



# **PREA Resource Guide**

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This guide is intended to provide general information and is not intended to give advice on specific medical, legal or emotional situations. Every individual, every case, and every local region have their own unique differences.

## Introduction

As a survivor of sexual violence in detention, you are not alone in what happened to you, or in how you feel. If you have experienced unwanted sexual activity, we hope that the information in this booklet will help you know that you are not alone, provide you with information to help you make informed choices, and support your recovery.

Many people who have experienced some form of unwanted sexual activity may not think of themselves as sexual assault victims. However, sexual assault is a term that describes a wide range of unwanted sexual activities. Anyone can be a victim of sexual assault. It happens to men and women, children, teenagers, adults, and the elderly. It can happen regardless of one's race, religion, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, or gender identity. And it happens in every community in Colorado and across the nation.

Most of us are taught to think that if we are smart, careful, and follow certain rules, we can stop something like sexual violence from happening to us. However, this is not true. Sexual violence can happen to anyone. We want you to understand the facts about sexual assault, particularly behind bars, so you can begin to believe that you did not cause yourself to be attacked. Rape can happen to anyone, no matter how strong, no matter how smart. It takes a great deal of strength, intelligence, and courage to survive a sexual assault. All rapes are devastating and violations of body, mind, and spirit. Sexual assault takes your feeling of control and safety away no matter who you are and no matter who the perpetrator is. Every survivor has characteristics or previous experiences that impact the way the assault feels to him or her. Survivors often wonder what they did to cause a sexual assault to happen to them. Sometimes placing responsibility on yourself feels safer, as if by blaming yourself you can make sure it will never happen again. This does not really keep you safer because you did not cause the assault. Experiencing some feelings of guilt is normal, but you are not responsible for the rapist's behavior. The rape was not your fault.

Sexual assault is an emotional shock and a trauma. Power and control were taken away from the victim. Trauma can cause individuals who were victimized to experience a mixture of uncomfortable feelings and thoughts. Common feelings often include a combination of emotions, such as shock, confusion, fear, anger, helplessness, self-blame, guilt, embarrassment, shame, numbness, and disbelief.

Everyone who has been sexually assaulted has dealt with it differently. There is no "right way" of dealing with this crime. Each individual needs to do what seems right for him or her at the time. With support, self-understanding, and self-compassion, the difficult or painful emotions you may be having will lessen over time.

Whether the assault was recent or long ago, we sincerely wish it had not happened. Please know that whatever you did to survive the assault was the right action. No matter what the circumstances, no one deserves to be victimized. It was not your fault. The responsibility belongs to the person who assaulted you. That person committed an act of violence, which is a criminal offense.

Sexual assault causes a great deal of confusion in our lives. Allow yourself the time and assistance you may need to heal. Be gentle and patient with yourself. Honor yourself by acknowledging the reality of what happened. Allow yourself to have whatever feelings may come. Use as many resources (family, friends, counselors, rape crisis programs) as you need. You do not have to recover from this trauma alone.

## You are a survivor, and you are not alone

Even if you didn't fight back or say "no," it is still sexual assault. Feeling like you had to "give in" to be physically or emotionally safe is not the same as consent. If you didn't freely say "yes" then you did not consent. Nonconsensual sexual activity is sexual assault.

The thoughts and feelings you might experience after a sexual assault are related to the trauma of the assault. Survivors often experience shock, guilt, fears, anxiety, shame, and feelings of disorganization. Common physical reactions may include: nightmares, difficulty sleeping or wanting to sleep all the time, changes in eating, and many other reactions including thought of suicide. If you experience thoughts of suicide, please contact mental health. The trauma of sexual assault might also affect certain beliefs, such as your ability to feel safe in the world, trust other people, or have control over what happens to you. When these beliefs get tested, confusing thoughts and feelings may occur. You are reacting normally to a severely abnormal and traumatic situation.

## This May Have Happened Before

If you have been sexually assaulted before, you may be having a very difficult time coping with the recent assault. The effect of a new assault can bring back problems from other experiences. Many survivors of multiple assaults feel like it is something about them that makes this happen, or that they deserve the assaults for some reason. Please try to remember that no matter how many times you have been assaulted and no matter what the perpetrator(s) may have told you, you do not deserve what has happened. **NO ONE** deserves to be the victim of an assault. Counseling can be especially helpful if you have experienced more than one sexual assault.

People who perpetrate sexual violence are manipulative and deceptive; they exploit people's trust, good nature, and vulnerabilities. Perpetrators will try to blame their victims and avoid responsibility, but the perpetrator is the one responsible and must be held accountable.

Some things that may be helpful for you to know:

- Sexual assault is a crime that reduces the victim's ability to have power and control in a sexual situation. You can begin to reclaim your power by making your own choices about how to move forward after an assault.
- A sexual assault counselor or a victim advocate from a rape crisis center can provide emotional support by being an objective listener (someone who is not directly involved in your situation who can listen without biases). This person can help you make informed choices by providing information about common reactions to the trauma of sexual violence, medical considerations, law enforcement procedures, and other legal issues. You have the right to learn this information without feeling like you have to file a police report, talk to a counselor, or see a doctor (this may not be the case if you are under the age of 18). These are your personal decisions to make as you begin to understand your feelings and options.
- You are not to blame. The person who assaulted you is responsible. You deserve to be believed and treated with fairness, dignity, respect and compassion.
- It may be important to seek medical attention for possible injuries and to be screened and treated for the possibility of sexually transmitted infections and for women, pregnancy.
- If you are over 18 years of age, you are free to choose whether or not you would like to work with law enforcement. If you are under the age of 18 or indicate that a current minor is in danger, the Department of Social Services and/or law enforcement will need to be notified of the crime.
- You have the choice to pursue prosecution of the perpetrator by making a report to the police. However, law enforcement or the District Attorney's office—not the survivor—make the final decision about whether or not to prosecute. You can also learn about civil lawsuit options.

- It may be helpful to seek counseling to help you heal from the trauma of sexual violence. Although many survivors simply want to forget about it and move on with their lives, sometimes unsettled feelings can make it hard to move forward with your life.
- It is never too late to talk about past sexual violence and begin the healing process.

<b>Myths</b>	<b>Realities</b>
It could never happen to me.	Anybody can be raped, regardless of age, gender, class, race, occupation, religion, sexual orientation or physical appearance.
Rapists are acting on impulse.	Some rapists take any opportunity to assault someone, but many rapes are planned ahead of time.
A rapist is easy to spot in a crowd.	A rapist looks like anyone else. Most rapists are young to middle-aged, straight men of any race, ethnicity or class.
If you do not “fight back” it is not really rape.	There are many ways to fight to survive. Some survivors “freeze” or “space out.” Deciding to be still or to pretend to “go along” with a rapist is another way to fight back and is not the same as consent. If you did not want it, it was sexual assault.
Only rapists and child molesters get raped in prison.	Non-violent, first-time offenders, youth, and offenders who are gay or transgender are targeted most often. People who are physically small or have a mental illness or disability or are incarcerated on charges for prostitution are also targeted.

It's just part of the punishment.	Prisoner rape violates your constitutional rights under the 8th Amendment and is considered torture by international human rights law. No one deserves to be raped. It is not part of the punishment.
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Taken from JDI: Hope for Healing

### **Male Survivors**

Sexual contact without consent is sexual violence, regardless of the victim's gender. Men often don't think this could happen to them, but it can and unfortunately does. Male children are frequently targets of sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment by those in a position of power or trust. In detention settings, there is a perceived need to be a tough guy. In prisons and jails, the definition of masculinity is even more violent and controlling than on the outside. Sexual assault is extremely difficult for all victims, male as well as female.

Because the majority of sexual assaults on men are by other men, male survivors often experience questions or confusion about their sexuality or sexual identity. Many survivors, male as well as female, feel like their body has betrayed them by responding in some way to the sexual activity. It is not unusual for there to be confusion because physical responses did not match emotional reactions during the assault. This does not mean that the assault was enjoyable or that the victim was in any way responsible for what happened. An assault also does not mean that the survivor's sexual identity has changed.

