bed assignments and changes, especially in large facilities, will be accomplished through the classification process. In many facilities, unit management or a social service delivery method provides this function, as those staff work one-on-one with the offenders and know them well enough to determine the suitability of bed assignments. In addition, bed assignments may be changed for administrative purposes or as a part of an inmate management effort and a classification review would not necessarily be warranted for such moves.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11633: intensive sight and sound supervision of all inmates before and during initial screening. (p. 30) The Commission should consider that the facility physical plant is the key factor in living up to this requirement. The expense of adding additional staff vs. the additional expense of adapting or replacing sight and sound impediments may be a cost-prohibitive factor. However, in areas where physical plant problems cannot be ameliorated, efforts to continually supervise may be built into staff rounds... This requirement is too restrictive.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
12410: Page 67 Compliance Checklist #26: Classification Assessment has a line which states that inmate's own perception of vulnerability. We recommend that this is deleted from the check list. A predatory offender will use this as a means to identify himself as vulnerable in an attempt to work his way to the offenders who do require additional protection. A vulnerability assessment should be unbiased.		

# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Text of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12647: Initial Screening upon arrival at the facility. Without specific questioning as to an inmate's criminal or victimization history, such screening would be difficult to provide at Intake. Physical characteristics, don't always provide clues as to an inmate's vulnerability or motivation.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12761: It will be very difficult, if not impossible, in some instances to identify and house inmates who are identified as vulnerable, separately from inmates who are identified with the potential to abuse.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12801: Of concern, there are no validated objective criteria for determining risk for sexual assault.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13502: This includes staff being able to identify "traditionally vulnerable populations (such as gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender inmates; deaf or speech impaired inmates, inmates with mental or physical disabilities, inmates with limited English proficiency, inmates with past histories of sexual abuse, young inmates and inmates who are physically weak)". There is a concern that this identification process and the housing assignments that result from the identification process will lead to violations of civil rights.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13657: It depends on how we define "intensive" sight and sound supervision.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13675: The "intensive" sight and sound supervision of newly admitted inmates at our facilities is not attainable due to prison design and staffing shortages. This standard would require a dramatic increase in staff in the intake unit to ensure that the inmates are observed. "Consistent criteria" is vague and will the commission be providing such criteria. Every inmate is different and therefore criteria for one may not translate to the same conclusion for the next inmate.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13761: There are no guidelines establishing the methods and assessments that should be utilized to determine inmate vulnerability and placement. This will make it difficult for systems to evaluate their capacity to serve identified inmates while meeting the housing, programming and mental health needs as specified in the discussion section.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13856: This is not attainable. If the inmate does not disclose sexual orientation, and the "likely perception" is inaccurate; if the inmate is treated as such, this creates unnecessary liabilities. Continuous sight and sound supervision and inmate's immediate access to staff cannot be achieved in a security environment. While security and non-security staff are available to inmates the response cannot always be immediate.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13857: The monitoring technology required to meet this standard would impose a significant financial and resource burden on the department.		



# Public Comment Report

## Prison/Jail

### CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13907: The way that this standard reads is that each of the inmates placed in these classifications would need to be placed into a Protective Custody Unit. While it would be wonderful to possess the ability to do this, it is not feasible with the amount of space or the number of inmates that are going to enter this classification.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13908: However, we would then be faced with possible litigation for 'discrimination,' and the challenge of offering the same programs to these offenders. We would have to also be cautious of 'labeling' offenders.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13921: Compliance with this standard is neither feasible nor reasonable and it will impose substantial additional costs on facilities resulting from the need for the addition of a significant number of staff and the purchase of a considerable amount of video equipment in order to comply with the requirement of the last sentence, "Staff provides intensive sight and sound supervision of all inmates before and during the initial screening process."		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13946: These standards also imply that intensive sight and sound supervision must be maintained until inmates are fully classified. As mentioned above, the current national standards for designing prisons, with 'direct line of sight for effective custody supervision over inmate populations does not require or expect continuous direct sight and sound supervision. With the current staffing levels in our reception centers, meeting this expectation would be nearly impossible.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11844: It is unclear how "intensive" sight and sound supervision compares to "continuous direct" sight and sound supervision (PP-1) and to "heightened" sight and sound supervision (PP-2).		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11845: Because BOP inmates are housed in an institution's general population before initial classification, this standard bears the same operational and cost concerns as (PP-1) on inmate safety.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
13700: This standard implicates workflow design and facilities infrastructure, as well as a grave concern whether the existing intake and classification staff allotments are adequate to provide the mandated level of sight and sound supervision of all inmates. Intake at CCCF is already beyond maximum limitations related to the implementation of sound correctional practices and turnover of inmates often prior to completion of their incarceration plans. Additional potentially time consuming activities will only exacerbate this problem without additional staff and resources.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
11347: This standard fails to acknowledge the difference between jail operations and prison operations. Arrestees arriving in jails setting need to be screened for medical, mental health and special needs; and are held until such time as they are released from custody or moved to longer-term housing.		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12508: This standard fails to acknowledge the different between jail operations and prison operations. Arrestees arriving in jails setting need to be screened for medical, mental health and special needs; and are held until such time as they are released from custody or moved to longer-term housing. The proposed standard and Discussion do not define "intake" which leads to confusion on the part of the reader.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10417: The checklists were a little alarming to me asking untrained people to do things they are not qualified to do. EX: first classification checklist – asking people to make a determination if someone is a potential victim or predator – especially if there is nothing in their history for something.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10441: From the efforts NPREC is taking – have to take into consideration the size of the facility.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10505: •In terms of booking, what is the obligation on person screening inmates to determine if they are vulnerable? Does that staff have training and can we afford to train them.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10563: Are there legal and confidentiality issues in passing on that information?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10575: The single cell requirements cannot be accommodated because we are trying to manage the inmate in an overcrowded institution. The single cell requirement is not possible.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10876: To do more, this would require an additional cost that cannot meet. If the standard is to increase the standard of housing, we don't have enough space and would need to increase the housing. A large number of inmates are in dormitory housing that we have no control over.  The inmate can review this and demand single cell housing and leverage this against the management. Inmate management plans needs to speak to this for behavior plans for rehabilitation and transition out plans.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10960: There is very little predictability for women and there are many concerns with PP2 and classification. The only single cells are for punitive reasons. The goal is that everyone has a cell but we could not comply with the standards. We don't want to fence off an area and say that these are the vulnerable ones...  Vulnerable is a civil tag and is a nuance of language that is not fair and creates a standard that we can't follow. Why would the commission want to go in this area?  P: We did a research project that we know what makes a inmate at risk already – instead of putting a label on this people, we should establish a protocol and create a practice on working with them in housing and other services. We don't want to label and create a target of inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10973: when we talk to inmates about being a victim of sexual abuse. Sometimes the question brings up a tremendous amount of emotional response. We don't have the staff to deal with this and it is a trade off and because we have the luxury of having single cells they not bunked with others. This is how we try to handle this.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10975: this is a great concern because the inmates have a negative reaction when we ask for this information.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10976: We don't have the staff that prisons have and the little we do is evoking such a response, what do we do further? Are we meeting the spirit of this by what we are doing?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11103: •Would you want classification to determine those things or mental health? I see the role of the classification officer as determining the security level, housing assignment and work assignments. I do not think they are trained to determine vulnerability of individuals		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	SINA
11772: From the checklists – we do not know about likelihood of knowing gay, homosexuality. Think this is written for male facilities – not the same for female facilities... They may not want to share that information – continuous programs with the inmates they might share this information, not sure what triggers that. There is a process/avenue for reporting.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
14006: This data is not related to PREA. Sexual orientation, age – I don't see how this relates. I don't see how labeling the inmate would be helpful. Potential victims could be identified as feminine, weak, slight... We do this with some inmates who are openly gay.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13764: Initial screening of all inmates for identifying potentially vulnerable or predatory inmates is currently being met; however, Mental Health is responsible for the initial assessment of all inmates. Mental health is more fully trained to ask specific questions regarding sexual abuse history etc.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13822: Since 2/3 rds are booked in and released and never housed I don't see any need to do a screening upon arrival. I do see it necessary if they are going to be housed.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10414: First indication, done by booking officers, any type of red flag – which can be the charge itself, notoriety – that red flag flown up at booking and will talk with that person right there to discuss any fears or risks. If there are any they will be separated for the evening, kept alone and classification will come in the next day. We will look at it and review it.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10416: In terms of asking our intake team things we would not ask them to delve into mental health issues – they call mental health immediately. Notify security there, but let the experts do the work.		
Current Practice	Standard Statement	SINA
10439: Staff do not provide sight and sounds supervision – more linear we will need to add more cameras. Lot of traffic in that area. No officer with direct line of vision all the time. Not all cells are monitored by cameras.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10506: We train them on zero tolerance and duty to report, we can absolutely do that.		

