

PREA Facility Audit Report: Final

Name of Facility: Arrendale State Prison and Transitional Center

Facility Type: Prison / Jail

Date Interim Report Submitted: NA

Date Final Report Submitted: 12/28/2020

Auditor Certification	
The contents of this report are accurate to the best of my knowledge.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No conflict of interest exists with respect to my ability to conduct an audit of the agency under review.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I have not included in the final report any personally identifiable information (PII) about any inmate/resident/detainee or staff member, except where the names of administrative personnel are specifically requested in the report template.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Auditor Full Name as Signed: Mable P. Wheeler	Date of Signature: 12/28/2020

AUDITOR INFORMATION	
Auditor name:	Wheeler, Mable
Email:	wheeler5p@hotmail.com
Start Date of On-Site Audit:	11/02/2020
End Date of On-Site Audit:	11/06/2020

FACILITY INFORMATION	
Facility name:	Arrendale State Prison and Transitional Center
Facility physical address:	2023 Gainesville Hwy. S., Alto, Georgia - 30510
Facility Phone	
Facility mailing address:	PO Box 709, Alto, Georgia - 30510

Primary Contact	
Name:	Julie Yeargin
Email Address:	julie.yeargin@gdc.ga.gov
Telephone Number:	706-776-4731

Warden/Jail Administrator/Sheriff/Director	
Name:	Murray Tatum
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Telephone Number:	706-776-4800

Facility PREA Compliance Manager	
Name:	Julie Yeargin
Email Address:	julie.yeargin@gdc.ga.gov
Telephone Number:	O: (706) 776-4731

Facility Health Service Administrator On-site	
Name:	Deborah Miller
Email Address:	deborah.miller@gdc.ga.gov
Telephone Number:	706-776-0667

Facility Characteristics	
Designed facility capacity:	1998
Current population of facility:	1890
Average daily population for the past 12 months:	1758
Has the facility been over capacity at any point in the past 12 months?	No
Which population(s) does the facility hold?	Females
Age range of population:	17-80
Facility security levels/inmate custody levels:	Minimum/Medium/Close
Does the facility hold youthful inmates?	Yes
Number of staff currently employed at the facility who may have contact with inmates:	365
Number of individual contractors who have contact with inmates, currently authorized to enter the facility:	116
Number of volunteers who have contact with inmates, currently authorized to enter the facility:	400

AGENCY INFORMATION	
Name of agency:	Georgia Department of Corrections
Governing authority or parent agency (if applicable):	
Physical Address:	300 Patrol Rd., Forsyth, Georgia - 31029
Mailing Address:	
Telephone number:	(478) 992-5374

Agency Chief Executive Officer Information:	
Name:	Timothy C. Ward
Email Address:	Timothy.Ward@gdc.ga.gov
Telephone Number:	

Agency-Wide PREA Coordinator Information			
Name:	Grace Atchison	Email Address:	grace.atchison@gdc.ga.gov

AUDIT FINDINGS

Narrative:

The auditor's description of the audit methodology should include a detailed description of the following processes during the pre-audit, on-site audit, and post-audit phases: documents and files reviewed, discussions and types of interviews conducted, number of days spent on-site, observations made during the site-review, and a detailed description of any follow-up work conducted during the post-audit phase. The narrative should describe the techniques the auditor used to sample documentation and select interviewees, and the auditor's process for the site review.

Introduction

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audit onsite phase for Lee Arrendale State Prisons was conducted November 2- 6, 2020. Lee Arrendale State Prisons is located at 2023 Gainesville Hwy. S. Alto, Georgia 30510. The audit was conducted by Mable P. Wheeler from Macon, Georgia, who is a U. S. Department of Justice Certified PREA auditor for adults and juvenile facilities. The auditor conducted the onsite audit as a single auditor with no additional onsite support staff. The audit was assigned to M P Wheeler & Associates as part of a contractual agreement by Georgia Department of Corrections. There are no known existing conflicts of interest or barriers to completing the audit. The facility was last audited November 18, 2016, with 100% compliance with the PREA Standards.

Mission:

Ensure public safety and effectively house offenders while operating a safe and secure facility. Also, provide housing for adult/juvenile female felons in addition to probationers sentenced to a residential substance abuse program. Provide housing for adult female felons in a strategic intervention drug program (SIP). Provide mental health/mental retardation, academic, vocational, and other basic program services for this population. Provide diagnostic services for female offenders statewide. Host, Children Center for inmates and their children. Host facility for Arrendale Transitional Center and Colwell Probation Detention Center.

Audit Methodology

Pre-Onsite Audit Phase

Prior to the onsite visit, the auditor contacted the PREA Compliance Manager to discuss the audit process and to set a tentative daily agenda and schedule for the onsite audit. The auditor requested the following information be provided the first day of the audit: daily population report, staff roster to include all departments; inmate roster by housing unit; listing of staff who perform risk assessments, list of medical/mental health staff; list of contractors and volunteers available during the audit; list of inmates with a PREA classification (identified through risk screening); list of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex inmates; list of disabled (deaf, hard of hearing, blind, low vision, low cognitive skills) inmates, list of limited English proficient, inmates, list of allegations with investigation outcomes etc. This information was utilized to establish the interview schedules for the random selection of inmates and staff to be interviewed; random and specialized interviews.

Notice of Audit Posting and Timeline

The audit notice was posted September 28, 2020. Scheduling of audit had been revisited a couple of times due to COVID 19 related issues. The audit notice was posted in English and Spanish on colorful paper. using a large font. The audit notices were placed throughout the facility, in places visible to all

Inmates, staff and visitors. Confirmation of revised audit notices was emailed to the auditor on September 28, 2020. Further verification of their placement was made through observations during the onsite review. The audit notices included a statement regarding confidentiality of inmate and staff correspondence with the auditor. Three correspondences were received during the phase of the audit. The auditor met with each inmate privately, identified concerns were addressed by Agency PREA Coordinator.

Pre-Audit Questionnaire (PAQ) and Supporting Documentation

The PAQ and supporting documentation was uploaded into the PREA Online Audit System on January 6, 2020. The auditor reviewed the PAQ, policy, procedures, and supporting documentation. Using the Auditor Compliance Tool and Checklist of Documentation, the auditor's initial analysis and review of the information, the auditor requested further documentation for clarification of several standards. Some of the information was provided electronically prior to the audit and the remaining documentation was provided during the on-site audit visit.

Requests of Facility Lists

Lee Arrendale State Prisons provided the following information for interview selections and document sampling:

Complete Inmate Roster	An up-to-date roster was provided upon request
Prior Youthful Inmates	3
Inmates with physical disabilities	None were identified
Inmates with cognitive disabilities	1
Inmate who are Limited English Proficient	1
Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Inmates	3
Transgender or Intersex Inmates	3
Inmates in segregated housing	2
Inmates isolation	None were identified
Inmates who reported sexual abuse	2
Inmates who reported sexual victimization during risk screening	3
Complete Staff Roster	The staff roster and schedule were provided upon arrival to the facility
Specialized Staff	Specialized staff was identified on the roster
All contractors who have contact with the Inmates	116
All volunteers who have contact with the Inmates	400
All grievances of sexual abuse and sexual harassment made in the 12 months preceding the audit	0
All allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment reported for investigation in the 12 months preceding the audit	84 (11/1/2019 - 10/26/20)
Detailed list of number of sexual abuse and sexual harassment allegations in the 12 months preceding the audit (11/1/2019 - 10/26/2020)	25 I/I Abuse; 23 I/I Harassment; 23 S/I Abuse; 13 S/I Harassment

External Contacts

The following external contacts were made:

Just Detention International	Just Detention International reviewed their database for records and information for the preceding 12 months.
Community Based Organizations (CBO's)	Rape Response, Inc (Hotline 770-503-7273) https://raperesponse.com
Georgia Department of Corrections	Hotline 855-332-1594

Onsite Audit Phase

Entrance briefing

On November 2, 2020 the entrance briefing was held with the Agency PREA Coordinator, Grace Atchison; Warden, Murray Tatum; Deputy Warden of Care and Treatment (PREA Compliance Manger), Julie Yeargin; Deputy Warden of Security, Carrie Yearwood; Chief Counselor, Jennifer DeFillippes; Agency PREA Analyst, Chester Hofer; Lee Arrendale Transitional Center Superintendent, Wanda Brown; Lee Arrendale Transitional Center Assistant Superintendent, Wendy Jackson. Introductions were made and the agenda for the onsite audit was discussed. Staff and inmate interviews were conducted in privacy, all interviews were voluntary. After the entrance briefing on the first day of the onsite portion of the audit the auditor conducted the site review accompanied by the Agency PREA Coordinator, PREA Compliance Manager and Chief Counselor. Due the size of the facility, the auditor continued the site review on the second day and was accompanied by the Agency PREA Coordinator and the Chief Counselor. After the site reviews, the auditor conducted staff and inmate interviews.

Site review

The auditor had access to, and observed, all areas of the facility. The auditor was provided a diagram of the physical plant during the pre-onsite phase of the audit and was thus familiar with the layout of the facility. The facility consists of eight-teen (18) buildings which includes five (5) inmate housing units, two (2) single housing units, three (3) multiple occupancy cell housing units, one (1) open bay dorm housing units, and eighty-four (84) segregation/isolation cell. The facility designated capacity is 1998. Population on the first of the on onsite audit was 1281 for the prison, 128 for the RSAT program and 137 for the transitional center. The facility has a video monitoring system, responsible for security surveillance of the campus. Mirrors are also strategical places throughout the facility to provide additional security. All security officers are equipped with body cameras.

Processes and areas observed

The Auditor was able to observe a portion of the intake process which included inmate's receipt of PREA education. Grievance boxes are located on the housing unit. Grievance forms and writing utensils are available upon request.

The staff conducting the site review described the showering process and pointed out the locations of many of the video monitoring cameras. PREA posters with telephone numbers for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment are prominently placed in the housing units and common area. The auditor informally asked inmates about basic PREA information during visit to housing units.

Specific area observations

The auditor observed the toilet and shower areas and expressed concern, shower doors contained

holes/slots that were in view of the control room; inmates could be observed when showering. Inmates must be dressed before coming out of shower area. Inmate rooms are multiple occupancy rooms. The auditor observed staff actively supervising the inmates.

Exit briefing

An exit briefing was held with the Agency PREA Coordinator (via phone); the Agency Assistant State Wide PREA Coordinator; Chief Counselor; TC Superintendent; Director of Inmate Services; and the Deputy Warden of Security, to discuss audit findings. The auditor did have some areas of concern and requested corrective actions and additional supporting documentation.

(1) Showers in D/E units lacked sufficient privacy due to an opening in shower door. Occupants could possibly be viewed by staff stationed in control room. This was corrected by end of auditor’s site visit. A covering was permanently attached to open slot on each door. This corrective action was satisfactory.

(2) During review of investigation files, auditor noted the absence of several inmate notifications regarding investigation findings. This was discussed with Agency PREA Coordinator and a corrective action was immediately addressed. The need for improved communication between investigation unit and facility was identified.

Interviews Logistics

Location and Privacy

All interviews were voluntary and privately conducted. Interviews were held in the conference room and inmate visitation area; these locations provided privacy and minimum disruption of daily activities and programming. The auditor toured the site on November 2 and 3, 2020.

Selection Process

Fifteen (15) specialized staff assigned to the prison and transitional center were interviewed. Sixteen (16) direct care staff were interviewed using the random staff interview protocol. Twenty-two (22) inmates were interviewed using the random inmate interview questionnaire. Eighteen (18) inmates identified for targeted interviews; One (1) inmate with Cognitive Disabilities and zero (0) Inmates with Physical Disabilities; One (1) inmate who was Limited English Proficient; Three (3) inmates identified as transgender, Three (3) inmates identified as gay/bisexual; Three (3) inmates who disclosed prior sexual victimization during risk screening; and Two (2) inmates who reported sexual abuse; three (3) inmates who were listed as youthful inmates when admitted to the facility and two (2) inmates in segregated housing.

Interview Protocols	Number of Interviews
Administration and Agency Leadership	
Agency Head Designee (Agency PREA Coordinator)	1
Warden	1
PREA Coordinator	1
PREA Compliance Manager	1

Deputy Director of Care and Treatment	1
Specialized Staff	
Medical Staff	1
Mental Health Staff	1
Non-Medical Staff Involved in Cross-Gender Strip Searches or Visual Body Cavity searches (if applicable)	1
Administrative (Human Resources)	1
Agency Contract Administrator	1 (Prior Interview)
Intermediate or Higher-level Facility Staff (unannounced rounds)	1
SAFE and SANE	1 (Prior Interview)
Investigative Staff	1
Staff who Perform Screening for Risk of Victimization and Abusiveness	1
Staff who Supervise Inmates in Isolation	1
Designated Staff Member Charged with Monitoring Retaliation	1
Security First Responders	1
Non-Security First Responders	1
Intake Staff	1
Random Sample of Staff	
First Shift	7
Second Shift	9
Total Random Sample of Staff	16
Volunteers Contractors who have Contact with Inmates	
Volunteers	0
Contractors	1 (Teacher)

Inmates	
Random Sample of Inmates from all Housing Units	22
Targeted Inmates Interviews	
Prior Youthful Inmates	3
Inmates who Reported Sexual Abuse	2
Inmates with Cognitive Disabilities	1
Inmates with Physical Disabilities	0
Limited English Proficient Inmates	1
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Inmates	3
Transgender and Intersex Inmates	3
Inmates who Disclosed Prior Sexual Victimization During Risk Screening	3
Inmates in segregated housing	2
Inmates in Isolation	0
Interviews Totals	
Total Number of Staff Interviews	37
Total Number of Inmate Interviews	40
Total Number of Interviews	75

Type of Records	Total Records Reviewed
Personnel Records/Documents	42
Volunteer and Contractors Files/Documents	10
Training Files/Documents/Records	42
Inmates Files/Documents	8
Medical/Mental Health Records and Documentation for Victims	0
Grievance Forms (Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment)	0
All Incident Reports (Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment)	21
Investigation Records (Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment)	21

Inmate-on-Inmate Sexual Victimization	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Pending	Not PREA Related
Sexual Abuse	4	11	8	2	0
Sexual Harassment	0	11	4	3	5
Staff-on-Inmate Sexual Abuse	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Pending	Not PREA Related
Staff Sexual Abuse	7	3	9	2	2
Staff Sexual Harassment	0	3	10	0	0

AUDIT FINDINGS

Facility Characteristics:

The auditor's description of the audited facility should include details about the facility type, demographics and size of the inmate or resident population, numbers and type of staff positions, configuration and layout of the facility, numbers of housing units, description of housing units including any special housing units, a description of programs and services, including food service and recreation. The auditor should describe how these details are relevant to PREA implementation and compliance.

Characteristics Related to PREA and Sexual Safety

Introduction	
Parent Agency	Georgia Department of Corrections
Facility Name	Lee Arrendale State Prison and Transitional Center
Facility Address	2023 Gainesville Hwy. S. Alton, Georgia 30510
Age of Facility	84
Total Facility Rated Capacity	1998
Inmate Population Size and Makeup	
Average daily population in the last 12 months	1758
Actual Population on day 1 of the onsite portion of the audit	RSAT 128; LASP 1281; TC 137; Total Population 1546
Population Gender	Female
Population Ethnicity	Multiethnic
Length of Stay	22 months
Staff Size and Makeup	
Number of Security Staff	117
Types of Supervision Practiced	Multi-custody classification facility
Number of Volunteers who may have contact with Inmates	400
Number of Contractors who may have contact with Inmates	116
Number of Interns who may contact with Inmates	0

Number and Type of Housing Units	
Number of single-occupancy cells	2
Number of multiple-occupancy cells	3
Number of open-bay dorms	1
Number of segregation/isolation units	84
Number of medical units	1
Type of Supervision (direct or indirect)	Direct
Video Monitoring	Yes
Body Cameras	Yes

Facility Operations

Physical Plant Description

Lee Arrendale State Prison and Transitional Center is located in the northeast Georgia Mountains. It is the largest female facility with a physical capacity of 1826 offenders. The buildings was constructed in 1926 and renovated in 1999. LASP's mission as a female facility began in 2005. LASP is special mission facility with Diagnostics, 24-hour Infirmary, Specialized Living Unit, Fire Department, Faith and Character Program and a Strategic Intervention Program. It is also the host facility for Arrendale Transitional Center, Arrendale Probation Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Center, and Colwell Probation Detention Center. LASP is the diagnostic facility for females entering the state system from county jails. LASP houses Level III and IV mental health offenders. Non-violent female offenders who have substance abuse issues are assigned to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program or the Strategic Intervention Program. Programming is a vital component to the activities at LASP. Offenders can earn technical college certificates for Vet Tech and Computer Technology. Life University has both an Associate's Degree and Bachelor's degree program running at LASP. LASP houses the only all-female fire team in the state of Georgia. LASP's Chaplaincy Department runs programming that incorporates a Children's Center which helps reunify families. LASP boasts an intense OJT, Vocational and Re-Entry Programs that prepare returning citizens to society as pro-social members of their communities.

Housing

A Unit: Residential Substance Abuse Center, Transitional Center, General Population Supportive Living Unit;

B Unit: General Population

C Unit: Faith Character Based and General Population

D Unit: General Population single cell

E Unit: Administrative Segregation cells. This facility houses a Special Management Unit, a C.E.R.T. team, Canine Unit and a Fire Station.

- OPEN DORMITORY
- SINGLE CELLS
- DOUBLE CELLS

Work Details

Farm Operation (swine and cattle), General Maintenance, Food Service, (7) Contract Details, Fire Department, Equine Rescue Center, Hay Operation

Services Available

Academic: General Equivalency Diploma, Adult Basic Education, Literacy, Special Education

Counseling: Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Motivation for Change, Family Violence, Thinking for a Change, Re-Entry, Parenting, Relapse Prevention, Behavior Stabilization, Career Center

Recreation: General Recreation

Religious Activities: Various Worship Services, Bible Study, & Pastoral Counseling

Vocational/OJT

Small Engine Repair, Auto Mechanics, Auto Paint, Woodworking, Cosmetology, Electrical Wiring, Warehousing, Auto Detailing, Welding (Metal Fabrication), Food Service, Fire Department, Educational & Library Aides, Office Technology, Maintenance/Detailing, Culinary Arts, Farm Worker, Guide Dog Program, Veterinary Technician, Dog Grooming, Forever Friends Dog Rescue

AUDIT FINDINGS

Summary of Audit Findings:

The OAS will automatically calculate the number of standards exceeded, number of standards met, and the number of standards not met based on the auditor's compliance determinations. If relevant, the auditor should provide the list of standards exceeded and/or the list of standards not met (e.g. Standards Exceeded: 115.xx, 115.xx..., Standards Not Met: 115.yy, 115.yy). Auditor Note: In general, no standards should be found to be "Not Applicable" or "NA." A compliance determination must be made for each standard. In rare instances where an auditor determines that a standard is not applicable, the auditor should select "Meets Standard" and include a comprehensive discussion as to why the standard is not applicable to the facility being audited.

Number of standards exceeded:	2
Number of standards met:	43
Number of standards not met:	0

Aduit Findings:

The auditor did have some areas of concern and requested corrective actions and additional supporting documentation.

(1) Showers in D/E units lacked sufficient privacy due to an opening in shower door. Occupants could possibly be viewed by staff stationed in control room. This was corrected by end of auditor's site visit. A covering was permanently attached to open slot on each door. This corrective action was satisfactory.

(2) During review of investigation files, auditor noted the absence of several inmate notifications regarding investigation findings. This was discussed with Agency PREA Coordinator and a corrective action was immediately addressed. The need for improved communication between investigation unit and facility was identified.

Standards Exceeded: 2

List of Standard Exceeded: 115.11, 115.87

Standards Met: 115.12, 115.13, 115.14, 115.16, 115.17, 115.18, 115.21, 115.22, 115.31,

115.32, 115.33, 115.34, 115.35, 115.41, 115.42, 115.43, 115.51,

115.52, 115.53, 115.54, 115.61,115.62, 115.63, 115.64, 115.65, 115.66, 115.67, 115.68, 115.71,

115.72, 115.73, 115.76, 115.77, 115.78, 115.81,

115.82, 115.83, 115.86, 115.88, 115.89

Standards Not Met: 0

Standards

Auditor Overall Determination Definitions

- Exceeds Standard
(Substantially exceeds requirement of standard)
- Meets Standard
(substantial compliance; complies in all material ways with the stand for the relevant review period)
- Does Not Meet Standard
(requires corrective actions)

Auditor Discussion Instructions

Auditor discussion, including the evidence relied upon in making the compliance or non-compliance determination, the auditor's analysis and reasoning, and the auditor's conclusions. This discussion must also include corrective action recommendations where the facility does not meet standard. These recommendations must be included in the Final Report, accompanied by information on specific corrective actions taken by the facility.

115.11	Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator
	Auditor Overall Determination: Exceeds Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policies and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program; Georgia Department of Corrections Organizational Chart; Statewide PREA Structure (Organizational Chart depicting lines of authority and responsibility for the PREA Unit)); Lee Arrendale State Prison Organizational Chart; Previously reviewed Job Description Statewide PREA Coordinator; Prison Staffing Plan; PREA Brochures for Inmates and for Staff; Training Rosters documenting 2020 Day 1 Annual In-Service Training and Specialized Training documenting staff completing the NIC Course entitled: Communicating Effectively and Professionally with LGBTI Offenders. Zero Tolerance Posters located throughout the facility and Inmate TV Channel.</p> <p>Interviews: Agency PREA Coordinator and the facility's PREA Compliance Manager.</p> <p>Discussion of Policies Reviewed: The Agency appears to have been proactive in instilling a zero-tolerance for all forms of sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and retaliation for reporting or for cooperating with an investigation. Specific to this facility, the Warden has designated the Deputy Warden of Care and Treatment as the PREA Compliance Manager. The PREA Compliance Manager's comprehensive approach to implementing a program for prevention, detection, responding and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment at this facility was impressive.</p> <p>The agency has policies mandating a zero-tolerance policy and the comprehensive PREA policy (SOP 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program) addresses the agency's comprehensive approach to prevention of sexual abuse and sexual harassment as well as its approach to detection, responding and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The agency's policy begins with a statement of policy and applicable procedures, followed by extensive sections on Prevention Planning, Responsive Planning, and Reporting with multiple subsections addressing the GDC Procedures and the PREA Standards. The policy prohibits retaliation for reporting or participating in an investigation and mandates a zero tolerance for retaliation as well.</p> <p>The GDC has developed the Office of Professional Standards Compliance Unit, with a full time Director overseeing compliance with PREA, American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards, and Americans with Disabilities Act Compliance. In addition, the Director of the Compliance Unit supervises the Policy Administrator and the agency's Auditing Component. The Auditing Component audits GDC facilities for compliance with policies and procedures.</p> <p>The PREA Unit consists of the Statewide PREA Coordinator. The Statewide PREA Coordinator oversees all PREA related functions and has an Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator. Additionally, the PREA Unit has a PREA Analyst who collects and analyzes data that is input into the GDC Database, called SCRIBE. The PREA Unit oversees the implementation of the PREA Standards and helps maintain compliance by periodically monitoring facilities and programs, by providing technical assistance, and by providing training. The Statewide PREA Coordinator is a certified Peace Officer Standards Training instructor enabling her to provide</p>

certified training to staff. The PREA Unit also collects PREA related data; review Sexual Assault Response Team Investigations (The Sexual Assault Response Team "SART"; conducts the initial facility-based investigations). The Statewide PREA Coordinator reports to the Deputy Director of Compliance however she has unimpeded access to the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Corrections with issues related to PREA.

The agency has a Statewide Americans with Disabilities Act/Limited English Proficiency Coordinator who serves as a resource person for accessing interpretive services for disabled or limited English proficient detainees and inmates. The Statewide Coordinator has required each facility to designate an ADA Coordinator in each facility. This is relevant to PREA in that when any issue arises regarding the need for any kind of interpretive services, the facility ADA Coordinator and PREA Compliance Manager have access to the Statewide Coordinator who can expedite interpretive services beyond those offered by Language Line, and these services, provided through multiple statewide contracts, include telephone, video, and on-site interpretive services. The ADA Coordinator has provided access to multiple statewide contracts for interpretive services for hearing impaired, visually impaired, or limited English proficient.

Lee Arrendale State Prison is required to comply with the Georgia Department of Corrections Policies, including PREA. The agency has also determined its facilities will comply with the Standards promulgated by the American Correctional Association and will undergo auditing by the American Correctional Association. The Georgia Department of Corrections PREA Policy addresses and integrates the elements of the PREA Program, and includes the agency's approach to prevention, detection, responding and reports. The agency has identified sanctions for staff, contractor, or inmates for violating any agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policy and the presumptive sanction for employees is dismissal/termination and banning contractors and volunteers from further contact with inmates and the facility, until the conclusion of an investigation. The ban is statewide, preventing the contractor or volunteer from entering any GDC facility until an investigation is completed.

GDC Standard Operating Procedures; 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Action (PREA) Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention Program affirms that the agency/facility has a zero-tolerance policy towards all forms of sexual abuse, sexual harassment and retaliation for reporting or for cooperating with an investigation.

Zero Tolerance is referenced in multiple documents and publications including the Inmate Handbook, in PREA Acknowledgment Statements for staff, inmates, contractors and volunteer, on issued PREA brochures, in the PREA Video, and continuously through multiple PREA related posters that were observed in virtually every area of this facility.

Site Review: Observed throughout the facility: PREA related posters; phones with PREA Hotline dialing instructions; Kiosks. Inmate Tablets for Reporting and Inmate TV video streaming PREA Information.

Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, is a comprehensive PREA Policy that not only details the agency's approach to prevention, detection, reporting and responding to allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment but also integrates this information in a manner that flows logically and is easily understood. The policy affirms that the Department will not tolerate any form of sexual abuse or sexual harassment of any

offender. Policy also states that the Department has a zero tolerance for all forms of sexual abuse, sexual harassment and sexual activity among inmates. It further indicates the purpose of the policy is to strengthen the Department's efforts to prevent occurrences of this nature by implementing key provisions of the PREA Standards to help prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities. The PREA Policy addresses the agency's approach to preventing, detecting, responding and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment.

It is obvious that the Georgia Department of Corrections and Lee Arrendale State Prison takes inmate sexual safety seriously. This is based on a number of factors. An interview with the GDC Commissioner indicated he believes he has put together a team (the Director of Compliance and the PREA Unit, led by the Statewide PREA Coordinator, who has effectively implemented PREA. He affirmed his support for PREA and the efforts of the PREA Unit. During the interview, he showed the auditor how he is notified of every sexual assault in the state via phone message and that he also receives follow-up on those via phone message as well.

The GDC appointed a Director of the Office of Professional Standards Compliance Unit, who is ultimately responsible for the Department's compliance with the PREA Standards, the Americans with Disabilities Act and the American Correctional Association Standards. This staff person was previously the agency's PREA Coordinator and is a Certified PREA Auditor. She also supervises the agency's audit team consisting of a Statewide Senior Auditor and 8 security auditors and three physical plant auditors. Additionally, the facility (Lee Arrendale State Prison) must comply with the ACA Standards and has a staff dedicated to overseeing the implementation of the ACA Standards in the facility.

Additionally, the Department has appointed a Statewide PREA Coordinator and an Assistant Agency Statewide PREA Coordinator with sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee the Department's efforts to comply with the PREA Standards in the Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) facilities.

The Statewide PREA Coordinator has responsibility for the entire state. Both the PREA Coordinator and Assistant PREA Coordinator are experienced in adult corrections. They are heavily involved in training staff; whether it is training for the PREA Compliance Managers, Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) Members, or staff first responders to mention a few. PREA Compliance Manager training and SART training is held consistently at least twice a year. The PREA Coordinator is a POST Certified Instructor (Peace Officer Standards Training) which means she has met all the requirements to instruct corrections staff, and especially Peace Officer Standards Certified Correctional Staff, enabling them to receive credit toward their ongoing certification and recertification requirements.

The Assistant PREA Coordinator is also experienced in corrections, having worked in both the state and private sector. He is knowledgeable of PREA and provides technical assistance when needed to the GDC Facilities. A previous interview with the PREA Coordinator and the Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator confirmed that they have sufficient time to perform their PREA related duties.

The PREA Unit is heavily involved as well in capturing data for planning, corrective action and other purposes. To that end, the agency and PREA Unit has a PREA Analyst assigned to the PREA Unit. His job, among other things, is to collect and analyze the data that is submitted to the PREA Unit on a monthly basis, by each facility. In working with the PREA Auditor, the PREA Analyst assists by retrieving information on all calls to the PREA Hotline from each

facility prior to the on-site audit. He also assists the auditor by securing from the Georgia Department of Corrections Technical Section, rosters of disabled inmates, identifying the inmate and his/her disability, enabling the auditor to select disabled inmates to interview during on-site visits. He also provides a report of inmates or probationers who identify as LGBTI and who have reported prior victimization. He keeps statistics for each facility and cumulatively for the agency. Statistics are used by the Department to analyze issues related to PREA and are used to compile the Agency's Annual Report. The analyst also has a system that populates information from reports onto the SSV Form. He also provides a check and balance in collecting accurate information about sexual assault. Facilities are required to report allegations to the PREA Unit.

The PREA Unit has reached out to nationally recognized organizations to assist in implementing PREA. These included Just Detention International and the Moss Group. They contracted with Just Detention in the past to assist in implementing PREA and are now under contract with the Moss Group to help the Department assist in developing the agency's Transgender Policy. The DRAFT Policy has been completed and is being reviewed. The Moss Group is also working with the Department to assess and recommend additional female programming (gender specific programming).

The Moss Group has provided Train the Trainer Classes to train trainers to go back into the facilities to train selected staff to serve as victim advocates. The Statewide PREA Coordinator and Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator have been trained by the Moss Group to conduct this training.

The PREA Unit, realizing the quality of the Facility-Based investigations needed to be monitored, has implemented a computer-based program to enable the PREA Coordinator, Assistant PREA Coordinator and PREA Analyst to monitor investigations. This enables them to review the investigation and to require additional action, including instructing the facility-based investigators to look at other areas if warranted, prior to closure, for the investigation to be approved by the PREA Unit. This provides a quality assurance component to evaluate investigations.

The Warden/Superintendent at each institution is charged with ensuring that all aspects of the agency's PREA Policy are implemented. The Warden has, as required, developed a Local Procedure Directive for response to sexual allegations. The Directive reflects the institution's unique characteristics and specifies how each institution will respond to sexual allegations and the notification procedures followed for reports of sexual allegations. (Local Procedure Directive discussed in a later standard).

Wardens/Superintendents are also required to assign an Institutional PREA Compliance Manager, who also has sufficient time and authority to develop, implement and oversee the facility efforts to comply with the PREA Standards. He has developed numerous initiatives to ensure that PREA is a priority in this facility. These initiatives include, PREA POSTING are printed signs keeping sexual safety in view of staff and inmates continuously, streaming PREA information continuously throughout the day on the inmate Channel 60, implementing the Suicide/PREA Form to offer mental health follow-up for inmates who may want to disclose prior victimization (on intake), and others.

