
PREA Annual Report 2020



At CoreCivic, safety and respect are at the heart of everything we do. We are committed to fostering environments where life-changing reentry programs can thrive and those in our care, along with staff members and volunteers, always receive the respect and dignity they deserve, free from sexual harassment or abuse.

In 2003, the standard was set for correctional systems to detect and prevent harassment and abuse with the passage of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) and subsequent publication of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) PREA National Standards in 2012, and the 2014 publication of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Standards. These guidelines provide a roadmap to help systems like CoreCivic identify risks and work to prevent instances of abuse or harassment, but we strive to do more.

We want every person entering a CoreCivic facility to feel secure, and we enact several measures to ensure they do. To reduce the risk of sexual victimization, we maintain an aggressive PREA program and fine-tune our approach based on past precedents. Each year, we hold ourselves accountable by facilitating a full schedule of internal audits conducted by trained CoreCivic staff, as well as external audits conducted by certified PREA Auditors.

Through well-developed relationships with partner agencies and law enforcement, we also share and receive valuable information and provide crucial support services such as emotional support and victim advocacy.

We believe that every person has a right to feel safe and respected and, at CoreCivic, we uphold our commitment to ensuring that they always do.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Patrick Swindle".

Patrick Swindle
Executive Vice President and Chief Corrections Officer

SCOPE OF THE 2020 PREA ANNUAL REPORT

This report is compiled in accordance with the United States Department of Justice (DOJ) Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) National Standards published in August 2012 and the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Standards published in March 2014. DOJ Standards 115.87 and 115.287 provide direction for the collection of data. DOJ Standards 115.88 and 115.288, and DHS Standard 115.88, outline the responsibility for the review and assessment of collected data to improve the effectiveness of policies, practices and training for sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response.

This report provides a review of the incident-based and aggregated data for calendar year 2020 and a comparison of aggregated data for calendar year 2019. In addition, this report provides corrective actions developed to reduce sexual abuse and sexual harassment within CoreCivic facilities.

United States Department of Justice (DOJ) PREA Standard 115.6 — Definitions Related To Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes—

1. Sexual abuse of an inmate, detainee, or resident by another inmate, detainee, or resident; and
2. Sexual abuse of an inmate, detainee, or resident by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer.

Sexual abuse of an inmate, detainee, or resident by another inmate, detainee, or resident includes any of the following acts, if the victim does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse:

1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight;
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
3. Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument; and
4. Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation.

Sexual abuse of an inmate, detainee, or resident by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer includes any of the following acts, with or without consent of the inmate, detainee, or resident:

1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight;
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
3. Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
4. Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;

5. Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
6. Any attempt, threat, or request by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer to engage in the activities described in paragraphs (1)-(5) of this section;
7. Any display by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer of his or her uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an inmate, detainee, or resident; and
8. Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer. (Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer means an invasion of privacy of an inmate, detainee, or resident by staff for reasons unrelated to official duties, such as peering at an inmate who is using a toilet in his or her cell to perform bodily functions; requiring an inmate to expose his or her buttocks, genitals, or breasts; or taking images of all or part of an inmate's naked body or of an inmate performing bodily functions.)

Sexual Harassment includes:

1. Repeated and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate, detainee, or resident directed toward another; and
2. Repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate, detainee, or resident by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures.

United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) PREA Standard 115.6 Definitions Related To Sexual Abuse

For purposes of this part, the term Sexual abuse includes:

1. Sexual abuse and assault of a detainee by another detainee; and
2. Sexual abuse and assault of a detainee by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer.

Sexual abuse of a detainee by another detainee includes any of the following acts by one or more detainees, prisoners, inmates, or residents of the facility in which the detainee is housed who, by force, coercion, or intimidation, or if the victim did not consent or was unable to consent or refuse, engages in or attempts to engage in:

1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or anus and, for purposes of this paragraph (1), contact involving the penis upon penetration, however slight;
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
3. Penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand or finger or by any object;
4. Touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thighs or buttocks, either directly or through the clothing, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person; or
5. Threats, intimidation, or other actions or communications by one or more detainees aimed at coercing or pressuring another detainee to engage in a sexual act.