## Public Comment Report

### Prison/Jail

#### CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA
10513: •This is what I mean about audit versus effort. We screen people when they come in, and make sure they're not suicidal. She doesn't not have formal training in sexual abuse investigation. But she's a nurse, and when she recognized issues, she refers them to people who do have the training, like mental health, Boston Police sexual abuse investigation unit. So the system works almost 100% compliantly, so the person doing the screening doesn't have that training but can refer them on.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10564: We tell staff to use universal precautions, to assume that everyone is capable of assaulting their roommate. We look at the nature of their charges, if they're young, if they're small, if they're feminine- looking.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10566: CORI (MA criminal record info) information is confidential, but inmates ask each other for their papers, especially in organized gangs. We tell our staff to be sensitive to it, and if someone requests to go to Special Housing Unit (SHU), we get into the specifics of why—who are you afraid of, why? Did someone ask to see your papers? We question if someone is trying to get into SHU so that they can be the big fish in the little pond, not because they fear for their safety.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10568: All classification systems are somewhat bed-driven. We cobble it together the best we can. We have 128 pretrial men, and this facility wasn't designed for that. We have all the pretrial women here, and we weren't designed to be a facility for both genders. But because we have so many people, we play the cards we're dealt.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10748: We kind of already do this. Been doing this a long time. In the booking or receiving process. We know to detect and observe people that seem timid. We may get documentation of someone who has been abused in the past. In terms of placement, we may keep someone isolated if we think they're really vulnerable, but they are few.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10749: We have a suicide risk form with questions that are asked by 3 different people within the first 6 hours. Trying to rule out suicidal tendencies and thoughts. Nurse, case manager and officer ask them. Risk for victimization would come out. If something comes out we place them in a high visibility area.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10977: This is the initial classification, which takes place at intake and not with the classification staff. They determine what pod they should go to from this initial intake. I don't think that they ask about sexual assaults in the initial classification at intake. This may occur at medical intake.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10978: In general this all holds true in classification. They are reviewed and their classification takes this into account.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10979: There is some flexibility and we recently revamped the tool because it wasn't working.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11127: There is an intake process: security, classification, ID, medical & mental health initial evaluation. We ask two questions about their sexual habits and if they are vulnerable and we flag them then. We will also screen their case and flag them then.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
1139: ID process. They have a packet that they have to fill out. If they have gang relations, someone is called out to identify tattoos and other gang related information. The inmate must have a clearance to go to mental health, medical to have a full screening. On the weekends, the inmate is on lock down in the mental health area to finish up the screening.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11140: Pending charges may take us 3 or 4 days while we are waiting for the county. We are doing this on the initial screening at RDC at entry within 60 days. This is part of the classification intake and the official document is given later on down the road.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11178: when they come into the jail at booking. There is a temporary housing for this process and there is a classification process was the deputy makes the final determination of where they are going to function the best.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11533: Through investigations, monitoring mail, watching the cameras, talking to officers on the pod, and compiling evidence is how we identify our predators. It's not just that they look like a predator. We gather that intelligence. When we get them they usually have a pretty extensive history, enemy list, and mental illness.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11542: They are under sight and sound. They get off the bus and usually get their clothing and mattress and stuff and take them to a location. They are secure in that location away from the general population of offenders. No one can get to them. They're either locked in a holding area or a multi-purpose room where no one has access to them, but there is security staff right there at the desk watching them.		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11573: We run classification committee on them when they get here to determine where they should be housed, what security level, and one of the questions we ask is have they ever been sexually assaulted		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
11739: We have intake building – allows us to observe inmates before they move to GP – staff can watch and see if there are vulnerabilities they observe and input form mental health area as well – we are limited on how we identify inmates		
<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
12360: The new classification process with the COMPUS will address all of these matters.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13740: Reception staff at LARC and MBCC, as well as staff at each facility would be required to do specific screening to identify those offenders who may be potentially vulnerable or sexually abusive. Consistent, specific forms may need to be developed. Additionally the Commission recommends that any classification instrument for female offenders reflect the most current research in predicting risk for that population. Although the specific format of the forms does not need to be identical, the initial information to be captured does.		
<b>Observation</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13894: The standards are contradictory concerning the requirement for sight and sound supervision: the definition of video monitoring system, which references the ability of staff to provide minimal sight and sound security, seems to recognize that staff cannot always provide continuous, clear, and uninterrupted visual and audio observation. See standard PP-2 which references "heightened sight and sound supervision" and "increased sight and sound supervision", which seems to set a higher standard than continuous, clear and uninterrupted visual and audio observation. Standard CL-1, which provides for "intensive sight and sound supervision of all inmates before and during the initial screening process", suggests that a lesser standard can be applied after the diagnostic process is complete. See also discussion of same standard which provides "intensive sight and sound supervision must be maintained until inmates are fully classified." See standard CL		

**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail

CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Text of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Observation	All	SINA
10425: Judges still do not judge men and women the same way. A woman coming into jail has already done far more than a man, so by the time your average woman hits a house of correction, you're low-level, lower risk woman, still looks like a medium to higher risk man. That throws off the classification when you're using the same tool.		
Observation	All	SINA
10980: Female inmates don't have a tendency to be as violent and we don't get them in the upper classifications then men. I have noticed that women want a roommate and they have problems with the single bunking. We get more affirmative responses from women to the question of if they have been sexually abused.		
Observation	All	SINA
11005: The likelihood that the females would be affected by sexual abuse, the women don't seem to be the aggressors when incarcerated. I would ask men more about their histories because they may act out more as a result.		
Observation	All	SINA
11759: • Happens more in male than female – might have to lock up the victim as well, but not typical in female units • Sometimes people are so well known and might not feel safe we might transfer them to another facility • Use of this tool – asking about sexual abuse histories – whole point is to create a dialogue with the inmate – by the time you are asking those questions they have developed a relationship – ask all aspects of the needs of the inmates (education, parenting, work, sexual abuse, abusive relationships, etc)		
Question	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11589: (e) It is unclear what is meant by "Are results from the initial screening linkable to inmates' files?" This very vague point on the checklist will be open to wide interpretation. It is not even clear if this is a negative or positive factor in assessing compliance.		
Question	All	Corrections Professional
13209: This is unclear since we have an offender intake process done at a diagnostic and reception center before the offender is assigned to a facility. Is this initial screening to be done at intake or at the arrival at a facility?		
Question	All	SINA
10438: We do not have a standardized instrument for identifying vulnerability – what does that look like?		
Question	All	SINA
10562: Education and classification standard talks about asking questions about sexual abuse history and sharing information between staff about vulnerable inmates. How do we meet the standard in reporting this information while maintaining their rights?		
Question	All	SINA
10750: "on arrival": Is 3-6 hours okay? I'd say during the "initial screening process". Problem with how it is written now		
Question	All	SINA
10974: If classification is to have a bigger role in assessment, how do we do this and how to do we handle this in what could be huge emotional problem.		
Question	All	SINA
11086: I have a problem labeling the predator. We need a system to undo this. If an inmate is labeled as a predator and this never go off the file. The label is still in place even if the perpetrator leaves the system. When can this label be removed from the file?		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate

11690: Whether an inmate identifies as, or is likely to be perceived as, lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) is rightfully an important criterion for classification (CL-1, CL-2), but may not allow for a "one size fits all" approach. Some LGBT inmates do not want to be isolated in a special housing area, while others would like this extra protection. Moreover, given the pervasive homophobia within prisons and society at large, LGBT inmates may not feel safe disclosing their sexual identity – and should never be subject to discipline for refusing to provide this information.

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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11753: The NPREC should develop concrete criteria for identifying potentially predatory inmates. By identifying inmates who are likely to perpetrate an assault, and separating them from inmates who are likely to be targeted for abuse, corrections officials can effectively protect vulnerable inmates without subjecting them to segregation or other punitive, isolating conditions.

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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12052: •The Classification scheme needs to have more specifics, and include a set of "must have" pieces of information, such as the person's gender identity, their concerns and wishes, etc.

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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12206: We caution that the criteria by which staff assesses prisoners and determines their vulnerability for sexual abuse should be carefully scrutinized in order to prevent the inappropriate stereotyping of prisoners as victims or perpetrators of sexual abuse. In the event that prisoners are improperly stereotyped as victims or perpetrators, they may be mistreated.

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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12323: The standards should be revised to make it explicit that these decisions must be made based on the safety needs of transgender prisoners and that women's facilities should be a considered a possibility for placement of transgender people.

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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12597: this standard should also include classifying inmates that have the potential to be abusive. If an agency can identify both potential abusers, as well as potential victims, then there will be a well rounded approach protecting victims of sexual violence.

Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
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13363: Add this sentence immediately prior to what is currently the last line of the Discussion: "All inmates under the age of 18 are presumed to be vulnerable during intake screening."

