

## INFORMATION PAPER

DAPM-ACC  
13 November 2014

**SUBJECT:** 2013 Army Corrections Command (ACC) Annual Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Report

1. Purpose. To publish data and information in accordance with (IAW) PREA standards.

2. Facts.

a. The PREA Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-79) was enacted to address sexual abuse problems in prison populations. PREA requires all correctional facilities to collect and report detailed information regarding sexual victimization of prisoners. Presidential Memorandum, 17 May 2012, subject: Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act, directed the Department of Defense (DoD) to implement PREA in whole or develop its own standards within 180 days. Directive-Type Memorandum 081 (Department of Defense Implementation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)), 10 February 2013, required all Services to implement PREA. DoD accepted the PREA standards as written.

b. The ACC collects data from each facility on all allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Annually the data is aggregated to complete the U.S. Department of Justice Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV). The data is reviewed and utilized to assess and improve the effectiveness of current policies regarding sexual abuse prevention, detection and response. This Information Paper is the first annual report on sexual abuse since the ACC implementation of the PREA standards.

c. In 2013, the SSV report reflected ACC had 814 prisoners confined on 31 December 2013. The number of new admissions to ACC facilities was 667 and the average daily population was 827. In 2013, there was 1 substantiated case of sexual abuse regarding a staff member on a prisoner; a contract nurse at the United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) was having consensual sex with a prisoner in the staff restroom near the medical area. The staff member was removed from employment at the USDB. There was no substantiated prisoner on prisoner sexual abuse cases in 2012 or 2013. The enclosed table provides a facility comparison of the number of allegations and substantiated staff on prisoner and prisoner on prisoner sexual abuse cases in 2012 and 2013.

d. The USDB Incident Review Committee reviewed the sexual abuse regarding a staff member on a prisoner incident and identified some security practices to implement (secure staff restroom doors during normal non-duty hours; and ensure Correctional Specialists visually inspect the contents of any boxes passed between the Medication Nurse and any prisoner).

e. Due to the low number of allegations, ACC has not implemented any agency-wide corrective actions. However, ACC, in coordination with the Army Review Boards Agency Corrections Oversight Office, has developed and implemented a number of initiatives and programs that has improved the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices and training to include:

- (1) Specific PREA training for all staff, prisoners, and contractors/volunteers.
- (2) Identified training provided by either National Institute of Corrections or the PREA Resource Center for medical and mental health care staff, and investigators to be trained IAW PREA standards 115.34 and 115.35.
- (3) Developed, beta tested, modified, and implemented a screening tool for risks of victimization and abusiveness.
- (4) Participated in the DoD PREA Working Group that has worked through PREA implementation issues and best practices in order to standardize implementation between all Services.
- (5) Conducted meetings and coordination with staff from Safe Helpline/Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN) for use of the helpline by Army and DoD prisoners and future training to be provided to Safe Helpline/RAINN staff.
- (6) Implemented the Safe Helpline in all facilities to provide prisoners a system to report sexual abuse or a harassment allegation to an outside agency or to receive emotional support from an outside victim advocate.
- (7) ACC Headquarters and facility staff attended numerous PREA Resource Center webinars and on-site training sessions to include PREA Regional Audit Tool and PREA Auditor training.

f. As more tools, training, external audits, and PREA related processes become more embedded within Army Corrections System facilities, it is likely the reports of sexual assaults will actually increase. However, whether or not substantiated sexual assaults will increase, ACC's PREA-related efforts for preventing, detecting, responding, and monitoring has increased with the introduction of the PREA standards and will lead to safer prison facilities for prisoners and staff.

g. This annual report is made available on the Office of the Provost Marshal General public website at:  
[http://www.army.mil/article/131402/Army\\_Corrections\\_Command\\_PREA\\_Information/](http://www.army.mil/article/131402/Army_Corrections_Command_PREA_Information/).

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Facility	2012		2012		2013		2013	
	Allegations Staff on Prisoner Sexual Abuse		Allegations Prisoner on Prisoner Sexual Abuse		Allegations Staff on Prisoner Sexual Abuse		Allegations Prisoner on Prisoner Sexual Abuse	
	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated
USDB	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
MWJRCF	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
NWJRCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Key;**

**United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB)**

**Midwest Joint Regional Corrections Facility (MWJRCF)**

**Northwestern Joint regional Correctional Facility-JBLM (NWJRCF)**