Men often feel extremely embarrassed by what happened and may hesitate to talk to anyone or report it to law enforcement out of fear of ridicule or that they won't be believed. Men deserve to have legal and emotional support just as women do. No one has the right to control and violate another's body.

Part of the healing process will be to define for yourself a new, hopefully more affirming, version of masculinity, including honoring the positive ways in which you have been strong.

### **Women**

Most women are aware of the possibility of being raped from a young age. Women and girls are often told about the ways they can prevent sexual assault—by not wearing certain clothes, not seeming sexual, never being drunk, not going out without a male escort, the list goes on. Unfortunately, such rules place the responsibility of preventing sexual assault on women and therefore also place the blame on female survivors. Sexual assault is never the victims fault.

Women and girls are frequently taught that all men want sex and it is the job of women to set the sexual limits. This leads women survivors to blame themselves for the assault and many to feel that they hate being women.

Women prisoners are very likely to be survivors of gender-based violence (sexual assault, domestic violence, sexual harassment or exploitation) prior to being incarcerated, which complicates the healing process.

Part of the healing process will be to acknowledge the strengths and survival skills that you already possess and prepare to use them for your benefit.

### **Transgender People**

Transgender prisoners are at particularly high risk for sexual assault.

Transgender people are very likely to think, and may have been told, that the rape happened because of who they are. This message often leads a survivor to feel like a bad person who deserves such treatment. Transgender people are likely to have been targeted for sexual assault in the community as well. Multiple traumatic experiences compound each other and complicate healing. It is tough enough to survive the oppression that transgender people face, without additional trauma.

Please remember that the assault did not happen because of who you are. It happened because someone else decided to commit a crime.

Part of the healing process will be to honor your strengths and recognize what a powerful person you can be on the other side of this time of turmoil.

## Prevention

You can help prevent sexual assault/rape and intervene for your own welfare by adhering to some basic behaviors listed below.

- Carry yourself in a confident manner. Many rapists choose individuals who look like they won't defend themselves.
- Be alert. Trust your instincts. Be aware of situations that make you feel uncomfortable.
- Do not accept gifts, loans, or favors from other offenders.
- Do not allow another offender to be your protector.
- Report incidents and dangerous situations to any CDOC employee, contract worker, or volunteer.
- Secure your property.
- Be aware of your physical surroundings.
- Do not become involved with drugs, abuse of medications or alcohol in prison.
- Do not become involved in bartering, gambling or contraband introduction.
- Do not give mixed signals. Be direct and firm when saying NO.
- Get involved in CDOC approved activities and programs.
- Know who you are associating with. Do your own time.
- Avoid becoming involved in gang activity.



## Definitions

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003:** Federal statute 42 U.S.C.A. § 15601 enacted in September 2003 requiring all Correctional Institutions to assess all incarcerated offenders, whether adult or juvenile, for propensity to commit or to be victimized by sexual behavior/activity and to prevent, detect and respond to those crimes.
- **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Standards:** The Department of Justice released the final rule to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities in accordance with the PREA act of 2003. There are four distinct sets of standards, each apply to a different type of facility: Adult Prisons and Jails; Lockups; Community Confinement facilities and Juvenile facilities. Specific PREA standards are noted in Administrative Regulations by adding the corresponding number and new policy language. Adult Prisons and Jail standards are numbered 115.11 through 115.89 and Community Confinement standards are numbered 115.211 through 115.289.
- **Sexual Abuse:** Sexual abuse covers all sexual behavior including sexual harassment, sexual assault and sexual misconduct and specifically includes actions directed towards a person that does not or cannot consent or is coerced to include but not limited to any of the following acts:
  - 1) Contact between the mouth, penis, breast, buttocks, vulva, anus or any body part with the intent to abuse, arouse, stimulate or gratify sexual desire;
  - 2) Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, or where the DOC employee, contract worker or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation;
  - 3) Any attempt, threat, or request to engage in the activities described in paragraphs 1-2 of this section;
  - 4) Any threat of physical force or pressure for sexual acts or requests for sexual acts;
  - 5) Romantic or sexual relationships between DOC employees, contractors, or volunteers and offenders are prohibited.
  - 6) Any act of penetration however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument or contact of the anal, oral or genital opening of another person
- **Sexual Assault/Rape:** The act of unwanted sexual intrusion, touching or penetration however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument or contact of the anal, oral or genital opening of another person or touching of the breast or other body part however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument. This also includes contact, by any person on another by force, overt or implied threat, coercion, intimidation, compulsion, inducement, or impairment of one's faculties, pursuant to administrative regulation 150-01, *Code of Penal Discipline* and/or Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) 18-3-401 through 18-3-415.5.
- **Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE):** A nurse specifically educated and trained to provide comprehensive care to patients affected by violence and abuse. A SANE demonstrates clinical competence in the collection of forensic evidence from both victims of violence as well as perpetrators and has the ability to provide expert testimony in a court of law. SANEs work collaboratively with law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates and community agencies.
- **Sexual Harassment:** Includes any non-contact behavior or act that subjects another person to verbal or written statements or gestures of a sexual or romantic nature; creating or encouraging an atmosphere of intimidation, hostility, or offensiveness as perceived by the individual who observes the sexually offensive behavior or act, including but not limited to the following:
  - 1) Any repeated and/or unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, obscene or profane language or verbal comments or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature, including demeaning references to gender, inappropriate, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or sexually harassing gestures, or written statements of a sexual or romantic nature.
  - 2) Indecent exposure or any intentional or unwanted displays of anus, genitals, breasts or other body parts to

sexually harass another person or masturbation in the presence or direct vision of another person.

- 3) Voyeurism or invasion of privacy for the purpose of sexual gratification or intent to abuse or arouse sexual desire.
  - 4) Taking or soliciting photographs or images of a person's nude breasts, genitalia, buttocks, naked body or while performing bodily functions.
  - 5) Any unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, unequal treatment, or other unwelcome verbal and physical conduct based on sex when:
    - a. Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of an individual's employment; or
    - b. Submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as the basis for employment decisions about a person; or
    - c. Such conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially and unreasonably interfering with a DOC employee's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or educational environment.
- **Sexual Misconduct:** A person commits this offense when they have active or passive contact, which was not coerced or forced, between the genitals, hand(s), mouth, buttocks, anus, breast or with an object and the genitals, hand(s), mouth, buttocks, anus or breast of another person. Contact can be with or without clothing being worn by one or both parties.
  - **Substantiated allegation:** An allegation that was investigated and determined to have occurred.
  - **Unfounded allegation:** An allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.
  - **Unsubstantiated allegation:** An allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.

## Health and Medical Concerns

### There are four important reasons why you need medical attention:

1. To determine if you have been injured in any way. Following an assault, the survivor is frequently in a state of shock and may be totally unaware of any injuries.
2. To take the first step towards regaining control of your life.
3. To be tested for and to discuss treatment and prevention options available in regards to sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy.
4. To collect medical evidence for possible further prosecution. It is vital that this evidence be collected *as soon as possible*. It will be destroyed as time passes and you begin to resume everyday activities (eating, drinking, urinating, bathing, etc.)

ANY WAIT, no matter how short or how long, may be uncomfortable. You may want to use this time to concentrate on yourself and your health. You are the survivor of a sexual assault and you have the right to whatever medical treatment you need.

It is possible for survivors to have little or no physical injury from a sexual assault. Even if you think you don't have any physical injuries, it is recommended that you seek medical attention. You may have been exposed to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or for women you may be at risk for pregnancy. In the Colorado Department of Corrections victims of sexual assault shall be offered access to forensic medical examinations, without financial cost, when evidentiary or medically appropriate as determined by the IG Investigator or law enforcement. The IG Investigator/law enforcement will review all evidence, including the victim's statements, to determine if a forensic medical examination is appropriate. If deemed appropriate, the victim will be transported to a local hospital for the forensic medical examination. Such examinations shall be performed at a local hospital by Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) whenever possible. Victims who do not wish to fully cooperate with the investigation can still be referred for a forensic medical exam at no cost to them.

### Forensic Evidence Collection

Most hospitals that you would be referred to in Colorado will have Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) who are registered nurses specially educated and trained to provide comprehensive care for the victims of sexual assault. If your community does not have a SANE program, then other healthcare personnel will conduct the exam.