Suggestion	All	Advocate
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13603: Standards CL-1 and CL-2 are confusing structurally, since both contain requirements about the initial assessment while only CL-2 talks about re-assessments. We suggest that CL-1 contain all requirements regarding initial assessments while CL-2 should deal with reviews, both periodic and following reported abuse.

Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
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10845: Perhaps rewording it to say sight or sound supervision would address the Commission's concerns. 2. Standard requires screening for vulnerability but the discussion requires for vulnerability and potential for abusive behavior to others. These are two separate screenings.

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Content of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11441: CL-1, Compliance Checklist 25, (a), seventh bullet: This standard should be eliminated. At the urging of Triangle Foundation, Michigan's largest statewide organization for GLBT rights and advocacy, the MDOC Director agreed to stop tracking prisoners' sexual orientation. Triangle Foundation advised that labeling prisoners as gay or lesbian actually creates more fear and potential risk.		
Suggestion	Standard Statement	Corrections Professional
11585: This standard should be revised to make clear that this screening is expected upon arrival into the correctional system, rather than upon each intra-system transfer. It is unrealistic, and would be a waste of resources, to expect this level of screening upon each subsequent intra-system transfer of an offender within the same correctional system.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
11991: CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility - The standard states: "Using consistent criteria, staff screens every inmate upon arrival at the facility to identify those inmates potentially vulnerable to sexual abuse by other inmates and ensure that they are separated from those likely to engage in sexually abusive behavior." It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12142: It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12639: CL-1: The standard needs to differentiate systems that may have a jail based classification systems verse classification systems for sentenced inmates.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12648: The Commission may want to ensure that such protection is extended to special needs inmates who are disabled unable to communicate through language or observed to targets of any type of harassment by inmates or staff.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12760: States are to use trial and error to develop criteria with limited budgetary resources and looming litigation when decisions are made based on the unproven criteria.		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12803: We request the Commission to define the parameters of "separate." Additionally, is the initial screening applicable to every transfer, every time? What, if any, are the differences in the initial admission vs. transfer screening process? After an offender has been identified as fitting one of the victim/perpetrator categories, how long must s/he be separated from offenders fitting the other categories?		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
12808: We also request the Commission to provide clarification on the definition of "immediately" as ACA standards indicate screening process to be completed within 24 hours. The concern is the proposed-standard language may result in an unnecessary shift in current practice that results in a loss of efficiency.		



**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12834: It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13062: the Rules should make clear that it is not expected that intake staff will make those questions at the time of booking or the initial intake process. As noted above, this data is more appropriate to deal with medical and mental health issues at least initially and the logistics of acquiring it at the very initial intake create logistical problems as well as a diminished capacity for accuracy.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Standard Statement</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13257: CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility. Proposed standard states, "...staff screens every inmate upon arrival at the facility..."		
Suggest revising language to "upon screening, staff identifies those inmates..." and remove "upon arrival" wording.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13945: Standards CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility and CL-2: Classification assessment drew questions requesting clarification of parameters for housing based on PREA. A suggestion was made that a concise tool be developed for housing assessments based on PREA. The Standards should support the use of valid assessment methods that provide classification personnel and committees the essential information to make effective decisions on housing inmates using a variety of inmate case factors including victimization and vulnerability issues.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Standard Statement</b>	<b>Government</b>
13384: Change the first sentence to include screening for " ... those inmates potentially vulnerable to sexual abuse by other inmates sentenced for sexually abusive behavior and ensure ... "		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Professional Organization</b>
11348: Dedicated classification staff are not necessary to interview each inmate upon arrival at the facility. Appropriately trained Officers can accomplish the same function.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10567: The standards could be more explicit to check if inmates who request SHU are doing it for the right reasons.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
11752: SPR is pleased to note that the NPREC recognizes that classification is a dynamic process and that housing decisions must be revisited regularly to ensure that inmates remain safe. The NPREC's willingness to identify specific factors that contribute to vulnerability to sexual abuse, such as physical stature and sexual orientation, is particularly encouraging.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12205: CL-1-CL3: comports with the specific requirements of SMRTP 67(a) requiring that classification be used to "separate from others those prisoners, who, by reason of their criminal records or bad characters, are likely to exercise bad influence."		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12321: We strongly support the proposed items in the compliance checklist that indicate that heightened protection must be provided for transgender prisoners and that the safety concerns of transgender prisoners must be taken into account in providing this protection.		

# Public Comment Report

Prison/Jail

CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility

Content of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Support/Agreement	All	Corrections Professional
12799: At DOC intake facilities, this could be accomplished. The checklist items could be added to the form already in use.		
Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional
12762: Housing custody levels will dictate housing assignments, and many inmates with a disciplinary history would need to be housed in a secure housing unit because of their housing custody level. If an identified vulnerable inmate is also classified in a housing custody level that requires him to be housed in a secure housing unit, there will be no choice but to house him or her with inmates with a disciplinary history.		
Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional
13501: 5.The draft standards describe classification and intake processes intended to identify vulnerable inmates, victims of sexual abuse and predators. This "identification" process poses a problem as staff is labeling inmates further. This will potentially follow inmates throughout their sentences, resulting in increased needs for SHU beds. This will be an additional cost to the Department and a space/housing issue for facilities that are already significantly overcrowded.		
Unintended Consequence	Checklist	SINA
10419: With regard to certain things – height, weight, sexual orientation, etc – what is the purpose for that information? Are we setting ourselves up for a lawsuit because we classified someone based on their sexual orientation?		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10420: Self-reported information is always dicey. If you tell an inmate we are going to protect them if they tell us they have been sexually assaulted they will all come in and tell us that – they will manipulate that.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10507: But to put a requirement on a caseworker or classification worker to do extra screening, to add medical or mental health screening to certify staff in sexual assault detection/investigation, it's impossible. Do we investigate every rumor, every suspicion? We'd have a building of investigators. To put that burden on all staff is unrealistic.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10565: When it comes to sexual orientation, should that be part of a classification decision? Is that a question we should be asking? It's self-reported, people are afraid of what might get out there		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-2: Classification Assessment**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Advocate
11900: [the standards] fail to recommend voluntary segregation units for vulnerable populations.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
10788: CL-2: Classification is to take place upon intake and then again at the facility? This seems to be a duplication of effort and an inefficient use of resources. Unit team, counselors, etc. should periodically review and update classification status, but should not be duplicating the work of classification staff upon intake.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
10848: Obviously ones' vulnerability or potential for abusive should not restrict access to work, program, treatment, services, recreations, etc. but agencies might want to create schedules to minimize contact. This issues also impacts Checklist 27, need to add recreation as a bullet. Checklist 27 - items c and d seem to be contradictory as to how frequently an agency must review the inmate's classification. C says after 6 months and 12 months thereafter and d says after 60 days and 90 days thereafter.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11583: <b>Overall Comments on this Chapter of Standards:</b> Granted, there are factors that help to identify inmates that could potentially be in harms way. How we react to those factors, however, could be problematic for the inmate and the agency. This chapter of standards does not present the flexibility on which the agency depends to make classification decisions based on solid correctional judgment, considering the diversity of the population.		
For instance, it appears that these set of standards will lead agencies to create a group of inmates that are housed separately from general population. There are not, however, provisions included for inmates who object to such assignment, such as an appeal or waiver process should the offender choose to reject the assignment.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11593: (a) (b) As explained in the discussion section of this standard, not all items listed within this point of the checklist have been validated through research as risk factors, yet this requirement would mandate agencies to restructure their validated classification systems to include un-validated factors. The factors are not evidence-based and, in fact, it is unclear how the Commission expects many of these factors to be used in making classification decisions. For instance, because an offender self-reports having been previously approached for sex or threatened with sexual abuse, what impact does the Commission expect this to have on the classification decision?		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
11594: (c) (d) These two points on the checklist appear to contradict each other for prison populations. Both points are marked applicable to prisons but the requirements do not match.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
12410: Page 67 Compliance Checklist #26: Classification Assessment has a line which states that inmate's own perception of vulnerability. We recommend that this is deleted from the check list. A predatory offender will use this as a means to identify himself as vulnerable in an attempt to work his way to the offenders who do require additional protection. A vulnerability assessment should be unbiased.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-2: Classification Assessment**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12640: CL - 2: Classification Assessment: For those states with an objective classification system that has been validated for reliability and changes to the system that would incorporate items such as 'History of Battering/Extorting Sex' would involve a re-validation of the existing classification instrument. It is also possible that this item is factored into the objective classification (such as the RIDOC Classification Instrument) through 'History of Violence'. For those states or local jurisdictions that do not have a 'valid' classification systems, there may be cost implications associated with validity and reliability tests. If this standard were to remain, one option is to incorporate this into the section of classification relating to over ride of the classification recommendation.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12649: CL-2 Classification assessment. Unfortunately, without clearer guidelines for clinicians and classification staff this standard merely relies on their subjective beliefs. Correctional administrators run the risk of curtailing the rights of inmates without just cause that can be clearly articulated. The Commission may wish to reconsider clarifying this standard with specific language drafted by clinicians.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12763: Current classification staffing guidelines will not allow for one-on-one counseling upon receipt at every facility. Follow up with every inmate after receipt cannot be met under staffing guidelines.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12764: The proposed standard would impose substantial additional costs compared to the costs presently expended by state prison authorities.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12765: This requirement would demand the implementation of a bedding tracking system that provides for active management based on inmate PREA classifications. Such a system would require a substantial increase in funding to be effective.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12804: the quarterly assessment of each inmate is four times the current number of assessments conducted without any increase in staffing. Thus, it would require significant expenditures associated with the hiring of additional staff to meet the requirements of the guidelines.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12805: Checklist 26(c) and (d): Paragraph (d) appears to be a duplicative of (c) and also appears to be an excessive number of assessments.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>12811: Classification is reviewed at a minimum of once every six months currently, so to require a classification review on every DOC offender every 60-90 is unnecessary and labor intensive.</p>		
<b>Concern/Disagreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
<p>13502: This includes staff being able to identify "traditionally vulnerable populations (such as gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender inmates; deaf or speech impaired inmates, inmates with mental or physical disabilities, inmates with limited English proficiency, inmates with past histories of sexual abuse, young inmates and inmates who are physically weak)". There is a concern that this identification process and the housing assignments that result from the identification process will lead to violations of civil rights.</p>		