These and other initiatives indicate a proactive approach to prevention, detection, responding and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. An interview with the PREA Compliance

Manager indicated she makes time to perform all of his PREA related responsibilities. She also indicated that she has the complete support of the Warden and he has given her the authority and responsibility for implementing the standards and for maintaining compliance with them. The Facility Organizational Chart depicts the PREA Compliance Manager as having direct access, when needed to the Warden.

The agency is proactive in working towards preventing, detecting, responding and reporting PREA incidents. This was described by the PREA Coordinator and included the fact that they have been working with Just Detention International on a variety of initiatives and projects. The agency, in the past, provided documentation of their JDI PREA Demonstration Grant, including the Final Close-Out Report dated March 2, 2018. The grant included nine (9) GDC project pilot facilities. The initiatives included: 1) Promote broad-based culture shift within GDC through new staff training programs that comply with the PREA Standards and address each employee's role in preventing and responding to sexual abuse. This included assessing the cultures in the pilot facilities and then developing and providing training. 2) Develop a trauma-informed response to sexual assault; ensuring incarcerated survivors have access to the same quality of care that is available in the community. During this part of the project the JDI worked with the Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault (GNESA in providing training to staff in providing trauma-informed response to inmates reporting sexual abuse, in building partnerships with community-based rape crisis centers and to provide training to the facility-based sexual assault response team members, ensuring a coordinated response to inmates reporting sexual abuse. This goal included objectives related to more training for staff and SARTs as well as securing written MOUs with rape crisis centers. 3) Develop PREA inmate education programs that address the needs of inmates with GDC's facilities. This included an assessment of existing inmate education curricula and materials, identifying inmate education delivery methods best suited for each of GDC's facility types and revising or developing new inmate education curricula and materials tailored to the needs of each facility type, and establishing a plan for delivering that education to new inmates and on an ongoing basis. 4) Enhance GDC's procedures regarding PREA standards and audit compliance.

Inmates, staff, contractors and volunteers are trained on the zero-tolerance policy. They acknowledge and sign PREA Acknowledgment Statements. The auditor reviewed Training Rosters documenting completion of Day 1, Annual In-Service Training that includes PREA Training. Acknowledgement Statements for Employees and Unsupervised Contractors and Volunteers affirms that they have received training on the Department's Zero Tolerance Policy on Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment and that they have read to GDC Standard Operating Procedure 208.06, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program. They also acknowledge that violation of the policy will result in disciplinary action, including termination or being banned from entering any correctional institution.

GDC also requires staff to complete the NIC on-line training, "Communicating Effectively and Professionally" with LGBTI Offenders; the auditor reviewed certificates documenting that training.

The agency appears to value training to assist in the agency's prevention efforts. The agency plans and provides additional training for Sexual Assault Response Team Members, as well as ongoing training for PREA Compliance Managers. Sexual Assault Team Members (SART) attend training at least semi-annually. This training was documented in training rosters provided and reviewed and through interviews with SART members, the PREA Coordinator

and Assistant PREA Coordinator.

Designated staff completed the NIC on-line Specialized Training for Investigating Sexual Abuse in Confinement Settings, in addition to the specialized training for their respective fields; i.e., Medical and Mental Health. Healthcare staff attended training in Nursing Protocols and complete the NIC Training entitled, Medical Care for Victims of Sexual Abuse in a Confinement Setting. A qualified staff in most or all the GDC facilities is trained to serve as an advocate for victims of sexual abuse and advocates are generally a part of the Sexual Assault Response Team.

Offenders are provided PREA related information upon admission to the facility during the intake process. During Intake and according to staff, inmates are provided information about zero tolerance and are provided the PREA Brochure. If not completed on the day of admission, inmates also receive an orientation in which they watch the PREA video, going over the PREA pamphlet, explaining zero tolerance and how to report. Following the PREA education during orientation, the inmate signs the PREA Acknowledgment Statements acknowledging understanding zero tolerance and the consequences for being involved in an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment. Additionally, the orientation checklist is initialed by the inmate confirming having received the information. These were confirmed through reviewing inmate files randomly selected by the auditor.

Allegations and reports, regardless of the source, are required to be documented and investigated. Staff stated they would report the allegation immediately to their immediate supervisor and follow up with a written statement prior to the end of their shift. They said they would report "everything" regardless of how they received the information or regardless of whether it involved a staff, inmate, contractor or visitor.

Inmates at this facility have access to a KIOSK in each dorm from which they can report directly to the GDC PREA Unit via email. They may also email anyone on their approved visitors list. They may also conduct video visitation if they have enough funds on their account. Additionally, inmates have GOAL Devices (tablets) from which they can report to the PREA Unit, anytime day or night, with privacy.

Auditor Notes: This standard is rated "exceeds" because of the agency's and the facility's commitment to zero tolerance and to PREA. This was evidenced in an interview with the GDC Commissioner, Warden, staff and inmates. The Department has designated a Statewide Compliance Director with overall responsibility for implementing PREA, the American Correctional Association Standards and ADA compliance.

115.12	Contracting with other entities for the confinement of inmates
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Document Review: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior, Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 2; Two (2) Agency Contracts (Previously Reviewed); Reviewed Intergovernmental Agreement County Capacity, July 2018 (for the confinement of offenders); Pre-Audit Questionnaire.</p> <p>Interview: Agency Contract Administrator (Prior interview)</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior, Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 2, requires the Department to ensure that contracts for the confinement of its inmates with private agencies or other entities, including governmental agencies, includes in any new contract or contract renewal the entity’s obligation to adopt and comply with the Any new contract or contract renewal shall provide for Department contract monitoring to ensure that the contractor is complying with the PREA Standards.</p> <p>An example of the language in the Intergovernmental agreement between the Georgia Department of Corrections and the Columbus Consolidated Government for the confinement of offenders includes the following language in Paragraph 8, Prison Rape Elimination Act, that states, “County agrees it will adopt and comply with 28 CFR 115, entitled Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) as required in 28 CFR 155-12. The Columbus Consolidated Government also agrees to cooperate with Department (GDC) in any audit, inspection, or investigation by Department or other entity relating to County’s compliance with PREA. It also agrees the Department will monitor the County’s compliance with PREA and shall have the right to inspect any documents or records relating to such audit, inspection, or investigation and County will provide such documents or records at Department’s request. Counties acknowledge that failure to comply with PREA is a material breach of this Agreement and is a cause for termination of this Agreement.”</p> <p>Lee Arrendale State Prison does not contract for the confinement of offenders. This was confirmed through interviews with the PREA Coordinator (previous interview), Warden, PREA Compliance Manager, and the reviewed Pre-Audit Questionnaire.</p> <p>The Agency PREA Coordinator previously provided the auditor with two additional contracts the agency promulgated for the confinement of inmates by a county prison and a private vendor. Both contracts contained requirements for the contactor to comply with PREA and to acknowledge that the Georgia GDC has the right to monitor for compliance.</p> <p>The auditor has reviewed contracts (known as intergovernmental agreements) for 5-6 county prisons. The agreements are between the Georgia Department of Corrections and the Governmental Entity responsible for operation of the county prison. Each of the reviewed contracts contained the same verbiage requiring the County adopt the PREA Standards and comply with them. They also acknowledged that the Department will monitor the facilities for</p>

compliance.

Discussion of Interview: The Agency Contract Administrator informed the auditor that GDC is not involved in any form of collective bargaining. Any staff, alleged to have violated an agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policy can be moved from contact with alleged victim.

115.13	Supervision and monitoring
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Lee Arrendale State Prison Staffing Plan, Facility Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 3. requires each facility to develop, document and make its best efforts to comply on a regular basis with the established staffing plan that provides for adequate levels of staffing, and, where applicable, video monitoring to protect inmates against sexual abuse. Facilities are also required to document and justify all deviations on the Daily Post Roster. Annually, the facility, in consultation with the Department’s PREA Coordinator, assesses, determines and documents whether adjustments are needed to the established staffing plan and deployment of video monitoring systems.</p> <p>In considering the layout of the facility, the staffing plan describes in detail staffing and video deployment. The plan requires intermediate level or higher-level staff to conduct and document unannounced rounds to identify and deter sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Rounds are to be documented in the area log books. Documentation verifying random unannounced rounds for a period for twelve months were being conducted, as per policy requires.</p> <p>Interviews: Warden; Upper Level Staff; Agency PREA Coordinator (previous interview); Random Staff.</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections Policy requires each facility to develop a staffing plan addressing adequate staffing and deployment of video monitoring in an effort to protect offenders from sexual abuse. Additionally, the Georgia Department of Corrections facilities develop a stratification plan that essentially provides a brief overview of the facility and the plan for housing the population served by this facility. Lee Arrendale State Prison has developed and documented a staffing plan that provides for adequate levels of staffing to attempt to keep inmates safe. The staffing plan is documented in Lee Arrendale State Prison, Facility Staffing Plan, dated January 6, 2020.</p> <p>The Staffing Plans and reviews of the staffing plan are guided by a template developed by the agency PREA Team. The template is designed to ensure each facility addresses each of the required items in the PREA Standards. These are developed with input from the agency PREA Coordinator and approved by the Warden and PREA Coordinator or Assistant Coordinator.</p> <p>Plans are required to be documented and take into account and consider each of the items required by the PREA Standards. The Department (GDC) sends teams to facilities to assess the staffing needs and, after identifying Priority One Posts and other lessor priority posts, applies formulas with consideration of relief factors and recommends allocating the numbers of staff to be adequate for the mission of that facility. This is known as a staffing analysis.</p> <p>Staffing levels then are essentially based on the mission of the facility, population served, security levels of offenders, special needs of offenders, programs, work details and the</p>

numbers of identified priority one posts. Priority one posts are those that are so critical they must be manned 24/7. The facility may also have other posts that need to be staffed for optimum operational conditions but are a lesser priority than the posts that must be manned 24/7. Priority two and three posts are needed for the optimal operation of the facility but lower priority posts and may be closed or “pulled” in order to staff higher priority level posts. Some posts may be closed because their function has ceased at a given time of day or night.

Additionally, policy requires unannounced rounds by supervisory staff with the intent of identifying and deterring sexual abuse and sexual harassment every week, including all shifts and of all areas. These rounds are documented in area logbooks and staffs are prohibited from alerting other staff of the rounds. Duty Officers are required to conduct unannounced rounds and these rounds are required to be documented in the Duty Officer Log book. Shift rosters confirmed the minimum staffing required. All priority one posts were staffed as required without deviations. Logbook reviews were documented above.

The staffing plan documented consideration of the inmate population and scheduled activities for each shift, the presence of video monitoring, and priority one (24/7) posts. The staffing plan and review is conducted by the Warden and PREA Compliance Manager and then, by either the Statewide PREA Coordinator, or Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator.

Lee Arrendale State Prison has developed and documented a staffing plan that provides for adequate levels of staffing to attempt to keep inmates safe. The staffing plan is documented in Lee Arrendale State Prison, Facility Staffing Plan, dated January 6, 2020.

Discussion of Interviews: The Warden described the staffing levels at his facility and identified the priority 1 post that are covered 24/7, as well as priority 2 and 3 posts that can be pulled to cover a priority 1 post if needed. He described the actions that would be taken to ensure a priority one post is never deviated from. Interviews with staff indicated the minimum staffing is almost always maintained and there are enough staff to supervise the inmates. Any deviation from mandated staffing levels is documented.

115.14	Youthful inmates
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Document Review: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior, Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Youthful Offenders: Paragraph; Pre-Audit Questionnaire.</p> <p>Interviews: Line Staff who Supervise Youthful Inmates; Education and Program Staff who Supervise Youthful Inmates; Youthful Inmates.</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections PREA Policy requires that youthful offenders are sight and sound separated from adults and that where youthful offenders are maintains they must be housed in a separate unit and have access to programs and exercise. When outside the unit, they must be sight and sound separate unless they are accompanied by and supervised by a correctional officer.</p> <p>In areas outside of housing units, staff must either, maintain sight and sound separation between Youthful Offenders and adult offenders, or provide direct staff member supervision when Youthful Offenders and adult offenders have sight, sound, or physical contact. Efforts shall be made by the assigned institution to avoid placing Youthful Offenders in isolation to comply with this provision. Absent Exigent Circumstances, Youthful Offenders shall not be denied daily large-muscle exercise and any legally required special education services to comply with this provision. Youthful Offenders shall also have access to other programs and work opportunities to the extent possible.</p> <p>There are youthful female offenders assigned to this prison. This was confirmed through the reviewed Pre-Audit Questionnaire, site review, reviewed youthful offenders rosters, and interviews with youth and staff. During the on-site audit the auditors reviewed, youthful offenders files.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with Line, Education and Program staff who supervise youthful offenders and inmate previously designated as youthful offender. Youthful offenders housed at this facility and are afforded direct care staff supervision; male officers are required to announce their presence when entering the youth’s housing units. All previous youthful offenders interviewed confirmed they were never naked in full view of male officers.</p>

115.15	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1481 573">Policy and Document Review: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior, Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 8; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire. GDC Policy 226.01, Searches, 1.d; Training Module for In-Service Training for 2020;; Reports from the PREA Analyst; SOP 11B-01-0013, Searches; Training Rosters documenting the training.</p> <p data-bbox="252 618 1481 685">Interviews: Non-medical (involved in cross-gender strip or visual searches): Random Sample of Staff; Inmates (Female inmates); Transgender/Intersex Inmates.</p> <p data-bbox="252 730 1481 1066">Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) prohibits cross gender strip searches or cross-gender visual body cavity searches, and cross gender pat searches of females except in exigent circumstances that are approved and documented or when performed by medical practitioners. If this should occur, documentation is required via a GDC Incident Report. This is confirmed through the reviewed policies, annual in-service training lesson plan, and interviews with both staff and inmates. In practice, interviews with staff and inmates confirmed that male staffs do not conduct cross gender strip searches however both male and female officers conduct pat searches.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1111 1481 1402">GDC Policy does allow male staffs, who have been trained in conducting cross-gender searches, to conduct pat searches of female inmates. The facility's practices are consistent with GDC Standard Operating Procedure, 226.01, Searches, Security Inspections, and Use of Permanent Logs, 1.2; however practice is that if a female staff is available to conduct the pat search, the female conducts it. The practice at this facility, as confirmed through interviews with staff and with inmates, confirmed that male staff can and do conduct pat searches however female staff are always available to conduct pat searches.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1447 1481 1559">The GDC Search Policy in 1.d requires that a strip search of females shall be conducted by female correctional officers while males shall be strip searched by male correctional officers, however in an emergency such as an escape, riot etc., the provision may be waived.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1603 1481 1760">GDC Policy requires that the requirement for prohibiting cross gender pat searches of females will not restrict female offender's access to regularly available programming or other out-of-cell opportunities in order to comply with those provisions. The facility houses female inmates, during interviews; inmate related female staff are always available to preform pat searches.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1805 1481 2141">GDC policy and practice requires that inmates can shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks. Showers in this facility are equipped with shower curtains providing privacy while inmates shower. 100% of the interviewed inmates confirmed they have privacy while showering and that they are never naked in full view of staff while showering, using the restroom or changing clothing. Inmates confirmed, male staff always announces themselves when entering the housing units.</p>

In open bay dorms, toilets are separated by walls affording a degree of privacy while using the restroom and ensuring they are not in full view of staff. Officers may conduct headcounts periodically however, inmates are reportedly not in the shower/restroom area when the officers conduct the headcounts and the male officer is required to announce his presence when entering the housing units.

GDC policy requires staff of the opposite gender to announce their presence when entering the housing units. Male staff working on the unit will announce once after taking the shift over however other male's coming into the unit must announce. The facility also requires inmates to announce anytime the Warden, or other administrative level staff enters the dorms as well. Signs are also posted in each dorm, explaining that male staff typically works in the dorms. Interviewed offenders stated male officers do announce their presence when entering the housing area.

Policy requires that the facility refrain from searching or physically examining transgender or intersex inmates for the sole purpose of determining the inmate's genital status and if an inmate's genital status is unknown, the facility may determine genital status during conversations with the inmate, by reviewing medical records, or, if necessary, by learning that information as part of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner. The policy does not limit searches of offenders to ensure the safe and orderly running of the institution.

One hundred percent of the interviewed staff affirmed they would not be allowed to search a transgender or intersex inmate for the sole purpose of determining the resident's genital status. They indicated essentially that they would ask them or have medical make that determination. None of the interviewed transgender offenders reported that they were searched for the sole purpose of determining their genital status.

Agency policy requires and the facility trains staff to conduct cross gender pat down searches in a professional and respectful manner. Staff related they receive this training at Basic Correctional Officers Training (BCOT). BCOT is the training that results in successful candidates becoming certified as a Correctional Officer by the Peace Officers Standards Training Committee. Staff indicated they also get the training in annual in-service training and, at times, during shift briefings. GDC Policy 208.6 and Standard Operating Procedure, 226.01, Searches requires this as well. Those same policies require the Department to train security staff to conduct cross-gender pat searches and searches of transgender and intersex inmates in a professional and respectful manner and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs.

GDC staffs are required to take the National Institute of Corrections on-line training, Communicating Effectively and Professionally with LGBTI Offenders. The auditor reviewed 40 sampled certificates documenting the National Institute of Corrections On-Line Training, Communicating Effectively and Professionally with LGBTI Offender and observed certificates documenting that training in personnel files while reviewing background checks. All the interviewed staff stated they took the on-line National Institute of Corrections Training, "Communicating Effectively and Professionally with LGBTI Offenders".

Observations: Showers in the dorms with bedrooms were separated by full wall stalls and each shower has a curtain. Showers in the segregation area are single occupancy showers. Toilet areas provided some privacy by separate stalls. The auditor did not observe any

searches during the on-site audit.

The reviewed Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire and interviews with staff confirmed that there have been zero cross-gender strip or body cavity searches during the past twelve months. All the interviewed staff confirmed that male staffs are prohibited from conducting cross-gender strip or body cavity searches unless there were exigent circumstances that are documented.

The auditor reviewed the training module for in-service training. That training reaffirmed the verbiage in policy. Multiple pages of training rosters documenting Day 1 In-Service were provided for review. Staff also affirmed, in their interviews, that they have been trained in how to conduct a proper pat search of offenders, to include transgender and intersex offenders. Staffs were asked to demonstrate the technique they were taught, and staff demonstrated how they would use the back of their hands to avoid an allegation of groping the inmate. They referred to the back of their hands as the "blade: which is the term used in the training.

An additional measure required by policy is for staff of the opposite gender to announce their presence when entering an inmate housing unit. Signs are prominently posted in each dorm informing inmates that male staff typically work in the dorm. Interviewed staff, randomly selected as well as specialized staff, affirmed that staff consistently announces their presence before entering the housing area.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviewed staff affirmed they are prohibited from conducting cross-gender strip searches except in dire emergencies and then only if a female staff is not available. They indicated they are trained to conduct cross-gender pat searches and searches of offenders in professional and respectful manner. They confirmed that search training, including cross gender pat searches and searches of transgender and intersex inmates in a professional and respectful manner is taught during Basic Correctional Officers Training, during in-service training and demonstrated during some shift briefings periodically.

The reviewed training module for Annual In-Service, reminds staff that security staff must conduct searches in a professional and respectful manner and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs. Staffs are instructed that female staff may conduct strip and body cavity searches of male inmates only in exigent circumstances that are documented on an incident report.

Staff indicated, in their interviews, that staff of the opposite gender consistently announces their presence when entering housing units. Most of the interviewed inmates affirmed male staff not working in the unit announces their presence when entering the housing units. Observation indicated that an inmate is assigned to announce to the unit anytime any visitor enters the unit. Male staff were also observed making their announcement. Interviews with staff and offenders confirmed inmates can shower, perform bodily functions and change clothing without being viewed by staff.

Auditor's Note: Showers in D/E units lacked sufficient privacy due to an opening in shower door. Occupants could possibly be viewed by staff stationed in control room. This was corrected by end of auditor's site visit. A covering was permanently attached to open slot on each door. This corrective action was satisfactory.

115.16	Inmates with disabilities and inmates who are limited English proficient
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policies and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 6; GDC Standard Operating Procedures, 101.63, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Title II Provisions; Contract with Language Line Solutions; and PREA Brochures in English and Spanish; Instructions for Accessing Language Line; Georgia Department of Administrative Services Statewide Contracts for Provision of American Sign Language for Hearing; Agency Disability Report provided by the PREA Analyst; Limited English Proficient Plan.</p> <p>Interviews: Interviews with Agency Head; Inmates with disabilities and LEP</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The agency and the prison and transitional center appear to be committed to ensuring inmates with disabilities, including inmates who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind or low vision, intellectually disabled psychiatrically disabled or speech disabled have access to interpretive services that are provided expeditiously through professional interpretive services. They also appear to be committed to ensuring inmates with limited English proficiency have access to interpretive services.</p> <p>These interpretive services may be accessible through a variety of statewide contracts that can be accessed by each GDC facility, Language Line Solutions, GDC Approved Bi-Lingual Staff, PREA Brochures in Spanish, Mental Health Counselors, GED and Literacy Remedial Instructors at the facility, and closed caption PREA Video are provided in an effort to ensure all inmates have access to and the ability to participate in the agency's efforts at prevention, detection, responding and reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment. GDC Standard Operating Procedure, 103.63, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Title II Provisions, in a 20-page policy, addresses how the agency makes available interpretive services to disabled, challenged, and limited English proficient inmates.</p> <p>The agency (GDC) has an Americans with Disabilities Coordinator who is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the agency's efforts to comply with the ADA requirements. The Coordinator works in direct collaboration with the State ADA Coordinator's Office and serves as an invaluable resource when a facility needs any type of interpretive service to ensure an inmate can fully participate in the agency and facility's prevention, detection, response and reporting program for sexual assault, sexual harassment and retaliation. Her position on the organizational chart is described as ADA/LEP (Limited English Proficiency) Coordinator. In addition to making staff aware of the statewide contracts for interpretive services, the ADA Coordinator is available to facilitate, for facilities, access to interpretive services.</p> <p>During the audit of the Lee Arrendale State Prison, the auditor learned of one inmate who was limited English proficient. When interviewed she stated that a staff member at the facility who conducted orientation was very helpful in assuring that all information presented was understood. The inmate understood PREA and knew how to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment if it happens.</p>

The ADA Coordinator has required each facility to designate an ADA Coordinator who can facilitate and expedite contact with the Statewide ADA Coordinator in securing interpretive services and work with her on any issues related to disabled inmate accommodations.

GDC Standard Operating Procedure 103.63, American's with Disabilities Act, B.2, indicates that inmates entering a Diagnostic Facility (Georgia Diagnostic and Classification Prison), will have an initial medical screening to determine any needs for immediate intervention. Efforts are made at the diagnostic facility to identify offenders who may be qualified individuals under the ADA. Additionally, a mental health screening and evaluation is conducted at a GDC Diagnostic Facility to determine the level of care needs.

Policy requires that during the intake and diagnostic process, staff, including security, education, medical, mental health, parole and classification will ask offenders with hearing/visual disabilities their preferred way of communication during the first interaction in the intake/diagnostic process. That determination will prompt the intake/diagnostic staff to secure a Qualified Interpreter or use the Video Remote Interpreting for those with hearing impairments, a reader or other assistive technology, for those with visual impairments, or other specified preferred ways of effective communication. The preferred way of communication will be use throughout the intake/diagnostic process and this information will be documented in the Department's Database (SCRIB).

When required, the ADA Coordinator will order live American Sign Language interpreting services. Policy requires the sending diagnostic facility to contact the receiving facility to ensure that necessary equipment or auxiliary aids are available, including "qualified interpreters". Qualified interpreters are defined as someone who can interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively (understanding what the person with the disability is saying) and expressively (having the skill to convey the information back to the person) using any necessary specialized vocabulary.

In that same SOP, F. Effective Communication, paragraph a, requires that offenders with hearing and/or speech disabilities and offenders who wish to communicate with others who have disabilities will be provided access to a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) or comparable equipment on the housing units. Public phones are required to have volume control for inmates with hearing impairments.

The prison/transitional center have an agreement with Language Line Solutions to provide interpretation services. Language Line can provide interpretation services over the phone, video remote and through on-site interpreting. Contract services, it affirms, also includes American Sign Language. The facility also has PREA documentation available for inmates and is in English and Spanish format. If interpretation is needed for any other language, the contracted translation service provided by Language Line includes documentation translation.

The prison has a limited English proficiency procedure affirming the facility will provide all necessary means to provide LEP offenders with all of the PREA Information. This can be implemented through the staff interpreter, PREA Vide and PREA Pamphlet in Spanish, Language Line, and PREA Posters in Spanish and English. In the past twelve months interpreter services had not been utilized by the facility.

Counseling staff are available to ensure that inmates with limited educational skills receive and understand how to access all the aspects of PREA, including prevention, detection,

responding and reporting. Staff would read the PREA information to the inmate upon admission and additionally, PREA Education is provided through the PREA Video and orally to clarify any issues.

Observations: Posting of PREA Brochures in English and Spanish; PREA Video in English and Spanish and in closed caption.

Discussion of Interviews: The auditor conducted a previous telephone interview with the Agency ADA Coordinator. According to the Coordinator if the facility had a limited English proficient inmate needing translation services the facility has access to Language Line Solutions when needed, she would arrange that. She also affirmed the availability of translators or interpreters for the hearing impaired via statewide contracts and indicated she would, if called, make the contacts to provide signing and any other translation services needed; the agency has the PREA Video with closed caption.

Interviews with a random staff indicated that staff would not rely on an inmate to translate for another inmate in making a report of sexual abuse or sexual harassment absent and emergency or exigent circumstance. Interpretive services would be accessed through Language Line. The facility has a staff member who can translate for Spanish speaking inmates.

More than adequate services are available to accommodate inmates needing interpretative services. Staff interviews revealed staff are aware of how these services are accessed.

115.17	Hiring and promotion decisions
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Review: Department of Corrections Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, A. Prevention Planning, Paragraph 7, Hiring and Promotion Decisions; GDC Standard Operating Procedures 104.09, Filling a Vacancy; GDC Applicant Verification form; Form SOP IV00312, Attachment 1), to a Criminal Background Check and a Driver History Consent; “Georgia Department of Corrections, Professional Reference Check, IV003-0001, Attachment 5; Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, Reviewed Applicant Verification Forms; Reviewed Background checks.</p> <p>Interview: Human Resources Manager</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Review: The Georgia Department of Corrections, as required in policy, prohibits the hiring or promotion of anyone and enlisting the services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates who has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution (as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1997; who has who has been convicted of engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse; and the hiring or promotion of anyone who may have contact with inmates who has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the same activity. The Department considers any incidents of Sexual Harassment in determining whether to hire or promote anyone who may have contact with offenders. Policy requires every employee, as a continuing affirmative duty to disclose any such misconduct.</p> <p>Georgia Department of Corrections requires the following regarding the hiring and promotion process: 1) Applicants responding to the PREA related questions asked of all applicants and documented on the Employment Verification Form; 2) Correctional applicants must pass a background check consisting of fingerprint checks, a check of the Georgia Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center; 3) Correctional Staff must pass an annual background check prior to going to the firing range annually to maintain their Peace Officers Standards Training Certification (POST); all other staff must pass a background check consisting of the GCIC and NCIC annually. Material omissions regarding misconduct or providing materially false information will not be grounds for termination.</p> <p>Policy also requires before hiring new employees, who may have contact with inmates, the agency performs a thorough criminal background records check. These checks include a check of the Georgia Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center, as well as an initial fingerprint check for all security positions.</p> <p>Additionally, unless prohibited by law, the Department will provide information on Substantiated Allegations of sexual abuse or Sexual Harassment involving a former employee upon receiving a request from an institutional employer for whom such employee has applied to work. GDC Complies with the Federal Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act, and all other applicable laws, rules and regulations.</p>

The Human Resource Manager is well informed on Department of Corrections hiring processes and the requirements for background checks for newly hired staff, promoted staff, security staff, non-uniform staff, contractors, and volunteers. The described processes were consistent with GDC Policy and the PREA Standard and included the following”

Newly Hired Staff require the following:

- Applicant Verification Form asking the PREA questions (Prohibitions)
- Take the Integrity Test (a test designed to determine an applicant’s responses to ethical situations) – security staff only
- Professional Reference Checks as applicable
- Background Check including the Georgia Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center
- Finger Prints

Promotions – Prior to promotions staff must have the following:

- Applicant Verification Form asking the three PREA related questions
- Job Reference
- Criminal Background Check of the Georgia Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center

Uniform Staff –

- Annual background checks and driver’s license check, prior to going to the firing range; a requirement to maintain the officer’s Peace Officer Standards Training Certification

Non-Uniformed Staff-

- Backgrounds are completed every five years, per Department of Correction’s policy.

Contractors –

- Backgrounds are completed every five years, per Department of Correction’s policy.

Volunteers –

- Training for volunteers is controlled by the State Office Volunteer Coordinator’s Office
- Background checks are conducted at the State Office, prior to a volunteer being admitted to training

Once a successful background check and the required PREA and other training provided, the State Office or the Regional Office issue a badge for the volunteer. The badge, according to the State Volunteer Coordinator confirms the volunteer has completed training and passed his/her background check and may be authorized entry into the facility. If the badge has expired, the Coordinator, advised the volunteer must undergo the training again.

The auditor reviewed the following files to determine if background checks were conducted as required:

(10) Newly Hired Staff – 100% of the ten (10) reviewed files contained the required background checks, including the applicant verification form documenting the PREA related questions being asked prior to hire.

(3) Contractor Files – 100% of the three (3) reviewed files contained the required background checks and 3 of the 3 files contained the applicant verification forms.

(32) Regular Employees – 100% of the thirty-two (32) files contained the required background checks (with multiple checks) and the required applicant verification forms.

Discussion of Interview: The Human Resources Manager described the hiring process. She indicated that prospective security candidates for employment take the Integrity Test at the facility, complete the Applicant Verification Form affirming they have not been involved in those PREA related issues on the form, and consent for a background check through the GCIC and NCIC. If the applicant worked in another facility or institution, a professional reference check is required. Contractors background checked are every 5 years. If a staff resigned during an investigation the investigation would continue but the staff would be coded as a “no-rehire”.

Interview with the Human Resources Manager indicated that all persons selected for employment or to provide services at the prison must consent in writing (Form SOP IV00312, Attachment 1), to a Criminal Background Check and a Driver History Consent to be conducted prior to officially hiring someone. The Human Resources Manager also stated that all newly hired staff background checks include live scan Fingerprints.