### The Forensic Evidence Collection Exam

This exam can take 2-4 hours. Usually the information you provide to healthcare providers about the assault is documented as evidence. You may find it difficult to explain your needs to the nurse but please provide as much information as you can in order to receive the proper treatment.

### The person conducting the exam will:

1. Obtain a history of: the assault, including dates, time and location; events leading up to and after the assault; use of force or threats; which orifices were assaulted (mouth, anus, and/or vagina), and with what (penis, finger, object); whether and where the perpetrator may have ejaculated; physical injuries or pain; and what you did after the assault (changed clothes, brushed teeth, etc.). These questions may be uncomfortable and difficult; however it is important to tell the examiner as much detail as you can remember.
2. Obtain a medical and sexual history, which may include: medications; contraceptive use; allergies; past medical history; date of last menstrual period for women (to evaluate possibility of pregnancy) and date of last voluntary sexual intercourse (necessary for evaluating DNA evidence).

3. Conduct a pelvic examination. A specialized piece of equipment called a colposcope may be utilized to help see genital injuries, which may be important for evidence. Photographs of external and internal injuries may be taken. They may also be important for evidence. The use of the colposcope is not invasive or painful and the nurse examiner will review the photos, as well as any injury seen, with you.

4. Collect physical evidence. Evidence can be collected through the following means:

1. oral swabs
2. head hair combings
3. pulled head hair samples
4. trace evidence (collection of dried blood, semen, hair, dirt, leaves, fibers that may be on your person.)
5. anal swabs
6. vaginal or penile swabs
7. pubic hair combings
8. pubic hair samples
9. fingernail clippings
10. blood sample
11. saliva sample

Collecting swabs is typically painless and involves merely wiping cotton swabs over the area where the evidence (semen, blood or saliva) may be. Collecting hair samples may be uncomfortable since the hairs typically need to be pulled.

Following the medical-forensic examination, the doctor or nurse should evaluate the potential exposure to a sexually transmitted infection and explain courses of action available for dealing with this risk. You should be offered medication to prevent sexually transmitted infection and pregnancy (for women). You may be referred to follow-up with medical once you return to your facility.

## Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) is the first United States federal law passed that mandates the prevention, detection and elimination of sexual assault of offenders. The bill was signed into law on September 4, 2003 by President George W. Bush. The goal of PREA is to reduce, eliminate and prevent prison rape. PREA covers males and females incarcerated in prisons, jails, lock-ups and work releases as well as offenders on community supervision. Sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment is never a laughing matter, nor is it punishment for a crime. It is a crime, and it is no more tolerable when its victims have committed crimes of their own.

The Department of Justice issued standards to prevent, detect and respond to prison rape, pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The below standards are to help guarantee your rights as a victim:

### **Evidence protocol and forensic medical examinations:**

- (a) To the extent the agency is responsible for investigating allegations of sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment; the agency shall follow a uniform evidence protocol that maximizes the potential for obtaining usable physical evidence for administrative proceedings and criminal prosecutions.
- (b) The protocol shall be developmentally appropriate for youth where applicable, and, as appropriate, shall be adapted from or otherwise based on the most recent edition of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women publication, "A National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations, Adults/Adolescents," or similarly comprehensive and authoritative protocols developed after 2011.
- (c) The agency shall offer all victims of sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment access to forensic medical examinations, whether on-site or at an outside facility, without financial cost, where evidentiary or medically appropriate. Such examinations shall be performed by Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) where possible. If SANEs cannot be made available, the examination can be performed by other qualified medical practitioners. The agency shall document its efforts to provide SANEs.
- (d) The agency shall attempt to make available to the victim a victim advocate from a rape crisis center. If a rape crisis center is not available to provide victim advocate services, the agency shall make available to provide these services a qualified staff member from a community-based organization, or a qualified agency staff member. Agencies shall document efforts to secure services from rape crisis centers. For the purpose of this standard, a rape crisis center refers to an entity that provides intervention and related assistance, such as the services specified in 42 U.S.C. 14043g(b)(2)(C), to victims of sexual assault of all ages. The agency may utilize a rape crisis center that is part of a governmental unit as long as the center is not part of the criminal justice system (such as a law enforcement agency) and offers a comparable level of confidentiality as a nongovernmental entity that provides similar victim services.
- (e) As requested by the victim, the victim advocate, qualified agency staff member, or qualified community-based organization staff member shall accompany and support the victim through the forensic medical examination process and investigatory interviews and shall provide emotional support, crisis intervention, information, and referrals.

### **Offender access to outside confidential support services:**

- (a) The facility shall provide offenders with access to outside victim advocates for emotional support services related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment by giving offenders mailing addresses and telephone numbers, including toll-free hotline numbers where available, of local, State, or national victim advocacy or rape crisis organizations, and, for persons detained solely for civil immigration purposes, immigrant services agencies. The facility shall enable reasonable communication between offenders and these organizations and agencies, in as confidential a manner as possible.
- (b) The facility shall inform offenders, 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.

**Agency protection against retaliation:**

- (a) The agency shall establish a policy to protect all offenders and staff who report sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment or cooperate with sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment investigations from retaliation by other offenders or staff, and shall designate which staff members or departments are charged with monitoring retaliation.
- (b) The agency shall employ multiple protection measures, such as housing changes or transfers for offender victims or abusers, removal of alleged staff or offender abusers from contact with victims, and emotional support services for offenders or staff who fear retaliation for reporting sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment or for cooperating with investigations.
- (c) For at least 90 days following a report of sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment, the agency shall monitor the conduct and treatment of offenders or staff who reported the sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment and of offenders who were reported to have suffered sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment to see if there are changes that may suggest possible retaliation by offenders or staff, and shall act promptly to remedy any such retaliation. Items the agency should monitor include any offender disciplinary reports, housing, or program changes, or negative performance reviews or reassignments of staff. The agency shall continue such monitoring beyond 90 days if the initial monitoring indicates a continuing need.
- (d) In the case of offenders, such monitoring shall also include periodic status checks.
- (e) If any other individual who cooperates with an investigation expresses a fear of retaliation, the agency shall take appropriate measures to protect that individual against retaliation.
- (f) An agency's obligation to monitor shall terminate if the agency determines that the allegation is unfounded.

**Reporting to offenders:**

- (a) Following an investigation into an offender's allegation that he or she suffered sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment in an agency facility, the agency shall inform the offender as to whether the allegation has been determined to be substantiated, unsubstantiated, or unfounded.
- (b) If the agency did not conduct the investigation, it shall request the relevant information from the investigative agency in order to inform the offender.
- (c) Following an offender's allegation that a staff member has committed sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment against the offender, the agency shall subsequently inform the offender (unless the agency has determined that the allegation is unfounded) whenever:
  - (1) The staff member is no longer posted within the offender's unit;
  - (2) The staff member is no longer employed at the facility;
  - (3) The agency learns that the staff member has been indicted on a charge related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment within the facility; or
  - (4) The agency learns that the staff member has been convicted on a charge related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment within the facility.
- (d) Following an offender's allegation that he or she has been sexually abused by another offender, the agency shall subsequently inform the alleged victim whenever:
  - (1) The agency learns that the alleged abuser has been indicted on a charge related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment within the facility; or
  - (2) The agency learns that the alleged abuser has been convicted on a charge related to sexual assault, sexual misconduct or sexual harassment within the facility.
- (e) All such notifications or attempted notifications shall be documented.
- (f) An agency's obligation to report under this standard shall terminate if the offender is released from the agency's custody.

## How to Report

All CDOC employees, contract workers, and volunteers are required to keep the reported information confidential, except to report the information to specific CDOC employees whose official capacity dictates their absolute need to know.

