

Topic/Grant

Serving Incarcerated Survivors

FAQ/Requirements
Guiding Principles:

- Individual and group counseling and advocacy (excluding legal services/representation) may be provided to incarcerated (confined in prison or jail) individuals to address needs arising out of victimization experienced by the incarcerated individuals while incarcerated or at other points in their youth and adult lives. Funds may not support prison costs, such as prison guard salaries or administrative expenses.
- Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examination may be provided to incarcerated (confined in prison or jail) individuals to address a sexual assault experienced by the incarcerated individuals while incarcerated or prior to incarceration. Note. SAFE Response rules will not support the cost of examinations for sexual assaults that occur during incarceration.

Legal services/representation: Please consult legal services allowability chart and associated guidance.

Question/Scenario	Response
Do we have to serve survivors who are incarcerated?	No. Serving survivors who are incarcerated is not mandatory. Programs may choose to serve survivors who are incarcerated.
A victim is receiving therapy and advocacy supportive services from a domestic violence grantee. The victim is arrested for domestic violence against their perpetrator. Can the established client continue to receive therapy and advocacy supportive services while incarcerated?	Yes.
While incarcerated, an inmate reveals they were sexually assaulted by another inmate. Can supportive advocacy and therapy be provided?	Yes, supportive advocacy and therapy can be provided.
While incarcerated, an inmate reveals they were sexually assault as a child. Can supportive advocacy and/or therapy be provided?	Yes, supportive advocacy and therapy can be provided.
A non-offending caregiver receiving supportive services at a CAC is arrested for an unrelated crime (i.e., uttering and publishing, shoplifting, etc.). Is the non-offending care giver eligible for services while incarcerated?	Yes, the non-offending caregiver is eligible for supportive services <i>specifically related to the child sexual assault</i> . For example, a legal advocate could talk with the non-offending caregiver about an upcoming pre-trial hearing for the person accused of sexually assaulting the child.

	A legal advocate could not talk with the non-offending care giver about their own pre-trial hearing.
A victim of human trafficking is arrested for a crime that appears unrelated to their trafficking. The victim/survivor discloses they were trafficked once they are incarcerated. Is the victim/survivor eligible for services?	Yes, the victim/survivor is eligible for supportive advocacy and therapy.

References

[Federal Register :: Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions | PREA \(prearesourcecenter.org\)](#)