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**Prison/Jail**  
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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13515: There is a requirement in this checklist that each inmate be assessed and evaluated regarding 16 points related to sexual abuse and/or vulnerability. Each of these 16 points must be reviewed again "...no later than 60 days after the initial classification and every 90 days thereafter..." This seems redundant.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13528: Review of classification every six months after initial classification would be a more realistic standard.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13569: The assessment conducted at the facilities is conducted by a mental health professional, pursuant to policy. Classification specialists do not meet the criteria.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13574: Both of the above conflict with current standards under the Reentry Accountability Plan (RAP) review procedure time frames, and item "D" doubles the amount of reviews currently required annually, except for the final year of incarceration.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13577: Classification instruments currently in use allow for the over-identification of offenders creating a large volume of identified offenders, in turn creating a housing problem for the receiving facilities.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13678: Again, the consistent written criteria is vague and overbroad. The checklists to be utilized are conflicting with the standard. This process is burdensome due to time restraints, training demands, and staff to inmate ratios.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13732: This standard calls for staff to access every inmate for his or her potential to be sexually abused or abusive. This would appear to require the development of a separate instrument to assess sexual abuse potential of a victim or an assailant. If initiated, this could have a significant impact on bed and placement management depending on the criteria and stipulations.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13763: The standard has no benchmarks for implementation.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13858: This standard is unrealistic due to the absence of an objective, valid means to determine an inmate's level of vulnerability or likelihood to engage in sexually abusive behavior, even though our current practice takes mental health and victimization into consideration. Without this tool, the subjective nature of these decisions may pose legal risks.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13859: In addition, classification officers are not trained or qualified to explore incidents of mental health or victimization.		

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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13861: Sections c and d are inconsistent and section d would cause an significant burden.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13907: The way that this standard reads is that each o f the inmates placed in these classifications would need to be placed into a Protective Custody Unit. While it would be wonderful to possess the ability to do this, it is not feasible with the amount of space or the number o f inmates that are going to enter this classification.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13908: However, we would then be faced with possible litigation for ' discrimination, ' and the challenge of offering the same programs to these offenders. We would have to also be cautious of ' labeling' offenders.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11846: This standard contemplates a classification scheme that is in addition to or parallels a correctional system's security/custody classification process to determine an inmate's risk of being sexually abused or being sexually abusive. The discussion states that such classification "must dictate not only housing assignments, but also bed assignments, and program and work assignments." While it is difficult to assess, compliance with this standard would certainly impose additional work on already resource-strapped correctional agencies.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11847: Even if resources were available to collect and analyze data on each of the events the analysis would not yield a classification instrument with predictive validity based on the sufficiently small amount of available data. It is better to use existing valid risk assessment instruments and correctional expertise in identifying and managing potential victims and perpetrators.		
Concern/Disagreement	Checklist	Government
13488: Questions (c) and (d) appear to be redundant with conflicting timelines		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
10653: unlike prisons, jails do not have the staff, or, in the case of smaller facilities, the space, to classify and separate inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
13702: Training and assigned job duties may need some alteration before classification staff can successfully assess each inmate's status as vulnerable or likely to sexually assault others. In addition, the report imposes an obligation to classify inmates into "not only housing unit assignments, but also bed assignments, and program and work assignments." This standard aspires to best practices but may be overreaching insofar as it acknowledges that the research has yet to determine a set of classification criteria appropriate to the assessment of females. Council 75 is concerned regarding ability to meet this criteria on a consistent basis when housing is already at capacity and limited by many architectural and location factors.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
11259: Small jails do not have classification systems. Even some medium sized facilities do only a basic classification based on sex, pre/post trial status, and misdemeanor or felon. For these agencies to create a formalized classification system requires manpower which / counties are struggling just to provide some bare minimum post coverage in their facilities.		

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Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
<p>12509: The proposed standard language is too prescriptive, and undefined, using terms such as "consistent written criteria". Information about classification systems is available, understood, and in place in a majority of local jails. The elements and process of classification should be left to the resources and needs of the facility. The proposed standard language should be included in the resource guide to accompany the finalized standards.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Professional Organization
<p>12510: The Discussion section notes (although this information might more appropriately included in the introduction to this document) that the instruments to accomplish the objective are not yet available. Transferring research to operational practice is one of the biggest challenges in any field, and without the research to support recommendations made in the standards, the credibility of the entire process is in question. The Discussion section needs to be edited to remove statements which do not clarify the standard, and provide opinions and/or subjective points of view.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10441: From the efforts NPREC is taking – have to take into consideration the size of the facility.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10505: •In terms of booking, what is the obligation on person screening inmates to determine if they are vulnerable? Does that staff have training and can we afford to train them.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10563: Are there legal and confidentiality issues in passing on that information?</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10875: The single cell requirements cannot be accommodated because we are trying to manage the inmate in an overcrowded institution. The single cell requirement is not possible.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10876: To do more, this would require an additional cost that cannot meet. If the standard is to increase the standard of housing, we don't have enough space and would need to increase the housing. A large number of inmates are in dormitory housing that we have no control over.  The inmate can review this and demand single cell housing and leverage this against the management. Inmate management plans needs to speak to this for behavior plans for rehabilitation and transition out plans.</p>		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
<p>10960: There is very little predictability for women and there are many concerns with PP2 and classification. The only single cells are for punitive reasons. The goal is that everyone has a cell but we could not comply with the standards. We don't want to fence off an area and say that these are the vulnerable ones...</p>		
<p>Vulnerable is a civil tag and is a nuance of language that is not fair and creates a standard that we can't follow. Why would the commission want to go in this area?</p>		
<p>P: We did a research project that we know what makes a inmate at risk already – instead of putting a label on this people, we should establish a protocol and create a practice on working with them in housing and other services. We don't want to label and create a target of inmates.</p>		

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<b>Text of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
10983: factors that you have to keep in mind when housing inmates becomes more complicated when you add the sexual assault history to the list. We are looking for more accountability, which is helpful in the facility design – moving from the linear jail design to a pod design.	All	SINA
11052: A predatory type offender will use this as a means to identify himself as vulnerable in order to attempt to work his way into additional protection. So we feel that that assessment should be taken out and that should be an unbiased opinion and he shouldn't be able to say yes I am or not.	Checklist	SINA
11103: •Would you want classification to determine those things or mental health? I see the role of the classification officer as determining the security level, housing assignment and work assignments. I do not think they are trained to determine vulnerability of individuals	All	SINA
11534: "Classification statement has a line which states inmates own perception of vulnerability." We recommend this be deleted from the checklist. A predatory offender will use this as a means to identify himself as vulnerable in an attempt to work his way towards the offenders who do require protection. We think that the vulnerability assessment should be unbiased. Because you have repeat offenders that are coming in that know how to manipulate the system and if you ask them if they're vulnerable they're going to say yes.	Checklist	SINA
12270: Page 30, classification assessments. This process can take up to 3 weeks to a month. There is classification at intake and there is assignment to a facility. This language must address the initial intake process and not the assignment. Out intake takes place at a different time. Assignment is not intake here	All	SINA
14006: This data is not related to PREA. Sexual orientation, age – I don't see how this relates. I don't see how labeling the inmate would be helpful. Potential victims could be identified as feminine, weak, slight... We do this with some inmates who are openly gay.	All	SINA
13764: Initial screening of all inmates for identifying potentially vulnerable or predatory inmates is currently being met; however, Mental Health is responsible for the initial assessment of all inmates. Mental health is more fully trained to ask specific questions regarding sexual abuse history etc.	All	Corrections Professional
10360: they would have talked to someone at intake and would have been identified and then referred to mental health, we then determine classification and risk. Anyone can bring this up at any time and receive a referral no matter what the circumstances are.	All	SINA
10414: First indication, done by booking officers, any type of red flag – which can be the charge itself, notoriety – that red flag flown up at booking and will talk with that person right there to discuss any fears or risks. If there are any they will be separated for the evening, kept alone and classification will come in the next day. We will look at it and review it.	All	SINA
10415: Yes – does not ask about sexual abuse, but goes over past institutional history – if anything indicates there was an issue, we look at red flags that might indicate they might be a victim or a perpetrator. Nothing that comes right out and asks the questions about sexual abuse. It then comes from the dialogue. If the person is presenting anything. More times than not it is their inability to adjust, inability to be in a cell with two other people.	All	SINA