If you have been a victim of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual abuse or sexual misconduct, or you have knowledge of any incident of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual abuse or sexual misconduct, you can report it by:

- Tell any employee, contract worker or volunteer.
- Leave a message on the DOC TIPS line:
  - In DOC, CIPS number 1-877-DOC TIPS-0 (362-8477-0)
  - Outside DOC: Toll-Free 1-877-DOC-TIPS (362-8477)
  - The tips line is checked daily, Monday through Friday, for messages
- Call the PREA Reporting line at CIPS #06 or outside DOC 1-855-855-0611 (toll-free).
  - These calls will be answered by a private entity outside of DOC.
  - You may remain anonymous.
  - Misuse will be reported.
- Write a letter, kite or note:
  - Mail a letter to the PREA Administration and Compliance Services at 2862 S. Circle Dr, Colorado Springs, CO 80906
  - In a DOC facility, send a request for interview (kite) or give a note directly to a CDOC employee, contract worker or volunteer.
  - In a DOC facility, send a note or letter in a sealed envelope to the facility intelligence office, investigator, warden, or major.
- For victims in community correction facilities you may also contact your local law enforcement agency.
- You can report sexual abuse, sexual assault or sexual harassment to an agency that is not part of CDOC. To do so, you can report in writing using AR Form 100-40G, Report of Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Allegation to an Outside Agency. The outside PREA reporting agency will immediately forward written reports of sexual abuse, sexual assault or sexual harassment to the CDOC PREA Administrator. You can remain anonymous by not identifying yourself on the form. Correspondence addressed to this address will be treated as confidential.

PREA Reporting  
P.O. Box 41118  
Olympia WA 98504-1118

Colorado Department of Corrections

**Report of Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Allegation  
to an Outside Agency**

Submitted to: PREA Reporting Office  
P.O. Box 41118  
Olympia WA 98504-1118

***THIS INFORMATION MAY BE SUBMITTED ANONYMOUSLY***

Specific information regarding location is needed so prompt action may be taken.

Name:	
Identification / DOC number:	
Facility:	
Location of Incident:	
Date of Incident:	

This allegation involves:

Staff member(s):	Another inmate(s):
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Description of allegation / incident:

*(Please provide details regarding location, people involved, witnesses, etc. as this will assist in the response and investigation process)*

Signature (optional):	Date submitted:
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## The Victims Rights Act

The enabling legislation known as the Victim Rights Act became effective in January of 1993, and was amended in 1995, 1997, 2000, 2006, and 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012. In an attempt to balance the scales of justice, the Victim Rights Act provides victims of crime an active role in the criminal justice process.

The following is a summary of the rights guaranteed by the Victim Rights Act (For a complete listing of your rights, please refer to Colorado Revised Statutes 24-4.1-301 through 24-4.1-304):

- To be treated with fairness, respect and dignity;
- To be informed of all “critical stages” of the criminal justice process (victims of crime must request notification, in writing, for post sentencing critical stages);
- To be present at specified critical stages in the criminal justice process\*;
- To be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse;
- To be informed about what steps can be taken including information about protection services, if there is any intimidation or harassment by a person accused or convicted of a crime or anyone acting on that person’s behalf;
- To be heard regarding bond reduction or modification, a subpoena for the victim’s records, acceptance of a plea agreement, sentencing or modification of a sentence; To be heard by phone or similar technology when a victim can’t appear in court\*;
- To be informed of the existence of the criminal protection order and upon request of the victim, the procedure for modifying the protection order if a procedure exists;
- To have the victim’s social security number redacted or excluded from criminal justice documents when records are released to someone other than the victim, a criminal justice agency, or the defendant’s attorney of record;
- To be informed of the process the district attorney can use to request protection of the victim’s address (the court may or may not grant the request)
- After any crime against the victim has been charged, to consult with the district attorney prior to any disposition of the case or before the case goes to trial and to be informed of the final disposition of the case\*\*;
- To be informed of the status of the case and any scheduling changes or cancellations, if known in advance;
- To receive and prepare a victim impact statement and to be heard at the sentencing hearing\*;
- To have the court determine restitution and to be informed of the right to pursue a civil judgment against the person convicted of the crime;
- To prevent any party at any court proceeding from compelling testimony regarding a victim’s address, telephone number, place of employment or other locating information;
- To receive a prompt return of property when it is no longer needed as evidence;
- To be informed of the availability of financial assistance and community services;
- To be provided with appropriate employer intercession services regarding court appearances and meetings with criminal justice officials;
- To be assured that in any criminal proceeding the court, the prosecutor, and other law enforcement officials will take appropriate action to achieve a swift and fair resolution of the proceedings;
- Whenever practicable, to have a safe, secure waiting area during court proceedings;
- To be notified of the referral of an offender to community corrections and to provide a written victim impact statement to the community corrections board and, if permitted by the board, to provide an oral victim impact statement. In addition, a victim has a right to provide a separate oral statement to the community corrections board if the board is considering a transitional referral from the department of corrections\*;
- Upon written request, to be informed when a person accused or convicted of a crime is released from custody other than the county jail, is paroled, escapes or absconds from probation or parole;
- The right to be informed of the filing of a petition to cease sex offender registration;
- Upon written request, to be informed of and heard regarding any reconsideration of sentence, parole or commutation of sentence hearing.
- The right, at the discretion of the district attorney, to view all or a portion of the pre-sentence report of the probation department;
- To be informed of the results of any court-ordered HIV testing;

- To be informed of any rights which the victim has pursuant to the Constitution of the United States or the State of Colorado; and
- To be informed of the process for enforcing compliance with the Victim Rights Act.

**\*A victim who is incarcerated or otherwise being held in a local county jail or the department of corrections is limited to participation by telephone.**

**\*\*For a victim who is incarcerated or otherwise being held in a local county jail or the department of corrections, consultation with the District Attorney may occur by letter rather than by phone or in person.**

### **Crimes Covered by the Victim Rights Act**

The Constitution of the State of Colorado and the laws of the state [Section 24-4.1-302(1) C.R.S] guarantee certain rights to victims of the following criminal acts:

- Murder;
- Manslaughter;
- Criminally negligent homicide and vehicular homicide;
- Assault;
- Menacing;
- Kidnapping;
- Sexual assault;
- Incest and aggravated incest;
- Child abuse;
- Sexual exploitation of children;
- Crimes against at-risk adults and at-risk juveniles;
- Indecent exposure;
- Violation of a criminal protection order issued against a person charged with sexual assault;
- Robbery—aggravated, aggravated of a controlled substance;
- Crimes for which the underlying foundation has been determined to be domestic violence;
- Careless driving that results in the death of another person;
- Failure to stop at the scene of an accident that results in the death of another person;
- Stalking;
- Human trafficking;
- First degree burglary;
- Invasion of privacy for sexual gratification;
- A Bias motivated crime;
- Retaliation against a victim or witness;
- Tampering with a victim or witness;
- Intimidation and aggravated intimidation of a victim or witness;
- Retaliation against a judge or juror
- Any criminal attempt, conspiracy, criminal solicitation, or accessory involving any of the crimes specified above.

If a victim is deceased or incapacitated, these rights may be exercised by the victim's spouse, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, significant other or other lawful representative.

### **Critical Stages**

A victim's rights are related to certain "critical stages" in the criminal justice process. These stages include:

- Filing of charges and the decision not to file charges;
- Preliminary hearing;
- Any bond reduction or modification hearing;\*
- Arraignment hearing;
- Motions hearing;
- Any subpoena for a victim's mental health, medical, education or victim compensation records;\*
- Disposition of the complaint or charges against the person accused;\*

- Trial;
- Sentencing hearing;\*
- Appellate review or appellate decision;
- Post conviction DNA testing;
- Sentence reconsideration;\*
- Probation revocation hearing;
- The filing of a complaint, summons, or warrant by probation for failure to report or because the location of a person convicted of a crime is unknown;
- The change of venue or transfer of probation supervision;
- Request for release from probation supervision prior to the expiration of the defendant's sentence;
- Request for release from community corrections prior to the expiration of the defendant's sentence;
- An attack on judgment or conviction for which a court hearing is set;
- Parole application hearing;
- Parole, release, or discharge from imprisonment of a person convicted of a crime;
- Parole revocation hearing;
- Transfer, release, or escape of a person charged with or convicted of a crime from any state hospital;
- Any petition by a sex offender to terminate sex offender registration;

\*In addition to the right to be informed and present, the victim also has a right to be heard at hearings on bond reduction or modification, any subpoena for the victim's records, disposition of the case such as acceptance of a negotiated plea, and sentencing, including any modification of the sentence

**A victim who is incarcerated by the CDOC, or any local law enforcement agency, does not have a right to be released to attend any hearing and the department of corrections, or the local law enforcement agency, does not have any duty to transport such incarcerated victim to any hearing. A victim incarcerated by the CDOC has the right to appear by phone at any hearing in which they have the right to be heard, this can be done by contacting the facility litigation coordinator**

### **Agency Responsibilities**

Criminal justice agencies have certain responsibilities for assuring that victims receive their rights. These responsibilities are as follows:

#### **Law Enforcements Responsibilities**

Law enforcement agencies have the responsibility to provide victims of crime with written information about:

- The rights enumerated in the Victim Rights Act;
- The availability of financial resources such as victim compensation benefits and how to apply for those benefits;
- The availability of protective court orders in order to obtain protection from the person accused of committing the crime; and
- The right of a victim to request a copy of the law enforcement report and other documents related to the case, including the right to receive a free copy of the initial incident report. The release of any documents associated with the investigation is at the discretion of the law enforcement agency based on the status of the case.