115.18	Upgrades to facilities and technologies
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy 208.6, Prisons Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, A, Prevention Planning, Paragraph 5; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire;</p> <p>Interviews: Agency Head and Warden</p> <p>Discussion of Documents and Policy Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy 208.6, Prisons Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, A, Prevention Planning, Paragraph 8, requires all new or existing facility designs and modifications and upgrades of technology will include consideration of how it could enhance the Department's ability to protect inmates against sexual abuse. The PREA Coordinator must be consulted in the planning process.</p> <p>Observations: There have been no upgrades to the surveillance system.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: In interviews with the Warden and the Agency Head they confirmed that Lee Arrendale State Prison had not installed any additional cameras at the facility since 2017. However, when updating a video monitoring system or electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology, the facility considers how the technology will enhance the facility's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse.</p>

115.21	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, B. Responsive Planning; GDC Standard Operating Procedure 508.22, Mental Health Management of Suspected Sexual Abuse or Sexual Harassment; Attachment 1, Medical Evaluation of Suspected Sexual Assault (Contract) with Attachment 1, Medical Evaluation of Suspected Sexual Assault; Memo from Health Service Administrator. Medical Co-Pay for Sexual Assault; Standard Operating Procedure 103.10 Evidence Handling and Crime Scene Processing and SOP 103.06, Investigations of Allegations of Sexual Contract, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment of Offenders; GDC Policy VH07-001 Health Services, E., Medical Services Deemed Necessary Exempt from Fee; SANE Nurse Call Roster; Medical PREA Log; Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner's; IK01-0005; MOU with the Sexual Assault Support Center; National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, 2nd Edition, Major Updates"; Email from Satilla Advocacy confirming Following the National Protocol for Evidence Collection; Procedure for SANE Nurse Evaluation/Forensic Collection, Victim Assistance Training Certificates, Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire</p> <p>Interviews: Random Staff, SANE Nurse (Prior Interview), Inmate who Reported Sexual Abuse, PREA Compliance Manager, Investigator, Health Services Administrator</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections, Office of Professional Standards Investigators (Special Agents) conduct investigations of allegations that appear to be criminal in nature for the Department. These investigators undergo extensive training in conducting investigations and are empowered to arrest staff or inmates. Office of Professional Standards Investigators and Office of Professional Standards Special Agents attend a police academy in addition to any departmental training they receive. In addition to the eleven (11) weeks of police academy training, Special Agents attend another 13 weeks or more investigation training at the Georgia Bureau of Investigations Academy.</p> <p>An interview a Special Agent, confirmed that they attend 11 weeks of Basic Mandate Training at a Police Academy. Training includes basic law enforcement. They also attend 11-13 weeks at the Georgia Bureau of Investigations Academy where they are trained in the investigation process, crime scene preservation, interviewing victims of sexual abuse, intelligence technology, and other investigative courses. He also related Special Agents attend a three-day class related to PREA Investigations.</p> <p>Special Agents are dispatched out of their Regional Office and cover a specific area with specific facilities however they may go elsewhere upon direction or assignment by the Special Agent in Charge. There are three regions: North, Southeast and Southwest. In the Southwest a special agent has been essentially designated as a PREA Investigator for that region, although he may be assigned elsewhere too. The PREA Coordinator indicated that a part of her strategic planning is to have a PREA investigator in each region.</p> <p>Investigators are trained to follow a uniform process. Georgia Department of Corrections Standard Operating Procedures, 103.10, Evidence Handling and Crime Scene Processing</p>

(thirteen pages), provides extensive guidance in evaluating a crime scene, examining a crime scene, still/video photography, crime scene sketches, handling and collecting evidence (and storage of evidence), digital evidence, latent prints, collection of known samples, crime scene documentation, submission of evidence, equipment requirements and record retention.

An interview with the PREA Special Agent (prior interview) from the Southwest Region confirmed a specific and thorough process for conducting the investigation and in collecting evidence. He indicated that once notified, if the area has been secured, he will come to the facility and process the cell or crime scene while waiting on the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner to arrive. Processing, he indicated, includes taking photos, using the alternative light source, review video, listen to phone calls, ask permission for swabs and secure search warrants if they don't consent. He related he will interview the victim but not right away, in an effort to not re-victimize them. Additional potential evidence may be clothing to be processed by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation Crime Lab. The SANE conducts the forensic exam and turns the Rape Kit over to the Special Agent or to security in the absence of the Special Agent. The chain of custody begins, and the evidence may be secured in an evidence locker until it is turned over to the Special Agent who gets it to the crime lab for examination. (See 115.71 for more details about the investigation process)

Sexual Assault Response Team members are facility-based staff, composed generally of a facility-based investigator who has completed the National Institute of Corrections on-line course, "PREA: Conducting Sexual Abuse Investigations in Confinement Setting", a medical staff, counseling or mental health staff, facility advocate, and retaliation monitor. Their role, in the event of an allegation that appeared to be criminal, is limited to ensuring the protection of the evidence and if an assault is alleged, getting the inmate medical attention immediately, all the while protecting evidence insofar as possible.

All inmate victims of sexual abuse are offered a forensic exam at no cost to the inmate/resident.

The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners are contracted with the Georgia Department of Corrections to provide "on-site" forensic examinations. Satilla Advocacy Center (headquarters for the SANEs) documented that they follow the National Protocol for Conducting Forensic Exams. Additionally, they provided a document entitled: "National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, 2nd Editions, and Major Updates" summarizing the major categories of revisions made in the second edition of the National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations. The revised protocol has the same emphasis and values as the original but are updated to reflect current technology and practice. The protocol offers recommendations to help standardize the quality of care for sexual assault victims and is based on the latest scientific evidence.

The Agency's "Procedure for SANE Nurse Evaluation/Forensic Collection provides a six-page document of instructions to follow in preparing for the forensic exam and for collecting evidence.

Upon learning of a sexual assault, the facility nurse is required to complete the Nursing Assessment Form for Alleged Sexual Assault. If the determination is that a possible sexual assault occurred, the Nurse completes the Plan portion of the form. This information documents notification of the Officer in Charge, SANE Nurse, and other notifications.

The facility has a SANE Call Roster providing contact information for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners. Contact information is provided for three SANEs. There were two forensic exams required during the last twelve months.

The facility nurse documents the following information on the Medical PREA Log:

- Inmate Name and GDC Number
- Date of Incident
- Reported within 72 hours
- Transported to ER?
- Date of Transport
- Method of Transport
- Inmate Consent Form Signed
- SANE Nurse Notified
- Date/Time
- Date Exam Scheduled
- Date Exam Completed
- Time Nurse Arrived
- SANE Nurse Conducting Exam
- Company of SANE Nurse
- Inmate Refusal/Recant?
- GDC Chain of Command for Rape Kit
- Date Accepted by Security

If an inmate refuses an exam or recants, the nurse completes another log, entitled, "Refusal/Recantment Medical PREA Log" documenting the refusal, recanting, and notifications to the SANEs.

Additionally, the SANEs follow Georgia Department of Corrections, 208.06, Procedure for SANE Evaluation/Forensic Collection covering the following:

- Initial Report of Sexual Abuse/Assault
- Collection of evidence by SANE Nurse on-site
- SANE Assessment/Forensic Collection
- Referrals for Mental Health Evaluation and Counseling

- Medical PREA Log and SANE Invoice

Discussion of Interviews: An interview with a SANE who is contracted to perform Sexual Assault Forensic Exams for the Georgia Department of Corrections, confirmed the process for conducting a forensic exam. She follows a uniform protocol for conducting those exams.

Interviews with the Health Service Administrator and Director of Nursing confirmed their roles in responding to an allegation of sexual abuse as well as the process for contacting the contracted Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. Apart from conducting an initial assessment of the offender to determine if there is evidence of trauma requiring immediate medical intervention in accordance with good clinical judgment.

Interviews with Random staff confirmed they were knowledgeable of the written PREA Local Procedure Directive and Coordinated Response Plan, to include protecting the inmate and preservation of evidence.

The PREA Compliance Manager confirmed the facility has a MOU with an outside service to provide an advocate as need for an inmate who had alleged sexual abuse. In addition, the facility has a trained staff member who can provide advocacy service to an inmate. The auditor reviewed the staff members training certificate during the onsite review.

An interview with an inmate who had reported sexual abuse confirmed she was allowed contact with the outside advocacy service (Rape Response, Inc.), she was able to communicate with the individual as needed.

115.22	Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigations
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, B. Responsive Planning; Standard Operating Procedure 103.10 Evidence Handling and Crime Scene Processing and SOP 103.06, Investigations of Allegations of Sexual Contract, Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment of Offenders; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire</p> <p>Interviews: Agency Head (Prior Interview), Facility Investigator</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections Policy (208.06) requires that all reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment will be considered allegations and will be investigated. That included any sexual behavior that was observed, that staff have knowledge of, or have a received a report about, or a suspicion. Staff acknowledged that regardless of the source of the allegation, the allegation is reported and referred for investigation. If an allegation appears criminal in nature it is referred to the Department’s Office of Professional Standards Investigators who is Special Agents, trained extensively in conducting investigations and who has the power to affect an arrest of staff or inmates. Staff acknowledged that they understood that failing to report would result in disciplinary action or dismissal.</p> <p>Another GDC Policy, 1K01-0006, Investigation of Allegations of Sexual Contact, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment of Offenders, asserts it is the policy of the GDC that allegations of sexual contact, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment filed by sentenced offenders against departmental employees, contractors, vendors, or volunteers be reported, fully investigated and treated in a confidential and serious manner.</p> <p>The Agency’s PREA Investigation Protocol (Effective June 15, 2016) requires that every allegation (sexual abuse and sexual harassment) must be referred immediately to the local Sexual Assault Response Team with the local SART protocol initiated and investigations handled promptly, thoroughly, and objectively, incident notification made to the GDC PREA Coordinator within 24 hours of initiating the SART Investigation.</p> <p>The Georgia Department of Corrections has established Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) in each of the facilities; SART is responsible for the administrative investigation for all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center has a Sexual Assault Response Team that is responsible for conducting the initial sexual abuse investigations and sexual harassment investigations. The SART Facility Based Investigator is required to complete the National Institute of Corrections Specialized Training (online) entitled: “PREA: Investigating Sexual Abuse Investigations in Confinement Settings.” The SART is made up of a facility-based investigator, a nurse, a counselor, and a staff advocate. The SART’s role is to conduct an initial investigation into the allegation.</p> <p>If an allegation appears to be criminal in nature, the SART will notify the Warden who will contact the applicable Regional Office. The Regional Office’s Special Agent in Charge will then appoint or designate Office of Professional Standards Investigator, a Special Agent, who has</p>

extensive investigative training through the Georgia Bureau of Investigation to conduct the criminal investigation. Special Agents have been empowered to affect an arrest if necessary. They also work with the local District Attorney and recommend criminal charges when the evidence warrants it.

All investigations are documented and maintained. Investigations conducted by the Sexual Assault Response Team are entered into the GDC's data base and are reviewed by the PREA Unit and must be approved by the PREA Unit prior to the investigation being finalized and closed in the system.

The agency's website is replete with information related to PREA. A section entitled: "Department Response to Sexual Assault or Misconduct Allegations" asserts that employees have a duty to report all rumors and allegations of sexual assault and sexual misconduct through the chain of command. Another paragraph, "Investigations of Sexual Assault and Misconduct" states that the GDC is dedicated to producing quality investigations of alleged sexual assaults and sexual misconduct incidents. A separate section, "How do I Report Sexual Abuse or Sexual Harassment?" affirms the GDC investigates all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment promptly, thoroughly, and objectively. Multiple ways to report are then identified and contact information is provided. There were eighty-four (84) investigations (per the GDOC report) conducted in the past 12 months prior to the audit and two (2) of those investigation requiring forensic exams.

Discussion of Interviews: The Agency Head and the Facility Investigator confirmed that all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are investigated. All staff are mandated reporters, meaning if a staff member hears a rumor from another inmate of an alleged incident, it will be taken seriously and investigated. The administrative investigations are conducted by the local SART team, should the incident be deemed to be criminal in nature the investigation is immediately reported to the Office of Professional Standards for investigation.

115.31	Employee training
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Document Review: Georgia DOC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education; Reviewed 2020 Lesson Plan for PREA; Reviewed Power Point Presentation for Annual In-service Training: PREA, Reviewed Certificates documenting Specialized Training; Pages of Training Rosters – Annual In-Service Training, 2019 and 2020; Reviewed Personnel files containing PREA Acknowledgment Statements; Previous Rosters documenting Sexual Assault Response Team Training; PREA Acknowledgment Statements, Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire</p> <p>Interviews: Random Staff</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy 208.06 requires that staff are trained in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Department’s Zero Tolerance Policy for Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment · How to fulfill staff responsibilities under the Department’s Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment · Prevention, detection, reporting and response policies and procedures · Offender’s right to be free from Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment · Right of offenders and employees to be free from retaliation for reporting Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment · The dynamics of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment victims · How to detect and respond to signs of threatened and actual Sexual Abuse · How to avoid inappropriate relationships with offenders · How to communicate effectively and professionally with offenders, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, Transgender, Intersex; or Gender nonconforming · How to comply with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside entities. <p>Staff at the facility, in compliance with Georgia Department of Corrections Policies, receives their initial PREA Training as newly hired employees (Pre-Service Orientation). A block of training for the new employees is dedicated to PREA. Newly hired Correctional Officers later attend Basic Correctional Officer Training (BCOT for Certification through the Georgia Peace Officers Training Council). A block of training includes PREA.</p> <p>The reviewed lesson plan for annual in-service covers the required training topics. Staff indicated they receive PREA Training as newly hired employees in pre-service orientation, at Basic Correctional Officers Training, at Annual In-Service Training and through on-line</p>

training. Staff were specifically asked if annual training included the topics described and enumerated on the questionnaire for randomly selected staff and each employee confirmed that the training included all the topics.

All staff and contractors are required to complete Annual In-Service Training. Day 1 that includes PREA training. The reviewed agency's developed curriculum for Annual In-Service Training includes the following:

- Zero Tolerance
- Definitions
- Staff Prevention Responsibilities
- Offender Prevention Responsibilities
- Detection and Prevention Responsibilities
- Reporting Responsibilities
- Coordinated Response (Including First Responder Duties)
- Mandatory Reporting Laws (Official Code of Georgia)
- Inmate Education
- Retaliation
- Dynamics in Confinement
- Victimization Characteristics
- Warning Signs
- Avoiding Inappropriate Relationships with Inmates
- Communicating with Offenders
- Acknowledging LGBTI Offenders
- Search Procedures
- PREA Video
- PREA Training and Forms
- Enabling Objectives

GDC Policy in Paragraph 1.b requires that in-service training includes gender specific reference and training to staff as it relates to a specific gender population supervised; and staff that transfer into a facility from a different gender facility are required to receive gender-appropriate training.

The auditor reviewed training rosters documenting Day 1 annual in-service training. Rosters documented 1 day on which annual in-service training was provided. Staff signatures were

observed on those training rosters, PREA Acknowledgement Statements for staff and contractors where provided by the facility.

The Agency's PREA Coordinator and the Assistant PREA Coordinator completed the Train the Trainer Advocacy Training provided by the Moss Group to enable them to train designated facility staff to serve as facility-based advocates.

Observations: PREA Related posters are prolific and posted in numerous locations throughout this facility and in this facility the posters and notices are posted strategically throughout the facility and in each living unit. Posters are also posted in administrative segregation and disciplinary isolation.

Georgia DOC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, requires annual training that includes the following: The Department's zero-tolerance policy, how to fulfill their responsibilities under the sexual abuse and sexual harassment prevention, detection, reporting and response policies and procedures, inmate's right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment, the right of inmates and employees to be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment, the dynamics of sexual abuse and sexual harassment victims, how to detect and respond to signs of threatened and actual sexual abuse, how to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates, how to communicate effectively and professionally with inmates, including lesbian, gay, bisexual transgender, intersex or gender non-conforming inmates ; how to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates and how to comply with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. New employees receive PREA Training during Pre-Service Orientation. Staff receives annual in-service training that includes a segment on PREA. In-service training considers the gender of the inmate population. The facility provided the training curriculum covering the topics required by the PREA Standards. The auditor reviewed multiple training rosters documenting Day 1, Annual In-Service Training, Staff and Contractor PREA Acknowledgment Statements.

Reviewed personnel files representing Newly Hired Staff, Promoted Staff and Regular Staff all contained PREA Acknowledgment Statements. These statements affirm that the employee has received training on the Department's Zero Tolerance Policy on Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment and that they have read the GDC Standard Operating Procedure 208.06, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program. They also affirm they understand that any violation of the policy will result in disciplinary action, including termination, or that they will be banned from entering any GDC institution. Penalties for engaging in sexual contact with an offender committed, sexual assault, which is a felony punishable by imprisonment of not less than one or more, than 25 years, a fine of \$100,000 or both.

PREA Compliance Managers attend training at least twice a year. The Sexual Assault Response Team receives training at least semi-annually on their roles in responding to allegations of sexual abuse. Specialized training is completed by SART members and medical staff. The investigator on the SART completed the specialized training for investigators through the National Institute of Corrections training, "Investigating Sexual Abuse in Confinement Settings". Additionally, the SART receives training in their roles in response to a sexual assault at least semi-annually. The auditor reviewed multiple certificates confirming the specialized training.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviewed staff stated they received their initial PREA Training during pre-service training, prior to their attending Basic Correctional Officer Training at the Georgia Department of Corrections Academy. Staff confirmed they receive PREA Training annually during annual in-service training on Day 1. Each staff member interviewed reviewed each of the required training topics and confirmed they had been trained in Annual In-Service on each of those topics. They stated they then receive PREA Training during annual in-service and that sometimes that training is in a class and sometimes on-line. They also indicated they receive information on various topics during shift briefings. Staff and contractors confirmed 100% of them had completed PREA Training covering all the topics required by GDC Policy and the PREA Standards.

Staff reported they are trained to take all allegations of sexual abuse/sexual harassment seriously and report everything and even a suspicion. They stated they would take a report made verbally, in writing, anonymously and through third parties and they would report these immediately to their shift supervisor and follow-up with a written statement or incident report before they left the shift.

Staff also explained their roles as first responders. This included both uniform and non-uniform staff. Non-Uniform staff articulated the role and steps of the first responder just like the uniformed staff. If an inmate reported being at risk of imminent sexual abuse staff stated, they would act immediately and remove the inmate from the threat and report it to their immediate supervisor.

115.32	Volunteer and contractor training
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 3, Volunteer and Contractor Training; GDC Standard Operating Procedure Local Management of Volunteer Services; Reviewed Power Point for Training; Contractor and Volunteer PREA Acknowledgement Statements.</p> <p>Interviews: Contactors</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents that were reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 3, Volunteer and Contractor Training, requires all volunteers and contractors who have contact with inmates to be trained on their responsibilities under the Department’s PREA policies and procedures. This training is based on the services being provided and the level of contact with inmates, however all volunteers and contractors are required to be notified of the Department’s zero-tolerance policy and informed how to report such incidents. Participation must be documented and indicate the understanding of the training received. Training for volunteers is provided at the state office now. Contractors receive training at the facility and attend departmental annual in-service training like all other employees.</p> <p>Everything, according to the Facility-Based staff, is done at the state office and occasionally at a specified location. Upon a successful completion of the background check, training requirements and the issuance of a facility Volunteer Badge, the Volunteer can begin services. The agency volunteers often volunteer in multiple prisons and that is the reason for the state office training. Too, it provides consistency in the training provided. Badges are required to be renewed annually, upon entrance into the facility; badges are checked by the portal sergeant checking visitors and staff into the facility.</p> <p>A memo from the GDC Transitional Services Coordinator explained to Wardens that volunteers who participate in the volunteer training at the state office receive initial PREA training and have a background check completed. In the training, the Coordinator asserted volunteer training includes: 1) zero-tolerance for sexual abuse and sexual harassment; 2) How to fulfill their responsibilities under agency sexual and sexual harassment prevention, detection, reporting and response policies and procedures; 3) The dynamics of sexual abuse and sexual harassment and common reactions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment victims; 4) Detecting and respond to signs of sexual abuse; and 5) How to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates.</p> <p>The level and type of training provided to volunteers and contractors is based on the services they provide and level of contact they have with the inmates. All volunteers and contractors who have contact with offenders are notified of the Department’s Zero Tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment and informed on how to report such incidents. Documentation of that training is on the Contractor/Volunteer Acknowledgment Statement.</p>

The auditor reviewed PREA Acknowledgement Statements for contractors and volunteers. The GDC Acknowledgment Statements are for supervised visitors/contractors/volunteers. It acknowledges that they understand the agency has a zero-tolerance policy prohibiting visitors, contractors, and volunteers from having sexual contact of any nature with offenders. They agree not to engage in sexual contact with any offender while visiting a correctional institution and if they witnessed another having sexual contact with an offender or if someone reported it to the contractor/volunteer he/she agrees to report it to a corrections employee. They acknowledge, as well, the disciplinary action, including the possibility for criminal prosecution, if they violate the agreement. The Acknowledgment Statement for Unsupervised Contractors and Volunteers acknowledges training on the zero-tolerance policy and that they have read the agency's PREA Policy (208.06). They acknowledge they are not to engage in any behavior of a sexual nature with an offender and to report to a nearby supervisor if they witness such contact or if someone reports such conduct to them. They acknowledge the potential disciplinary actions and/or consequences for violating policy.

Volunteers complete an orientation that includes the following:

- NCIC Consent Form (for conducting the required background checks)
- Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Acknowledgment Statement for Supervised Visitors/Contractors/Volunteers – acknowledging zero tolerance, duty to report, and an acknowledgment that entry into the facility is based on the volunteer's agreement not to engage in any sexual conduct of any nature with any offender and to report such conduct when learned. The Volunteer acknowledges that the consequences for failing to report or violating the agreement will result in being permanently banned for entering all GDC facilities and that GDC may pursue criminal prosecution. Contractors complete the same training that staff are required to complete.

Once the training is completed and a background check completed, the information is entered into SCRIBE, the GDC data base and the facility may then issue a volunteer badge. Volunteers must acknowledge their understanding of PREA yearly and have a background check as well.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviewed contractors confirmed they attend the same annual in-service training as Georgia Department of Corrections Employees. They also confirmed receiving the NIC, LGBTI training. An interviewed volunteer stated he had been trained on the facility's zero tolerance policy, that he had also been trained to report anything he became aware of. He stated he would report it to the first correctional officer he saw. The interviewed volunteer affirmed he had a completed background check and was informed about the zero-tolerance policy as well as how to report and to whom to report. He indicated he has a couple of classes off site, including classes at Forsyth, GDC Headquarters. Interviews with the Statewide Director of Chaplaincy Services and Statewide Volunteer Coordinator, confirmed the processes and training and for annual renewal of badges.

115.33	Inmate education
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 4, Offender Education; GDC PREA pamphlet; GDC Policy 220.04, Offender Orientation; A review of Inmate PREA Acknowledgment Forms and Orientation Checklists; Inmate files, randomly selected; Language Line Solutions contract for interpretive services,</p> <p>Interviews: Intake Staff, Random Inmates</p> <p>Observations: PREA related posters were observed throughout the facility and accessible in multiple areas to inmates.</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 4, Offender Education, requires notification of the GDC Zero-Tolerance Policy for Sexual Abuse and Harassment and information on how to report an allegation at the receiving facility. This is required to be provided to every resident upon arrival at the facility. It also requires that in addition to verbal notification, offenders are required to be provided a GDC PREA pamphlet.</p> <p>Within 15 days of arrival, the policy requires inmates receive PREA education. The education must be conducted by assigned staff members to all inmates and includes the gender appropriate "Speaking Up" video on sexual abuse. The initial notification and the education are documented in writing by signature of the inmate.</p> <p>In the case of exigent circumstances, the training may be delayed, but no more than 30 days, until such time is appropriate for delivery (i.e. Tier Program, medical issues etc.). This education is documented in the same manner as for offenders who participated during the regularly scheduled orientation.</p> <p>The PREA Education must include: 1) The Department's zero-tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; 2) Definitions of sexually abusive behavior and sexual harassment; 3) Prevention strategies the offender can take to minimize his/her risk of sexual victimization while in Department Custody; 4) Methods of reporting; 5) Treatment options and programs available to offender victims of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; 6) Monitoring, discipline, and prosecution of sexual perpetrators; 7) and Notice that male and female routinely work and visit housing area.</p> <p>PREA Education is required to be provided in formats, accessible to all offenders, including those who are limited English proficient, deaf, visually impaired, or otherwise disabled, as well as those with limited reading skills.</p> <p>Education, according to GDC policy requires the facility to maintain documentation of offender participation in education sessions in the offender's institutional file. In each housing unit, policy requires that the following are posted in each housing unit: a) Notice of Male and Female Staff routinely working and visiting housing areas; b) A poster reflecting the</p>

Department's zero-tolerance (must be posted in common areas, as well, throughout the facility, including entry, visitation, and staff areas.

Inmates confirm their orientation on several documents.

- 1) Inmate Acknowledgment of PREA
- 2) Offender Orientation Checklist (documenting Sexual Abuse and Harassment and Viewed the PREA Video)

If an inmate is non-English speaking, the Language Line is available. If an inmate has a disability, appropriate staff are to be used to ensure that the inmate understands the PREA policy. If an inmate requires signing (hearing impaired) the agency's ADA Coordinator is called and provides the necessary translation services (according to an interview with the ADA Coordinator). The State Department of Administrative Services has multiple contracts with translation services that may be accessed through the Agency ADA Coordinator. The facility has a contract with Language Line for interpretive services for the deaf and offenders who are limited English proficient. Inmates who have literacy issues or who are cognitively challenged have access to the GED teacher and other staff who can read the PREA related information to them and mentally ill inmates have Mental Health counselors who can assist them in understanding PREA and how to report. PREA Videos have closed caption and there is also a Spanish version of the video.

Discussion of Interviews: The intake/orientation staff asserted that all inmates receive all the required PREA information during the admissions process. PREA education starts immediately upon the inmate's arrival at the facility. Staff explained the process for providing the information and explained that in addition to watching the PREA Video, inmates have the opportunity to ask questions if they have any. Interviewed inmates indicated they received PREA Information on admission. They also stated they watched the PREA Video during orientation that provided PREA education. Interview inmates confirmed they had received the required PREA training and were aware to the rights to be free of sexual abuse and sexual harassment and retaliation for reporting an incident.

115.34	Specialized training: Investigations
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 5. Specialized Training Investigations; A Certificate documenting specialized training provided by the National Institute of Corrections: Investigating Sexual Abuse in Confinement Settings; NIC Certificates documenting the on-line specialized training provided by the National Institute of Corrections for investigators.</p> <p>Interviews: Investigative Staff</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 5. Specialized Training, Investigations, requires the Office of Professional Standards to ensure all investigators are appropriately trained in conducting investigations in confinement settings. That training includes techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims, proper use of Miranda and Garrity Warnings, sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings, and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral. The Department is required to maintain documentation of training.</p> <p>In GDC Facilities, the Sexual Assault Response Team is charged with conducting the initial investigation into issues related to PREA. Their role is to determine if the allegation is indeed PREA related. If the allegation appears to be criminal in nature, the Office of Professional Standards investigators will conduct the investigation with support from the SART.</p> <p>The facility-based investigators, the SART members have completed the online NIC course: PREA: Investigating Sexual Abuse in Confinement Settings. This was confirmed by reviewing the Certificates documenting the specialized training and through interviews with the investigators.</p> <p>Sexual Assault Response Team members are provided training conducted by the GDC PREA Unit at least twice a year. Training rosters were provided documenting the SART attendance at the training.</p> <p>Discussion of interviews: An interview with facility investigative staff confirmed the extensive specialized training they receive. She indicated her NIC training consisted extensive training in conducting investigations, including sexual abuse investigations, and training provided by the Department, that included a two-day training for investigating sexual assault in a confinement setting. She described the criminal investigation process in detail, including protecting the crime scenes, collecting evidence (including swabs), using the Miranda Warning, collecting forensic exams (SANEs), chain of custody for rape kits, interviewing alleged victims and perpetrators and interviewing witnesses.</p> <p>The Specialized Training taken on-line, (PREA: Investigating Sexual Abuse in Confinement Settings); the facility-based investigator confirmed receiving the NIC training. She was knowledgeable of the investigation process and correctly responded to the questions from the PRC Questionnaire for Investigators. She indicated the investigation would be initiated</p>

immediately and described evidence that would be reviewed and considered, that she would not require a victim to take a truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with an investigation, that the departure of an employee or an inmate would not stop the investigation and that he would judge the credibility of a witness based solely on the evidence. (See 115.71 for further discussion)

115.35	Specialized training: Medical and mental health care
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire, Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, C. Training and Education, Paragraph 6, Specialized Training: Medical and Mental Health Care; National Institute of Corrections Certificates documenting specialized training: PREA 201 for Medical and Mental Health Practitioners.</p> <p>Interviews: Medical and Mental Health Staff</p> <p>Observations: None applicable currently to this standard.</p> <p>Discussions of Policy and Documents: The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented 100% of the medical staff completing the required specialized training. Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program. Training and Education, Paragraph 6, Specialized Training: Medical and Mental Health Care, requires the GDC medical and mental health staff are trained using the NIC Specialized Training PREA Medical and MH Standards curriculum. Certificates of Completion are required to be printed and maintained in the employee training file. Staff also must complete GDC's annual PREA in-service training and that training is documented on the requested training rosters documenting Day 1 Annual In-Service Training.</p> <p>The facility does not conduct forensic examinations. If there was a sexual assault at this facility, the medical staff at Lee Arrendale State Prison would not conduct the forensic exam. The exam would be conducted by the GDC contracted SANEs or at the emergency room depending upon the injuries the inmate incurred.</p> <p>Staff are trained in PREA as newly hired employees and through annual in-service, just as any other employee of the facility. That training includes recognizing signs and symptoms of sexual abuse, first responding as a non-uniformed staff, and how to report allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including how and to whom to report and follow-up with a written statement. Medical staff are trained in annual in-service training how to respond to allegations and how to protect the evidence from being compromised or destroyed.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: An interview the Assistant Director of Nursing (RN) indicated that all health care staff are required to and have completed the NIC Specialized Training provided online by the NIC. The nurse also affirmed the regular PREA Training staff received during annual in-service and refreshers.</p>

115.41	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, D. Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness, Paragraph 1. Screening for victimization and abusiveness, Victim/Aggressor Classification Instrument; Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program in paragraph 9.; Victim/Aggressor Assessments and Reassessments; PREA Sexual Victim/Sexual Aggressor Classification Screening Forms and Movement Reports.</p> <p>Interviews: Staff responsible for screenings, PREA Compliance Coordinator and PREA Compliance Manager.</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: Department of Corrections Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, D. Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness, Paragraph 1. Screening for victimization and abusiveness, dated December 2, 2015, requires all inmates be assessed during intake screening and upon transfer to another facility for their risk of being sexually abused by other inmates or sexually abusive toward other inmates.</p> <p>Policy requires counseling staff to conduct a screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness, in SCRIBE, the offender database using the instrument, PREA Sexual Victim/Aggressor Classification Screening Instrument. Policy requires that the assessment is done within 24 hours of arrival at the facility. At this facility, interviews with a Counselor conducting the Victim/Aggressor Assessment and reviewed Victim/Aggressor Assessments indicated that the assessments are done as part of the admissions process and are done well within 24 hours of admission.</p> <p>All the reviewed assessments were completed within 24 hours of admission. Information from the screening will be used to inform housing, bed assignment, work, education and program assignments. Policy requires that outcome of the screening is documented in SCRIBE.</p> <p>The Offender PREA Classification Details considers all the following sexual victim factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Offender is a former victim of institutional rape or sexual assault · Offender is 25 years old or younger or 60 years or older · Offender is small in physical stature · Offender has a developmental disability/mental illness/physical disability · Offender's first incarceration · Offender is perceived to be gay/lesbian/bisexual transgender/intersex or gender non-conforming · Offender has a history of prior sexual victimization

- Offender's own perception is that of being vulnerable
- Offender has a criminal history that is exclusively non-violent
- Offender has a conviction(s) for sex offense against adult and/or child?