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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Current Practice	All	SINA
10416: In terms of asking our intake team things we would not ask them to delve into mental health issues – they call mental health immediately. Notify security there, but let the experts do the work.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10506: We train them on zero tolerance and duty to report, we can absolutely do that.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10564: We tell staff to use universal precautions, to assume that everyone is capable of assaulting their roommate. We look at the nature of their charges, if they're young, if they're small, if they're feminine- looking.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10566: CORI (MA criminal record info) information is confidential, but inmates ask each other for their papers, especially in organized gangs. We tell our staff to be sensitive to it, and if someone requests to go to Special Housing Unit (SHU), we get into the specifics of why—who are you afraid of, why? Did someone ask to see your papers? We question if someone is trying to get into SHU so that they can be the big fish in the little pond, not because they fear for their safety.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10568: All classification systems are somewhat bed-driven. We cobble it together the best we can. We have 128 pretrial men, and this facility wasn't designed for that. We have all the pretrial women here, and we weren't designed to be a facility for both genders. But because we have so many people, we play the cards we're dealt.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10748: We kind of already do this. Been doing this a long time. In the booking or receiving process. We know to detect and observe people that seem timid. We may get documentation of someone who has been abused in the past. In terms of placement, we may keep someone isolated if we think they're really vulnerable, but they are few.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10752: We do 90-day reviews of inmate files.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10982: If someone mentions his or her sexual assault history, it does not effect his or her classification.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10984: We are doing this because of the special needs housing for developmental needs or people who are more vulnerable... This does not affect their programming and the staff has more training in this area.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10985: Most of the time they go into the mou.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10986: If someone wants protective custody, they cannot be a part of programming. If they aren't, they can attend programming.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
11127: There is an intake process: security, classification, ID, medical & mental health initial evaluation. We ask two questions about their sexual habits and if they are vulnerable and we flag them then. We will also screen their case and flag them then.		
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
11140: Pending charges may take us 3 or 4 days while we are waiting for the county. We are doing this on the initial screening at RDC at entry within 60 days. This is part of the classification intake and the official document is given later on down the road.		

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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Current Practice	All	SINA
11573: We run classification committee on them when they get here to determine where they should be housed, what security level, and one of the questions we ask is have they ever been sexually assaulted		
Current Practice	Checklist	SINA
12264: We do an initial interview but we cannot review in 90 days unless he has a disciplinary review. Many of our men are here for life and because we are so large, we can't do anything more than a paper review. We can't do this at present		
Current Practice	All	SINA
12360: The new classification process with the COMPUS will address all of these matters.		
Observation	All	Corrections Professional
11510: The standard has no benchmarks for implementation.		
Observation	All	Corrections Professional
11511: There is a conflict between the standard and checklist 26, part (c) and part (d). Part (c) states review of classification status 6 months after initial and every 12 months after that; part (d) states review classification status no later than 60 days after initial classification and every 90 days thereafter.		
Observation	All	Corrections Professional
13169: There are no fully validated measures by statistical standards, but we are still required to assess abuse vulnerability/abusive potential of inmates.		
Observation	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13860: Typical classification tools do not include the components identified under section a.		
Observation	All	SINA
10424: Thinking we might need a gender-specific classification tool		
Observation	All	SINA
10425: Judges still do not judge men and women the same way. A woman coming into jail has already done far more than a man, so by the time your average woman hits a house of correction, you're low-level, lower risk woman, still looks like a medium to higher risk man. That throws off the classification when you're using the same tool.		
Observation	All	SINA
10889: Have full – robust classification system – also train staff in observation skills.		
Question	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13571: "C" has offenders being classified 60 days after the initial and every 90 days after that. "D" has offenders classified 6 months after the initial and every 12 months after that.		
Question	Checklist	Corrections Professional
13765: There is a conflict between the standard and checklist 26, part (c) and part (d). Part (c) states review of classification status 6 months after initial and every 12 months after that; part (d) states review classification status no later than 60 days after initial classification and every 90 days thereafter.		
Question	All	SINA
10438: We do not have a standardized instrument for identifying vulnerability – what does that look like?		

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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Question	All	SINA
10562: Education and classification standard talks about asking questions about sexual abuse history and sharing information between staff about vulnerable inmates. How do we meet the standard in reporting this information while maintaining their rights?		
Question	Discussion	SINA
10873: What is meant on page 31? Is this a generic guiding principal or does it focus on sexual abuse that needs to be factored in and recalibrate how we treat or manage an offender. Does this call into question the needs for frequent validation or calibration of the instruments? What is the commission pushing here?		
Question	All	SINA
11655: One of the things I looked back on 30 and CL-2, there it is talking about regular intervals. Have you had a thought on what that means? What time frame?		
Question	Checklist	SINA
12265: The two standards are conflicting. Are you doing 6 weeks or 6 months?		
Question	All	SINA
13986: I have a problem labeling the predator. We need a system to undo this. If an inmate is labeled threatened or a predator and this never go off the file. The label is still in place even if the perpetrator leaves the system. When can this label be removed from the file?		
Suggestion	All	Academic
10373: Think about proper classification instead of sight and sound supervision.		
Suggestion	All	Academic
13312: This section contains valuable information about women offenders and should be re-written to reflect the theme developed in these comments: "screening, classification and other processes should be developed as appropriate to gender and other relevant inmate characteristics."		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11690: Whether an inmate identifies as, or is likely to be perceived as, lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) is rightfully an important criterion for classification (CL-1, CL-2), but may not allow for a "one size fits all" approach. Some LGBT inmates do not want to be isolated in a special housing area, while others would like this extra protection. Moreover, given the pervasive homophobia within prisons and society at large, LGBT inmates may not feel safe disclosing their sexual identity – and should never be subject to discipline for refusing to provide this information.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11753: The NPREC should develop concrete criteria for identifying potentially predatory inmates. By identifying inmates who are likely to perpetrate an assault, and separating them from inmates who are likely to be targeted for abuse, corrections officials can effectively protect vulnerable inmates without subjecting them to segregation or other punitive, isolating conditions.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11754: Classification reassessments (CL-2) should include specific factors, such as an inmate's perception of vulnerability, any disciplinary involvement, dramatic changes to commissary accounts, and medical needs.		

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Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11757: Classification decisions should have an appeals process, so that an inmate's safety does not rest solely on the decision of one officer. Such review is particularly important when the classification officer does not agree with an inmate's assessment of his or her own vulnerability.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
11923: ("Inmate disciplinary or behavior reports may also trigger the need for reclassification if disciplinary infractions appear to be related to <i>inappropriate</i> sexual behavior in a facility" (emphasis added)). The definition of "inappropriate" is unclear. Facilities may deem <i>any</i> sexual activity to be inappropriate. Therefore, this word should be replaced with the word "abusive" in the above quoted sentence.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
11924: •The text says that classification "must dictate . . . program and work assignments." Given the importance of those assignments, prison officials need to avoid the harm that may come from classification. Therefore, the statement that "vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates . . . must have access to the same privileges and programs as inmates housed in general population" and that "[i]nmates who are vulnerable to sexual abuse and who need special protection should never be automatically subjected to highly restrictive or isolating conditions" are extremely important, and those statements should be reflected in the Standards themselves (CL-1 and CL-2) and not just in the Discussion section of the Standards.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11925: •The Classification staff should never use demographic information such as race, gender, sexual orientation, and history of surviving sexual abuse to determine whether someone is more likely to sexually abuse others.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11926: •People with intersex conditions should be included in the list of potentially vulnerable persons.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11927: •"Regular intervals" is too vague for reassessment of classification. There should be an explicit requirement for frequency of reassessments. Also, review of classification status should happen as soon as an allegation is made rather than after some evidence has been turned up, to prevent possible retaliation.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11928: •The Standards should take out "inappropriate sexual behavior" and instead use "sexual abuse" to differentiate sexual abuse from consensual relationships, and to clarify that the gender identity and sexual orientation of prisoners is not a factor in preventing sexual abuse.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
11929: •The Classification Assessment addresses common characteristics among female victims of abuse. This section should also mention common characteristics among male victims of abuse.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11930: •Classification decisions should have an appeal process.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12053: •The Classification staff should never use demographic information such as race, gender, sexual orientation, and history of surviving sexual abuse, to determine whether someone is more likely to sexually abuse others. Hiring and training of classification staff should ensure that personal biases do not enter into process of classifying prisoners.		