In addition, law enforcement agencies are required to:

- Provide information about community services such as crisis intervention services, victim assistance resources, legal resources, mental health services, financial services, applicable protection services, and other support services;
- Provide information about interpretation services, assistance in dealing with creditors due to financial setbacks caused by the crime and childcare to enable a crime victim to cooperate with the prosecution
- Provide the victim of crime with the business address and telephone number of the district attorney's office, the file number of the case and the name, business address and telephone number of any law enforcement officer assigned to investigate the case;

- Keep the victim of crime informed as to whether a suspect has been taken into custody and, if known, whether the suspect has been released from custody and any bond conditions imposed upon the suspect;
- Update the victim on the status of the case, prior to the filing of charges;
- Upon the request of the victim, return the victim's property within 5 working days when it is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons;
- Inform the victim of the existence of the criminal protection order and upon the request of the victim, the procedure for modifying the protection order if a procedure exists;
- Inform all victims of cold cases of any change in the status of the case; and
- Upon written request, provide victims of cold cases for which the crime has a statute of limitations of longer than three years with an annual update concerning the status of the case.

### **District Attorney's Responsibilities**

District Attorneys Offices have the responsibility to notify crime victims of:

- The filing of charges and provide an explanation of the charges;
- Decisions not to file charges in felony cases;
- Appropriate critical stages and the date, time and place of specified critical stages in the court proceedings;
- The name of the deputy district attorney handling the case and the court to which the case is assigned;
- The existence of the criminal protection order and upon the request of the victim, the procedure for modifying the protection order if a procedure exists;
- The availability of the district attorney to seek a court order to protect a victim's residential address;
- Any pending motion that may substantially delay the prosecution and inform the court of the victim's position on the motion;
- The availability of any benefits and/or transportation to and from court; and
- Any scheduling changes or cancellations, if such changes or cancellations are known in advance.

In addition, the District Attorney shall:

- Consult, where practicable, with the victim concerning the reduction of charges, negotiated pleas, dismissal or other dispositions;
- Minimize contact between the victim and the defendant before, during, and immediately after a court proceeding;
- Facilitate the prompt return of a victim's property when it is no longer needed for evidentiary reasons;
- Provide the victim with the opportunity to prepare a victim impact statement that is given to the Court;
- Inform the victim of the function of a pre-sentence report and the name and telephone number of the probation officer preparing the report, as well as the defendant's right to view the pre-sentence report and the victim impact statement;
- Explain the victim's right to attend and express an opinion at the sentencing hearing;
- Inform the victim of any hearing for reconsideration or modification of a sentence pursuant to 35 (a) or 35 (b) of the CO Rules of Criminal Procedure; and
- Inform the victim of the right to receive information from correctional officials concerning the imprisonment and release of a person convicted of a crime against the victim and the right to receive information from the probation department.

### **Court's Responsibilities**

The Courts have the responsibility to:

- State on the record a victim's objection to any motion that may substantially delay the prosecution and that the objection was considered prior to granting any delay;
- Acknowledge that a victim may be present at all critical stages of a criminal proceeding unless exclusion of the victim is deemed necessary;
- Inquire as to whether the victim is present and allow the victim to be heard at any court proceeding which involves: a bond reduction or modification, a subpoena for the victim's records, the acceptance of a negotiated plea agreement, or the sentencing or modification of a sentence of any person accused or convicted of a crime against the victim;

- Make arrangements for a victim to appear by phone or similar technology when a victim is unavailable to appear in person for stages where the victim has a right to be heard;
- Inform the victim of the results of any court-ordered HIV testing;
- Make all reasonable efforts to accommodate the victim upon the return of a verdict by the jury;
- Determine the amount, if any, of restitution to be paid to a victim by any person convicted of a crime;
- Provide victim information to any entity responsible for victim notification after the defendant is sentenced; and
- Upon request, to notify the victim of petitions filed by sex offenders to stop sex offender registration (see C.R.S.16-22-113(2) (c)).

### **Department of Corrections, Community Corrections, Division of Youth Correction' Responsibilities**

Upon written request of the victim, the Department of Corrections, public and private community corrections agencies, shall (as long as it is not considered a security risk):

- Keep confidential certain information such as the address, telephone number, place of employment, or other personal information about the victim;
- Include the victim impact statement submitted by a victim with the referral to place an offender in a public or private community corrections facility or program; and
- Notify the victim of the projected date of release and notification or release from confinement, information on how to provide a statement for the parole board or community corrections board, any release to a community corrections facility in advance of such release, scheduled parole board hearings, any decision of the parole board to release the offender, escape of the offender from a correctional facility and any subsequent recapture, any decision by the governor to commute the sentence or pardon the offender and the death of the offender.

Once your sentence has discharged you must contact the Victims Services Unit to continue enrollment.

### **Victim's Responsibilities**

Victims of crime have the following responsibilities:

- Keep appropriate criminal justice authorities informed of their or their representative's current name, address, email address, and telephone number, and any changes in this information;
- Provide a written request to the appropriate agency if they want to be notified of information regarding the post-sentencing process. Request forms for enrollment information can be obtained from the District Attorney's Office, the Probation Department, the Department of Corrections, the Division of Youth Corrections or the local jail;
- For victims of cold cases for which the crime has a statute of limitations of longer than three (3) years, to request in writing an annual update in the status of the case;
  - To request notification of the release of a person accused or convicted of a crime from the county jail;
  - To request notification by the court of a defendant's petition to stop sex offender registration; and
  - To request that correctional officials keep their address, telephone, place of employment and other personal information confidential.

### **The Process for Ensuring Your Victim Rights**

Colorado state law provides that victims of crime may enforce compliance with the provisions of the Constitutional Amendment by contacting the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board).

**What to do if you feel your rights have not been provided to you:**

**If possible, first attempt to seek compliance at the local level. This may include, but is not limited to:**

- Contacting the person whom you feel has not provided you with your rights and explaining specifically what has not been done;
- Seeking assistance from your victim advocate, or other supportive persons such as a counselor; and
- Seeking assistance from the elected official or the head of the agency you feel is not providing you with your rights.

*Contacts may be verbal or in writing. Accurate records of your efforts to seek compliance at the local level will be helpful to you and to the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board should you decide to file a formal request for compliance with the Victim Rights Act.*

If you feel you are unable to address your concerns at the local level or your efforts to resolve your concerns have been unsuccessful, you may request assistance from the Crime Victim Services Advisory Board by contacting the Victim Rights Act Specialist at:

Colorado Department of Public Safety  
Division of Criminal Justice  
700 Kipling Street, Suite 1000  
Denver, CO 80215-5865  
(303) 239-5719  
1-888-282-1080 Toll Free (outside the Denver Metro area)

### **The Crime Victim Services Advisory Board**

The Crime Victim Services Advisory Board (Board) is a seventeen-member committee appointed by the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The Board has statewide representation and its members include representatives from law enforcement and district attorneys' offices, as well as legislators, victims of crime and members of the community.