If question #1 is answered yes, the offender will be classified as a Victim regardless of the other questions. This generates the PREA Victim icon on the SCRIBE Offender Page. If three (3) or more of questions (2-10) are checked, the offender will be classified as a Potential Victim. This will generate the PREA Potential Victim icon on the SCRIBE offender page.

The Offender PREA Classification Detail considers the following Sexual Aggressor Factors:

- Offender has a history of institutional (prison or jail) sexually aggressive behavior
- Offender has a history of sexual abuse or sexual assault toward others (adult or child)
- Offender's current offense is sexual abuse/sexual assault toward others (adult or child)
- Offender has a prior conviction(s) for violent offenses

If question #1 is answered yes, the inmate will be classified as a Sexual Aggressor regardless of the other questions. This will generate the PREA Aggressor icon on the SCRIBE Offender page. If two (2) or more of questions (2-4) are checked, the offender will be classified as a Potential Aggressor. This will generate the PREA Potential Aggressor icon on the SCRIBE Offender page.

GDC Policy 208.06, Attachment 4 also states in situations where the instrument classifies the offender as both Victim and Aggressor counselors are instructed to thoroughly review the offender's history to determine which rating will drive the offender's housing, programming, etc. This also is required to be documented in the offender SCRIBE case notes, with an alert note indicating which the controlling rating is.

Staff are required to encourage inmates to respond to the questions to better protect them but, staff are prohibited from disciplining them for not answering any of the questions. The screening process considers minimally, the following criteria to assess inmate's risk of sexual victimization: Whether the inmate has a mental, physical, or developmental disability; the age of the inmate; the physical build of the inmate; whether the inmate has been previously incarcerated; whether the inmate's criminal history is exclusively nonviolent; whether the inmate has prior conviction for sex offenses against an adult or child; whether the inmate is or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex or gender nonconforming; whether the inmate has previously experienced sexual victimization; the inmate's own perception of vulnerability and whether the inmate is detained solely for civil immigration purposes. It also considers prior acts of sexual abuse; prior convictions for violent offenses and history of prior institutional violence or sexual abuse, as known by the Department, Other factors considered are physical appearance, demeanor, special situations or special needs, social inadequacy and developmental disabilities.

Policy requires offenders whose risk screening indicates a risk for victimization or abusiveness is required to be reassessed when warranted and within 30 days of arrival at the facility based up on any additional information and when warranted due to a referral, report or incident of

sexual abuse or receipt of additional information that bears on the inmate's risk of sexual victimization or abusiveness.

Policy requires that any information related to sexual victimization or abusiveness, including the information entered into the comment section of the Intake Screening Form, is limited to a need-to-know basis for staff, only for the purpose of treatment and security and management decisions, such as housing and cell assignments, education and programming assignments.

The information from the risk screening is required to be used to determine housing, bed, education and program assignments with the goal of keeping separate those offenders at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive.

Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program in paragraph 9, requires the Warden to designate a safe dorms or safe beds for offenders identified as highly vulnerable to sexual abuse. The location of these safe beds must be identified in the Local Procedure Directive, Attachment 9 and the Staffing Plan. The Lee Arrendale State Prison has designated the safe dorms. The Staff at Lee Arrendale State Prison stated in their interviews the facility will make individualized determinations about how to ensure the safety of each offender.

In making housing assignments for transgender or intersex offenders, the Department will consider on a case-by-case basis, whether a placement would ensure the offender's health and safety and whether the placement would present management or security problems. Also, in compliance with the PREA Standards, placement and programming assignments for each transgender or intersex offender will be reassessed at least twice a year to review any threats to safety experienced by the offender.

Policy also requires that offenders who are at high risk for sexual victimization will not be placed in involuntary segregation unless an assessment of all available alternatives have been made, and determination has been made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers. If an assessment cannot be conducted immediately, the offender may be held in involuntary segregation no more than 24 hours while completing the assessment. The placement, including the concern for the offender's safety must be noted in SCRIBE case notes documenting the concern for the offender's safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. Inmates would receive services in accordance with SOP 209-06, Administrative Segregation. The facility will assign inmates to involuntary segregated housing only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged. The assignment will not ordinarily exceed thirty days.

Policy requires that offenders whose risk screening indicates a risk for victimization, or abusiveness will be reassessed whenever warranted due to an incident, disclosure or allegation of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. It also requires all offenders to be reassessed within 30 days of arrival at the facility. A case note must be entered into SCRIBE to indicate when the reassessment was conducted.

Screening is required to be conducted, in private in an office with the door closed, within 24 hours of arrival at the facility. A counselor who conducts the screening stated the initial PREA Assessment is conducted in the intake area, away from other inmates. When asked if that afforded the inmates privacy for answering those personal questions, the staff affirmed there are not inmates around or within hearing distance. They stated they ask the questions and the

inmate responds. They also indicated the screening takes place the same day the inmate is admitted and is a part of the admissions and intake process.

If the offender scores out as a risk for victimization, the counselor lets the appropriate staff know so an appropriate housing assignment can be made, and she indicated she also must refer the offender to mental health within 24 hours using the GDC Referral Form. She said she would also escort them to mental health. Reassessments are done within 30 days of arrival. All assessments are documented in SCRIBE, the offender database.

The information in the victim/aggressor assessment is limited to Counselors, Chief Counselor, and Deputy Warden of Care and Treatment. Reassessments should be conducted within 30 days of admission however; some reassessments surpassed the 30 day timeframe.

Staff related that transgender inmates are also reassessed every six months. The facility provided a list of transgender assessments and reassessments confirming they are now conducting the reassessments every 6 months as required.

Information from the PREA Assessment is used in an effort to house the inmate appropriately and to place him in programs and on details that are conducive to his safety and risk. The classification committee meets weekly and following admission; the classification committee reviews the available information on the inmate, including the PREA Assessment.

Discussion of Interviews: Staff uses the GDC Form PREA Sexual Victim/Sexual Aggressor Classification Screening and the questions are asked orally. The staff stated they cannot require an inmate to answer any of the questions on the assessment nor can inmates be disciplined for not doing so. The screening form considers things such as: 1) Prior victimization, 2) Weight, 3) Age, 4) Body type, 5) Disability, 6) Mental issues, 7) First incarceration or not, 8) Criminal history that is non-violent, 9) Sexual offenses, 10) Sexual abuse against adults, children etc., 11) Current offense, and 12) Prior convictions for violence. Staff also related that instead of stature the department instruments populate information in the system to assign a score for body mass index. Staff also related that they go into SCRIBE, the offender database, to look for any previous flags, criminal history, and disciplinary actions involving the offender.

The interviewed counselor (responsible for screenings) related that she checks SCRIBE to cross check the responses of the offender. If an inmate endorses the 1st question regarding being a victim previously in an institutional setting, the resident is identified as a Risk for Victimization. If a resident endorses the first question on the abusive scale, she is designated as at Risk for Abusiveness.

Reassessments, according to staff, are required to be completed within 30 days after the initial assessment. Auditor reviewed the initial assessment and reassessment screening packets for inmates all were completed in a timely manner.

115.42	Use of screening information
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, D. Screening for Risk of Victimization and Abusiveness, Paragraph 2. Use of Screening Information; Reviewed Assessments and Reassessments.</p> <p>Interviews: PREA Compliance Manager, PREA Coordinator, Staff Responsible for Risk Screening, Targeted Inmates Transgender/Intersex/Gay/Lesbian</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: GDC Policy 208.6, D. Screening for Risk of Victimization and Abusiveness, Paragraph 2. Use of Screening Information, requires that information from the risk screening is used to inform housing, bed, work, education and program assignments, the goal of which is to keep separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk for being sexually abusive. Wardens and Superintendents are required to designate safe beds (s) for those inmates (inmates) identified as vulnerable to sexual abuse. Facilities will make individualized determinations about how to ensure the safety of each inmate. In the event the facility had a transgender inmate, the Department requires the facility to consider on a case by case basis whether a placement would ensure the inmate's health and safety and whether the placement would present management or security problems. Placement and program assignments for each transgender or intersex inmate are to be reassessed at least twice a year.</p> <p>Policy also requires that inmates at high risk for sexual victimization will not be placed in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives have been made and there is no alternative means of separation from likely abusers. If an assessment cannot be made immediately the offender may be held in involuntary segregation for no more than 24 hours while completing the assessment. The placement and justifications for placement in involuntary segregation must be noted in SCRIBE. While in any involuntary segregation, the offender will have access to programs as described in GDC SOP 209.06, Administrative Segregation which also provides for reassessments as well and the offender will be kept in involuntary segregated housing for protection only until a suitable and safe alternative is identified.</p> <p>Potential victims are assigned to general population dorms and are not housed in designated dorms. The staffing plan at Lee Arrendale State Prison designates safe beds meaning that aggressors are not to be placed in these dorms. With this arrangement it appears unlikely that an inmate will be assaulted.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: According to the Counselor, the classification committee would have a face to face meeting with each transgender coming into the facility and the offender would be asked if they felt vulnerable and if so, what the committee might do to make them feel safer. The PREA Compliance Manager and Coordinator indicated the offender's views for their own safety would be given serious consideration in deciding housing and work assignments for the inmate. They also stated if the inmate requested to shower separately because of safety and personal issues, the facility would strive to arrange that.</p>

115.43	Protective Custody
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Georgia GDC Policy, 208.06, IV.d.3 (a-d) Administrative Segregation; GDC Standard Operating Procedures, IIB09-0002, Segregation- Tier 1: Disciplinary, Protective Custody, and Transient Housing; Coordinated Response Plan; Monthly PREA Reports; Hot Line Call Report from the Georgia Department of Corrections PREA Unit, Incident Reports and grievances for the past 12 months.</p> <p>The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented that there has been no inmate at risk of sexual victimization who were held in involuntary segregated housing in the past 12 months for one to 24 hours awaiting completion of an assessment. It also affirmed there have been no inmates who were held in involuntary or segregated housing in the past 12 months for longer than 30 days while awaiting alternative placement. There have been no inmates placed in involuntary segregation as the result of having a high potential for victimization or for being at risk of imminent sexual abuse. This was confirmed through reviewing the Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire, sampled inmate files, and interviews with the Warden, PREA Compliance Manager, Staff Supervising Segregation, and randomly selected and targeted inmates.</p> <p>Interviews: Warden, Staff supervising segregation;</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented the facility did place zero inmate in involuntary segregation/protective custody during the past twelve months. The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented that there was one inmate at risk of sexual victimization who were assigned to involuntary segregated housing at all; none held for 24 hours awaiting assessment and none in the past 12 months for longer than 30 days while awaiting alternate placement. Staff were aware of the requirements of GDC policy which is consistent with the PREA Standards. The Georgia GDC Policy, 208.06, IV.d.3 (a-d) Administrative Segregation, requires that offenders at high risk for sexual victimization are not placed in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives has been made and a determination has been made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers.</p> <p>If an assessment cannot be conducted immediately, the offender may be held in involuntary segregation no more than 24 hours while completing the assessment. This placement, including the concern for the inmate’s safety is noted in SCRIBE case notes documenting the concern for the offender’s safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. The inmate will be assigned to involuntary segregated housing only until an alternative means of separation can be arranged. Assignment does not ordinarily exceed a period of 30 days.</p> <p>Inmates at high risk for sexual victimization are housed in the general population. They are not placed in segregated housing and would not be placed there unless there were no other options for safely housing the inmate/resident. Inmates identified as having a risk for</p>

victimization would be housed in General Population Dorms for Medium Security Level Offenders.

If there was no place to safely house a potential or actual victim, the victim will be temporarily housed in the administrative segregation area but would be expeditiously transferred to another facility.

If an inmate is assigned to involuntary segregated housing it is only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged and such an assignment does not ordinarily exceed a period of 30 days. If the facility uses involuntary segregation to keep an inmate safe, the facility documents the basis for their concerns for the inmate's safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. Reviews are conducted every 30 days to determine whether there is a continuing need for separation from the general population.

Inmates in involuntary protective custody, in compliance with policy, will have access to programs and services like those of the general population, including access to medical care, mental health, recreation/exercise, education, and the phone.

Discussion of Interviews: In an interview with the Warden, he indicated that there has been zero inmate placed in involuntary protective custody in the past 12 months. Inmates who are at high risk for sexual victimization may be placed in involuntary protective custody until some other means of keeping them safe could be arranged and that may include transfer to another facility. If they were placed in involuntary protective custody the justification would be documented.

Staff supervising segregation indicated that would try not to put an offender in segregation in the interests of not "punishing" a victim or potential victim. If a victim requested it, staff would place the inmate in voluntary protective custody in a single cell. He indicated the offender placed in involuntary protective custody would have access to the teacher for education, counselors, recreation, medical and mental health.

115.51	Inmate reporting
	<p>Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p>Auditor Discussion</p> <p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, E. Reporting, 1. Inmate Reporting; The GDC policy (208.06, 2. Offender Grievances); Standard Operating Procedure 227.02, Statewide Grievance Procedures; brochure entitled, “Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), Reporting is the First Step; Inmate Handbook, PREA Training; PREA related posters; “Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) How to Prevent it; How to report it”; GDC Policy IIA23-0001, Consular Notification;. Report from the PREA Analyst documenting calls to the PREA Hotline in the past 12 months; Staff Guide on the Prevention and Reporting of Sexual Misconduct</p> <p>Interviews: PREA Compliance Manager, Random staff, Inmates</p> <p>Observations: Phones in each dorm with dialing instructions; Kiosks for reporting sexual abuse; Inmates with GOAL Devices; Multiple PREA Related Posters in Dorms and throughout the Facility</p> <p>Testing Processes: PREA Phones, call made to the PREA Hotline</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, E. Reporting, 1. Inmate Reporting, provides multiple ways for inmates to report. These include making reports in writing, verbally, through the inmate PREA Hotline and by mail to the Department Ombudsman Office. Inmates are encouraged to report allegations immediately and directly to staff at all levels. Reports are required to be promptly documented. The Department has provided inmates a sexual abuse hotline enabling inmates to report via telephone without the use of the inmate’s pin number. If an inmate wishes to remain anonymous or report to an outside entity, he may do so in writing to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, Office of Victim Services (address provided). Additionally, the resident is provided contract information, including dialing instructions for reporting via the GDC Tip Line. The instructions tell the resident the Tip Line is for anonymous reporting of staff and inmate suspicions and illegal activity.</p> <p>Staff have been instructed and trained to accept reports made both verbally and in writing from third parties and promptly document them. Inmates may file grievances as well however the agency has determined and asserted in the revised Standard Operating Procedure that allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are not grievable issues because of the potential for losing time in responding. If, however a grievance is received and determined to be PREA related, the grievance is immediately turned over to the SART and an investigation begins.</p> <p>Third Party reports may be made to the Ombudsman’s Office or in writing to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, Office of Victim Services (address provided). Interviews with staff, both random and specialized confirmed staff are required and trained to accept all reports, regardless of how they are made and regardless of the source, to notify their supervisor and write either an incident report or a statement as directed by the supervisor to document</p>

receipt of verbal reports, third party reports, anonymous reports etc.

The GDC Grievance Policy has designated allegations of sexual assault or sexual harassment as not grievable, however the policy requires that in the event an inmate files a grievance alleging sexual abuse or sexual harassment it is immediately turned over to the SART to begin an investigation into the allegation. Reviewed investigation reports indicated inmates still do use the grievance to report.

Inmates also have access to outside confidential support services including those identified in the PREA Brochure given to inmates during the admission process and posted throughout the prison. The following ways to report are provided: Call PREA; to any staff member; to the Statewide PREA Coordinator, to the Ombudsman (phone number provided), to the Director of Victim Services (mailing address provided). They may also report to the Wings Center using their 24/7 hotline or writing them. Contact information is provided in the inmate handbook.

GDC Policy IIA23-0001, Consular Notification affirms it is the policy of GDC that the Consulate General of an inmate's native country be kept informed as the inmate's custody status or occurrences to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Inmates will be provided information on how to access Foreign Consular Offices in the United States. This information is available for download at <http://www.state.gov/s/cpr/ris/fco> This policy prescribes the GDC's responsibility for notification and that the inmate be informed of such notification. Foreign National inmates are allowed visitation with representatives from the Consulate General of his/her native country. The visit must be scheduled at least 24 hours in advance unless the Warden approves a shorter time period.

Inmates may call anyone on their approved list. They may also call their attorney's if they have one. Inmates have the opportunity to report through visits with family, calling family, or writing families.

Inmates have multiple ways to report allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment internally and externally. They may report by calling the PREA Hotline, write the Ombudsman, write the State Board of Pardons and Parole, Victim Services, report to the Agency's PREA Coordinator, to staff, friends, family and inmates, report via the grievance process, the GDC Tip Line, to the outside Rape Crisis Center/Outside Advocacy Organization, the Director of Victim Services and by telling a trusted staff.

Multiple PREA related posters were observed posted throughout the facility keeping PREA information continuously available to inmates. Zero Tolerance Posters, located throughout the facility, as well as other PREA related posters, explaining that inmates have the right to report and listing some ways inmates may choose to report.

Discussion of Interviews: Formal interviews with inmates confirmed that they understand and are aware of how to report sexual using their tablets, kiosk, email to the PREA Unit, PREA Hotline. Some said they would tell the Warden or PREA Compliance Manager. Staff related multiple ways inmates could report and stated they would take every allegation seriously regardless of the source of the allegation. When asked if they would take an anonymous report and report it; 100% said they would and that they would document it in writing after verbally reporting it. They also indicated they would take a third-party report, report it verbally, and follow-up with a written statement prior to the end of the shift.

Interviewed inmates named multiple ways to report. A review of the inmate interviews

confirmed the following ways inmates named as ways they could report:

- Hotline
- Tablet
- Staff
- Kiosk
- Counseling Staff
- Note
- Grievance
- Family members

115.52	Exhaustion of administrative remedies
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; GDC Policy, 227.02, Statewide Grievance Process; Page 5 of the Statewide Grievance Policy, Paragraph 4.; Paragraph F. Emergency Grievances Procedure; DOC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, F. Reporting, Paragraph 2,.</p> <p>Interviews: None</p> <p>Observations: Not applicable for this standard.</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: 208.6, E.3, Offender Grievances, in an updated policy, states that all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are not grievable issues. These should be reported in accordance with methods outlined in the policy.</p> <p>Prior to the change in the policy, with an effective date of March 2, 2020, inmates did file grievances and those reviewed by the auditor were responded to by immediately turning them over to the Sexual Assault Response Team for investigation.</p> <p>If a grievance alleged sexual abuse, it would be turned over to the SART to begin an investigation, as the grievance process ceases. Although policy asserts that allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are not grievable, during the past 12 months, inmates have often used that as a form of reporting. In those cases, the grievance was turned over to the Sexual Assault Response Team to be investigated.</p>

115.53	Inmate access to outside confidential support services
	<p data-bbox="248 168 898 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="248 248 523 284">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="248 329 1477 488">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, PREA, Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; GDC Policy IIA234-0001, PREA Related Posters; Training Certificate: Georgia Network to End Sexual Assaults; MOU with the Rape Response, Inc.</p> <p data-bbox="248 533 1174 568">Interviews: Random Inmates, Executive Director Rape Response, Inc.</p> <p data-bbox="248 613 1469 896">Discussion of Policies and Documents Review: GDC Procedures require the facility attempt to enter into an agreement with a rape crisis center to make available a victim advocate to inmates being evaluated for the collection of forensic evidence. Victim advocates from the community used by the facility will be pre-approved through the appropriate screening process and subject to the same requirements of contractors and volunteer who have contact with inmates. Advocates serve as emotional and general support, navigating the inmate through the treatment and evidence collection process.</p> <p data-bbox="248 940 1445 1099">The agency provided a Memorandum acknowledging the services that the Rape Response, Inc. agreed to provide a victim advocate to meet the inmate victim of sexual abuse and accompany him through the forensic process and any investigation interviews, providing emotional support services and provided a 24/7 hotline for reporting sexual abuse.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1144 1430 1258">Inmates also have access to the GDC Ombudsman, GDC Tip Line, and the State Board of Pardons and Parole, Victim Services. Contact information, including phone numbers and mailing addresses are provided, posted and accessible to inmates.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1303 1477 1630">GDC Policy IIA23-0001, Consular Notification; affirms it is the policy of GDC that the Consulate General of an inmate's native country be kept informed as the inmate's custody status or occurrences to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Inmates will be provided information on how to access Foreign Consular Offices in the United States. This information is available for download at http://www.state.gov/s/cpr/ris/fco This policy prescribes the GDC's responsibility for notification and that the inmate be informed of such notification. Foreign National inmates are allowed visitation with representatives from the Consulate General of his/her native country.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1675 1453 1789">Inmates have access to their attorney's if they have one and may correspond with them, call them and visit with them at the prison. Professional visits are available during normal duty hours and by other appointment to accommodate them.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1834 1485 1993">Inmates have access to their parents or relatives daily via phone, through the mail, and through visitation. Inmates also have access to a Kiosk enabling them communicate via email with family members and others on their approved visitor's list. They also have GOAL Devices from which they can email the GDC PREA Unit and to family.</p> <p data-bbox="248 2038 1453 2152">Discussion of Interviews: The auditor interviewed the Executive Director of the Rape Response, Inc. who described the services the Rape Crisis Center is committed to providing the facility. These services include providing a hotline for inmates to call 24/7 and for an</p>

advocate to meet them either at the prisons or hospital to provide emotional support through the forensic process and any investigatory interviews if requested by the inmate. The Executive Director indicates she has not received any calls from the prison and has not received any complaints regarding the Lee Arrendale State Prison. Interviewed inmates indicated they are aware of the outside advocacy services available. Inmates were generally aware of the outside advocacy organization.

115.54	Third-party reporting
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, PREA; The Lee Arrendale State Prison Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; GDC Policy, 227.02, Statewide Grievance Process; The Department’s Website contains a section entitled: “How do I report sexual abuse or sexual harassment?”; Georgia Department of Corrections Website; The brochure entitled, “Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Prison Rape Elimination Act – How to Prevent It and How to Report It”; Reviewed PREA Related Brochures (An Overview for Offenders – Do You Know Your Rights and Responsibilities?); PREA Related Posters; Report of Calls to the PREA Hotline in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Interviews: None</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: The Georgia Department of Corrections and Lee Arrendale State Prison provide multiple ways for inmates to access third parties who may make reports on behalf of an inmate. GDC provides contact information enabling Third Party reports to be made to the GDC Ombudsman’s Office, to the GDC TIP Line and to the agency’s PREA Coordinator. Information is provided to inmates that allow them to call or write the Ombudsman’s Office. They are also informed they may report in writing to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles, Office of Victim Services. This information is provided in the brochure given to inmates during admissions/orientation. The brochure entitled, “Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, Prison Rape Elimination Act – How to Prevent It and How to Report It” provides the phone number and mailing address for the Ombudsman and the mailing address for reporting to the Director of Victim Services. A PREA hotline is also available for third party reports and an inmate’s pin is not required to place a call using the “hotline”. The auditor tested a phone and found it operational. Dialing instructions are posted at the phone.</p> <p>The Department’s Website contains a section entitled: “How do I report sexual abuse or sexual harassment?” These are provided as ways to make third party reports: Call the PREA Confidential Reporting Line (1-888-992-7849); email PREA.report@gdc.gov; Send correspondence to the Georgia DOC, Office of Professional Standards/PREA Unit; contact the Ombudsman and Inmate Affairs Office (numbers and email provided and Contact the Office of Victim Services (phone number and email address provided). Anyone wishing to make a report can do so anonymously however there is a request that as much detail as possible be provided.</p> <p>The agency also has a TIP Line accessible to inmates and to third parties. The Georgia Department of Corrections Home page provides the phone numbers of multiple departments/offices third party could call if they needed to.</p> <p>The PREA brochure, An Overview for Offenders, “Do You Know Your Rights and Responsibilities”? Provides contact information for the GDC Sexual Assault Hotline, PREA Coordinator, State Board of Pardons and Parole Office of Victim Services, and through the Ombudsman’s Office. Family members, friends and other inmates, may make a report for a resident. Inmates may report via the PREA Hotline or JPAY, either through the KIOSK in the</p>

dorms or using their GOAL Devices.

115.61	Staff and agency reporting duties
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Document Review: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, F. Official Response Following and Inmate Report, 1. Staff and Department Reporting Duties; the reviewed Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Education Acknowledgment Statement; Agency and Staff Reporting, Staff and Agency Reporting Duties; Staff Guide on the Prevention and Reporting of Sexual Misconduct with Offenders</p> <p>Interviews: Warden, Medical and Mental Health staff, Random staff</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, F. Official Response Following and Inmate Report, 1. Staff and Department Reporting Duties, requires staff who witness or receive a report of sexual assault, sexual harassment, or who learn of rumors or allegations of such conduct, must report information concerning incidents or possible incidents of sexual abuse or sexual harassment to the supervisor on duty and write a statement, in accordance with the Employee Standards of Conduct. The highest-ranking supervisor on duty who receives a report of sexual assault or sexual harassment, is required to report it to the appointing authority or his/her designee immediately. The supervisor in charge is required to notify the PREA Compliance Manager and/or SART Leader as designated by the Local Procedure Directive. Appointing authorities or his/her designee may make an initial inquiry to determine if a report of sexual assault, sexual harassment, is a rumor or an allegation.</p> <p>Allegations of sexual assault and sexual harassment are major incidents and are required to be reported in compliance with policy. Once reported, an evaluation by the SART Leader/Team of whether a full response protocol is needed will be made. Appointing authorities or designee(s) are required to report all allegations of sexual assault with penetration to the Office of Professional Standards (OPS) Special Agent In-Charge and the Department's PREA Coordinator immediately upon receipt of the allegation. The Special Agent in Charge in the Regional Office will determine the appropriate response and assign a Special Agent to conduct the criminal investigation as indicated.</p> <p>Staff, failing to comply with the reporting requirements of GDC Policy, may be banned from correctional facilities or will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. If an alleged victim is under the age of 18, the Department reports the allegation to the Department of Family and Children Services, Child Protection Services Section. Staff are not to disclose any information concerning sexual abuse, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct of an offender, including the names of the alleged victims or perpetrators, except to report the information as required by policy, or the law, or to discuss such information as a necessary part of performing their job.</p> <p>This facility does house youthful offenders; policy requires if the victim was under the age of 18, the Field Operations Manager, in conjunction with the Director of Investigations, or designee, is required to report the allegation to the Department of Family and Children Services, Child Protective Services Section. Also, if the victim is considered a vulnerable adult</p>

under Georgia Law, the Director of Investigations or designee, will make notification to the appropriate outside law enforcement agency. Multiple examples of staff acknowledgement statements were provided.

Policy requires that staff be aware of and attempt to prevent sexual abuse, sexual harassment or sexual misconduct, through offender communications, comments to staff members, offender interactions, changes in offender behavior, and isolated or vulnerable areas of the institution.

Discussion of Interviews: The Department and the Warden requires that staff report all knowledge or information they have regarding an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. That also includes reporting anything suspected. Randomly selected staff, both security and non-security staff affirmed that they must report “everything”. When pressed about “everything” they consistently said they would report anything they knew, saw, or heard of. When asked about something they just suspected, they said they would have to report that as well. When asked if they would take an “anonymous” report and report it, they said they did not know how that would help but they would report it. Asked about another inmate reporting for another, they said they would take that seriously and report it too. They also affirmed they would be required to write a statement following an immediate report to their shift supervisor/Officer in Charge. When asked about a time frame for completing a written report they said within 24 hours was policy they thought but they could not leave the shift until the statement was written. Staff indicated they had to take all things seriously even if the inmate had been known to “cry wolf”. Non-Uniform staff were as articulate as the security staff about reporting. Everyone indicated they too would report all information, knowledge, or suspicion regarding sexual abuse. When asked about reporting staff negligence that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse, they said they would report that as well. When asked if they would report their supervisor if they witnessed or heard of the supervisor violating the zero- tolerance policy, they said they would. When asked about any sanctions for failing to report, staff said they would be disciplined and most likely terminated from employment.

115.62	Agency protection duties
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Pre-Audit Questionnaire, GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act- PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph 2., Facility Protection Duties; SOP 209.06, Administrative Segregation; Smooth Transitional Center; Monthly PREA Reports; Calls to the PREA Hotline in the past 12 months report; Incident Reports, Grievances</p> <p>Interviews: Agency Head, Warden and Random staff</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act- PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph 2., Facility Protection Duties, requires that upon learning of a sexual abuse, staff are to separate the alleged victim and abuser and ensure the alleged victim has been placed in safe housing which may be protective custody in accordance with SOP 209.06, Administrative Segregation. If the inmate victim is placed in administrative segregation, a note is placed in SCRIBE indicating the reason for the placement. If the offender remains in Administrative Segregation for 72 hours, ensure that the Sexual Assault Response Team has again evaluated the victim within 72 hours. Again, a note is to be entered SCRIBE indicating the reason for continued placement. The care and treatment member of SART is responsible for documenting the reasons in SCRIBE.</p> <p>If the alleged perpetrator is an offender and if the alleged perpetrator has been placed in Administrative Segregation in accordance with SOP 209.06, Administrative Segregation, again, a case note documenting the reason for placement is completed and documented in SCRIBE. If the offender remains in Administrative Segregation for 72 hours, the SART evaluates the offender again within 72 hours and if continued placement is required, the reasons are documented in SCRIBE. The care and treatment staff from the SART is responsible for this documentation.</p> <p>If the alleged perpetrator is a staff member, the staff member and alleged victim are separated during the investigation period. The staff member may be reassigned to other duties or other work area; transferred to another institution, suspended with pay pending investigation or temporarily banning the individual from the institution, whichever option the appointing authority deems appropriate.</p> <p>Staff are instructed, if applicable, they are to consult with the SART, Regional Director, the Department's PREA Coordinator or the Regional SAC within 72 hours of the reported incident to determine how long the alleged victim or perpetrator should remain segregated from the general population and document the final decision in the offender's file with specific reasons for returning the offenders to the general population or keeping the offenders segregated and ensure the SART has evaluated the victim within 24 hours of the report. Once a determination has been made that there is sufficient evidence of sexual assault, staff ensures closure of the matter by serving notice of adverse action or banning the staff member, making housing and classification changes if the perpetrator is an offender, and updates the victim's offender file with incident information.</p>

The Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented there has been no incidents in which an inmate was at substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse during the past twelve months. This was also confirmed through reviewing Monthly PREA Reports, Grievances, Incident Reports and interviews with the Warden, and randomly selected staff.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with the Warden and Agency Head, and reviewed incident reports for the past 12 months confirmed there were no inmates at risk of imminent sexual abuse in the past 12 months. All randomly selected staff who were interviewed related if they became aware that an inmate was subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse, the first thing they would do is remove that inmate immediately from the alleged threat, place her in a safe place or escort her to the supervisor's office, or place her temporarily in a segregation cell with single occupancy and notify their supervisor. When asked where they would place the inmate or where they thought she would be placed, they indicated the inmate would be probably being placed temporarily in protective custody until she could be transferred to a facility where she might feel safer.