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Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12054: •People convicted of sex offenses may generally be vulnerable to sexual assault and should be included in the list of vulnerable groups.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12055: •People with intersex conditions/disorders of sex differentiation should be included in list of potentially vulnerable persons, as well as persons with disabilities and people with limited English proficiency.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12056: •We recommend setting an explicit floor as to what frequency constitutes “Regular intervals” for classification and for reassessments. Review of classification status should take place as soon as a prisoner makes an allegation of sexual abuse rather than waiting until evidence emerges of possible retaliation.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12057: •The Standards should use “sexual abuse” rather than “inappropriate sexual behavior” to differentiate sexual abuse from consensual relationships, and to clarify that stereotypes based on the gender status and sexual orientations of prisoners does not factor into a failure to prevent or address sexual abuse.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12058: •The Classification Assessment addresses common characteristics among female victims of abuse. This section should also mention common characteristics among male victims of abuse.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12059: •The Standards should develop concrete criteria for identifying potentially abusive inmates. However, we do not want to encourage agencies even indirectly to start preemptively punishing survivors of past abuse or people with substance use histories just because people in those groups have been found to be more likely to abuse others. Individualized assessments will lead to the most effective results. By identifying inmates who are likely to perpetrate an assault, and separating them from inmates who are likely to be targeted for abuse, corrections officials can effectively protect vulnerable inmates without subjecting them to segregation or other punitive, isolating conditions.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12060: •Classification reassessments should include specific factors, such as an inmate’s perception of vulnerability, any disciplinary involvement, dramatic changes to commissary accounts, and medical needs. Without specific criteria, the reassessment process may amount to a <i>pro forma</i> continuation of the current classification, even in the aftermath of an assault.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12061: •Classification decisions should be subject to an appeals process, so that an inmate’s safety does not rest solely on the decision of one officer. Such review is particularly important when the classification officer does not agree with an inmate’s assessment of his or her own vulnerability. Add importance of keeping in the standards the requirement of the assessment including an inmate’s understanding of their level of vulnerability.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12323: The standards should be revised to make it explicit that these decisions must be made based on the safety needs of transgender prisoners and that women’s facilities should be a considered a possibility for placement of transgender people.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
13603: Standards CL-1 and CL-2 are confusing structurally, since both contain requirements about the initial assessment while only CL-2 talks about re-assessments. We suggest that CL-1 contain all requirements regarding initial assessments while CL-2 should deal with reviews, both periodic and following reported abuse.		

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<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
13604: Specifically, we believe that the Commission should develop more specific criteria for identifying (and for re-assessing) potentially predatory inmates and potentially vulnerable inmates. By identifying inmates who are likely to perpetrate an assault, and separating them from inmates who are likely to be targeted for abuse, corrections officials can effectively protect vulnerable inmates without subjecting them to segregation or other punitive, isolating conditions.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
13605: With respect to reassessments, particularly after an assault has taken place, more specific criteria should be provided to guide the reassessment process. Inmates should be asked (and their answers taken into account) concerning their perception of their own vulnerability. Objective indicia of problems should be considered, such as dramatic changes to commissary accounts or sudden changes in behavior, such as an inmate declining to leave their cell. Without specific criteria and guidance on how they are to be used, the reassessment process may amount to a pro forma continuation of the current classification, even in the aftermath of an assault.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
13606: Classification decisions (initial, periodic, or following an assault) should have an appeals process, so that an inmate's safety does not rest solely on the decision of one officer.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
10847: This is good, but does not go far enough. Classification should also impact recreation and schedule for certain activities, e.g., activity, chapel, etc.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
10849: Need to include classification assessment/screening instrument as part of inter- and intra- facility transfer packets to communicate to next case manager. Need to consider vulnerability and predatory potential inmates during transport as well.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11442: CL-2, Compliance Checklist 26, (c and d): For prisons, these requirements are in conflict with each other. It is recommended that (d) be eliminated as a requirement for prisons.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11718: Checklist 26 (a) Are the following factors evaluated during the classification assessment?  Classification is different from intake assessment. We request Change of Language to State: Intake assessment (rather than classification) does not identify vulnerability. Our intake criminogenic assessment identifies vulnerable or aggressive inmates.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
11991: CL- I : Initial screening upon arrival at the facility - The standard states: "Using consistent criteria, staff screens every inmate upon arrival at the facility to identify those inmates potentially vulnerable to sexual abuse by other inmates and ensure that they are separated from those likely to engage in sexually abusive behavior." It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-2: Classification Assessment**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12143: It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12766: The Commission should consider recommending a tracking process for early warning indicators... The Office of the Inspector General would share certain tracking statistics with the Statewide Classification Office.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12806: . It would appear to be a more prudent use of resources to make the assessment to be event driven. If an event occurs which alters the assessment criteria in (a) then an assessment would be warranted.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12812: Our recommendation would be annual vs. quarterly reviews. We do have processes in place to deal with specific incidents or upon receipt of any new or relevant information. Continuous "sight and sound observation" is not possible to meet in a minimum- or medium-custody level environment		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12835: It is recommended that the Commission provide as part of these standards criteria or markers for an adequate tool or checklist for identifying vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13210: CL-2, Compliance Checklist 26, (d): This appears to be a duplicate of (c) with a different timeframe. Suggest removing this item or combining (c) & (d) and making it more general wording indicating that an agency has a classification review policy.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13290: This standard with checklist 26-part (c) state that reviews of classification status 6 months after initial and every twelve months after that, part (d) - states review classification status no later than 60 days after initial classification and every days 90 thereafter... It would make more sense to have reclassification after a status changes - allegation, substantiation, related disciplinary action.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13291: This standard should not go into effect until reliable, normed and validated instruments are available for all populations.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
13945: Standards CL-1: Initial screening upon arrival at the facility and CL-2: Classification assessment drew questions requesting clarification of parameters for housing based on PREA. A suggestion was made that a concise tool be developed for housing assessments based on PREA. The Standards should support the use of valid assessment methods that provide classification personnel and committees the essential information to make effective decisions on housing inmates using a variety of inmate case factors including victimization and vulnerability issues.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-2: Classification Assessment**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Individual</b>
12441: It would do NPREC well to ask the LGBT Domestic Violence Coalition to help develop screening tools for classification. You can find more about screening for possible abusers here: <a href="http://www.thenetworklared.org/ScreeningToolConference.htm">www.thenetworklared.org/ScreeningToolConference.htm</a>		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Prisoner</b>
10327: The agency should consider race, age and the time that an inmate has served before placing inmates in cells. Mostly younger inmates are being raped because the prison does not care who they are housed with.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Professional Organization</b>
11350: Information about classification systems is available, understood, and in place in a majority of local jails. If the classification system is valid and reliable then the elements and process of classification should be left to the resources and needs of the facility.		
<b>Suggestion</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>SINA</b>
10567: The standards could be more explicit to check if inmates who request SHU are doing it for the right reasons.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
11752: SPR is pleased to note that the NPREC recognizes that classification is a dynamic process and that housing decisions must be revisited regularly to ensure that inmates remain safe. The NPREC's willingness to identify specific factors that contribute to vulnerability to sexual abuse, such as physical stature and sexual orientation, is particularly encouraging.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12205: CL-1-CL3: comports with the specific requirements of SMRTP 67(a) requiring that classification be used to "separate from others those prisoners, who, by reason of their criminal records or bad characters, are likely to exercise bad influence."		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12207: CL-2: This standard is important. In particular, it is essential that classification be reviewed and updated regularly since classification levels can potentially change after the initial screening.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12321: We strongly support the proposed items in the compliance checklist that indicate that heightened protection must be provided for transgender prisoners and that the safety concerns of transgender prisoners must be taken into account in providing this protection.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Corrections Professional</b>
12809: The more intensive screening checklist could be worked into the current classification process already in place, in addition to being reviewed anytime there is "new and relevant information."		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Professional Organization</b>
11349: We support the need for valid classification instruments and processes. We support the need for reclassification when driven by event or status change.		



**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-2: Classification Assessment**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Support/Agreement	Discussion	SINA

11129: Tag: Looking at the 2nd paragraph in the discussion on classification. Making judgment calls about likely vulnerability. Should we keep this in the standard?

P: Yes because it gives me the chance to observe and make decisions based on my observations. A rape victim and the perpetrator coming into the same institution require that I have some options.

Unintended Consequence	Checklist	Corrections Professional
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11716: CL-2

Checklist 26 (a) bullet number 7 identifies as, or is likely perceived as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender.

These appear to be identification or labels of intake inmates. The unintended consequences is the possibility to discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional
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11723: Work and program assignments are not areas where vulnerable inmates can be isolated due to budget and space constraints. The unintended consequences may be further labeling inmates by classification of vulnerability rather than by risk and need for program and work.

Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional
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13501: 5. The draft standards describe classification and intake processes intended to identify vulnerable inmates, victims of sexual abuse and predators. This "identification" process poses a problem as staff is labeling inmates further. This will potentially follow inmates throughout their sentences, resulting in increased needs for SHU beds. This will be an additional cost to the Department and a space/housing issue for facilities that are already significantly overcrowded.

Unintended Consequence	All	Corrections Professional
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13503: The discussion and compliance checklist suggests that single occupancy cells should be made available to vulnerable inmates. Given issues of overcrowding this would be impossible to achieve. Furthermore, there is a concern that there would be an increase in the number of false accusations and a decrease in credibility if inmates believe they will be given a single cell if they appeared "vulnerable".

Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
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10420: Self-reported information is always dicey. If you tell an inmate we are going to protect them if they tell us they have been sexually assaulted they will all come in and tell us that - they will manipulate that.

Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
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10507: But to put a requirement on a caseworker or classification worker to do extra screening, to add medical or mental health screening, to certify staff in sexual assault detection/investigation, it's impossible. Do we investigate every rumor, every suspicion? We'd have a building of investigators. To put that burden on all staff is unrealistic.

Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
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10565: When it comes to sexual orientation, should that be part of a classification decision? Is that a question we should be asking? It's self-reported, people are afraid of what might get out there

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

<b>Name of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	All	Advocate
11900: [the standards] fail to recommend voluntary segregation units for vulnerable populations.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Advocate
12319: However, we believe that the draft Standards suffer from a lack of clarity with regard to placement of transgender prisoners in male or female facilities.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
10789: CL-3: Single cells are limited within our facilities and must be reserved for segregation purposes and maximum security inmates. There is literally no available space to separate inmates.		
Concern/Disagreement	Discussion	Corrections Professional
11595: For those offenders who have to be separated because they cannot be kept safe in general population, it may not be possible to allow them to work in all institution job assignments and still maintain their safety, as discussed under standard PP-2.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
11597: The standard, discussion, and checklist appears to both limit the facility's ability to transfer an offender when they deem necessary while conversely requiring the facility to transfer an offender purely based on his request, regardless of whether the facility finds the transfer to be warranted or in the best interests of the inmate. Facilities must retain the ability to decide when offender transfers are warranted, taking consideration the totality of the circumstances and the alternatives available at other facilities.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12814: Multi-disciplinary teams are utilized to develop individualized treatment plans for those offenders identified as high-maintenance offenders. It is unclear on whether management plans are needed only for those offenders with relevant risk factors or for all offenders? Establishing management plans for all offenders is beyond the scope of PREA. If plans are established for those offenders with identified risk factors, what is the threshold or cut off for which offenders receive plans and for those who do not?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
12916: Requiring that a significant number of the cells within these housing units be set aside for single occupancy will be very cost prohibitive and potentially cause crowding in other areas of the facility.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13112: we would not be able to meet a single cell assignment requirement for vulnerable offenders.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13680: A plan for each inmate in our facilities would be cost prohibitive at this time. This would require significantly more staff in order to handle the day-to-day plan development taking into consideration movement of inmates; STG affiliations; inmate safety; available facilities; disciplinary issues, etc.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13768: An effective management plan for each inmate would require significantly more staff and funding to develop, handle, maintain and track		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Corrections Professional
13947: This was perceived as difficult to perform if housing alternatives continue to be restricted based on the current inmate overcrowding within our adult institutions. Further, the practical methods to arrive at a valid assessment of vulnerability as a victim or potential as an abuser would require some adjustments to existing assessment instruments, rating criteria and categories.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11848: The discussion states that inmates must be housed safely in the least-restrictive setting possible and must have access to the same privileges and programs as inmates housed in general population. This requirement mirrors the requirements of heightened protection for vulnerable inmates (PP-2) and continuous sight and sound supervision (PP-1), and our concerns about those standards apply here as well.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Government
11849: Few correctional systems have the luxury of single-occupancy housing in the general population. Reserving single-occupancy housing for vulnerable inmates would create an opportunity for inmates to manipulate the system in order to obtain a preferred housing assignment.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Labor Union
13704: This standard affects the job duties of those staff responsible for making and implementing classification decisions. Under this standard, inmate management plans for vulnerable or potentially vulnerable inmates, as well as for those likely to be abusive must be developed and used to determine housing and bed assignments, jobs, programs, and all other privileges. This standard represents a substantial commitment of staff resources that may not be within the agency's current capability.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
11351: CL-3: Inmate management plans 1. This creates an assumption that all inmates will be long-term which is not correct in the majority of jails. 2. Management plans should be developed for only those inmates that are to remain in custody for over 72-hours.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12511: This proposed standard is overly prescriptive and should be deleted. If the facility has a classification process, the need to manage any problem inmates, including those who may be victims or predators, will be accommodated. Additionally, the proposed standard language is unclear as to whether such a plan is for inmates identified as potential victims or predator, or all inmates?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	Professional Organization
12512: NSA notes that the Commission missed another opportunity to provide information to jails about identification and management of special populations who may be vulnerable such as those identified as transgender, intersex, gay and/or lesbian.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10441: From the efforts NPREC is taking – have to take into consideration the size of the facility.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10505: •In terms of booking, what is the obligation on person screening inmates to determine if they are vulnerable? Does that staff have training and can we afford to train them.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10563: Are there legal and confidentiality issues in passing on that information?		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10874: We are concerned about the wording of an inmate management plan. We are moving towards this but we developing this very slowly. Does this statement ask that sexual abuse experience of the offender need to be included in the inmate management plan? Trying to assess the sexual abuse history and trying to address the needs of the inmate related to this can be problematic.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
10876: To do more, this would require an additional cost that cannot meet. If the standard is to increase the standard of housing, we don't have enough space and would need to increase the housing. A large number of inmates are in dormitory housing that we have no control over.		
The inmate can review this and demand single cell housing and leverage this against the management. Inmate management plans needs to speak to this for behavior plans for rehabilitation and transition out plans.		
Concern/Disagreement	All	SINA
11103: •Would you want classification to determine those things or mental health? I see the role of the classification officer as determining the security level, housing assignment and work assignments. I do not think they are trained to determine vulnerability of individuals		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
12818: Minnesota DOC neither advocates for or uses "Protective Custody" housing units. Our experience and history with these units has proven them to be dysfunctional and unhealthy. We manage protective issues through controlled movement schedules that keep separate groups of offenders routinely based on job or treatment assignments. Offenders with protective issues are given job, treatment and housing assignments that are consistent with their protective needs.		
Current Practice	All	Corrections Professional
13333: Current MA DOC policy sets standards for inmate management in general terms at each facility. It is not clear what should be included in the inmate management plan for each individual inmate.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10414: First indication, done by booking officers, any type of red flag – which can be the charge itself, notoriety – that red flag flown up at booking and will talk with that person right there to discuss any fears or risks. If there are any they will be separated for the evening, kept alone and classification will come in the next day. We will look at it and review it.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10666: We train them on zero tolerance and duty to report, we can absolutely do that.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Current Practice	All	SINA
10564: We tell staff to use universal precautions, to assume that everyone is capable of assaulting their roommate. We look at the nature of their charges, if they're young, if they're small, if they're feminine- looking.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10566: CORI (MA criminal record info) information is confidential, but inmates ask each other for their papers, especially in organized gangs. We tell our staff to be sensitive to it, and if someone requests to go to Special Housing Unit (SHU), we get into the specifics of why— who are you afraid of, why? Did someone ask to see your papers? We question if someone is trying to get into SHU so that they can be the big fish in the little pond, not because they fear for their safety.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10568: All classification systems are somewhat bed-driven. We cobble it together the best we can. We have 128 pretrial men, and this facility wasn't designed for that. We have all the pretrial women here, and we weren't designed to be a facility for both genders. But because we have so many people, we play the cards we're dealt.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10748: We kind of already do this. Been doing this a long time. In the booking or receiving process. We know to detect and observe people that seem timid. We may get documentation of someone who has been abused in the past. In terms of placement, we may keep someone isolated if we think they're really vulnerable, but they are few.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10761: We have direct supervision and ample space right now. We know if we have someone with a history of being aggressive – we won't place a fresh, young person in with them and put them in with someone else. We do not restrict people from programming since they are supposed to be supervised in programs.		
Current Practice	All	SINA
10763: We talk with people to try and figure out how to protect them. They are safer in here than what they have experienced outside. we have active homosexuality happening here and we try to place people in places where they're more intensely supervised. For example, we'll put someone right next to a CO's desk.		
Observation	Discussion	Corrections Professional
11431: CL-3, Discussion: Uppermost is the importance of keeping prisoners safe which may require separation from the general population. It is sometimes impossible for vulnerable prisoners to fully participate in work, programs, and recreational opportunities.		
Observation	All	Corrections Professional
13894: The standards are contradictory concerning the requirement for sight and sound supervision: the definition of video monitoring system, which references the ability of staff to provide minimal sight and sound security, seems to recognize that staff cannot always provide continuous, clear, and uninterrupted visual and audio observation. See standard PP-2 which references "heightened sight and sound supervision" and "increased sight and sound supervision", which seems to set a higher standard than continuous, clear and uninterrupted visual and audio observation. Standard CL-1, which provides for "intensive sight and sound supervision of all inmates before and during the initial screening process", suggests that a lesser standard can be applied after the diagnostic process is complete. See also discussion of same standard which provides "intensive sight and sound supervision must be maintained until inmates are fully classified." See standard CL		
Question	All	Academic
13315: This section is very unclear. Will agencies be required to develop separate inmate management plans for those designated vulnerable or those who potentially are abusive? Or is this section asking that agencies develop a PREA section in existing inmate management plans? Many system (e.g. jails) do not develop such plans. Please clarify.		