The Board is mandated to review any reports of non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act and determine if there is a basis in fact to the report.

The Board has designated a Victim Rights Act Subcommittee, which meets on a regular basis, to review all formal complaints of noncompliance with the Victim Rights Act.

The Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) provides staff assistance to the Board and the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee. Reports of noncompliance are reviewed by the Division of Criminal Justice staff who attempt to resolve issues as early as possible in the compliance process.

The staff at the Division of Criminal Justice will talk to you about your concerns regarding non-compliance with the Victim Rights Act. Following that discussion, the staff will contact the agency identified in the complaint. It should be noted that the vast majority of complaints are successfully resolved by DCJ at the local level through informal mediation and intervention.

### **The Formal Complaint Process**

1. A copy of the complaint will be reviewed by DCJ staff and the Victim Rights Act (VRA) Subcommittee to determine if the complaint is within the purview of the Victim Rights Act.
2. DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee will review the complaint to determine whether the allegation(s) would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA.
3. If the complaint falls within the purview of the Victim Rights Act and the allegation(s) would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA, a copy of the complaint and all the information accompanying that complaint will be sent to the identified agency(ies).
4. DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee may also make an informal request for information of the identified agency (ies) to assist in the determination of purview and whether the allegations in a complaint would rise to the level of a violation of the VRA. In addition, DCJ staff and the VRA Subcommittee may make an informal request for information to determine whether the goal of the VRA compliance has been met and/or whether the identified agency (ies) met its obligations as enumerated in the VRA.
5. The agency's response will be provided to the victim, who has an opportunity to provide any additional or clarifying information.
6. All the information from both the complainant and the identified agency will be reviewed by the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee to determine if there is a basis in fact for a Victim Rights Act violation.
7. If there is not a basis in fact, the case will be closed at that time.

8. If there is a basis in fact, the Subcommittee will set forth requirements for the agency that is found to be in violation. These requirements are designed to improve a current problem and to help prevent similar concerns within the system on behalf of future victims.
9. The victim will be kept informed of the outcome of the Subcommittee's meetings and of the progress the agency makes in fulfilling the requirements.
10. Either party has a right to request a reconsideration of the findings of the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee. If the Subcommittee does not grant a request for reconsideration, the party requesting the reconsideration may appeal the Subcommittee's decision to the Board.
11. Either party may request an appeal to the Board of the Victim Rights Act Subcommittee's reconsideration findings as to whether or not there is a basis in fact that a victim's rights were violated under the VRA.
12. If an agency is unwilling to fulfill the requirements, the case will be referred to the Governor's office. The Governor then refers the case to the Colorado Attorney General to file a suit to enforce compliance with the Victim Rights Act.

## District Attorneys Offices

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1<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Jefferson, Gilpin  
500 Jefferson County Pkwy  
Golden, CO 80401  
(303)271-6800; (303) 271-6888 fax

2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
County covered: Denver  
201 W. Colfax Ave.  
Denver, CO 80202  
(720)913-9000; (720) 913-9035 fax

3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Huerfano, Las Animas  
200 E. 1<sup>st</sup> St. Ste. 302  
Trinidad, CO 81082  
(719)846-9224; (719) 845-1632 fax

4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties Covered: El Paso, Teller  
105 E. Vermijo  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903  
(719)520-6000; (719)520-6210 fax

5<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office:  
Counties Covered: Clear Creek, Eagle, Lake, Summit  
955 Chamber Rd P.O. Box 295  
Eagle., CO 81631  
(970)328-6947; (720)913-9035 fax

6<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Archuleta, La Plata, San Juan  
1060 Main Ave.  
Durango, CO 81301  
970-247-8850

7<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Delta, Gunnison, Hindsdale, Montrose, San Miguel, Ouray  
501 Palmer St  
Delta, CO 81416  
(970)874-2085; (970)874-5530 fax

8<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Jackson, Larimer  
200 W. Oak Street  
Fort Collins, CO 80521  
970-498-7285

9<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Garfield, Pitkin, Rio Blanco  
109 8<sup>th</sup> St Ste 308  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81601  
(970)945-9635; (970)945-1304 fax

10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
County covered: Pueblo



701 Court St.  
Pueblo, CO 81003  
(719)583-6030; (719)583-6666 fax

11<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Fremont, Chaffee, Custer, Park  
136 Justice Rd  
Canon City, CO 81212  
(719)269-0177; (719)269-0180 fax

12<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio  
426 San Juan Ave.  
Alamosa, CO 81101  
719-589-3691

13<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Yuma  
400 Warner St, P.O. Box 1337  
Ft. Morgan, CO 80701  
(970)542-3420; (970)542-3421 fax

14<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Grand, Moffat, Routt  
Moffat County Courthouse  
221 W. Victory Way  
Craig, CO 81625  
970-824-7041

15<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Prowers  
110 E Oak St.  
Lamar, CO 81052  
(719)336-7446; (719)336-2759 fax

16<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Bent, Crowley, Otero  
311 Santa Fe Ave, P.O. Box 928  
La Junta, CO 81050  
(719)384-8786; (719)384-7330 fax

17<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Adams, Broomfield  
1000 Judicial Center Dr.  
Brighton, CO 80601  
303-659-7720

18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln  
103 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave., P.O. Box 307  
Hugo, CO 80821  
(719)743-2223; (719)743-2198 fax

19<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
County covered: Weld  
915 10<sup>th</sup> St, PO Box 1167  
Greeley, CO 80632  
970-356-4010

20<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
County covered: Boulder  
1777 6<sup>th</sup> St, P.O. Box 471  
Boulder, CO 80306  
303-441-3700

21<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
County covered: Mesa  
125 N. Spruce St, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
Grand Junction, CO 81502  
970-244-1730

22<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Attorney's Office  
Counties covered: Dolores, Montezuma  
103 N Chestnut, P.O. Box 936

### **Victim Compensation**

Victims of crime often need financial assistance as a result of the crime. A victim may apply for compensation for costs related to medical expenses, lost employment, mental health treatment, burial expenses, the loss of medically necessary devices such as eye glasses or hearing aids, the loss of support to dependents, and damage to home security devices such as doors, windows, and locks. Each Judicial District has a Victim Compensation fund. Contact the District Attorney's Office in the jurisdiction the crime happened in for information on how to apply for Victim Compensation.

## Resources

This section provides a variety of resources. If you are worried about confidentiality, before you share any information, be sure to ask the agency or hotline advocate if you can speak confidentially. Different agencies have different confidentiality policies.

**Note:** Any mail sent or received from this list of resources is subject to the regulations of AR 300-38 Offender Mail.

**You may call the rape crisis hotline at CIPS #05 or 1-800-809-2344 for emotional support and crisis intervention. These calls are free, confidential and are not recorded. Abuse of the rape crisis hotline will be reported to the OIG by the rape crisis advocate.**

**Rape crisis advocates are mandatory reporters and are required to report threats of homicide or suicide and any reports of child abuse to law enforcement.**

### National Organizations:

**Just Detention International (JDI)**  
3325 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 340  
Los Angeles, CA 90010  
Website: [www.justdetention.org](http://www.justdetention.org)  
Email: [info@justdetention.org](mailto:info@justdetention.org)

Just Detention International (JDI) is a health and human rights organization that seeks to end sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual harassment in all forms of detention. JDI advocates for the safety and well-being of all offenders, whether they are confined in federal, state, or local facilities -- both private and public -- including prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, immigration detention centers, halfway houses, and police lock-ups.

**1 in 6, Inc.**  
P.O. Box 222033  
Santa Clarita, CA 91322  
Website: [www.1in6.org](http://www.1in6.org)  
Email: [info@1in6.org](mailto:info@1in6.org)

1in6, Inc. works to help men who have had unwanted or abusive sexual experiences in childhood to live healthier, happier lives and provides resources for people who care about them. 1in6 has a library of books to borrow that includes over 30 titles, with a combined total of more than 200 copies available for loan to survivors during incarceration.

**Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender National Help Center**  
2261 Market Street, PMB #296 San Francisco, CA 94114  
Toll-free Hotline: (888) 843-4564  
Hotline Hours: Monday-Friday, 2-10pm and Saturday, 10am-3pm MST  
Website: [www.GLBTFNationalHelpCenter.org](http://www.GLBTFNationalHelpCenter.org)  
Email: [info@GLBTFNationalHelpCenter.org](mailto:info@GLBTFNationalHelpCenter.org)

The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender National Hotline provides telephone and email peer-counseling, as well as information and local resources for cities and towns across the United States. Volunteer peer counselors share information about coming-out issues, relationship concerns, HIV/AIDS anxiety, safer-sex information, and more. The hotline also maintains the largest resource database of its kind in the United States, with over 15,000 listings. All services are free and confidential.

#### **The Project on Addressing Prison Rape**

The Washington College of Law  
4801 Massachusetts Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20016  
Office: (202) 274-4385  
Office Hours: Monday-Friday, 7am-3pm MST  
Website: [www.wcl.american.edu/endsilence](http://www.wcl.american.edu/endsilence)  
Email: [endsilence@wcl.american.edu](mailto:endsilence@wcl.american.edu)

The Project on Addressing Prison Rape is a grant funded program at the American University Washington College of Law. The Project has contacts with advocate groups and correctional agencies in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, and will work to resolve survivors' issues at the facility level, whenever possible. The Project on Addressing Prison rape can also provide assistance to survivors' family and friends.

#### **Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN)**

2000 L Street, NW Suite 406  
Washington, DC 20036  
1-800-656-HOPE (4673)

The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN) is the nation's largest anti-sexual violence organization. RAINN partners with 1,100 rape crisis centers to operate the 24-hour National Sexual Assault Hotline (800-656-HOPE) that automatically connects callers to their local center for services. RAINN also operates the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline ([online.rainn.org](http://online.rainn.org)) that provides anonymous crisis intervention services via the Internet.

### **Agencies in Colorado for Counseling and Other Support Services:**

#### **Advocates-- Crisis Support Services**

P.O. Box 1050  
Craig, CO 81626  
24 hr (970)824-2400

Advocates—Crisis Support Services is located in Craig and services Moffat County. They offer services for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, including a 24 hr hotline.

#### **Advocate Safehouse Project**

P.O. Box 2036  
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602  
(970)945-4439 or (970)285-0209  
Website: [www.advocatesafehouse.org](http://www.advocatesafehouse.org)

The Advocate Safehouse Project's mission is to promote healthy relationships free from violence through education, advocacy and empowerment. Their 24-hour help line is staffed by volunteer advocates and offers crisis intervention, counseling, emotional support, advocacy, information and referrals by telephone, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

#### **Alliance Against Domestic Abuse**

P.O. Box 173  
Salida, CO 81201  
24-hr (719)539-7347  
Website: [www.salidaalliance.org](http://www.salidaalliance.org)

The Alliance Against Domestic Abuse provides advocacy to victims of sexual assault in Chaffee and Western Fremont Counties. All their advocacy services are confidential, free of charge and include a 24-hour crisis pager and resource and referral information.

**Arkansas Valley Resource Center**

P.O. Box 716  
Las Animas, CO 81050  
Office: (719)456-6031  
24-hour Hotline: (719)384-7764  
Website: [www.avresourcecenter.org](http://www.avresourcecenter.org)

Arkansas Valley Resource Center provides services to all victims of crimes and their loved ones in Brent, Crowley, and Otero Counties. Sexual assault services include 24-hour crisis intervention, court and hospital accompaniment, legal advocacy, individual and group counseling for survivors and family members, as well as information and referrals for additional assistance.

**The Blue Bench**

P.O. Box 18951  
Denver, CO 80218  
Office: (303) 329-9922  
24-hour Rape Crisis Hotline: (303) 322-7273  
24-hour Spanish Hotline: (303) 329-0031  
TTY Hotline: (303) 329-0023  
TTY Hotline Hours: Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm MST  
Website: [www.thebluebench.org](http://www.thebluebench.org)  
E-mail: [info@thebluebench.org](mailto:info@thebluebench.org)

The Blue Bench, formerly known as the Rape Assistance and Awareness Program (RAAP), is the only rape crisis center serving metro-Denver and offers services that assist survivors of sexual assault, as well as their loved ones and concerned friends. The Blue Bench's victim services programs are designed to help survivors of sexual assault at every point in the healing process. The Blue Bench's rape crisis hotlines provide crisis intervention, referrals, and information on issues concerning sexual assault and abuse. Other services include victim advocacy and a wide array of counseling options (group and individual). The Blue Bench counsels rape and incest survivors throughout metro-Denver via 3 offices: downtown, southeast suburbs, and north suburbs. Free childcare and transportation to and from counseling sessions are available. All services are available in English and Spanish as well as for the hearing impaired and physically disabled communities. All services are free and confidential.

**Colorado Aids Project (CAP)**

P.O. Box 48120  
Denver, CO 80204  
(303)837-0166

Colorado AIDS Project is the largest community-based organization responding to the ongoing HIV/AIDS crisis in Colorado by offering vital services through the CAP Wellness Resource Center (WRC), Housing Services Center (HSC), and the Prevention and Education Center (PEC). Colorado AIDS Project provides case management, counseling, housing, financial assistance, and referrals for HIV-positive people living in Denver Counties. CAP's counseling services provide emotional support services for people infected and affected by HIV through individual, couples, family, and group counseling; psychological assessment; crisis intervention; and collaborative efforts including referral to appropriate treatment facilities. To qualify for these services, clients must be HIV+ and living within Denver counties or plan on relocating to the Denver area after release.

**The Center (GLBT)**

1301 E. Colfax Ave.

Denver, CO 80218  
(303)733-PRIDE (77433)

The Center is the only statewide, nonprofit community center dedicated to providing support and advocacy for Colorado's gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) population. We serve as a catalyst for community organizing, support services, social activities, and cultural events. The GLBT Community Center of Colorado is the third-oldest LGBT community center in the country. We engage, empower, enrich and advance our community through statewide advocacy and nationally recognized cultural and educational programming.

**Colorado Anti-Violence Program**

PO Box 180185  
Denver, CO 80218  
(303) 839-5204 or 1-888-557-4441

The Colorado Anti-Violence Program (CAVP) provides direct client services including crisis intervention, information, and referrals for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) victims of violence 24 hours a day through our crisis line pager. CAVP can also help arrange emergency needs such as food, transportation, and emergency shelter for victims of violence. For LGBTQ people in need of further assistance, CAVP can help with court accompaniment, system advocacy, and short and long term case management. CAVP identifies and coordinates resources, as well as maintains lists of therapists, service agencies, and attorneys who have experience with LGBTQ people and issues.

**Colorado Coalition against Sexual Assault (CCASA)**

1120 Lincoln Street Suite 700  
Denver, CO 80203  
(303) 839-9999 or 1-877-372-2272

The Colorado Coalition against Sexual Assault (CCASA) is a statewide coalition of individuals and organizations working together for freedom from sexual violence. As the collective voice of sexual assault survivors and those who support and serve them, CCASA's mission is to ensure that those impacted by sexual violence are treated with dignity and respect and have full access to quality services and resources. CCASA works with agencies throughout the state and is able to provide victims, family members, and friends with information and resources so that they can find the help that they need.

**Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA)**

90 Galapago Street  
Denver, Colorado 80223  
(303) 861-1160 or 1-800-261-2682  
Website: [www.coloradocrimevictims.org](http://www.coloradocrimevictims.org)  
Email: [info@coloradocrimevictims.org](mailto:info@coloradocrimevictims.org)

The Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance (COVA) is a statewide membership organization committed to fairness and healing for crime victims, their families and communities through leadership, education, and advocacy. By operating in an inclusive and compassionate manner, COVA creates solutions and positive change. COVA provides training and technical assistance on the Colorado Victim's Rights Act, publishes an online statewide directory of victim service providers, monitors state and federal legislation, administers a crime victim emergency fund and educates the public to foster a better understanding of victimization.

**Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Office for Victims Programs**

700 Kipling Street, Suite 1000  
Denver, CO 80215-5865  
(303) 239-4442 or 1-888-282-1080

The Office for Victims Programs is committed to the physical and emotional recovery of crime victims and to the restoration of victims' confidence in the criminal justice system. The purpose of the Victim Rights Act (VRA) Compliance Program at the Office for Victims Programs is to ensure that victims of VRA crimes are afforded their rights as enumerated in the VRA.

**Denver Center for Crime Victims**

P.O. Box 18975  
Denver, CO 80218  
Crisis (303) 894-8000 or (303) 718-8289 (Spanish)  
Administration/Translation: (303) 860-0660  
Website: [www.Denvervictims.org](http://www.Denvervictims.org)

Denver Center for Crime Victims (DCCV) is a nonprofit agency that provides comprehensive services to survivors who are residents of the city/county of Denver, or whose crime occurred in the city/county of Denver. Services include: information and referrals, crisis intervention, trauma counseling, emergency services, advocacy, and support groups. DCCV serves victims of any type of crime regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, ability level, or national origin. DCCV services are free, confidential, and provided by professional counselors and trained volunteers.

**Family Crisis Services Inc.**

P.O. Box 308  
Cañon City, CO 81215  
(719)275-2429

Family Crisis Services provides direct services to survivors of domestic and sexual violence in Fremont and Custer Counties. Services include crisis assistance, hospital and court accompaniment, advocacy, and free, confidential counseling.

**Latimer House**

1003 Main St  
Grand Junction, CO 81501  
970-241-0324  
24 hr: 970-208-1342  
Website: [www.htop.org](http://www.htop.org)

Latimer House offers counseling and advocacy for those who are survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA)**

2336 Canyon Blvd, Suite 103  
Boulder, CO 80302  
24-hour Hotline: (303) 443-7300  
Website: [www.movingtoendsexualassault.org](http://www.movingtoendsexualassault.org)  
E-mail: [info@movingtoendsexualassault.org](mailto:info@movingtoendsexualassault.org)

The Moving to End Sexual Assault (MESA) team serves the needs of all survivors of sexual assault, as well as their family and friends in Boulder County. MESA serves individuals by providing crisis intervention, counseling, advocacy, and information and referrals. Services provided include: 24-hour crisis phone line for survivors of sexual assault, crisis intervention and support, emergency room advocacy and support during Sexual Assault Nurse Exams, accompaniment to law enforcement interviews and through criminal justice proceedings, and support groups 1-2 times per year (groups are available for adolescent, male, and female survivors). Individual therapy is available on a very limited basis, with referrals to licensed counselors and therapists in the community available at all times.

**Pueblo Rape Crisis Services. Inc.**

503 N Main St # 526  
Pueblo, CO 81003  
719-544-1191

24 hr: 719-549-0549  
Website: [www.rapecrisisservices.org](http://www.rapecrisisservices.org)

Pueblo Rape Crisis Services mission is to empower sexual assault survivors by providing emotional support, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, and education in order to facilitate and nurture the healing process. They offer a 24/7 free confidential crisis hotline, 24/7 hospital accompaniment, long term case management and confidential advocacy.

**Sexual Assault Response Advocates Inc. (SARA)**

PO Box 633  
Fort Morgan, CO 80701  
970-867-2121  
1-855-440-SARA (7272)  
Website: [www.sarainc.org](http://www.sarainc.org)  
Email: [contact.sarainc@yahoo.com](mailto:contact.sarainc@yahoo.com)

SARA Inc. is dedicated to the empowerment of sexual assault victims through direct client services; community education that impacts deep-seated beliefs and behaviors; and the development of a coordinated community response to the crime of sexual assault.

**Sexual Assault Services Organization (SASO)**

PO Box 2723  
Durango, CO 81302  
24 hr: 970-247-5400  
Website: [www.durangosaso.org](http://www.durangosaso.org)  
Email: [durangosaso@durangosaso.org](mailto:durangosaso@durangosaso.org)

SASO is dedicated to providing advocacy to victims of sexual assault and providing education and prevention programs aimed at increasing public awareness and safety, in an anti-oppression framework. SASO offers a 24-hour confidential hotline, prevention programs (Kindergarten through College), outreach to vulnerable populations, and support groups for victims of sexual assault.

**Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center (SAVA)**

4812 South College Ave  
Fort Collins, CO 80521  
38<sup>th</sup> Ave Ct. Suite 106  
Greeley, CO 80634  
24-hour Hotline: (970) 472-4200  
Toll-free 24-hour Hotline: (877) 352-7273  
Website: [www.savacenter.org](http://www.savacenter.org)  
E-mail: [info@savacenter.org](mailto:info@savacenter.org)

The Sexual Assault Victim Advocate Center (SAVA) provides confidential crisis counseling, support, education, and advocacy to individual affected by sexual violence in Larimer and Weld Counties. SAVA is comprised of specially trained victim advocates who are on-call 24 hours a day for emergency services or to answer questions about sexual assault. SAVA provides 24-hour hotline counseling; crisis intervention; information and referrals; outreach and services to family members and friends who are wondering how to help; emotional support to survivors and their significant others during medical examinations, evidence collection, and the legal processes including law enforcement interviews and court appearances; and peer support groups for men, women, families, and friends affected by sexual violence. SAVA provides ongoing emotional support to survivors and their significant others and can provide referrals for professional counseling and medical treatment. Services are provided on a sliding scale and are available to men and women in both English and Spanish.

**Southern Colorado AIDS Project**

1301 S. 8th Street, Suite 200  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906



Office: (719) 578-9092  
Toll-free: (800) 241-5468  
Website: [www.s-cap.org](http://www.s-cap.org)

Southern Colorado AIDS Project (S-CAP) provides case management and referrals, direct financial assistance, food bank, insurance continuation, home health care and hospice care to HIV-positive people throughout 25 counties in the Southern Colorado area. Client services are provided through a partnership with Southern Colorado AIDS Consortium Agencies. Services include: case management and referrals, support groups, client education, and social activities. Hypnotherapy, psychotherapy, alternative, and complementary health services, including chiropractic care, are available to S-CAP clients for free or reduced rates.

#### **TESSA**

P.O. Box 2662  
Colorado Springs, CO 80901  
Office: (719) 633-1462  
24-hour Crisis Line (TDD): (719) 633-3819  
Website: [www.tessacs.org](http://www.tessacs.org)

TESSA is the primary agency dedicated solely to the issues of domestic violence and sexual assault in El Paso and Teller Counties in Colorado. TESSA offers a wide variety of prevention, intervention, and treatment services to survivors of domestic and sexual including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, and victim advocacy.

#### **Tri-County Resource Center**

540 S. 1st Street  
Montrose, CO 81402  
Office: (970) 249-8345  
Crisis Hotline (Montrose): (970) 249-2486  
Crisis Hotline (Delta): (970) 874-4941  
Crisis Hotline (Ouray): (970) 626-3777  
Website: [www.htop.org/adult/tcrc/](http://www.htop.org/adult/tcrc/)

Tri-County Resource Center is the domestic violence and sexual assault program for Delta, Montrose, and Ouray counties, providing services for individuals affected by domestic and sexual violence. Services include: confidential intervention and counseling, 24-hour crisis line, domestic violence and sexual assault support groups, bilingual advocacy, and case management. All services are free and confidential.

#### **Tu Casa, Inc.**

PO Box 473  
Alamosa, CO 81101  
24 hr: 719-589-2465  
Website: [slvtucasa.net](http://slvtucasa.net)  
Email: [admin@slvtucasa.net](mailto:admin@slvtucasa.net)  
Cortez, CO 81321  
(970)565-3788; (970)565-9396 fax

Tu Casa's mission is to empower people to live healthy lives free of sexual assault and domestic violence. Their victim advocates and therapists provide free, confidential, bilingual services for victims and their families 24 hours a day / 7 days a week. They provide crisis intervention and immediate, as well as on-going support for all those negatively affected by domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, stalking, hate crimes and elder abuse. All of their services are inclusive and trauma-informed.

The inclusion of any group or individual in the Resource Guide does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by CDOC, nor can CDOC guarantee the availability of the services described.

If you need additional information or have any questions, contact:

Colorado Department of Corrections  
PREA Administration and Compliance Services  
2862 South Circle Drive  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