All the interviewed staff stated they would take the action immediately and when pressed to see what they themselves would do with an inmate making such an allegation, they often said they'd take her to a safe place, to the security office, to medical, or elsewhere until the supervisory staff made a decision about where to house the inmate.

The Warden and staff indicated they would not want to place an inmate in segregation because of being at risk but it may be necessary to protect her until an investigation could be conducted and the inmate transferred if necessary, to help her feel safe. If the inmate cannot be safely housed in this facility, she would be transferred to another facility.

115.63	Reporting to other confinement facilities
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, 3. Reporting to other Confinement Facilities; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Reviewed Incident Reports.</p> <p>Interviews: Warden; PREA Compliance Manager and Agency Head</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Reviewed Documents: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, 3. Reporting to other Confinement Facilities, requires that in cases where there is an allegation that sexually abusive behavior occurred at another Department facility, the Warden/designee of the victim’s current facility is required to provide notification to the Warden of the identified institution and the Department’s PREA Coordinator. In cases alleging sexual abuse by staff at another institution, the Warden of the inmate’s current facility refers the matter directly to the Office of Professional Standards Special Agent In-Charge. For the non-Department secure facilities, the Warden/Superintendent will notify the appropriate office of the facility where the abuse allegedly occurred. For non-Department facilities, the Warden/designee(s) contacts the appropriate office of that correctional Department. This notification must be provided as soon as possible but not later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation. Notification is documented. The facility head or Department office receiving the notification is required to ensure that the allegation is investigated in accordance with the PREA Standards.</p> <p>The facility’s Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire (PAQ) documented and staff confirmed there have been two allegations during the past 12 months in which an inmate at this facility alleged sexual abuse at another facility. An incident was reported to Washington State Prison February 2020 and one reported to Gwinnett County Jail in November 2019. The PAQ documented that the facility did not receive any reports from another facility in which an inmate at that facility alleged sexual abuse while at Lee Arrendale State Prison.</p> <p>The administrative staff knew and described the steps they would take in reporting to the sending facility and ensuring that if an investigation had not been initiated, starting an investigation. They also indicated if they received an allegation from another facility that an offender had been sexually abused while at this facility, they would cooperate with an investigation and conduct interviews or provide any additional information they might have. They indicated they would make the report immediately but were aware that the policy required notification within 72 hours.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: In an with the Warden he confirmed he is aware of the GDC Policy and PREA Standards relating to reporting allegations in which an inmate alleged sexual abuse at another facility. Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center documented and the Warden confirmed there have been two allegations during the past 12 months in which an inmate at this facility alleged sexual abuse at another facility. An incident was reported to Washington State Prison in February 2020 and one was reported to Gwinnett County Jail in</p>

November 2019. The Warden indicated he contacted the head of the facility/jail where the reports were received from inmates who alleged sexual abuse at their facility. These notifications, he indicated occurs as soon as he became aware and of the allegations, not later than 72 hours.

He also said he and his staff cooperated with the investigations. The PREA Compliance Manager and Warden confirmed they are aware of the policy requiring reporting to other facilities upon receiving an allegation of sexual abuse that occurred in another facility. They also indicated if they received an allegation from another facility that an inmate, while assigned to this facility, was sexually abused at this facility, they would initiate an investigation and cooperate with any investigation and treat it as any other investigation.

115.64	Staff first responder duties
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Review: Georgia DOC Policy, 208.6; local protocol, “PREA Reporting Process”; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; SANE’s List; Local Operating Directive Procedure, Sexual Assault Response Protocol.</p> <p>Interviews: Random Staff, Uniform and Non-uniform First Responders, Medical and Mental Health staff and Inmates who report sexual abuse.</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents: Georgia DOC Policy, 208.6, describes, in detail, actions to take upon learning that a resident has been the victim of sexual abuse. Actions described included the expectations for non-security first responders. Policy and local operating procedures require that upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, the first security staff to respond to the report is to respond in the following manner: 1) Separate the alleged victim and abuser 2) Preserve and protect any crime scene until appropriate steps can be taken to collect any evidence, in compliance with SOP IK01-0005, Crime Scene Preservation; 3) If the abuse occurred within 72 hours request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking or eating; 4) If the abuse occurred within 72 hours ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking or eating; 5) If the first responder is not a security staff, the responder is required to request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, and notify security staff immediately. The Sexual Assault Response Team will be notified and will implement the local protocol.</p> <p>The local protocol, PREA Local Operating Directive and the Lee Arrendale State Prison Sexual Assault Response Plan, describe in detail the responses to an allegation of sexual abuse. Staff are trained in first responding during annual in-service training, with refreshers in shift briefings and from the PREA Compliance Manager in meetings and briefings. This information was provided by staff during their interviews.</p> <p>Non-uniformed staff have been trained in first responding. They receive the same annual in-service training during Day 1, which includes PREA. They could describe the steps they would take in response to being informed a resident had been sexually assaulted. They stated step by step the same procedures as correctional staff. The nurse stated that, in addition to conducting an assessment on the alleged victim would be to attempt to protect the evidence.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with random staff, uniform and non-uniform staff, including medical staff and mental health confirmed they are knowledgeable of their roles as first responders. Medical and mental health staff explained what their roles would be as non-security first responders. They would do the same if they were the first person to become aware of an allegation or incident of sexual abuse. They explained their role would be to separate the inmate from the alleged aggressor and report the allegation and to assess the inmate but attempt to protect evidence that may be on the person or his clothing. They would conduct a visual assessment of the inmate but would take all precautions possible to protect</p>

the evidence.

115.65	Coordinated response
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph 5, Coordinated Response; Local Operating Directive, Lee Arrendale State Prison Sexual Assault Response Plan; GDC Sexual Abuse Response Checklist (GDC 208.06, Attachment 6); Local Operating Directive;</p> <p>Interview: Warden</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph 5, Coordinated Response, requires each facility to develop a written institutional plan to coordinate actions taken in response to an incident of sexual abuse, among staff first responders, medical and counselor, investigators and facility leadership. The plan must be kept current and include names and phone numbers of coordinating parties.</p> <p>The Local Operating Procedure Directive and the Lee Arrendale State Prison Sexual Assault Response Plan serve as the facility’s Coordinated Response Plan. It identifies actions to be taken by various components of the facility in response to an allegation of sexual abuse. If there was a sexual assault allegation, the facility, complying with GDC Policy will initiate the Sexual Abuse Response Checklist that also identifies actions taken by staff in response to a report of sexual abuse or of sexual misconduct and sexual harassment.</p> <p>The facility also uses the GDC Sexual Abuse Response Checklist (GDC 208.06, Attachment 6) to coordinate the actions and responses of first responders. This document becomes a part of the investigation package.</p> <p>Discussion of Interview: In an interview with the Warden he related, the facility has a Coordinated Response Plan to ensure that during an emergency, the Coordinated Response Plan serves as the Emergency Plan, like other emergency plans required for secure facilities and the GDC Sexual Assault Response Checklist serves as a coordinated response plan as well.</p> <p>The Local Operating Directive provides guidance in notifying all parties when there is an allegation of sexual abuse. After the shift supervisor notifies the Warden and the Duty Officer, the Sexual Assault Response Team is notified. The directive provides ready reference names and phone numbers. The SART is composed of the PREA Compliance Manager/SART Leader, a representative from medical and from counseling; the victim advocate and the Special Agent in Charge at the Regional Office is notified.</p>

115.66	Preservation of ability to protect inmates from contact with abusers
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>The State of Georgia is a right to work state. The Georgia Department of Corrections employees are not members of a union. The Department is not involved in any form of collective bargaining.</p> <p>An interview with the Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Corrections confirmed that his Department is not involved in any form of collective bargaining and he can remove any staff from contact during an investigation and can remove them from employment for violating an agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policy.</p> <p>Interviews: Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Corrections; Warden; Statewide PREA Coordinator (previous interview); Statewide Assistant PREA Coordinator (previous interview); PREA Compliance Manager; PREA Coordinator as Agency Head Designee (previously).</p> <p>Discussion of interviews: Interviews with the Warden, Statewide PREA Coordinator, Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator, PREA Compliance Manager and previous interviews with the PREA Coordinator serving as the Agency Head’s Designee confirmed that Georgia is a Right to Work State and employees are all non-union and not involved in any form of collective bargaining. The Warden can remove any staff member from contact with inmates following an allegation of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.</p>

115.67	Agency protection against retaliation
	<p data-bbox="248 168 898 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="248 248 523 284">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="248 329 1469 448">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program; 90 Day Offender Sexual Abuse Review Checklist (GDC Form);</p> <p data-bbox="248 488 1414 562">Interviews: Warden, Facility’s Retaliation Monitor (Senior Counselor), and Agency Head, Inmates who reported sexual abuse</p> <p data-bbox="248 602 1485 1064">Discussion of Policy and Documents Review: GDC Policy 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, affirms the agency has a zero tolerance for any form of retaliation and is committed to protecting inmates or staff who report sexual abuse and sexual misconduct or sexual harassment from retaliation. Policy requires that anyone who retaliates against a staff member or an offender who has reported an allegation of sexual abuse or sexual harassment in good faith is subject to disciplinary action. Policy requires a staff be identified to monitor for retaliation. Additionally, policy provides multiple protection measures including housing changes for inmates, transfers, removal of alleged staff or inmate abusers from contact with victims and emotional support for inmates or staff who fears retaliation. Monitoring is required to be conducted for at least 90 days following a report of abuse.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1104 1469 1568">The Warden has designated a Senior Counselor to serve as the Retaliation Monitor. In an interview with the retaliation monitor she indicated she understands and is knowledgeable of the prevention measures the facility might take in a given situation to prevent retaliation in the first place. Prevention measures include separating the alleged victim and abuser by placing them in separate dorms when possible or in protective custody and the alleged perpetrator in segregation. If a staff is involved that staff may be placed on some form of “no contact” until the investigation is over. Reviewed investigation packages contained documented retaliation monitoring using the GDC Retaliation Monitoring Form. That form documented monitoring such things as DRs, movements to other dorms, and changes in details. Similarly, for staff, monitoring would include changes in shifts, posts, details, and performance reports and write ups.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1608 1461 1682">Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center PAQ indicated that no incident of retaliation has occurred during the past 12 months.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1722 1485 2056">Monitoring will include monitoring the conduct and treatment of inmates and staff to see any changes to indicate possible retaliation and to remedy any retaliation. Monitoring includes the following: review of inmate disciplinary reports, housing or program changes, negative performance reviews or reassignments of staff etc. Monitoring may continue beyond 90 days if the initial monitoring indicates the need for it. Periodic status checks of inmates will be conducted. The obligation for monitoring terminates if the allegation is unfounded. Policy requires that monitoring is documented on the GDC Form 90 Day Offender Sexual Abuse Review Checklist. The checklist is completed for each inmate being monitored.</p> <p data-bbox="248 2096 1414 2132">The Georgia Department of Corrections 90 Day Offender Sexual Abuse Review Checklist</p>

includes documenting the reviews of the following at 30, 60 and 90 days:

- Offender Disciplinary Report(s) History
- Offender Housing Unit Placement Reviewed
- Offender Transfer(s) Placement Review
- Offender Program(s) History Review
- Offender Work Performance Review
- Offender Schedule History Review
- Offender Case Note(s) Review

Upon learning of an allegation whether, staff on inmate or inmate on inmate, the alleged victim and alleged aggressor are separated. For the inmate, that may mean placing either the alleged victim or alleged aggressor or both, temporarily in administrative segregation. If a staff is involved the staff will be separated from the alleged victim by placing the staff either on a post away from the inmate or placing the staff on administrative paid leave while an investigation is going on and placing a staff on administrative leave with pay is the most likely scenario according to the Warden.

The Retaliation monitor described her role in preventing retaliation and monitoring retaliation and explained to the auditor that she looks at things like housing assignments, reviews programming assignments, and detail changes. Retaliation monitoring is documented on the GDC Retaliation Monitoring Form. For staff she would review post assignments, changes in shifts, performance reports and write ups.

A review of investigations consistently documented multiple occasions of monitoring retaliation. These documented on the GDC Retaliation Monitoring Form the Retaliation Monitor checking all the indicators for retaliation. There was no staff involved in an allegation that required monitoring for retaliation.

Discussion of Interviews: The Retaliation Monitor described possible prevention measures including changing dorms, changing detail assignments, changing programs, etc. and for staff, placing them on “no-contact”, reviewing shift assignment changes, and performance reviews and that they would use the GDC Form guiding the items to check that might indicated retaliation. She indicated she monitors inmates each 30, 60 and 90 days. The monitor indicated she would be checking things like DRs, Dorm Changes, and Work Detail Changes etc. Monitoring occurs every 30, 60, and 90 days and is documented on the GDC Retaliation Monitoring Form.

The monitor indicated that any alleged victim will be removed and separated from the alleged perpetrator and placed in a safe environment. If an officer was involved in an allegation, the officer would be placed on “no contact” depending on the nature of the allegation, or would be placed on a post away from contact with the Inmate. She concerned there have been zero (0) incidents of retaliation occurring during the past 12 months.

115.68	Post-allegation protective custody
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, D. Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness, 3. Protective Custody; Administrative Segregation Policy, 209.06.</p> <p>Interviews: Warden; Staff Supervising Segregation; Inmates housed in Segregation (NA)</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, D. Screening for Risk of Sexual Victimization and Abusiveness, 3. Protective Custody, prohibits placing inmates at high risk for sexual victimization in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives have been made and a determination made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers. If an assessment cannot be conducted immediately, the inmate may be held in involuntary segregation for less than 24 hours while completing the assessment. This placement, including concern for the inmate’s safety, must be documented in the inmate/offender database, SCRIBE, documenting concern for the inmate’s safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. Inmates who are placed in involuntary segregation are housed there only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged and the assignment, ordinarily, shall not exceed 30 days. Reviews are required to be conducted every 30 days to determine whether there is a continuing need for separation from the general population. Inmates in involuntary segregation will receive services in accordance with SOP HN09-0001, Administrative Segregation.</p> <p>The reviewed Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented that there were no inmates who alleged to have suffered sexual abuse who were held in involuntary segregated housing in the past 12 months for one to 24 hours awaiting completion of assessment; none for longer than 30 days while awaiting alternative placement. If an involuntary segregated housing assignment is made, the facility provides a review at least every 30 days to determine whether there is a continuing need for separation from the general population. This was also confirmed through interviews with staff and inmates.</p> <p>The Georgia GDC Policy, 208.06, IV.d.3 (a-d) Administrative Segregation (209.06), requires that offenders at high risk for sexual victimization are not placed in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives has been made and a determination has been made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers. If an assessment cannot be conducted immediately, the offender may be held in involuntary segregation no more than 24 hours while completing the assessment. This placement, including the concern for the inmate’s safety is noted in SCRIBE case notes documenting the concern for the offender’s safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. The inmate will be assigned to involuntary segregated housing only until an alternative means of separation can be arranged. Assignment does not ordinarily exceed a period of 30 days.</p>

Inmates at high risk for sexual victimization are housed in the general population. Generally, inmates at high risk for victimization will be placed in one of the dorms identified as providing a safer environment with no aggressors assigned to the dorm. They are not placed in segregated housing and would not be placed there unless there were no other options for safely housing the inmate. If there was no place to safely house a potential or actual victim, the victim will be temporarily housed in the administrative segregation area but would be expeditiously transferred to another facility where she could feel safe.

If an inmate is assigned to involuntary segregated housing it is only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged and such an assignment does not ordinarily exceed a period of 30 days. If the facility uses involuntary segregation to keep an inmate safe, the facility documents the basis for their concerns for the inmate's safety and the reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged. Reviews are conducted every 30 days to determine whether there is a continuing need for separation from the general population.

Inmates in involuntary protective custody, in compliance with policy, will have access to programs and services like those of the general population, including access to medical care, mental health, recreation/exercise, education, and the phone. The staff member supervising segregation stated, in an interview, that any inmate placed on involuntary protective custody will have access to programs, including education. They would also have their tablets enabling them to communicate with family.

Individual Records are required and will document, among other required things, all activity such as bathing, exercise, medical visits, program participation and religious visits. It should also include documentation of unusual occurrences.

Discussion of Interviews: The Warden, PREA Compliance Manager, and staff supervising segregation, indicated that placing someone in involuntary protective custody would be a last resort and may be used only in the absence of any other safe place to house the resident. They may be placed in there temporarily to determine what happened. Potential Victims of sexual abuse are not housed in a dorm designated solely for potential or actual victims. If the inmate could not be safely housed in the facility, she would be transferred to another prison.

The PREA Compliance Manager and Staff Supervising Segregation indicated, in their interviews, that there have not been any inmates involuntarily placed in segregation or protective custody during the past 12 months.

An interview with staff supervising segregation indicated if an inmate was placed in involuntary segregation, they would be placed there with the reasons documented on GDC Form 1. He also stated the inmate would have access to programs, possibly attend class if in GED and other programs, and have access to visitation, recreation, to phones, medical and mental health services.

115.71	Criminal and administrative agency investigations
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Georgia Department of Corrections Policy (208.06) requires that all reports of sexual abuse or sexual harassment will be considered allegations and will be investigated. Policy requires investigations are conducted promptly, thoroughly and objectively. It also requires, and staff confirmed, that allegations or reports, including any knowledge, information or suspicions are taken seriously and are investigated. These include reports made verbally, in writing, from third parties and from anonymous sources.</p> <p>GDC Policy 1K01-0006, Investigation of Allegations of Sexual Contract, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment of Offenders requires that allegations of sexual contact, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment filed by sentenced offenders, against departmental employees, contractors, vendors or volunteers ne report, fully investigated, and treated in a confidential and serious manner. It requires staff attitudes and conduct towards such allegations will be professional and unbiased, and staff member are required to cooperate with investigations into those matters. Policy also requires that investigations are conducted in such a manner as to avoid threats, intimidation, or future misconduct.</p> <p>The investigations policies and procedures require that as soon as an incident of sexual contact, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment, comes to the attention of staff, the staff receiving the information is required to immediately inform the Warden and/or the Institutional Duty Officer, and/or Internal Investigations, now known as the Office of Professional Standards Investigators, verbally and followed up with a written report to the Warden. Incidents, according to the procedures, via, include rumors, “inmate talk”, and all kissing, sexual abuse and sexual harassment. This policy, along with GDC Policy 208.06, requires that failure to report may result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.</p> <p>The Office of Professional Standards Investigators has a responsibility, power, and authority to investigate allegations of sexual abuse and the power to arrest. The Warden of the facility where the incident allegedly happens contacts the Regional Office’s Special Agent-in-Charge to have a special agent assigned to investigate the criminal allegation.</p> <p>The Georgia Department of Corrections has several layers of investigators. An Office of Professional Standards investigator may be assigned to a specific facility and may conduct investigations related to contraband, use of force, gang related activity, and if needed, sexual abuse. The Office of Professional Standards Investigator has completed mandated training. Mandated training is that training required by the state for any law enforcement officer and that training this training is 11 weeks. These staff has that authority to arrest.</p> <p>Special Agents are also Office of Professional Standards assigned to one of the three Regional Offices in the state and are assigned by the Special Agent in Charge. Special Agents have completed mandated law enforcement training and an additional 13 weeks of training provided by the Georgia Bureau of Investigations at the GBI Academy. The Special Agent has had extensive training in conducting investigations, including investigations of sexual abuse in a confinement setting, has arrest powers, and conducts investigations into allegations that appear to be criminal in nature.</p>

At the facility level, investigations are initiated by the local Sexual Assault Response Team. These include a primary facility-based investigator and a member from medical and counseling. The facility-based investigator has completed the on-line training entitled: "PREA: Conducting Sexual Abuse Investigations in a Confinement Setting." All the SART Members at Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center have completed the National Institute of Corrections Specialized Training, "PREA: Investigating Sexual Abuse in a Confinement Setting". The local SART conducts the initial investigation. If the allegation appears criminal and in all cases of penetration, the allegation is referred by the Warden or Duty Officer, in his absence, to the Special Agent in Charge, who will assign a criminal investigator (Special Agent). Investigations into allegations of sexual abuse may be documented locally as unsubstantiated but may be referred on to the Special Agent for investigation for investigation into the alleged criminal conduct.

Department staff, the Sexual Assault Response Team and those receiving the initial allegations, is required by policy to take appropriate steps to ensure the preservation and protection of all evidence, including crime scene in accordance with another SOP (SOP 1K01-005).

Policy (1K01-0006) discusses general guidelines for conducting the investigation and these included:

- OPS will keep the Warden apprised of the status of the case.
- All interviews may be recorded by video or audio
- All documents, videos, polygraph results, and all other evidence will be treated as confidential
- Names of complainant and/or alleged victim will be confidential as required by the statutes
- A trained counselor will be made available to counsel the alleged victim before she is first interviewed by the investigator

These may be included in the investigation:

- Conducting video or audio recorded interviews
- Taking witness statements from all witnesses and all other parties
- All known documents
- All known photos
- All known physical evidence

According to policy (1K01-0005) the investigation continues even if the following occur:

- Alleged victim or complainant refuses to cooperate with the investigator
- Whether local, state, or federal agency conducts its own investigation, subject to binding limitations or restrictions imposed by the courts or the agency

- If the accused employee resigns during the investigation

If there is an allegation of sexual abuse, staff trained as first responders separate the alleged victim and alleged aggressors and ensure that the crime scene, including the bodies of the alleged victim and perpetrator as well as the area where the alleged offense occurred, are treated as crime scenes and actions are taken to protect the evidence that may be on them. If during the initial investigation by the SART, the allegation appears to be criminal in nature, the Warden or designee will contact the Regional Office to secure a Special Agent, who has arrest powers and extensive investigatory training at the Georgia Bureau of Investigations Academy.

The Special Agents, the staff who will conduct investigations of allegations that appear criminal in nature, will consult with the district attorney to consider referral for prosecution when the evidence appears to support criminal prosecution and compelled interviews are conducted only after consulting with the prosecutors to ensure the interviews may not be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution.

A previous interview with a Special Agent, previous and current interviews with an Office of Professional Standards Investigator, two interviews with Officer of Professional Investigators assigned to facilities, and a previous interview with the Deputy Warden of Security who was a Special Agent prior to his promotion and an interview with the facility-based investigator indicated that they would assess the credibility of an alleged victim, suspect or witness on an individual basis and not on the basis of identify, status and would make the determination on an individual basis and that it would be based only on the evidence.

The facility-based investigator also confirmed they would not put an alleged victim on a polygraph or other truth telling device as a condition for proceeding with the investigation and that under these circumstances the investigation would continue:

- When the victim recants
- When an employee involved in an investigation terminates his/her employment prior to the conclusion of an investigation
- When an alleged victim or alleged abusing inmate departs the facility prior to a completed investigation

Administrative and Criminal Investigations are documented in reports. Administrative Investigations conducted by the Sexual Assault Response Team typically include an Incident Report, Supplemental Report, Witness Statements, Video, if applicable, and an Investigation Summary.

Special Agent Reports, which are criminal investigations, are much more thorough and include the following: 1) Case Report Face Sheet; 2) Executive Summary; 3) Exhibit List; 4) Investigative Case Summary; 5) Personal Demographics Summary; 6) Offender Store History; 7) Personal Data Summary; 8) Witness Statements; 9) Photos; 10) Waiver of Rights; 11) Consent to Search; 12) Videos; 13) Oath of Office; 14) Warrant for Arrest.

The Agency Facility-Based Investigator/SART enters the alleged incident and notifications into the agency's database, enabling the Agency's PREA Coordinator and Assistant PREA

Coordinator to review the investigations in a computer-based program. Investigators upload their investigation packages into the program where they can be viewed and reviewed. If additional information should have been looked at the PREA Unit requires the investigator to go back and secure the information requested. Upon satisfaction that the investigation was appropriate, the PREA Unit approves the submission. This provides an additional measure of quality assurance in the investigative process.

Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, G. Investigations; GDC Standard Operating Procedure, 1K01-0006, Investigation of Allegations of Sexual Contact, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment of Offenders; Reviewed Investigation Packages; PREA Investigation Summary; PREA Initial Notification Form; GDC Incident Report; Reviewed NIC Certificates; Reviewed Special Agent Criminal Investigation Report; Coordinated Response Plan; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire

Interviews: Warden, Agency PREA Coordinator; PREA Compliance Manager; Facility-Based Investigator; Two (2) Office of Professional Standards Investigators (Prior Interview)

Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, G. Investigations and 1K01-0006, Investigation of Allegations of Sexual Contact, Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Harassment of Offenders asserts that the appointing authorities or his/her designee may make the initial investigation inquiring to determine if a report of sexual abuse or sexual harassment is a rumor or an allegation. The Local Sexual Assault Response Team is responsible for initially inquiring and subsequent investigation of all allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment with limitations. In cases where allegations are made against staff and the SART deems the allegation is unfounded or unsubstantiated by evidence of facility documentation, video monitoring systems, witness statements, or other investigative means, the case can be closed at the facility level. The Appointing Authority or designee(s) are required to report all allegations of sexual abuse with penetration and those with immediate and clear evidence of physical contact, to the OPS Special Agent In-Charge and the Department's PREA Coordinator immediately upon receipt of the allegation. If an investigation cannot be cleared at the local level, the Special Agent In-Charge determines whether to open an official investigation and if so, dispatches an investigator who has received special training in sexual abuse investigations. When criminal investigations involving staff are completed, the investigation is turned over to the Office of Professional Standards to conduct any necessary compelled administrative reviews. After each SART investigation, all substantiated cases are referred to the OPS Criminal Investigations Division while all unsubstantiated SART investigations are referred to the Office of Professional Standards for an administrative review.

The Department follows a uniform protocol for obtaining usable physical evidence for administrative proceedings and criminal prosecution. Investigations are required to be prompt and thorough, including those reported by third parties or anonymously. Administrative investigations include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse. Reports are documented and include descriptions of physical and testimonial evidence, reasoning behind the credibility of assessments and investigative facts and findings. Criminal investigations are documented in written reports that contain thorough descriptions of physical, testimonial, and documentary evidence and copies of all documentary evidence when feasible. Substantiated allegations of conduct that appears to be criminal are referred

for prosecution. The departure of the alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of the Department does not provide a basis for termination of the investigation.

The facility has a Sexual Assault Response Team. The team consists of a lead member who initiates the investigation, medical staff, and a counselor. All of the Sexual Assault Response Team Members have completed the National Institute of Corrections Specialized Training, "PREA: Investigating Sexual Abuse in a Confinement Setting".

At the conclusion of each sexual abuse investigation, the PREA Team meets and discusses the allegations and findings of the investigator and essentially reviews the incident in compliance with the GDC Policy related to Incident Reviews.

The GDC PREA Unit has implemented a system in which staff enters the investigation into the GDC data system enabling the PREA Unit to review investigations for quality assurance purposes. If the PREA Unit believes the investigation needs additional information, the facility investigator is notified. The PREA Coordinator indicated that either she or the Assistant PREA Coordinator or the PREA Analyst must approve an investigation prior to closure.

Discussion of Interviews: An interview with the Warden confirmed his expectation that all allegations are taken seriously and are referred to the agency with the responsibility for conducting criminal investigations, when applicable. He affirmed the facility's Sexual Assault Response Team conducts an initial investigation into all allegations and when an allegation appears criminal, the Duty Officer and Warden are notified, and they contact the Regional Office Special Agent who assigns a Special Agent to investigate. Any allegation of penetration must be referred on to the OPS Special Agent in Charge. An interview with the facility -based investigator indicated she has completed the on-line specialized training, "PREA: Conducting Sexual Abuse Investigations in Confinement Settings". She also explained and described the steps she would take in initiating and conducting an investigation. She also affirmed and provided certificates of training documenting that all of the Sexual Abuse Response Team have completed the online Specialized Training provided by the National Institute of Corrections.

Interviews with the Facility Based Investigator, Special Agents, and Office of Professional Standards Investigators confirmed the credibility of the victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses based on the evidence and not on the offender's status or identity or any other factors including how many times the offender has alleged sexual abuse or sexual harassment. The investigation, they related would continue even if the victim recanted, if a staff involved terminated his employment prior to a completed investigation, or if an inmate victim or abuser departed the facility prior to the completed investigation.

The investigation would include witness statements from the alleged victim, perpetrator and any potential or actual witnesses. The investigator would also look at staff rosters, assignments for that shift, and review any camera footage that may be available. Interviews with the SART members confirmed the investigation process.

Interviews with facility staff, both those randomly selected and special category, confirmed that most of them knew the SART conducts sexual abuse investigations in this facility and could name each member of the SART and their specific roles.