Sexual abuse of a detainee by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer includes any of the following acts, if engaged in by one or more staff members, volunteers, or contract personnel who, with or without the consent of the detainee, engages in or attempts to engage in:

1. Contact between the penis and the vulva or anus and, for purposes of this paragraph (1), contact involving the penis upon penetration, however slight;
2. Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
3. Penetration, however slight, of the anal or genital opening of another person by a hand or finger or by any object that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
4. Intentional touching of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thighs or buttocks, either directly or through the clothing, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
5. Threats, intimidation, harassment, indecent, profane or abusive language, or other actions or communications, aimed at coercing or pressuring a detainee to engage in a sexual act;
6. Repeated verbal statements or comments of a sexual nature to a detainee;
7. Any display of his or her uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an inmate, detainee, or resident; or
8. Voyeurism, which is defined as the inappropriate visual surveillance of a detainee for reasons unrelated to official duties. Where not conducted for reasons relating to official duties, the following are examples of voyeurism: staring at a detainee who is using a toilet in his or her cell to perform bodily functions; requiring an inmate detainee to expose his or her buttocks, genitals, or breasts; or taking images of all or part of a detainee's naked body or of a detainee performing bodily functions.

INVESTIGATIONS

In all instances of alleged PREA violations that may constitute a criminal act, CoreCivic provides timely notification and works closely with appropriate law enforcement agencies and the government partner. In such cases, CoreCivic facilitates investigations on-site, and assists in providing medical care and advocacy for victims of sexual abuse. CoreCivic staff do not conduct criminal investigations, however for internal administrative investigation of PREA incidents, investigators are trained in gathering evidence and interviewing victims of sexual abuse. Training is conducted in accordance with PREA Standard 115.34. Following an investigation, each PREA Incident will be determined to have been either:

- **Substantiated:** An allegation that was investigated and determined to have more likely than not occurred.
- **Unsubstantiated:** An allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the incident occurred.
- **Unfounded:** An allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.
- **Pending:** An Investigation has not been completed.

All substantiated allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment result in appropriate disciplinary actions taken against the Employee, Contractor, Volunteer or Inmate. Termination shall be the presumptive disciplinary action sanction for staff who have engaged in sexual abuse and CoreCivic encourages criminal prosecution for all substantiated cases.

DATA COLLECTION

CoreCivic uses an Incident Report Database to record and track all PREA Incidents from the initial report made at the facility level through the investigative and review process. Data is gathered consistent with the definitions found in the United States Department of Justice PREA Standards and the Department of Homeland Security Standards for ICE facilities. This data is also used to respond to the Annual Department of Justice Survey of Sexual Victimization that is forwarded to select facilities.

Tables have been provided in this report that contain combined aggregated 2020 data for facilities under both DOJ Prison/Jail Standards and DHS Standards. In addition, tables are provided with data for CoreCivic Community Corrections facilities under DOJ Standards for Community Confinement Facilities. The tables containing the data for Department of Justice Prisons and Jails have notations indicating whether a facility also housed detainees through agreements with Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Facilities housing exclusively ICE detainees fall under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Sexual Abuse and Assault Prevention Standards issued in 2014. DHS Standards differ from DOJ Standards in that DHS Standards do not have a separate definition for Sexual Harassment and include acts that would be defined as Sexual Harassment within the definitions of what the DOJ considers Sexual Abuse.

In 2020, CoreCivic operated nine (9) facilities with exclusively ICE detainee populations under DHS PREA Standards. These facilities were the Elizabeth Detention Center, Eloy Detention Center, Houston Processing Center, La Palma Correctional Center, Laredo Processing Center, Stewart Detention Center, T. Don Hutto Detention Center, Adams County Correctional Center and the South Texas Family Residential Center. The South Texas Family Residential Center provides housing to undocumented immigrants under combined DHS and Family Residential Standards.

The Central Arizona Florence Correctional Complex, Eden Detention Center and the Nevada Southern Detention Center manage United States Marshal Service (USMS) inmates under DOJ PREA Standards, as well as populations of ICE detainees that fall under DOJ Standards. The Torrance County Detention Facility operates as an ICE facility under DHS Standards with a small population of local county inmates under DOJ Standards. The Cibola County Correctional Center, Otay Mesa Detention Center, and Webb County Detention Center have separate contracts with both the USMS and ICE, and therefore manage inmates/detainees under both sets of Standards.

During 2020, the Cimarron Detention Center in Oklahoma transitioned from a facility housing Oklahoma Department of Corrections inmates to a facility housing only USMS detainees. A large contingent of Idaho inmates joined inmates from Hawaii at the Saguaro Correctional Center in Arizona. In October 2020, CoreCivic ended the contract to operate the Metro Detention Center in Davidson County Tennessee. In December 2020, the company also ended operation of the Silverdale Detention Center in Hamilton County, Tennessee. Numbers for both of those facilities are included in this report.