**Public Comment Report**  
 Prison/Jail  
 CL-3: Inmate management plans

Name of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Question	All	SINA
10562: Education and classification standard talks about asking questions about sexual abuse history and sharing information between staff about vulnerable inmates. How do we meet the standard in reporting this information while maintaining their rights?		
Question	All	SINA
10762: We do planning, but this seems geared toward the inmate who comes in and says, "I'm gay." What are you going to do to protect them?		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11753: The NPREC should develop concrete criteria for identifying potentially predatory inmates. By identifying inmates who are likely to perpetrate an assault, and separating them from inmates who are likely to be targeted for abuse, corrections officials can effectively protect vulnerable inmates without subjecting them to segregation or other punitive, isolating conditions.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11756: The inmate management plan (CL-3) should be modified whenever a reassessment results in a classification change.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Advocate
11931: •The portions of the Discussion section stating that vulnerable inmates should be housed in the least restrictive setting possible and must have access to the same privileges and programs as inmates housed in general population are so crucial for safety and well-being that they should be reflected in the Standards themselves and not simply in the Discussion section.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11932: •The Standards should state that transgender prisoners (like all prisoners) should be able to shower with privacy.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
11933: •We recommend specifying that the housing preference of transgender inmates to be placed in male or female general population (or alternative settings) should be taken into consideration when making placement decisions.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12062: •The inmate management plan should be modified whenever a reassessment results in a classification change.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12066: We recommend adding that in the case of transgender inmates, their preferences regarding whether to be placed in male or female general population (or alternative settings) should be taken into consideration.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12208: CL-3: This standard parallels SMRTP 69, requiring the creation of a "program[me] of treatment" for each inmate, based on an initial classification. To comply fully with international human rights obligations, however, CL-3 should incorporate language providing for a mechanism to ensure (1) enforcement of the inmate management plan and (2) systematic update of the inmate classification assessments. See SMRTP 66(3) (requiring each inmate's personal information to be "kept up to date" in order to maintain a suitable treatment program).		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12211: In the case of transgender prisoners, we would recommend adding that their preference for placement in male or female general population (or alternative settings) be taken into consideration. Also, when prisoners have safety concerns about showing or disrobing in presence of other prisoners, we recommend that they should not be forced to do so.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Suggestion	Checklist	Advocate
12212: CL-3, Compliance checklist 26(a): We recommend including prisoners who otherwise deviate from social stereotypes about sex, e. g. effeminate men.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12320: We believe the standards should explicitly state that placement in female facilities must be considered as an option to promote the safety of transgender and intersex prisoners. We also believe that this section should be clarified to identify intersex and gender nonconforming prisoners as vulnerable and to ensure that transgender prisoners are not to be automatically segregated.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
12323: The standards should be revised to make it explicit that these decisions must be made based on the safety needs of transgender prisoners and that women's facilities should be a considered a possibility for placement of transgender people.		
Suggestion	All	Advocate
13364: •The Statement should make clear that management plans must ensure youth are housed separately from adults.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Add a second sentence to Statement: "Inmate management plans ensure that inmates under the age of 18 are housed separately from the general population in accordance with the 'sight and sound separation' requirements of The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C.A. § 5633(a)(12) &amp; (13)." (This mirrors the "status offender" differentiated housing language from the Juvenile Standards.)</li> <li>•Add this sentence immediately prior to what is currently the last line in the Discussion: "In addition to other protections for potentially vulnerable inmates, inmates under the age of 18 must never be assigned to share</li> </ul>		
Suggestion	All	Corrections Professional
10776: CL-3: The Commission should consider adding a provision to this standard which states that inmates who are not identified as vulnerable inmates or predators do not require a management plan to be implemented.		
Suggestion	Discussion	Corrections Professional
12984: Inmate management plans, Discussion, pg 32, "access to the same privileges and programs as inmates housed in general population" – Comments: Need to change to "programs as inmates of the same general population custody status if the safety and security of both inmate and facility is possible."		
Suggestion	All	Government
13389: Change verbiage to allow facility to approve or disapprove a move at prisoner request if the facility can ensure prisoner safety.		
Suggestion	All	SINA
10567: The standards could be more explicit to check if inmates who request SHU are doing it for the right reasons.		
Support/Agreement	All	Advocate
11752: SPR is pleased to note that the NPREC recognizes that classification is a dynamic process and that housing decisions must be revisited regularly to ensure that inmates remain safe. The NPREC's willingness to identify specific factors that contribute to vulnerability to sexual abuse, such as physical stature and sexual orientation, is particularly encouraging.		

**Public Comment Report**  
**Prison/Jail**  
**CL-3: Inmate management plans**

<b>Type of Comment</b>	<b>Standard Components</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12063: •We agree with standards making placement decisions for transgender people based on safety. We strongly support the aspects of the Standards that state people who are in housing for vulnerable prisoners must have access to the same privileges and programs as those in general population and that they must be in the least restrictive setting. We support maintaining the provision in the discussion section that vulnerable inmates be housed in the least restrictive setting possible and must have access to the same privileges and programs as inmates housed in general population.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12064: •It should be explicitly stated that transgender prisoners (and all prisoners) should be able to shower with privacy.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12065: •We strongly support the Standards' suggestion that single occupancy cells/rooms should be made available whenever possible, and that the personal concerns of sexually vulnerable inmates are taken into account when determining housing and bed assignments.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12205: <b>CL-1-CL3:</b> comports with the specific requirements of SMRTP 67(a) requiring that classification be used to "separate from others those prisoners, who, by reason of their criminal records or bad characters, are likely to exercise bad influence."		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12209: We think it is critically important to maintain the provision that vulnerable prisoners be housed in the least restrictive setting possible and must have equal access to the same privileges and programs as prisoners housed in general population.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12210: We also think it is important to maintain the provisions that vulnerable prisoners should not automatically be subjected to highly restrictive or isolating conditions; that single occupancy cells/rooms should be made available whenever possible; and that the personal concerns of sexually vulnerable prisoners be taken into account when determining housing and bed assignments.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12213: <b>CL-3 (discussion)</b> "Inmates who are vulnerable to sexual abuse and who need special protection should never be automatically subjected to restrictive or isolating conditions. Single occupancy cells within nonpunitive housing units should be made available, and continuous sight and sound supervision must be maintained": This is a very important standard. In too many facilities the norm is for vulnerable prisoners to be punished with isolated confinement for seeking protection, worst of all after they've already been traumatized.		
<b>Support/Agreement</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Advocate</b>
12318: We also strongly support the acknowledgment that lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender prisoners are particularly likely to be vulnerable to sexual abuse and that classification decisions with regard to transgender prisoners must be made taking into account their safety needs.		
<b>Unintended Consequence</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Government</b>
13387: This could invite abuse of the system if a prisoner's request for a transfer is an equal basis for transfer as "when there is no other way to ensure the safety of the inmate inside the facility". Would she/he have a basis for a grievance if she/he felt unsafe, had requested a transfer and was denied?		
<b>Unintended Consequence</b>	<b>Discussion</b>	<b>SINA</b>
21: Where do you put all these special needs inmates that require their own cells. If I had 200 extra cells for this population – they will filled by the end of the week.		



**Public Comment Report**  
Prison/Jail  
CL-3: Inmate management plans

Type of Comment	Standard Components	Source
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10469: •We have to keep not just victims, but also perpetrators housed safely. One of the things is to keep predators and victims separate. We would be rewarding perps with single-bunks also.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10507: But to put a requirement on a caseworker or classification worker to do extra screening, to add medical or mental health screening, to certify staff in sexual assault detection/investigation, it's impossible. Do we investigate every rumor, every suspicion? We'd have a building of investigators. To put that burden on all staff is unrealistic.		
Unintended Consequence	All	SINA
10565: When it comes to sexual orientation, should that be part of a classification decision? Is that a question we should be asking? It's self-reported, people are afraid of what might get out there		