115.72	Evidentiary standard for administrative investigations
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1445 450">Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Section G. 14.</p> <p data-bbox="252 488 743 521">Interview: Facility-Based Investigator</p> <p data-bbox="252 560 1465 763">Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The Georgia Department of Corrections Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Section G. 14, requires that there shall be no standard higher than a preponderance of the evidence in determining whether allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are substantiated.</p> <p data-bbox="252 801 1449 925">Discussion of Interview: The Facility-Based Investigator affirmed in an interview, that the standard of evidence to substantiate an allegation of sexual abuse is “the preponderance of the evidence”.</p>

115.73	Reporting to inmates
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1474 528">The agency’s standard operating procedure, 208.06; Reporting to Inmates, requires that inmates who are in custody of the Georgia Department of Corrections are entitled to know the outcome of the investigation. The inmate must be notified whether the allegation was determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded. All notifications or attempted notifications are documented.</p> <p data-bbox="252 573 1474 647">If the allegations involved a staff member, the staff making the notification will, using the GDC Inmate Notification Form, inform the inmate whenever:</p> <ul data-bbox="252 692 1437 909" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="252 692 911 725">· The staff is no longer posted in the institution <li data-bbox="252 763 954 797">· The staff is no longer employed at the institution <li data-bbox="252 835 1437 909">· The staff has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse with the institution or the staff has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the institution <p data-bbox="252 954 1453 1028">If the allegation involved another inmate, staff are required to inform the alleged victim when the alleged abuser has been”</p> <ul data-bbox="252 1072 1453 1218" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="252 1072 1230 1106">· Indicated on a charge related to sexual abuse within the institution or; <li data-bbox="252 1144 1453 1218">· The alleged abuser has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the institution <p data-bbox="252 1263 1422 1296">Notifications are documented on the GDC Notification Form that documents all the above.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1341 1417 1415">The auditor reviewed investigation files, notifications were consistently documented in the files.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1460 1433 1534">The investigator is knowledgeable of the investigative process and the requirements that inmates are notified at the conclusion of the investigation of the results of the investigation.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1579 1481 1724">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act – PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, G.15; Reviewed GDC Notification Form, Attachment 5, GDC 208.6; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Reviewed Investigation Packages, including notification forms</p> <p data-bbox="252 1769 1358 1803">Interviews: Warden, Facility-Based Investigator; Inmate who reported sexual abuse.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1848 1469 2128">Discussion of Policy and Documents Review: Following an investigation into an allegation of sexual abuse, within 30 days, the facility is required, by policy, (208.6), to notify the inmate of the results of the investigation as to whether the allegation has been determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded. GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act – PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, G.15, requires that following the close of an investigation into an offender’s allegation that he/she suffered sexual abuse in a Department facility, the facility is required to inform the offender as to</p>

whether the allegation has been determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded.

Policy requires the notification be completed by a member of the local SART unless the appointing authority delegates to another designee under certain circumstances. Notifications are required to be documented. If an inmate is released from the Department's custody the Department's obligation to "notify" the inmate of the outcome of the investigation is terminated. Notifications are required to comply with the PREA Standards and GDC Policies.

If an outside entity conducts the investigation the agency/facility will request the relevant information from the agency conducting the investigation to inform the inmate of the outcome of the investigation.

A member of the SART is required to notify the resident when a staff member is no longer posted within the resident's unit; the staff member is no longer employed at the facility; the agency learns that the staff member has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility or the agency learns that the staff member has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility. The agency would also notify the resident when the agency learns that the alleged abuser has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility; or the agency learns that the alleged abuser has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility.

The notification form would document, for the resident, if the investigation was determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, unfounded or referred to OPS. If the allegation is determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded, the resident is notified of any of the following if applicable:

Staff member is no longer posted within the inmate's unit

Staff member is no longer employed at the facility

Staff member has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse with the facility

Staff member has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility

The alleged abuser (offender) has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility

The alleged abuser (offender) has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility

Other: Include explanation of why "other:" was checked.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with the Facility-Based Investigator, and Warden indicated that he or a member of SART would be responsible for notifying the inmates of the outcome of the investigation. The SART/Warden will use the required GDC Notification Form, Attachment 5, GDC 208.6, and the interviewed investigator confirmed that is the document used to notify the inmate.

Auditor's Note: During review of investigation files, auditor noted the absence of several inmate notifications regarding investigation findings. This was discussed with Agency PREA Coordinator and a corrective action was immediately addressed. The need for improved communication between investigation unit and facility was identified.

115.76	Disciplinary sanctions for staff
	<p data-bbox="248 168 898 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="248 248 523 284">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="248 329 1453 573">Policy and Documents Reviewed: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, H. Discipline, 1. Disciplinary Sanction for Staff; GDC Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Education Acknowledgment Statement for Employees and Unsupervised Contractors and Unsupervised Volunteers; Termination letter; Reviewed Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire;</p> <p data-bbox="248 618 1481 819">Discussion of Policy and Document Review: Department of Corrections Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, H. Discipline, 1. Disciplinary Sanction for Staff, requires that staff who engage in sexual misconduct with an offender are banned from correctional institutions or subject to disciplinary action, up to and including, termination, whichever is appropriate. Staff may also be referred for criminal prosecution when appropriate.</p> <p data-bbox="248 864 1469 1193">The presumptive disciplinary sanction for sexual touching and violation of sexual abuse policies is termination. Violations of Department policy related to sexual abuse or sexual harassment (other than engaging in sexual abuse) will be commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed the staff member’s disciplinary history and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other staff with similar histories. If an allegation is substantiated by the Special Agent conducting the sexual abuse investigation, the Agent will consult with the local District Attorney and a warrant for the staff’s arrest will be taken if warranted and approved by the District Attorney.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1238 1469 1440">Terminations for violations of the Department sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies or resignations by staff that would have been terminated if not for their resignation are reported to law enforcement agencies (Special Agent) unless the activity was clearly not criminal. These cases are also reported to the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council (POST) for uniformed staff.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1485 1485 1641">Substantiated cases of nonconsensual sexual contact between offenders or sexual contact between a staff member and an offender will be referred for criminal prosecution. This was confirmed through interviews with the Warden, PREA Compliance Manager/SART Leader, and interviews with Special Agents and Office of Professional Standards Investigators.</p> <p data-bbox="248 1686 1485 2101">Staff, as a part of their PREA training signs a GDC Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Education Acknowledgment Statement for Employees and Unsupervised Contractors and Unsupervised Volunteers contains a warning that any violation of the policy will result in disciplinary action, including termination, or that they will be banned from entering any correctional institution. Furthermore, it asserts that staff understands that in accordance with Georgia Law, O.C.G.A. 16-6-5.1, certain correctional staff members who engage in sexual contact with an offender commit sexual assault, a felony punishable by imprisonment of not less than one nor more than 25 years, a fine of \$100,000.00 or both. Staff acknowledges that an offender cannot consent to sexual activity. The auditor reviewed 64 PREA Acknowledgment Statements signed by employees and contractors.</p>

To deter staff from violating the agency's sexual abuse policies and for other reasons, the facility, as in all other Department of Corrections Facilities, has a "Wall of Shame" that has the photos of staff who have violated their oath of office and/have had personal dealings with offenders, including bringing contraband.

The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center PAQ indicated that seven staff were involved in an allegations of sexual abuse at the facility during the last twelve months, all staff were terminated and/or resigned from the facility and were reported to law enforcement for prosecution.

115.77	Corrective action for contractors and volunteers
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1458 573">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph #2. Contractors and Volunteers; GDC Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Education Acknowledgment Statement for Employees and Unsupervised Contractors and Unsupervised Volunteers; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire</p> <p data-bbox="252 618 507 651">Interview: Warden</p> <p data-bbox="252 696 1458 931">Discussion of Policies and Reviewed Documents: GDC Policy, 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, Paragraph #2. Contractors and Volunteers, requires that any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse will be prohibited from contact with inmates and will be reported to law enforcement agencies, unless the activity was clearly not criminal and to relevant licensing bodies.</p> <p data-bbox="252 976 1442 1088">The facility is required to take appropriate remedial measures and to consider whether to prohibit further contact with inmates in the case of any other violation of Department sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies by a contractor or volunteer.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1133 1490 1592">Contractors and Volunteers, as a part of their PREA training sign a GDC Sexual Assault/Sexual Misconduct Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Education Acknowledgment Statement for Employees and Unsupervised Contractors and Unsupervised Volunteers contains a warning that any violation of the policy will result in disciplinary action, including termination, or that they will be banned from entering any correctional institution. Furthermore, it asserts that staff understands that in accordance with Georgia Law, O.C.G.A. 16-6-5.1, certain correctional staff members who engage in sexual contact with an offender commit sexual assault, a felony punishable by imprisonment of not less than one nor more than 25 years, a fine of \$100,000.00 or both. Staff acknowledge that an offender cannot consent to sexual activity. The auditor reviewed 10 PREA Acknowledgment Statements for Volunteers and Contractors.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1637 1362 1749">The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire documented that there were no allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment against any contractor or volunteer during the past 12 months.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1794 1490 2085">Discussion of Interview: In an interview with the Warden; he confirmed there had been no allegations made against any volunteer or contractor. If there have been; the Warden indicated the volunteer or contractor would be prohibited from coming into the facility while the investigation is being conducted. If the investigation determined the allegation was substantiated, local law enforcement would be notified and a recommendation would be made to refer the volunteer for prosecution. Interviews contractors confirmed understanding zero tolerance and potential sanctions for violating GDC Policies.</p>

115.78	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, H. Discipline, Paragraph 3. Disciplinary Sanctions for Offenders, Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Pre-Audit Questionnaire;</p> <p>Interviews: Warden, Medical and Mental Health staff</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy prohibits all consensual sexual activity between offenders and offenders may be subject to disciplinary action for such activity. Consensual sexual activity between offenders does not constitute sexual abuse, but it is considered a disciplinary issue. Paragraph b. requires that offenders are subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process following an administrative finding that the offender engaged in offender-on-offender sexual abuse or a criminal finding of guilt for offender-on-offender sexual abuse. The sanctions that may be imposed are prescribed in Standard Operating Procedures 209.01, Offender Discipline.</p> <p>Policy requires that the disciplinary process consider whether an offender’s mental disabilities or mental illness contributed to behavior when determining what type of sanction, if any, will be imposed. And if the facility offers therapy, counseling or other interventions to address and correct underlying reasons or motivations for the abuse, the facility is required to consider whether to offer the offending offender to participate in such interactions as a condition of access to programming or other benefits. Policy affirms that an offender may be disciplined for sexual contact with a staff member only upon a finding that the staff member did not consent to such contact.</p> <p>Reports made in good faith upon a reasonable belief that the alleged conduct occurred shall not constitute false reporting or lying, even if the investigation does not establish sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation. However, following an administrative finding of malicious intent on behalf of the offender making the report, then the offender will be subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process in accordance with SOP 209.01, Offender Discipline.</p> <p>The GDC Disciplinary Process and Policies follow the standards of the American Correctional Association and inmates are afforded a forma due process hearing in accordance with those standards. This was documented by the Agency’s most recent quality assurance audit. Inmates may also have an advocate present if they request it.</p> <p>The facility due process officer uses an Offender Disciplinary Code Sheet documenting that offenses designated as either “great” or “ high” severity offenses, that include sexual assault or soliciting sexual activity, may be sanctioned by 1) Isolation one to fourteen days; 2) Referral to Classification Committee for review; 3) Disciplinary transfer; 4) Removal from specified programs; 5) Affect issuance of a warrant for violation of law; 6) Prisons restriction on privileges for up to 90 days; 7) Impound personal property for days; 8) Change in work or quarters assignment; 9) Extra duty for two hours/day up to 90 days and 13 other sanctions. If the allegation of sexual assault is substantiated, the Special Agent may consult with the district</p>

attorney and refer the inmate for prosecution. The Code Sheet addresses violations of statutes and asserts that inmates under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Corrections are subject to all laws of the United States and of the State of Georgia and any inmate violating these laws may be charged and tried for that violation in the same manner as any other citizen in the appropriate state or federal court. The filing of charges in a judicial court of record for a violation of state or federal laws does not in any way prevent or preclude the administrative handling of the same act as a prisons disciplinary manner or of the taking of disciplinary action against the inmate.

Discussion of Interviews: During interviews with the Warden, medical and mental health staff the indicated the policy requires that the disciplinary process considers whether an offender's mental disabilities or mental illness contributed to behavior when determining what type of sanction, if any, will be imposed. And if the facility offers therapy, counseling or other interventions to address and correct underlying reasons or motivations for the abuse, the facility is required to consider whether to offer the offending inmate to participate in such interactions as a condition of access to programming or other benefits. Policy affirms that an offender may be disciplined for sexual contact with a staff member only upon finding that the staff member did not consent to such contact.

115.81	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1485 450">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.06, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, I., Medical and Mental Health Care; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Victim/Aggressor Assessments;</p> <p data-bbox="252 483 1369 607">Interviews: Diagnostics Counselor (Staff responsible for screening), Mental Health (Supportive Living) staff and Assistant Director of Nursing, Inmates who reported prior victimization</p> <p data-bbox="252 640 1485 891">Discussion of Reviewed Policy and Documents: GDC Medical Policies are specific and voluminous regarding health care and mental health. Health Care services are provided through a contract. The GDC Policy, 208.06, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program I, Medical and Mental Health Care requires that the GDC provide prompt and appropriate medical and mental health services in compliance with 28 CFR 115 and in accordance with the GDC Standard Operating Procedures.</p> <p data-bbox="252 931 1477 1093">If an inmate discloses prior victimization during the initial intake victim/aggressor assessment, the offender will be offered a follow-up with either medical or a mental health practitioner. This follow-up is offered and will be completed within 14 days of the intake screening. The inmate may choose to refuse the offer and if so, the refusal will be documented.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1133 1485 1339">If the screening process indicates an inmate has previously perpetrated sexual abuse whether it occurred in an institutional setting or in the community, staff ensure that the inmate is offered a follow-up meeting with a mental health practitioner within 14 days of the intake screening. The interviewed staff stated if an inmate disclosed a previous history of sexual abuse during the initial PREA Assessment, the inmate will be offered a follow-up with mental health.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1379 1469 1630">Care is taken to protect reported information. Information reported by inmates related to prior victimization or abusiveness that occurred in an institutional setting is limited to medical and mental health practitioners and other staff, as necessary, to inform treatment plans and security and management decisions, including housing, bed, work, education and program assignments or as otherwise required by Federal, State or local law. Inmates sign consent for evaluation and consent for treatment.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1671 1477 2085">Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with medical and counseling staff who conducts the victim/aggressor assessments of incoming inmates confirmed that each screening asks inmates about prior victimization and prior abuse. They all are aware that this disclosure must result in a referral to a medical or mental health practitioner within 14 days. Inmates can refuse the referral. Interviewed inmates who reported having been victims of previous sexual abuse indicated they were offered mental health services and follow-up, some stated they were already on the mental health caseload. The counselor indicated if an inmate was sexually assaulted, mental health would see them within 24 hours. As soon as mental health knows of the incident, the SART contacts mental health, the inmate will be seen within a few hours, at most, according to the counselor.</p>

115.82	Access to emergency medical and mental health services
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program; GDC Standard Operating Procedures, VH85-0002; Medical Management of Suspected Sexual Assault, Abuse or Harassment; GDC Standard Operating Procedure, VH85-0001; Forensic Information; Procedure for SANE Evaluation/Forensic Collection; Medication Guidelines for Sexual Assault Patients; National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, 2nd Editions, Major Updates; PREA Medical Logs; Coordinated Response Plan; SANE Procedures</p> <p>Interviews: Assistant Director of Nursing, Mental Health Staff, Previous Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners,</p> <p>Discussion of Reviewed Policies and Documents: Inmate victims of sexual abuse receive timely and unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment and crisis intervention services, the nature and scope of which are determined by medical and mental health practitioners according to their professional judgment. This was confirmed through interviews with medical and counseling staff. The facility's medical care program is also accredited through the Medical Association of Georgia for meeting the MAG Standards which are essentially the National Commission on Correctional Healthcare Standards.</p> <p>GDC Policy, 208.6, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program requires the facility to provide prompt and appropriate medical and mental health services in compliance with this standard. It requires the SART to arrange for immediate medical examination of the alleged victim, followed by a mental health evaluation within 24 hours (Central State Prison). One of the SART Members is the counselor. Medical Staff are required to contact the appropriate Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner, who will respond as soon as possible, but within 72 hours of the time the alleged assault occurred to collect forensic evidence.</p> <p>Medical staff are charged with conducting an initial assessment of the inmate to determine if there is evidence of physical trauma requiring immediate medical intervention in accordance with good clinical judgment. Medical staff immediately initiate all necessary urgent/emergent treatment for bleeding, wounds and other traumas. They then complete the Nursing Protocol Assessment form for alleged sexual assault. Facility clinicians document physical examinations in the progress notes.</p> <p>When medically indicated, medical staff are required to arrange transfer the inmate (if no SANE's is available on site) to the designated emergency facility for continued treatment and collection of forensic evidence. If an alleged assault occurred within 72 hours of the reported incident and the inmate does not require transport to the emergency room, the designated facility SANE Nurse (from the list of SANE Nurses) shall be immediately notified and an appointment scheduled for the collection of forensic evidence. The facility provided the auditor with a list of SANEs who can be called to come to the facility to conduct the Sexual Assault Forensic Exam. This will occur only if there has been penetration, including oral penetration, reported by the patient. Otherwise no rape kit will be collected.</p>

If the sexual assault occurred more than 72 hours previously, the decision on whether the evaluation is done by a local hospital, by the SANE Nurse, or facility staff will be made on a case by case basis. The decision is made by the Health Authority in consultation with the facility investigator and in accordance with GDC PREA Policy requires that if the facility does not have a designated SANE Nurse, the inmate is sent to the designated emergency room for collection of forensic evidence.

Discussion of Interviews: When an inmate has been the victim of sexual abuse, medical staff assess the inmate to ensure there are no life threatening or emergency needs, and if stable, initiate the Nursing Protocol, contact the SANE, if needed, be taken to the local or other Hospital to be stabilized.

115.83	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC “Procedure for Sane Nurse Evaluation/Forensic Collection: GDC Policy 208.6, PREA. Mental Health Suspected Sexual Assault Policy 508.22, Reviewed Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire;</p> <p>Interviews: Assistant Director of Nursing, Mental Health staff and Inmates who suffered sexual abuse and a previous interview with a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Documents Reviewed: The agency’s “Procedure for Sane Nurse Evaluation/Forensic Collection” provides specific actions required when an inmate alleges sexual abuse/assault. It also requires that following a SANE Examination, the facility provider or designee is responsible for ordering prophylactic treatment for STIs. A follow up visit by a clinician is required three working days following the exam. The facility has a facility specific coordinated response plan (Local Procedure Directive) that specifies the actions for first responders; Sexual Assault Response Team, Medical and Counseling. GDC Policy requires that victims of sexual abuse are provided health care services, including the forensic exam at no cost to the victim. This is confirmed through review of the GDC PREA Policy as well as interviews with medical staff. GDC Policy requires that the facility attempt to conduct a mental health evaluation of all known resident on resident abusers within 60 days of becoming aware of such history and offer treatment as appropriate.</p> <p>If an inmate had to go to the hospital for a forensic exam, the hospital would offer the inmate STI prophylaxis. If the inmate had his forensic exam at the prison, the SANE will recommend the STI prophylaxis and the staff will administer it on the doctor’s orders. Any follow-up as the result of a sexual assault would be provided by the facility.</p> <p>The facility offers medical, and counseling and mental health evaluations and treatment onsite to all inmates victimized by sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup or juvenile facility and as appropriate, the facility offers appropriate follow-up services and mental health evaluation, including referrals for continued care following transfer or placement in other facility or their release from custody.</p> <p>Victims of sexual assault are assessed following an allegation to determine the presence and extent of any injuries. Nursing staff, responding to a sexual assault do a visual exam to assess injuries and If there are no injuries requiring care at the hospital, the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner is called and comes to the prison to conduct the forensic exam. At the conclusion of the exam, the SANE (in a previous interview) stated she recommends the STI Prophylaxis and testing for STIs. The recommendations still must be approved by the physician. Because the facility offers a variety of health care services, ongoing treatment, testing and follow-up are provided at the facility. In an interview with the Assistant Director of Nursing she indicated they have access to the prophylactics and can administer them on the orders of the facility physician.</p> <p>Mental Health assessments are conducted on victims of sexual abuse and they are either offered services or are continued in care on the caseload, if already on the mental health</p>

caseload. Some inmates interviewed who had suffered sexual abuse were already on mental health caseload.

Inmates at this prison are offered pregnancy tests and are provided timely and comprehensive information about, timely access to all lawful pregnancy related medical services.

Discussion of Interviews: The Assistant Director of Nursing, and Senior Counselor confirmed the process for providing ongoing physical and mental healthcare services. Inmate victims of sexual abuse, identified as potential victims as well as any inmate who becomes a victim, is offered a follow-up with mental health services. All cost for services associated with a sexual assault victims are provided at no cost to the inmate.

115.86	Sexual abuse incident reviews
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Review: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program J. Data Collection and Review, 1. Monthly Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Program Review; Monthly Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Program Review; Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center Pre-Audit Questionnaire; Calls to the PREA Unit Hotline in the past 12 months; Monthly PREA Reports; Sampled Incident Reports, Incident Review Team Meeting Minutes</p> <p>Interviews: Warden; PREA Compliance Manager; SART Members</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: The auditor reviewed forty-eight (48) investigation packages to determine if incident reviews were conducted as required. The results are discussed later in this section.</p> <p>GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program J. Data Collection and Review, 1. Monthly Sexual Abuse and Sexual Assault Program Review, affirms and requires that each facility meet once per month to review and assess the facility's PREA prevention, detection, and response efforts. During that meeting, policy requires an incident review to be conducted for each sexual abuse allegation that has been concluded within the past 30 days. This review is to be conducted on all abuse allegations deemed to be substantiated and unsubstantiated. Reviews of unfounded allegations are not necessary.</p> <p>This policy requires that the members of the incident review team consist of the PREA Compliance Manager, SART and representatives from upper level management, line supervisors and other staff members, as designated by the Warden of the facility. The facility provided the Incident Review Team Meeting Minutes for November and December 2019.</p> <p>Team members consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect or respond to sexual abuse; whether the allegation was motivated by the perpetrator's or victim's race, ethnicity, gender identity, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification, status or perceived status, or gang affiliation, or was motivated by other group dynamics at the facility; to examine the area where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area enabled the abuse; to assess the adequacy of staffing levels in the area during different shifts; assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff and prepare a report of findings, including, but not limited to , determinations regarding all of the above and any recommendations for improvements, and submit the report to the Warden or PREA Compliance Manager.</p> <p>The reviews are required by policy to be conducted at the end of the investigation. Interviews with team members confirmed the reviews are required to be conducted within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation and that the team would consider, what motivated the incident (identification, status, gang related etc.), where it happened, blind spots, the presence of</p>

cameras, staffing and other items included on the Incident Review Checklist (Sexual Abuse Incident Review Checklist). Documentation indicated the facility conducts incident reviews and considers all the elements required in the standards.

Too, some of the sexual abuse allegations were referred on to the Office of Professional Standards for investigation and the facility may not have received the final report from them, at which point, they would conduct the incident review.

Discussion of Interviews: The facility has had 48 allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment in the past 12 months. This was confirmed through reviewed monthly PREA Reports to the GDC PREA Unit, Reviewed Grievances, Calls to the GDC Hotline Report, and interviews with staff and inmates. The auditor reviewed investigations for the last 12 months. Interviews indicated staff understands the Incident Review Process and that they would conduct incident reviews within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. In conducting the incident review the members described the process and indicated they would use the GDC Incident Review Form. The team consists of upper-level management with input from supervisors, investigators, and medical staff. Members include the PREA Compliance Manager, Facility Based Investigator, Counselor, and Sexual Assault Response Team Members.

Using the GDC Incident Review Form, the following are a part of the review process:

Consider whether the allegations or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race, ethnicity, gender identity, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex identification status or perceive status, gang affiliation or was motivated or otherwise caused by other group dynamics at the institution.

Examine the area where the incident allegedly occurred to assess any physical barriers in the area that may enable abuse

Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during various shifts

The review team, in compliance with policy and confirmed in interviews, then will prepare a report of its findings to the Warden and PREA Compliance Manager, Deputy Warden of Care and Treatment who are authorized to implement the recommendations for improvement or document the reasons for not doing so.

115.87	Data collection
	<p data-bbox="252 170 927 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Exceeds Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1474 533">Policies and Documents Review: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, J.3; Georgia Department of Corrections Annual Report; Monthly PREA reports to the GDC PREA Unit; Reports from the GDC PREA Analyst, Incident Review Check List, Incident Demographic Information, Investigation Summary Form, Private Prison Annual PREA Report</p> <p data-bbox="252 573 1410 647">Interviews: Statewide PREA Coordinator (previous interview), Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator (previous interview), PREA Compliance Manager and Warden</p> <p data-bbox="252 687 1469 1106">Discussion of Policies and Documents: The Georgia Department of Corrections collects accurate and uniform data for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under its direct control using a standardized instrument and set of definitions and aggregates the incident-based sexual abuse data at least annually. The incident-based data collected is based on the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence conducted by the US Department of Justice. The department maintains reviews and collects data as needed from all available incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files and sexual abuse incident reviews. Information is also secured from every facility, including private facilities with whom, DOC contracts for the confinement of inmates. Upon request, DOC provides data from the previous calendar year to the US Department of Justice no later than June 30th.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1146 1474 1435">GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, J.3, requires each facility to submit to the Department's PREA Analyst, each month, a report, using the electronic spreadsheet provided from the PREA Coordinator's office. The form is submitted by email the fifth calendar day of the month following the reporting month. It requires that allegations occurring within the month will be included on this report along with the appropriate disposition. The monthly report is to be completed in accordance with the Facility PREA Log User Guide.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1476 1474 2148">The auditor reviewed the most recent Georgia Department of Corrections Annual Report. The Agency issues annual PREA reports and posts them on the GDC Website. The auditor reviewed the 2019 Georgia Department of Corrections Prison Rape Elimination Annual Report. The thirteen-page report was detailed and comprehensive. The report indicated that the Georgia DOC has 34 prisons, 13 Transition Centers, 9 probation detention centers, 5 substance abuse and integrated treatment facilities and 4 private prisons. Data is collected from each of the facilities and aggregated. Georgia DOC compiles and investigates PREA allegations in 4 major categories including 1) Staff on inmate Abuse, 2) Staff on Inmate Harassment, 3) Inmate on Inmate Abuse, and 4) Inmate on Inmate Harassment. The report provided data regarding the total number of allegations from all facilities and then it breaks the allegations down into those that were substantiated, unsubstantiated and unfounded. A chart then breaks down the data by facility. The 2017 report indicated there was a 21% increase in allegations reported and this was attributed to and the addition of county and private facility allegations, the improvement in reporting as well as the effect of increased staff and inmate education. The substantiated cases remained constant and an increase in the total number of allegations is influenced by process improvements and prevention training.</p>

The report included initiatives by the Department. In 2017 the PREA Unit implemented a database for all allegations. The database records all reported PREA incidents that are sorted into queues including Pending SART Investigator, Pending PREA Coordinator Review, and Completed Cases. This enhanced the PREA Coordinator's ability to be more involved in the investigative process as allegations are reported. The PREA Coordinator reviews provide a check and balance system to ensure the dispositions are in compliance with the investigation standards. Beginning in 2020 the PREA became able to ensure all allegations are accompanied by an incident report and all federal-related data recorded as the cases occur. This is accomplished through the SCRIBE Module. Statistics are provided for each GDC facility.

The GDC PREA Unit has a dedicated staff person, an analyst, who collects and analyzes the data. Based on the data reviewed the GDC can track allegations and investigations and findings from each facility and assess the need for any corrective actions. The PREA Compliance Manager related the facility sends a monthly PREA report (208.06, Attachment 2), to the Agency's PREA Analyst. This report, according to the compliance manager, consists of the numbers of PREA Cases, victims and predators, statistics on allegations of sexual abuse, assaults, grievances filed, the results of investigations and a response to the question, "was the investigation or allegations sent to the OPS investigators.

In addition to the monthly PREA statistical report submitted by each facility; the facility also submits to GDC, a Monthly Operational Report, providing statistics on a multitude of topics, including PREA incidents. The monthly PREA Report documents all allegations/incidents of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. The auditor reviewed all twelve months of reports to the PREA Unit.

The PREA Analyst provides the auditor, prior to each audit; reports documenting the disabilities of inmates; lists of inmates disclosing prior victimization (when available), as well as an email documenting the names of inmates contacting the PREA Hotline during the past twelve (12) months. The disability report enables the auditor to identify inmates/inmates who are hearing or visually impaired or who have some other form of disability.

The Department's PREA Unit now has access to investigations through a module that allows staff in the unit to review investigations for quality. Reviewing staff may instruct the facility investigator to conduct additional inquiry or investigation and will not authorize the closure of that investigation until the PREA Unit reviews and approves the investigation.

The aggregated sexual abuse data will be readily available to the public at least annually through the Georgia Department of Corrections. Before making the data available, the Department will remove all personal identifiers. Some information may be redacted from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of the institution, but it will but, the nature of the material redacted will be indicated.

Discussion of Interviews: Interviews with the PREA Compliance Manager and Warden confirmed the facility provides the required data, if any, to the GDC PREA Unit by reporting immediately any allegations or incidents of sexual abuse at the facility as well as monthly in the monthly PREA Report sent to the GDC PREA Coordinator. The annual DOJ report was submitted in November 2019.

Auditor Notes: This standard is rated "exceeds" because of the sophisticated reports The

Georgia Department of Corrections PREA Analyst generates in support of the PREA Audit process. In addition to the monthly reports of sexual abuse/sexual harassment submitted to the PREA Unit from which the Annual Report is compiled, the PREA Analyst secures a report of disabled inmates/inmates for the auditor prior to each audit, enabling the auditor to identify inmates who are hearing or visually impaired or otherwise disabled. Also, prior to each audit the PREA Analyst provides the auditor with a report of all calls to the PREA Hotline during the past twelve (12) months. Where names are associated with the hotline calls, these are provided to the auditor. Each facility maintains color coded Monthly PREA Reports documenting the allegations received during a given month.

115.88	Data review for corrective action
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policy and Documents Reviewed: Georgia Department of Corrections 2018 Annual Report; Agency Website; Monthly Facility PREA Reports' Compstat Reports</p> <p>Interviews: Agency Head, PREA Compliance Manager, Previous interview with the Agency's Statewide PREA Coordinator and Agency Assistant Statewide PREA Coordinator</p> <p>Discussion of Policy and Document Review: The Georgia Department of Corrections requires each facility conduct incident reviews after each sexual abuse allegation investigation if the allegations are founded or unsubstantiated. The purpose of this is to determine what the motivation for the incident was and to assess whether there is a need for corrective actions including additional staff training, staffing changes or requests for additional video monitoring technology or other actions to help prevent similar incidents in the future.</p> <p>The agency and facility reviews data collected and aggregated in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including identifying problem areas and taking corrective action as necessary on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>The GDC requires each facility to maintain PREA related data and to report to the GDC PREA Unit, monthly the number of allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including inmate on inmate and staff, contractor, volunteer on inmate. The auditor reviewed the Facility PREA Reports 12 months prior to the on-site audit. The agency collects the data for each facility and aggregates it at least annually and provides comparisons from previous years as well as actions the Department has taken as a result of analysis of the data. The annual reports are comprehensive and informative.</p> <p>Discussion of Interviews: The agency collects data from each facility and reviews the aggregated data collected to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection and response policies, practices and training, including identifying problem areas; taking corrective action on an ongoing basis and preparing an annual report of its findings and corrective actions for each facility and the GDC. The department has a dedicated staff person whose job it is to collect and analyze the data. Lee Arrendale State Prison and Transitional Center had no corrective actions for this audit period.</p>

115.89	Data storage, publication, and destruction
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>Policies and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act - PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, VI. Record Retention of Forms Relevant to this Policy</p> <p>Interview: Statewide PREA Coordinator (previous interview)</p> <p>Discussion of Policies and Documents: Georgia Department of Corrections makes all aggregated sexual abuse data from all facilities under its direct control and private facilities with whom it contracts, readily available to the public through the Georgia GDC Website. GDC Policy requires all reports are securely retained and maintained for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection unless the Federal, State or local laws require otherwise.</p> <p>GDC Policy 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act -PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, VI. Record Retention of Forms Relevant to this Policy, requires that the retention of PREA related documents and investigations will be securely retained and made in accordance with this policy and policy in VI.1, Sexual abuse data, files and related documentation requires they are retained at least 10 years from the date of the initial report.</p> <p>Criminal investigation data, files and related documentation is required to be retained for as long as the alleged abuser is incarcerated or employed by the agency, plus five years or 10 years from the date of the initial report, whichever is greater. Administrative investigation data files and related documentation is to be retained for as long as the alleged abuser is incarcerated or employed by the agency, plus five years; or 10 years from the date of the initial report, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Interview: The Agency PREA Coordinator related that data collected will be securely retained. All sexual abuse data will be available to the public on the prison’s website and in annual reports. All personal identifiers will be removed as it pertains to confidentiality. All data collected will be maintained no less than 10 years from the initial date of collection.</p>

115.401	Frequency and scope of audits
	<p data-bbox="252 170 896 203">Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard</p> <p data-bbox="252 248 523 282">Auditor Discussion</p> <p data-bbox="252 327 1481 488">The Georgia Department of Corrections ensures that 1/3 of their prisons are audited each year for compliance with the PREA Standards each year so that at the end of the 3-year cycle, all prisons have been audited. The Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center was previously audited for compliance with the PREA Standards November 18, 2016.</p> <p data-bbox="252 533 1485 645">The medical care at this facility is accredited by the Medical Association of Georgia for meeting the Medical Association of Georgia’s Standards which are essentially the standards of the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.</p> <p data-bbox="252 689 1453 801">Policy and Documents Reviewed: GDC Policy, 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, K. Audits; Notices of PREA Audit;</p> <p data-bbox="252 846 1485 1003">GDC Policy, 208.06, Prison Rape Elimination Act-PREA, Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program, K. Audits, asserts that the Department will conduct audits pursuant to 28 C.F.R/ 114.401-405. Each facility operated by the Department will be audited every three years or on a schedule determined by the PREA Coordinator</p> <p data-bbox="252 1048 1485 1339">The Georgia Department of Corrections also contracts with county and private facilities. Policy requires that county facilities and privately operated on behalf of the Department (housing state offenders) must meet the same audit requirements. These entities are responsible for scheduling and funding their audits. All audits are required to be certified by the Department of Justice and each facility will bear the burden of demonstrating compliance with the federal standards. A copy of the final report will be submitted to the Department’s PREA Coordinator upon completion of the audit and must be conducted every three years.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1384 1445 1630">The facility posted the Notices of PREA Audit in areas of the facility accessible to inmates, staff, contractors, volunteers and visitors six weeks prior to the on-site audit. These were observed in living units and other areas accessible to staff, inmates, contractors, volunteers and visitors. Thirty (30) days prior to the onsite audit the auditor and PREA Compliance Manager communicated via email to discuss the audit process. Communications with the PREA Compliance Manager were often and productive.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1675 1485 1966">The information contained on the uploaded PAQ contained the GDC policies applicable to the standards as well as documentation to help the auditor understand the mission of the facility, the layout of the facility, and facility operations, including the staffing required for the population of medium security adult females and youthful inmates. The auditor provided the facility and extensive list of documents that the auditor would be asking for on-site. The facility was always responsive and helpful and complied with any request. During the on-site audit the facility was requested to provide documentation and the documentation was readily available.</p> <p data-bbox="252 2011 1453 2157">The on-site audit of the Lee Arrendale State Prison & Transitional Center was conducted by one Auditor, certified in both Juvenile and Adult Standards. During the on-site audit, the auditor was provided complete and unfettered access to all areas of the facility and to all the inmates. The auditor was to move about the facility any time needed. Adequate space was</p>

provided for auditor to conducted interviews in complete privacy with staff, inmates and youthful offenders.

The Notice of PREA Audit was observed posted throughout the facility and in the living units. The notice contained contact information for the auditor. During the site review of the facility the auditor informally talked with inmates and staff. Prior to the onsite portion of the audit the auditor received three correspondences from inmates.

The auditor reviewed inmate files, made observations throughout the on-site audit, thoroughly reviewed large samples of documentation, tested processes (including checking victim/aggressor assessment time periods), interviewed staff, contractors and inmates. Multiple personnel files were reviewed to assess the hiring process and background checks.

The auditor and the PREA Compliance Manager continued to work together following the on-site phase of the audit, when additional information was needed; all information requested was provided in a timely manner.

115.403	Audit contents and findings
	Auditor Overall Determination: Meets Standard
	Auditor Discussion
	<p>The Warden and the PREA Compliance Manager ensures that all PREA Reports are published on the agency's website within 90 days of the completion of the report. Reports for all facilities for all reporting periods are posted on the agency's website and easily accessible to the public.</p> <p>The auditor reviewed the Agency's website and reviewed the previous PREA reports as well as annual reports that were posted on the website.</p> <p>Interviewed administrators indicated the PREA Report as well as annual reports are posted for public viewing and reviewing and the PREA Report, like the last PREA Report, will be posted within 90 days of issuing the final report to the facility.</p>

Appendix: Provision Findings		
115.11 (a)	Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator	
	Does the agency have a written policy mandating zero tolerance toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the written policy outline the agency's approach to preventing, detecting, and responding to sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
115.11 (b)	Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator	
	Has the agency employed or designated an agency-wide PREA Coordinator?	yes
	Is the PREA Coordinator position in the upper-level of the agency hierarchy?	yes
	Does the PREA Coordinator have sufficient time and authority to develop, implement, and oversee agency efforts to comply with the PREA standards in all of its facilities?	yes
115.11 (c)	Zero tolerance of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; PREA coordinator	
	If this agency operates more than one facility, has each facility designated a PREA compliance manager? (N/A if agency operates only one facility.)	yes
	Does the PREA compliance manager have sufficient time and authority to coordinate the facility's efforts to comply with the PREA standards? (N/A if agency operates only one facility.)	yes
115.12 (a)	Contracting with other entities for the confinement of inmates	
	If this agency is public and it contracts for the confinement of its inmates with private agencies or other entities including other government agencies, has the agency included the entity's obligation to comply with the PREA standards in any new contract or contract renewal signed on or after August 20, 2012? (N/A if the agency does not contract with private agencies or other entities for the confinement of inmates.)	na
115.12 (b)	Contracting with other entities for the confinement of inmates	
	Does any new contract or contract renewal signed on or after August 20, 2012 provide for agency contract monitoring to ensure that the contractor is complying with the PREA standards? (N/A if the agency does not contract with private agencies or other entities for the confinement of inmates.)	na
115.13 (a)	Supervision and monitoring	
	Does the facility have a documented staffing plan that provides for	yes

	adequate levels of staffing and, where applicable, video monitoring, to protect inmates against sexual abuse?	
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Generally accepted detention and correctional practices?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Any judicial findings of inadequacy?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Any findings of inadequacy from Federal investigative agencies?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Any findings of inadequacy from internal or external oversight bodies?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: All components of the facility's physical plant (including "blind-spots" or areas where staff or inmates may be isolated)?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: The composition of the inmate population?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: The number and placement of supervisory staff?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: The institution programs occurring on a particular shift?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Any applicable State or local laws, regulations, or standards?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: The prevalence of substantiated and unsubstantiated incidents of sexual abuse?	yes
	In calculating adequate staffing levels and determining the need for video monitoring, does the staffing plan take into consideration: Any other relevant factors?	yes

115.13 (b)	Supervision and monitoring	
	In circumstances where the staffing plan is not complied with, does the facility document and justify all deviations from the plan? (N/A if no deviations from staffing plan.)	na
115.13 (c)	Supervision and monitoring	
	In the past 12 months, has the facility, in consultation with the agency PREA Coordinator, assessed, determined, and documented whether adjustments are needed to: The staffing plan established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section?	yes
	In the past 12 months, has the facility, in consultation with the agency PREA Coordinator, assessed, determined, and documented whether adjustments are needed to: The facility's deployment of video monitoring systems and other monitoring technologies?	yes
	In the past 12 months, has the facility, in consultation with the agency PREA Coordinator, assessed, determined, and documented whether adjustments are needed to: The resources the facility has available to commit to ensure adherence to the staffing plan?	yes
115.13 (d)	Supervision and monitoring	
	Has the facility/agency implemented a policy and practice of having intermediate-level or higher-level supervisors conduct and document unannounced rounds to identify and deter staff sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Is this policy and practice implemented for night shifts as well as day shifts?	yes
	Does the facility/agency have a policy prohibiting staff from alerting other staff members that these supervisory rounds are occurring, unless such announcement is related to the legitimate operational functions of the facility?	yes
115.14 (a)	Youthful inmates	
	Does the facility place all youthful inmates in housing units that separate them from sight, sound, and physical contact with any adult inmates through use of a shared dayroom or other common space, shower area, or sleeping quarters? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes

115.14 (b)	Youthful inmates	
	In areas outside of housing units does the agency maintain sight and sound separation between youthful inmates and adult inmates? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes
	In areas outside of housing units does the agency provide direct staff supervision when youthful inmates and adult inmates have sight, sound, or physical contact? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes
115.14 (c)	Youthful inmates	
	Does the agency make its best efforts to avoid placing youthful inmates in isolation to comply with this provision? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes
	Does the agency, while complying with this provision, allow youthful inmates daily large-muscle exercise and legally required special education services, except in exigent circumstances? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes
	Do youthful inmates have access to other programs and work opportunities to the extent possible? (N/A if facility does not have youthful inmates (inmates <18 years old).)	yes
115.15 (a)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility always refrain from conducting any cross-gender strip or cross-gender visual body cavity searches, except in exigent circumstances or by medical practitioners?	yes
115.15 (b)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility always refrain from conducting cross-gender pat-down searches of female inmates, except in exigent circumstances? (N/A if the facility does not have female inmates.)	yes
	Does the facility always refrain from restricting female inmates' access to regularly available programming or other out-of-cell opportunities in order to comply with this provision? (N/A if the facility does not have female inmates.)	yes
115.15 (c)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility document all cross-gender strip searches and cross-gender visual body cavity searches?	yes
	Does the facility document all cross-gender pat-down searches of female inmates (N/A if the facility does not have female inmates)?	yes

115.15 (d)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility have policies that enables inmates to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks?	yes
	Does the facility have procedures that enables inmates to shower, perform bodily functions, and change clothing without nonmedical staff of the opposite gender viewing their breasts, buttocks, or genitalia, except in exigent circumstances or when such viewing is incidental to routine cell checks?	yes
	Does the facility require staff of the opposite gender to announce their presence when entering an inmate housing unit?	yes
115.15 (e)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility always refrain from searching or physically examining transgender or intersex inmates for the sole purpose of determining the inmate's genital status?	yes
	If an inmate's genital status is unknown, does the facility determine genital status during conversations with the inmate, by reviewing medical records, or, if necessary, by learning that information as part of a broader medical examination conducted in private by a medical practitioner?	yes
115.15 (f)	Limits to cross-gender viewing and searches	
	Does the facility/agency train security staff in how to conduct cross-gender pat down searches in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs?	yes
	Does the facility/agency train security staff in how to conduct searches of transgender and intersex inmates in a professional and respectful manner, and in the least intrusive manner possible, consistent with security needs?	yes
115.16 (a)	Inmates with disabilities and inmates who are limited English proficient	
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including: inmates who are deaf or hard of hearing?	yes
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual	yes

	abuse and sexual harassment, including: inmates who are blind or have low vision?	
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including: inmates who have intellectual disabilities?	yes
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including: inmates who have psychiatric disabilities?	yes
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including: inmates who have speech disabilities?	yes
	Does the agency take appropriate steps to ensure that inmates with disabilities have an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including: Other (if "other," please explain in overall determination notes.)	yes
	Do such steps include, when necessary, ensuring effective communication with inmates who are deaf or hard of hearing?	yes
	Do such steps include, when necessary, providing access to interpreters who can interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary?	yes
	Does the agency ensure that written materials are provided in formats or through methods that ensure effective communication with inmates with disabilities including inmates who: Have intellectual disabilities?	yes
	Does the agency ensure that written materials are provided in formats or through methods that ensure effective communication with inmates with disabilities including inmates who: Have limited reading skills?	yes
	Does the agency ensure that written materials are provided in formats or through methods that ensure effective communication with inmates with disabilities including inmates who: are blind or have low vision?	yes

115.16 (b)	Inmates with disabilities and inmates who are limited English proficient	
	Does the agency take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to all aspects of the agency's efforts to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment to inmates who are limited English proficient?	yes
	Do these steps include providing interpreters who can interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary?	yes
115.16 (c)	Inmates with disabilities and inmates who are limited English proficient	
	Does the agency always refrain from relying on inmate interpreters, inmate readers, or other types of inmate assistance except in limited circumstances where an extended delay in obtaining an effective interpreter could compromise the inmate's safety, the performance of first-response duties under §115.64, or the investigation of the inmate's allegations?	yes

115.17 (a)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency prohibit the hiring or promotion of anyone who may have contact with inmates who has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution (as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1997)?	yes
	Does the agency prohibit the hiring or promotion of anyone who may have contact with inmates who has been convicted of engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse?	yes
	Does the agency prohibit the hiring or promotion of anyone who may have contact with inmates who has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in the two bullets immediately above?	yes
	Does the agency prohibit the enlistment of services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates who has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, juvenile facility, or other institution (as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1997)?	yes
	Does the agency prohibit the enlistment of services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates who has been convicted of engaging or attempting to engage in sexual activity in the community facilitated by force, overt or implied threats of force, or coercion, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse?	yes
	Does the agency prohibit the enlistment of services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates who has been civilly or administratively adjudicated to have engaged in the activity described in the two bullets immediately above?	yes
115.17 (b)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency consider any incidents of sexual harassment in determining whether to hire or promote anyone who may have contact with inmates?	yes
	Does the agency consider any incidents of sexual harassment in determining whether to enlist the services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates?	yes

115.17 (c)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Before hiring new employees who may have contact with inmates, does the agency perform a criminal background records check?	yes
	Before hiring new employees who may have contact with inmates, does the agency, consistent with Federal, State, and local law, make its best efforts to contact all prior institutional employers for information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse or any resignation during a pending investigation of an allegation of sexual abuse?	yes
115.17 (d)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency perform a criminal background records check before enlisting the services of any contractor who may have contact with inmates?	yes
115.17 (e)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency either conduct criminal background records checks at least every five years of current employees and contractors who may have contact with inmates or have in place a system for otherwise capturing such information for current employees?	yes
115.17 (f)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency ask all applicants and employees who may have contact with inmates directly about previous misconduct described in paragraph (a) of this section in written applications or interviews for hiring or promotions?	yes
	Does the agency ask all applicants and employees who may have contact with inmates directly about previous misconduct described in paragraph (a) of this section in any interviews or written self-evaluations conducted as part of reviews of current employees?	yes
	Does the agency impose upon employees a continuing affirmative duty to disclose any such misconduct?	yes
115.17 (g)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency consider material omissions regarding such misconduct, or the provision of materially false information, grounds for termination?	yes

115.17 (h)	Hiring and promotion decisions	
	Does the agency provide information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment involving a former employee upon receiving a request from an institutional employer for whom such employee has applied to work? (N/A if providing information on substantiated allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment involving a former employee is prohibited by law.)	yes
115.18 (a)	Upgrades to facilities and technologies	
	If the agency designed or acquired any new facility or planned any substantial expansion or modification of existing facilities, did the agency consider the effect of the design, acquisition, expansion, or modification upon the agency's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse? (N/A if agency/facility has not acquired a new facility or made a substantial expansion to existing facilities since August 20, 2012, or since the last PREA audit, whichever is later.)	yes
115.18 (b)	Upgrades to facilities and technologies	
	If the agency installed or updated a video monitoring system, electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology, did the agency consider how such technology may enhance the agency's ability to protect inmates from sexual abuse? (N/A if agency/facility has not installed or updated a video monitoring system, electronic surveillance system, or other monitoring technology since August 20, 2012, or since the last PREA audit, whichever is later.)	yes
115.21 (a)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	If the agency is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse, does the agency follow a uniform evidence protocol that maximizes the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence for administrative proceedings and criminal prosecutions? (N/A if the agency/facility is not responsible for conducting any form of criminal OR administrative sexual abuse investigations.)	yes

115.21 (b)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	Is this protocol developmentally appropriate for youth where applicable? (N/A if the agency/facility is not responsible for conducting any form of criminal OR administrative sexual abuse investigations.)	yes
	Is this protocol, as appropriate, adapted from or otherwise based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents," or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2011? (N/A if the agency/facility is not responsible for conducting any form of criminal OR administrative sexual abuse investigations.)	yes
115.21 (c)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	Does the agency offer all victims of sexual abuse access to forensic medical examinations, whether on-site or at an outside facility, without financial cost, where evidentiarily or medically appropriate?	yes
	Are such examinations performed by Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) or Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible?	yes
	If SAFEs or SANEs cannot be made available, is the examination performed by other qualified medical practitioners (they must have been specifically trained to conduct sexual assault forensic exams)?	yes
	Has the agency documented its efforts to provide SAFEs or SANEs?	yes
115.21 (d)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	Does the agency attempt to make available to the victim a victim advocate from a rape crisis center?	yes
	If a rape crisis center is not available to provide victim advocate services, does the agency make available to provide these services a qualified staff member from a community-based organization, or a qualified agency staff member? (N/A if the agency always makes a victim advocate from a rape crisis center available to victims.)	yes
	Has the agency documented its efforts to secure services from rape crisis centers?	yes

115.21 (e)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	As requested by the victim, does the victim advocate, qualified agency staff member, or qualified community-based organization staff member accompany and support the victim through the forensic medical examination process and investigatory interviews?	yes
	As requested by the victim, does this person provide emotional support, crisis intervention, information, and referrals?	yes
115.21 (f)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	If the agency itself is not responsible for investigating allegations of sexual abuse, has the agency requested that the investigating agency follow the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section? (N/A if the agency/facility is responsible for conducting criminal AND administrative sexual abuse investigations.)	yes
115.21 (h)	Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations	
	If the agency uses a qualified agency staff member or a qualified community-based staff member for the purposes of this section, has the individual been screened for appropriateness to serve in this role and received education concerning sexual assault and forensic examination issues in general? (N/A if agency always makes a victim advocate from a rape crisis center available to victims.)	yes
115.22 (a)	Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigations	
	Does the agency ensure an administrative or criminal investigation is completed for all allegations of sexual abuse?	yes
	Does the agency ensure an administrative or criminal investigation is completed for all allegations of sexual harassment?	yes
115.22 (b)	Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigations	
	Does the agency have a policy and practice in place to ensure that allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are referred for investigation to an agency with the legal authority to conduct criminal investigations, unless the allegation does not involve potentially criminal behavior?	yes
	Has the agency published such policy on its website or, if it does not have one, made the policy available through other means?	yes
	Does the agency document all such referrals?	yes

115.22 (c)	Policies to ensure referrals of allegations for investigations	
	If a separate entity is responsible for conducting criminal investigations, does the policy describe the responsibilities of both the agency and the investigating entity? (N/A if the agency/facility is responsible for criminal investigations. See 115.21(a).)	na
115.31 (a)	Employee training	
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on its zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on how to fulfill their responsibilities under agency sexual abuse and sexual harassment prevention, detection, reporting, and response policies and procedures?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on inmates' right to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on the right of inmates and employees to be free from retaliation for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on the dynamics of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on the common reactions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment victims?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on how to detect and respond to signs of threatened and actual sexual abuse?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on how to avoid inappropriate relationships with inmates?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on how to communicate effectively and professionally with inmates, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, or gender nonconforming inmates?	yes
	Does the agency train all employees who may have contact with inmates on how to comply with relevant laws related to mandatory reporting of sexual abuse to outside authorities?	yes

115.31 (b)	Employee training	
	Is such training tailored to the gender of the inmates at the employee's facility?	yes
	Have employees received additional training if reassigned from a facility that houses only male inmates to a facility that houses only female inmates, or vice versa?	yes
115.31 (c)	Employee training	
	Have all current employees who may have contact with inmates received such training?	yes
	Does the agency provide each employee with refresher training every two years to ensure that all employees know the agency's current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies and procedures?	yes
	In years in which an employee does not receive refresher training, does the agency provide refresher information on current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies?	yes
115.31 (d)	Employee training	
	Does the agency document, through employee signature or electronic verification, that employees understand the training they have received?	yes
115.32 (a)	Volunteer and contractor training	
	Has the agency ensured that all volunteers and contractors who have contact with inmates have been trained on their responsibilities under the agency's sexual abuse and sexual harassment prevention, detection, and response policies and procedures?	yes
115.32 (b)	Volunteer and contractor training	
	Have all volunteers and contractors who have contact with inmates been notified of the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment and informed how to report such incidents (the level and type of training provided to volunteers and contractors shall be based on the services they provide and level of contact they have with inmates)?	yes
115.32 (c)	Volunteer and contractor training	
	Does the agency maintain documentation confirming that volunteers and contractors understand the training they have received?	yes

115.33 (a)	Inmate education	
	During intake, do inmates receive information explaining the agency's zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	During intake, do inmates receive information explaining how to report incidents or suspicions of sexual abuse or sexual harassment?	yes
115.33 (b)	Inmate education	
	Within 30 days of intake, does the agency provide comprehensive education to inmates either in person or through video regarding: Their rights to be free from sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Within 30 days of intake, does the agency provide comprehensive education to inmates either in person or through video regarding: Their rights to be free from retaliation for reporting such incidents?	yes
	Within 30 days of intake, does the agency provide comprehensive education to inmates either in person or through video regarding: Agency policies and procedures for responding to such incidents?	yes
115.33 (c)	Inmate education	
	Have all inmates received the comprehensive education referenced in 115.33(b)?	yes
	Do inmates receive education upon transfer to a different facility to the extent that the policies and procedures of the inmate's new facility differ from those of the previous facility?	yes
115.33 (d)	Inmate education	
	Does the agency provide inmate education in formats accessible to all inmates including those who are limited English proficient?	yes
	Does the agency provide inmate education in formats accessible to all inmates including those who are deaf?	yes
	Does the agency provide inmate education in formats accessible to all inmates including those who are visually impaired?	yes
	Does the agency provide inmate education in formats accessible to all inmates including those who are otherwise disabled?	yes
	Does the agency provide inmate education in formats accessible to all inmates including those who have limited reading skills?	yes

115.33 (e)	Inmate education	
	Does the agency maintain documentation of inmate participation in these education sessions?	yes
115.33 (f)	Inmate education	
	In addition to providing such education, does the agency ensure that key information is continuously and readily available or visible to inmates through posters, inmate handbooks, or other written formats?	yes
115.34 (a)	Specialized training: Investigations	
	In addition to the general training provided to all employees pursuant to §115.31, does the agency ensure that, to the extent the agency itself conducts sexual abuse investigations, its investigators receive training in conducting such investigations in confinement settings? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
115.34 (b)	Specialized training: Investigations	
	Does this specialized training include techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
	Does this specialized training include proper use of Miranda and Garrity warnings? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
	Does this specialized training include sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
	Does this specialized training include the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecution referral? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
115.34 (c)	Specialized training: Investigations	
	Does the agency maintain documentation that agency investigators have completed the required specialized training in conducting sexual abuse investigations? (N/A if the agency does not conduct any form of administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes

115.35 (a)	Specialized training: Medical and mental health care	
	Does the agency ensure that all full- and part-time medical and mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities have been trained in how to detect and assess signs of sexual abuse and sexual harassment? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities.)	yes
	Does the agency ensure that all full- and part-time medical and mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities have been trained in how to preserve physical evidence of sexual abuse? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities.)	yes
	Does the agency ensure that all full- and part-time medical and mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities have been trained in how to respond effectively and professionally to victims of sexual abuse and sexual harassment? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities.)	yes
	Does the agency ensure that all full- and part-time medical and mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities have been trained in how and to whom to report allegations or suspicions of sexual abuse and sexual harassment? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities.)	yes
115.35 (b)	Specialized training: Medical and mental health care	
	If medical staff employed by the agency conduct forensic examinations, do such medical staff receive appropriate training to conduct such examinations? (N/A if agency medical staff at the facility do not conduct forensic exams or the agency does not employ medical staff.)	na
115.35 (c)	Specialized training: Medical and mental health care	
	Does the agency maintain documentation that medical and mental health practitioners have received the training referenced in this standard either from the agency or elsewhere? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners who work regularly in its facilities.)	yes

115.35 (d)	Specialized training: Medical and mental health care	
	Do medical and mental health care practitioners employed by the agency also receive training mandated for employees by §115.31? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners employed by the agency.)	yes
	Do medical and mental health care practitioners contracted by or volunteering for the agency also receive training mandated for contractors and volunteers by §115.32? (N/A if the agency does not have any full- or part-time medical or mental health care practitioners contracted by or volunteering for the agency.)	yes
115.41 (a)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Are all inmates assessed during an intake screening for their risk of being sexually abused by other inmates or sexually abusive toward other inmates?	yes
	Are all inmates assessed upon transfer to another facility for their risk of being sexually abused by other inmates or sexually abusive toward other inmates?	yes
115.41 (b)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Do intake screenings ordinarily take place within 72 hours of arrival at the facility?	yes
115.41 (c)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Are all PREA screening assessments conducted using an objective screening instrument?	yes

115.41 (d)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (1) Whether the inmate has a mental, physical, or developmental disability?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (2) The age of the inmate?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (3) The physical build of the inmate?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (4) Whether the inmate has previously been incarcerated?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (5) Whether the inmate's criminal history is exclusively nonviolent?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (6) Whether the inmate has prior convictions for sex offenses against an adult or child?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (7) Whether the inmate is or is perceived to be gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex, or gender nonconforming (the facility affirmatively asks the inmate about his/her sexual orientation and gender identity AND makes a subjective determination based on the screener's perception whether the inmate is gender non-conforming or otherwise may be perceived to be LGBTI)?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (8) Whether the inmate has previously experienced sexual victimization?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (9) The inmate's own perception of vulnerability?	yes
	Does the intake screening consider, at a minimum, the following criteria to assess inmates for risk of sexual victimization: (10) Whether the inmate is detained solely for civil immigration purposes?	yes

115.41 (e)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	In assessing inmates for risk of being sexually abusive, does the initial PREA risk screening consider, as known to the agency: prior acts of sexual abuse?	yes
	In assessing inmates for risk of being sexually abusive, does the initial PREA risk screening consider, as known to the agency: prior convictions for violent offenses?	yes
	In assessing inmates for risk of being sexually abusive, does the initial PREA risk screening consider, as known to the agency: history of prior institutional violence or sexual abuse?	yes
115.41 (f)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Within a set time period not more than 30 days from the inmate's arrival at the facility, does the facility reassess the inmate's risk of victimization or abusiveness based upon any additional, relevant information received by the facility since the intake screening?	yes
115.41 (g)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Does the facility reassess an inmate's risk level when warranted due to a referral?	yes
	Does the facility reassess an inmate's risk level when warranted due to a request?	yes
	Does the facility reassess an inmate's risk level when warranted due to an incident of sexual abuse?	yes
	Does the facility reassess an inmate's risk level when warranted due to receipt of additional information that bears on the inmate's risk of sexual victimization or abusiveness?	yes
115.41 (h)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Is it the case that inmates are not ever disciplined for refusing to answer, or for not disclosing complete information in response to, questions asked pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1), (d)(7), (d)(8), or (d)(9) of this section?	yes
115.41 (i)	Screening for risk of victimization and abusiveness	
	Has the agency implemented appropriate controls on the dissemination within the facility of responses to questions asked pursuant to this standard in order to ensure that sensitive information is not exploited to the inmate's detriment by staff or other inmates?	yes

115.42 (a)	Use of screening information	
	Does the agency use information from the risk screening required by § 115.41, with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive, to inform: Housing Assignments?	yes
	Does the agency use information from the risk screening required by § 115.41, with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive, to inform: Bed assignments?	yes
	Does the agency use information from the risk screening required by § 115.41, with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive, to inform: Work Assignments?	yes
	Does the agency use information from the risk screening required by § 115.41, with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive, to inform: Education Assignments?	yes
	Does the agency use information from the risk screening required by § 115.41, with the goal of keeping separate those inmates at high risk of being sexually victimized from those at high risk of being sexually abusive, to inform: Program Assignments?	yes
115.42 (b)	Use of screening information	
	Does the agency make individualized determinations about how to ensure the safety of each inmate?	yes
115.42 (c)	Use of screening information	
	When deciding whether to assign a transgender or intersex inmate to a facility for male or female inmates, does the agency consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether a placement would ensure the inmate's health and safety, and whether a placement would present management or security problems (NOTE: if an agency by policy or practice assigns inmates to a male or female facility on the basis of anatomy alone, that agency is not in compliance with this standard)?	yes
	When making housing or other program assignments for transgender or intersex inmates, does the agency consider, on a case-by-case basis, whether a placement would ensure the inmate's health and safety, and whether a placement would present management or security problems?	yes

115.42 (d)	Use of screening information	
	Are placement and programming assignments for each transgender or intersex inmate reassessed at least twice each year to review any threats to safety experienced by the inmate?	yes
115.42 (e)	Use of screening information	
	Are each transgender or intersex inmate's own views with respect to his or her own safety given serious consideration when making facility and housing placement decisions and programming assignments?	yes
115.42 (f)	Use of screening information	
	Are transgender and intersex inmates given the opportunity to shower separately from other inmates?	yes
115.42 (g)	Use of screening information	
	Unless placement is in a dedicated facility, unit, or wing established in connection with a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgment for the purpose of protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex inmates, does the agency always refrain from placing: lesbian, gay, and bisexual inmates in dedicated facilities, units, or wings solely on the basis of such identification or status? (N/A if the agency has a dedicated facility, unit, or wing solely for the placement of LGBT or I inmates pursuant to a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgement.)	yes
	Unless placement is in a dedicated facility, unit, or wing established in connection with a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgment for the purpose of protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex inmates, does the agency always refrain from placing: transgender inmates in dedicated facilities, units, or wings solely on the basis of such identification or status? (N/A if the agency has a dedicated facility, unit, or wing solely for the placement of LGBT or I inmates pursuant to a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgement.)	yes
	Unless placement is in a dedicated facility, unit, or wing established in connection with a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgment for the purpose of protecting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex inmates, does the agency always refrain from placing: intersex inmates in dedicated facilities, units, or wings solely on the basis of such identification or status? (N/A if the agency has a dedicated facility, unit, or wing solely for the placement of LGBT or I inmates pursuant to a consent decree, legal settlement, or legal judgement.)	yes

115.43 (a)	Protective Custody	
	Does the facility always refrain from placing inmates at high risk for sexual victimization in involuntary segregated housing unless an assessment of all available alternatives has been made, and a determination has been made that there is no available alternative means of separation from likely abusers?	yes
	If a facility cannot conduct such an assessment immediately, does the facility hold the inmate in involuntary segregated housing for less than 24 hours while completing the assessment?	yes
115.43 (b)	Protective Custody	
	Do inmates who are placed in segregated housing because they are at high risk of sexual victimization have access to: Programs to the extent possible?	yes
	Do inmates who are placed in segregated housing because they are at high risk of sexual victimization have access to: Privileges to the extent possible?	yes
	Do inmates who are placed in segregated housing because they are at high risk of sexual victimization have access to: Education to the extent possible?	yes
	Do inmates who are placed in segregated housing because they are at high risk of sexual victimization have access to: Work opportunities to the extent possible?	yes
	If the facility restricts any access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities, does the facility document the opportunities that have been limited? (N/A if the facility never restricts access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities.)	na
	If the facility restricts access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities, does the facility document the duration of the limitation? (N/A if the facility never restricts access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities.)	yes
	If the facility restricts access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities, does the facility document the reasons for such limitations? (N/A if the facility never restricts access to programs, privileges, education, or work opportunities.)	yes

115.43 (c)	Protective Custody	
	Does the facility assign inmates at high risk of sexual victimization to involuntary segregated housing only until an alternative means of separation from likely abusers can be arranged?	yes
	Does such an assignment not ordinarily exceed a period of 30 days?	yes
115.43 (d)	Protective Custody	
	If an involuntary segregated housing assignment is made pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, does the facility clearly document: The basis for the facility's concern for the inmate's safety?	yes
	If an involuntary segregated housing assignment is made pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, does the facility clearly document: The reason why no alternative means of separation can be arranged?	yes
115.43 (e)	Protective Custody	
	In the case of each inmate who is placed in involuntary segregation because he/she is at high risk of sexual victimization, does the facility afford a review to determine whether there is a continuing need for separation from the general population EVERY 30 DAYS?	yes
115.51 (a)	Inmate reporting	
	Does the agency provide multiple internal ways for inmates to privately report: Sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency provide multiple internal ways for inmates to privately report: Retaliation by other inmates or staff for reporting sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency provide multiple internal ways for inmates to privately report: Staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to such incidents?	yes

115.51 (b)	Inmate reporting	
	Does the agency also provide at least one way for inmates to report sexual abuse or sexual harassment to a public or private entity or office that is not part of the agency?	yes
	Is that private entity or office able to receive and immediately forward inmate reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment to agency officials?	yes
	Does that private entity or office allow the inmate to remain anonymous upon request?	yes
	Are inmates detained solely for civil immigration purposes provided information on how to contact relevant consular officials and relevant officials at the Department of Homeland Security? (N/A if the facility never houses inmates detained solely for civil immigration purposes.)	na
115.51 (c)	Inmate reporting	
	Does staff accept reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment made verbally, in writing, anonymously, and from third parties?	yes
	Does staff promptly document any verbal reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
115.51 (d)	Inmate reporting	
	Does the agency provide a method for staff to privately report sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates?	yes
115.52 (a)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Is the agency exempt from this standard? NOTE: The agency is exempt ONLY if it does not have administrative procedures to address inmate grievances regarding sexual abuse. This does not mean the agency is exempt simply because an inmate does not have to or is not ordinarily expected to submit a grievance to report sexual abuse. This means that as a matter of explicit policy, the agency does not have an administrative remedies process to address sexual abuse.	yes

115.52 (b)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Does the agency permit inmates to submit a grievance regarding an allegation of sexual abuse without any type of time limits? (The agency may apply otherwise-applicable time limits to any portion of a grievance that does not allege an incident of sexual abuse.) (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Does the agency always refrain from requiring an inmate to use any informal grievance process, or to otherwise attempt to resolve with staff, an alleged incident of sexual abuse? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
115.52 (c)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Does the agency ensure that: An inmate who alleges sexual abuse may submit a grievance without submitting it to a staff member who is the subject of the complaint? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Does the agency ensure that: Such grievance is not referred to a staff member who is the subject of the complaint? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
115.52 (d)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Does the agency issue a final agency decision on the merits of any portion of a grievance alleging sexual abuse within 90 days of the initial filing of the grievance? (Computation of the 90-day time period does not include time consumed by inmates in preparing any administrative appeal.) (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	If the agency claims the maximum allowable extension of time to respond of up to 70 days per 115.52(d)(3) when the normal time period for response is insufficient to make an appropriate decision, does the agency notify the inmate in writing of any such extension and provide a date by which a decision will be made? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	At any level of the administrative process, including the final level, if the inmate does not receive a response within the time allotted for reply, including any properly noticed extension, may an inmate consider the absence of a response to be a denial at that level? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes

115.52 (e)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Are third parties, including fellow inmates, staff members, family members, attorneys, and outside advocates, permitted to assist inmates in filing requests for administrative remedies relating to allegations of sexual abuse? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Are those third parties also permitted to file such requests on behalf of inmates? (If a third party files such a request on behalf of an inmate, the facility may require as a condition of processing the request that the alleged victim agree to have the request filed on his or her behalf, and may also require the alleged victim to personally pursue any subsequent steps in the administrative remedy process.) (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	If the inmate declines to have the request processed on his or her behalf, does the agency document the inmate's decision? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes

115.52 (f)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	Has the agency established procedures for the filing of an emergency grievance alleging that an inmate is subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	After receiving an emergency grievance alleging an inmate is subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse, does the agency immediately forward the grievance (or any portion thereof that alleges the substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse) to a level of review at which immediate corrective action may be taken? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	After receiving an emergency grievance described above, does the agency provide an initial response within 48 hours? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	After receiving an emergency grievance described above, does the agency issue a final agency decision within 5 calendar days? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Does the initial response and final agency decision document the agency's determination whether the inmate is in substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Does the initial response document the agency's action(s) taken in response to the emergency grievance? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
	Does the agency's final decision document the agency's action(s) taken in response to the emergency grievance? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes
115.52 (g)	Exhaustion of administrative remedies	
	If the agency disciplines an inmate for filing a grievance related to alleged sexual abuse, does it do so ONLY where the agency demonstrates that the inmate filed the grievance in bad faith? (N/A if agency is exempt from this standard.)	yes

115.53 (a)	Inmate access to outside confidential support services	
	Does the facility provide inmates with access to outside victim advocates for emotional support services related to sexual abuse by giving inmates mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers where available, of local, State, or national victim advocacy or rape crisis organizations?	yes
	Does the facility provide persons detained solely for civil immigration purposes mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers where available of local, State, or national immigrant services agencies? (N/A if the facility never has persons detained solely for civil immigration purposes.)	na
	Does the facility enable reasonable communication between inmates and these organizations and agencies, in as confidential a manner as possible?	yes
115.53 (b)	Inmate access to outside confidential support services	
	Does the facility inform inmates, prior to giving them access, of the extent to which such communications will be monitored and the extent to which reports of abuse will be forwarded to authorities in accordance with mandatory reporting laws?	yes
115.53 (c)	Inmate access to outside confidential support services	
	Does the agency maintain or attempt to enter into memoranda of understanding or other agreements with community service providers that are able to provide inmates with confidential emotional support services related to sexual abuse?	yes
	Does the agency maintain copies of agreements or documentation showing attempts to enter into such agreements?	yes
115.54 (a)	Third-party reporting	
	Has the agency established a method to receive third-party reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment?	yes
	Has the agency distributed publicly information on how to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment on behalf of an inmate?	yes

115.61 (a)	Staff and agency reporting duties	
	Does the agency require all staff to report immediately and according to agency policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment that occurred in a facility, whether or not it is part of the agency?	yes
	Does the agency require all staff to report immediately and according to agency policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding retaliation against inmates or staff who reported an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment?	yes
	Does the agency require all staff to report immediately and according to agency policy any knowledge, suspicion, or information regarding any staff neglect or violation of responsibilities that may have contributed to an incident of sexual abuse or sexual harassment or retaliation?	yes
115.61 (b)	Staff and agency reporting duties	
	Apart from reporting to designated supervisors or officials, does staff always refrain from revealing any information related to a sexual abuse report to anyone other than to the extent necessary, as specified in agency policy, to make treatment, investigation, and other security and management decisions?	yes
115.61 (c)	Staff and agency reporting duties	
	Unless otherwise precluded by Federal, State, or local law, are medical and mental health practitioners required to report sexual abuse pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section?	yes
	Are medical and mental health practitioners required to inform inmates of the practitioner's duty to report, and the limitations of confidentiality, at the initiation of services?	yes
115.61 (d)	Staff and agency reporting duties	
	If the alleged victim is under the age of 18 or considered a vulnerable adult under a State or local vulnerable persons statute, does the agency report the allegation to the designated State or local services agency under applicable mandatory reporting laws?	yes
115.61 (e)	Staff and agency reporting duties	
	Does the facility report all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, including third-party and anonymous reports, to the facility's designated investigators?	yes

115.62 (a)	Agency protection duties	
	When the agency learns that an inmate is subject to a substantial risk of imminent sexual abuse, does it take immediate action to protect the inmate?	yes
115.63 (a)	Reporting to other confinement facilities	
	Upon receiving an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused while confined at another facility, does the head of the facility that received the allegation notify the head of the facility or appropriate office of the agency where the alleged abuse occurred?	yes
115.63 (b)	Reporting to other confinement facilities	
	Is such notification provided as soon as possible, but no later than 72 hours after receiving the allegation?	yes
115.63 (c)	Reporting to other confinement facilities	
	Does the agency document that it has provided such notification?	yes
115.63 (d)	Reporting to other confinement facilities	
	Does the facility head or agency office that receives such notification ensure that the allegation is investigated in accordance with these standards?	yes

115.64 (a)	Staff first responder duties	
	Upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, is the first security staff member to respond to the report required to: Separate the alleged victim and abuser?	yes
	Upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, is the first security staff member to respond to the report required to: Preserve and protect any crime scene until appropriate steps can be taken to collect any evidence?	yes
	Upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, is the first security staff member to respond to the report required to: Request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating, if the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence?	yes
	Upon learning of an allegation that an inmate was sexually abused, is the first security staff member to respond to the report required to: Ensure that the alleged abuser does not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, including, as appropriate, washing, brushing teeth, changing clothes, urinating, defecating, smoking, drinking, or eating, if the abuse occurred within a time period that still allows for the collection of physical evidence?	yes
115.64 (b)	Staff first responder duties	
	If the first staff responder is not a security staff member, is the responder required to request that the alleged victim not take any actions that could destroy physical evidence, and then notify security staff?	yes
115.65 (a)	Coordinated response	
	Has the facility developed a written institutional plan to coordinate actions among staff first responders, medical and mental health practitioners, investigators, and facility leadership taken in response to an incident of sexual abuse?	yes
115.66 (a)	Preservation of ability to protect inmates from contact with abusers	
	Are both the agency and any other governmental entities responsible for collective bargaining on the agency's behalf prohibited from entering into or renewing any collective bargaining agreement or other agreement that limit the agency's ability to remove alleged staff sexual abusers from contact with any inmates pending the outcome of an investigation or of a determination of whether and to what extent discipline is warranted?	no

115.67 (a)	Agency protection against retaliation	
	Has the agency established a policy to protect all inmates and staff who report sexual abuse or sexual harassment or cooperate with sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigations from retaliation by other inmates or staff?	yes
	Has the agency designated which staff members or departments are charged with monitoring retaliation?	yes
115.67 (b)	Agency protection against retaliation	
	Does the agency employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for inmate victims or abusers, removal of alleged staff or inmate abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for inmates or staff who fear retaliation for reporting sexual abuse or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations?	yes

115.67 (c)	Agency protection against retaliation	
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor the conduct and treatment of inmates or staff who reported the sexual abuse to see if there are changes that may suggest possible retaliation by inmates or staff?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor the conduct and treatment of inmates who were reported to have suffered sexual abuse to see if there are changes that may suggest possible retaliation by inmates or staff?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Act promptly to remedy any such retaliation?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor any inmate disciplinary reports?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor inmate housing changes?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor inmate program changes?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor negative performance reviews of staff?	yes
	Except in instances where the agency determines that a report of sexual abuse is unfounded, for at least 90 days following a report of sexual abuse, does the agency: Monitor reassignments of staff?	yes
	Does the agency continue such monitoring beyond 90 days if the initial monitoring indicates a continuing need?	yes
115.67 (d)	Agency protection against retaliation	
	In the case of inmates, does such monitoring also include periodic status checks?	yes

115.67 (e)	Agency protection against retaliation	
	If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, does the agency take appropriate measures to protect that individual against retaliation?	yes
115.68 (a)	Post-allegation protective custody	
	Is any and all use of segregated housing to protect an inmate who is alleged to have suffered sexual abuse subject to the requirements of § 115.43?	yes
115.71 (a)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	When the agency conducts its own investigations into allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, does it do so promptly, thoroughly, and objectively? (N/A if the agency/facility is not responsible for conducting any form of criminal OR administrative sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
	Does the agency conduct such investigations for all allegations, including third party and anonymous reports? (N/A if the agency/facility is not responsible for conducting any form of criminal OR administrative sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes
115.71 (b)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Where sexual abuse is alleged, does the agency use investigators who have received specialized training in sexual abuse investigations as required by 115.34?	yes
115.71 (c)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Do investigators gather and preserve direct and circumstantial evidence, including any available physical and DNA evidence and any available electronic monitoring data?	yes
	Do investigators interview alleged victims, suspected perpetrators, and witnesses?	yes
	Do investigators review prior reports and complaints of sexual abuse involving the suspected perpetrator?	yes
115.71 (d)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	When the quality of evidence appears to support criminal prosecution, does the agency conduct compelled interviews only after consulting with prosecutors as to whether compelled interviews may be an obstacle for subsequent criminal prosecution?	yes

115.71 (e)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Do agency investigators assess the credibility of an alleged victim, suspect, or witness on an individual basis and not on the basis of that individual's status as inmate or staff?	yes
	Does the agency investigate allegations of sexual abuse without requiring an inmate who alleges sexual abuse to submit to a polygraph examination or other truth-telling device as a condition for proceeding?	yes
115.71 (f)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Do administrative investigations include an effort to determine whether staff actions or failures to act contributed to the abuse?	yes
	Are administrative investigations documented in written reports that include a description of the physical evidence and testimonial evidence, the reasoning behind credibility assessments, and investigative facts and findings?	yes
115.71 (g)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Are criminal investigations documented in a written report that contains a thorough description of the physical, testimonial, and documentary evidence and attaches copies of all documentary evidence where feasible?	yes
115.71 (h)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Are all substantiated allegations of conduct that appears to be criminal referred for prosecution?	yes
115.71 (i)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Does the agency retain all written reports referenced in 115.71(f) and (g) for as long as the alleged abuser is incarcerated or employed by the agency, plus five years?	yes
115.71 (j)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	Does the agency ensure that the departure of an alleged abuser or victim from the employment or control of the agency does not provide a basis for terminating an investigation?	yes
115.71 (l)	Criminal and administrative agency investigations	
	When an outside entity investigates sexual abuse, does the facility cooperate with outside investigators and endeavor to remain informed about the progress of the investigation? (N/A if an outside agency does not conduct administrative or criminal sexual abuse investigations. See 115.21(a).)	yes

115.72 (a)	Evidentiary standard for administrative investigations	
	Is it true that the agency does not impose a standard higher than a preponderance of the evidence in determining whether allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are substantiated?	yes
115.73 (a)	Reporting to inmates	
	Following an investigation into an inmate's allegation that he or she suffered sexual abuse in an agency facility, does the agency inform the inmate as to whether the allegation has been determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded?	yes
115.73 (b)	Reporting to inmates	
	If the agency did not conduct the investigation into an inmate's allegation of sexual abuse in an agency facility, does the agency request the relevant information from the investigative agency in order to inform the inmate? (N/A if the agency/facility is responsible for conducting administrative and criminal investigations.)	na
115.73 (c)	Reporting to inmates	
	Following an inmate's allegation that a staff member has committed sexual abuse against the resident, unless the agency has determined that the allegation is unfounded, or unless the inmate has been released from custody, does the agency subsequently inform the resident whenever: The staff member is no longer posted within the inmate's unit?	yes
	Following an inmate's allegation that a staff member has committed sexual abuse against the resident, unless the agency has determined that the allegation is unfounded, or unless the resident has been released from custody, does the agency subsequently inform the resident whenever: The staff member is no longer employed at the facility?	yes
	Following an inmate's allegation that a staff member has committed sexual abuse against the resident, unless the agency has determined that the allegation is unfounded, or unless the resident has been released from custody, does the agency subsequently inform the resident whenever: The agency learns that the staff member has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse in the facility?	yes
	Following an inmate's allegation that a staff member has committed sexual abuse against the resident, unless the agency has determined that the allegation is unfounded, or unless the resident has been released from custody, does the agency subsequently inform the resident whenever: The agency learns that the staff member has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility?	yes

115.73 (d)	Reporting to inmates	
	Following an inmate's allegation that he or she has been sexually abused by another inmate, does the agency subsequently inform the alleged victim whenever: The agency learns that the alleged abuser has been indicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility?	yes
	Following an inmate's allegation that he or she has been sexually abused by another inmate, does the agency subsequently inform the alleged victim whenever: The agency learns that the alleged abuser has been convicted on a charge related to sexual abuse within the facility?	yes
115.73 (e)	Reporting to inmates	
	Does the agency document all such notifications or attempted notifications?	yes
115.76 (a)	Disciplinary sanctions for staff	
	Are staff subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including termination for violating agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies?	yes
115.76 (b)	Disciplinary sanctions for staff	
	Is termination the presumptive disciplinary sanction for staff who have engaged in sexual abuse?	yes
115.76 (c)	Disciplinary sanctions for staff	
	Are disciplinary sanctions for violations of agency policies relating to sexual abuse or sexual harassment (other than actually engaging in sexual abuse) commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the acts committed, the staff member's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other staff with similar histories?	yes
115.76 (d)	Disciplinary sanctions for staff	
	Are all terminations for violations of agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies, or resignations by staff who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, reported to: Law enforcement agencies(unless the activity was clearly not criminal)?	yes
	Are all terminations for violations of agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies, or resignations by staff who would have been terminated if not for their resignation, reported to: Relevant licensing bodies?	yes

115.77 (a)	Corrective action for contractors and volunteers	
	Is any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse prohibited from contact with inmates?	yes
	Is any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse reported to: Law enforcement agencies (unless the activity was clearly not criminal)?	yes
	Is any contractor or volunteer who engages in sexual abuse reported to: Relevant licensing bodies?	yes
115.77 (b)	Corrective action for contractors and volunteers	
	In the case of any other violation of agency sexual abuse or sexual harassment policies by a contractor or volunteer, does the facility take appropriate remedial measures, and consider whether to prohibit further contact with inmates?	yes
115.78 (a)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	Following an administrative finding that an inmate engaged in inmate-on-inmate sexual abuse, or following a criminal finding of guilt for inmate-on-inmate sexual abuse, are inmates subject to disciplinary sanctions pursuant to a formal disciplinary process?	yes
115.78 (b)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	Are sanctions commensurate with the nature and circumstances of the abuse committed, the inmate's disciplinary history, and the sanctions imposed for comparable offenses by other inmates with similar histories?	yes
115.78 (c)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	When determining what types of sanction, if any, should be imposed, does the disciplinary process consider whether an inmate's mental disabilities or mental illness contributed to his or her behavior?	yes
115.78 (d)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	If the facility offers therapy, counseling, or other interventions designed to address and correct underlying reasons or motivations for the abuse, does the facility consider whether to require the offending inmate to participate in such interventions as a condition of access to programming and other benefits?	yes
115.78 (e)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	Does the agency discipline an inmate for sexual contact with staff only upon a finding that the staff member did not consent to such contact?	yes

115.78 (f)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	For the purpose of disciplinary action does a report of sexual abuse made in good faith based upon a reasonable belief that the alleged conduct occurred NOT constitute falsely reporting an incident or lying, even if an investigation does not establish evidence sufficient to substantiate the allegation?	yes
115.78 (g)	Disciplinary sanctions for inmates	
	If the agency prohibits all sexual activity between inmates, does the agency always refrain from considering non-coercive sexual activity between inmates to be sexual abuse? (N/A if the agency does not prohibit all sexual activity between inmates.)	yes
115.81 (a)	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse	
	If the screening pursuant to § 115.41 indicates that a prison inmate has experienced prior sexual victimization, whether it occurred in an institutional setting or in the community, do staff ensure that the inmate is offered a follow-up meeting with a medical or mental health practitioner within 14 days of the intake screening? (N/A if the facility is not a prison).	yes
115.81 (b)	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse	
	If the screening pursuant to § 115.41 indicates that a prison inmate has previously perpetrated sexual abuse, whether it occurred in an institutional setting or in the community, do staff ensure that the inmate is offered a follow-up meeting with a mental health practitioner within 14 days of the intake screening? (N/A if the facility is not a prison.)	yes
115.81 (c)	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse	
	If the screening pursuant to § 115.41 indicates that a jail inmate has experienced prior sexual victimization, whether it occurred in an institutional setting or in the community, do staff ensure that the inmate is offered a follow-up meeting with a medical or mental health practitioner within 14 days of the intake screening? (N/A if the facility is not a jail).	na
115.81 (d)	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse	
	Is any information related to sexual victimization or abusiveness that occurred in an institutional setting strictly limited to medical and mental health practitioners and other staff as necessary to inform treatment plans and security management decisions, including housing, bed, work, education, and program assignments, or as otherwise required by Federal, State, or local law?	yes

115.81 (e)	Medical and mental health screenings; history of sexual abuse	
	Do medical and mental health practitioners obtain informed consent from inmates before reporting information about prior sexual victimization that did not occur in an institutional setting, unless the inmate is under the age of 18?	yes
115.82 (a)	Access to emergency medical and mental health services	
	Do inmate victims of sexual abuse receive timely, unimpeded access to emergency medical treatment and crisis intervention services, the nature and scope of which are determined by medical and mental health practitioners according to their professional judgment?	yes
115.82 (b)	Access to emergency medical and mental health services	
	If no qualified medical or mental health practitioners are on duty at the time a report of recent sexual abuse is made, do security staff first responders take preliminary steps to protect the victim pursuant to § 115.62?	yes
	Do security staff first responders immediately notify the appropriate medical and mental health practitioners?	yes
115.82 (c)	Access to emergency medical and mental health services	
	Are inmate victims of sexual abuse offered timely information about and timely access to emergency contraception and sexually transmitted infections prophylaxis, in accordance with professionally accepted standards of care, where medically appropriate?	yes
115.82 (d)	Access to emergency medical and mental health services	
	Are treatment services provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident?	yes
115.83 (a)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Does the facility offer medical and mental health evaluation and, as appropriate, treatment to all inmates who have been victimized by sexual abuse in any prison, jail, lockup, or juvenile facility?	yes

115.83 (b)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Does the evaluation and treatment of such victims include, as appropriate, follow-up services, treatment plans, and, when necessary, referrals for continued care following their transfer to, or placement in, other facilities, or their release from custody?	yes
115.83 (c)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Does the facility provide such victims with medical and mental health services consistent with the community level of care?	yes
115.83 (d)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Are inmate victims of sexually abusive vaginal penetration while incarcerated offered pregnancy tests? (N/A if "all male" facility. Note: in "all male" facilities there may be inmates who identify as transgender men who may have female genitalia. Auditors should be sure to know whether such individuals may be in the population and whether this provision may apply in specific circumstances.)	yes
115.83 (e)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	If pregnancy results from the conduct described in paragraph § 115.83(d), do such victims receive timely and comprehensive information about and timely access to all lawful pregnancy-related medical services? (N/A if "all male" facility. Note: in "all male" facilities there may be inmates who identify as transgender men who may have female genitalia. Auditors should be sure to know whether such individuals may be in the population and whether this provision may apply in specific circumstances.)	yes
115.83 (f)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Are inmate victims of sexual abuse while incarcerated offered tests for sexually transmitted infections as medically appropriate?	yes
115.83 (g)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	Are treatment services provided to the victim without financial cost and regardless of whether the victim names the abuser or cooperates with any investigation arising out of the incident?	yes

115.83 (h)	Ongoing medical and mental health care for sexual abuse victims and abusers	
	If the facility is a prison, does it attempt to conduct a mental health evaluation of all known inmate-on-inmate abusers within 60 days of learning of such abuse history and offer treatment when deemed appropriate by mental health practitioners? (NA if the facility is a jail.)	yes
115.86 (a)	Sexual abuse incident reviews	
	Does the facility conduct a sexual abuse incident review at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, including where the allegation has not been substantiated, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded?	yes
115.86 (b)	Sexual abuse incident reviews	
	Does such review ordinarily occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation?	yes
115.86 (c)	Sexual abuse incident reviews	
	Does the review team include upper-level management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners?	yes

115.86 (d)	Sexual abuse incident reviews	
	Does the review team: Consider whether the allegation or investigation indicates a need to change policy or practice to better prevent, detect, or respond to sexual abuse?	yes
	Does the review team: Consider whether the incident or allegation was motivated by race; ethnicity; gender identity; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or intersex identification, status, or perceived status; gang affiliation; or other group dynamics at the facility?	yes
	Does the review team: Examine the area in the facility where the incident allegedly occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse?	yes
	Does the review team: Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts?	yes
	Does the review team: Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff?	yes
	Does the review team: Prepare a report of its findings, including but not necessarily limited to determinations made pursuant to §§ 115.86(d)(1)-(d)(5), and any recommendations for improvement and submit such report to the facility head and PREA compliance manager?	yes
115.86 (e)	Sexual abuse incident reviews	
	Does the facility implement the recommendations for improvement, or document its reasons for not doing so?	yes
115.87 (a)	Data collection	
	Does the agency collect accurate, uniform data for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under its direct control using a standardized instrument and set of definitions?	yes
115.87 (b)	Data collection	
	Does the agency aggregate the incident-based sexual abuse data at least annually?	yes
115.87 (c)	Data collection	
	Does the incident-based data include, at a minimum, the data necessary to answer all questions from the most recent version of the Survey of Sexual Violence conducted by the Department of Justice?	yes

115.87 (d)	Data collection	
	Does the agency maintain, review, and collect data as needed from all available incident-based documents, including reports, investigation files, and sexual abuse incident reviews?	yes
115.87 (e)	Data collection	
	Does the agency also obtain incident-based and aggregated data from every private facility with which it contracts for the confinement of its inmates? (N/A if agency does not contract for the confinement of its inmates.)	yes
115.87 (f)	Data collection	
	Does the agency, upon request, provide all such data from the previous calendar year to the Department of Justice no later than June 30? (N/A if DOJ has not requested agency data.)	yes
115.88 (a)	Data review for corrective action	
	Does the agency review data collected and aggregated pursuant to § 115.87 in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including by: Identifying problem areas?	yes
	Does the agency review data collected and aggregated pursuant to § 115.87 in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including by: Taking corrective action on an ongoing basis?	yes
	Does the agency review data collected and aggregated pursuant to § 115.87 in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training, including by: Preparing an annual report of its findings and corrective actions for each facility, as well as the agency as a whole?	yes
115.88 (b)	Data review for corrective action	
	Does the agency's annual report include a comparison of the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years and provide an assessment of the agency's progress in addressing sexual abuse?	yes
115.88 (c)	Data review for corrective action	
	Is the agency's annual report approved by the agency head and made readily available to the public through its website or, if it does not have one, through other means?	yes

115.88 (d)	Data review for corrective action	
	Does the agency indicate the nature of the material redacted where it redacts specific material from the reports when publication would present a clear and specific threat to the safety and security of a facility?	yes
115.89 (a)	Data storage, publication, and destruction	
	Does the agency ensure that data collected pursuant to § 115.87 are securely retained?	yes
115.89 (b)	Data storage, publication, and destruction	
	Does the agency make all aggregated sexual abuse data, from facilities under its direct control and private facilities with which it contracts, readily available to the public at least annually through its website or, if it does not have one, through other means?	yes
115.89 (c)	Data storage, publication, and destruction	
	Does the agency remove all personal identifiers before making aggregated sexual abuse data publicly available?	yes
115.89 (d)	Data storage, publication, and destruction	
	Does the agency maintain sexual abuse data collected pursuant to § 115.87 for at least 10 years after the date of the initial collection, unless Federal, State, or local law requires otherwise?	yes
115.401 (a)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	During the prior three-year audit period, did the agency ensure that each facility operated by the agency, or by a private organization on behalf of the agency, was audited at least once? (Note: The response here is purely informational. A "no" response does not impact overall compliance with this standard.)	yes

115.401 (b)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	Is this the first year of the current audit cycle? (Note: a “no” response does not impact overall compliance with this standard.)	no
	If this is the second year of the current audit cycle, did the agency ensure that at least one-third of each facility type operated by the agency, or by a private organization on behalf of the agency, was audited during the first year of the current audit cycle? (N/A if this is not the second year of the current audit cycle.)	yes
	If this is the third year of the current audit cycle, did the agency ensure that at least two-thirds of each facility type operated by the agency, or by a private organization on behalf of the agency, were audited during the first two years of the current audit cycle? (N/A if this is not the third year of the current audit cycle.)	na
115.401 (h)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	Did the auditor have access to, and the ability to observe, all areas of the audited facility?	yes
115.401 (i)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	Was the auditor permitted to request and receive copies of any relevant documents (including electronically stored information)?	yes
115.401 (m)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	Was the auditor permitted to conduct private interviews with inmates, residents, and detainees?	yes
115.401 (n)	Frequency and scope of audits	
	Were inmates permitted to send confidential information or correspondence to the auditor in the same manner as if they were communicating with legal counsel?	yes
115.403 (f)	Audit contents and findings	
	The agency has published on its agency website, if it has one, or has otherwise made publicly available, all Final Audit Reports. The review period is for prior audits completed during the past three years PRECEDING THIS AUDIT. The pendency of any agency appeal pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 115.405 does not excuse noncompliance with this provision. (N/A if there have been no Final Audit Reports issued in the past three years, or, in the case of single facility agencies, there has never been a Final Audit Report issued.)	yes