In 2020, CoreCivic Community Corrections phased out operation of the Columbine Facility and Henderson Transitional Center in Colorado. Operation of the Oklahoma City Transitional Center and Tulsa Transitional Center in Oklahoma also ended. In August 2020, the Carver Center in Oklahoma transitioned from a male facility to a female facility providing services to female residents from the Oklahoma Department of Corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The facility was renamed the Oklahoma Reentry Opportunity Center.

2020 DATA REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT: CoreCivic Safety

Calendar Year 2020 brought significant challenges resulting from COVID-19. As indicated throughout this report, there was a notable decrease in population across all business lines as partner agencies at the state and federal level struggled to meet the demands of testing and quarantines. Facility lockdowns to contain COVID-19 were common. Partner agencies in many jurisdictions ceased the transfers of inmates. Jail facilities often diverted individuals from incarceration.

Inside correctional facilities during the pandemic, movement became more controlled as quarantines were placed into effect. The closure of dayrooms, dining halls, education and programs all limited inmate on inmate contact. This may have influenced the number of sexual harassment and abuse cases reported.

PREA Audits were also significantly impacted as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Beginning in March 2020 many partner agencies placed limits on PREA auditing activities that lasted throughout the balance of the year. Travel restrictions resulted in postponements of many audits as did positive cases inside facilities. Several states postponed and rescheduled 2020 audits to 2021.

2020 DATA REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT: CoreCivic Safety

2020 PRISONS/JAILS INMATE/DETAINEE ON INMATE/DETAINEE-SEXUAL ABUSE						
FACILITY	ADP	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING	TOTAL
Adams (ICE)	709	0	0	0	0	0
Bent County	1,302	1	1	0	0	2
CAFCC*	3,623	1	10	3	0	14
Cibola**	612	0	0	0	0	0
Cimarron	1,137	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus*	671	2	3	1	0	6
Coffee	2,460	0	8	2	0	10
Crossroads	678	0	4	1	0	5
Crowley	1,655	0	2	0	0	2
Davis	1,565	0	1	0	0	1
Eden*	789	0	3	0	0	3
Elizabeth (ICE)	128	0	0	0	0	0
Eloy (ICE)	800	0	0	0	0	0
Hardeman	1,842	0	9	1	0	10
Houston (ICE)	444	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	1,041	0	1	1	0	2
La Palma (ICE)	1,293	0	0	0	0	0
Lake City	844	0	1	0	0	1
Lake Erie	1,649	0	0	0	0	0
Laredo (ICE)	135	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	884	0	0	0	0	0
Lee Adjustment	794	0	0	0	0	0
Marion County Jail II	1,025	0	1	0	0	1
McRae	1,432	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	850	0	1	1	0	2
Nevada Southern*	703	0	2	2	0	4
Northeast Ohio**	1,723	0	6	4	0	10
Northwest New Mexico	503	2	2	0	0	4
Otay Mesa**	897	1	1	0	0	2
Red Rock	1,945	0	1	0	0	1
Saguaro	1,466	0	1	0	0	1
Silverdale	776	0	4	0	0	4
South Central	1,560	0	8	1	0	9
STFRC (ICE)	419	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart	1,150	0	1	0	0	1
T.Don Hutto (ICE)	173	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahatchie*	1,528	0	6	1	0	7
Torrance**	236	0	1	0	0	1
Trousdale	2,359	0	4	0	0	4
Webb**	349	0	1	0	0	1
West TN*	516	0	1	3	0	4
Wheeler	2,494	0	2	1	0	3
Whiteville	1,429	0	0	1	1	2
Totals	48,229	7	86	23	1	117

(ICE) means only ICE detainees under DHS standards

*Also housed ICE detainees under DOJ standards

**Housed inmates under DOJ standards and DHS detainees under DHS standards

2020 PRISONS/JAILS EMPLOYEE ON INMATE/DETAINEE-SEXUAL ABUSE

FACILITY	ADP	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING	TOTAL
Adams (ICE)	709	0	0	0	0	0
Bent County	1,302	1	0	3	0	4
CAFCC*	3,623	0	2	5	0	7
Cibola**	612	2	1	0	0	3
Cimarron	1,137	1	0	3	0	4
Citrus*	671	0	0	2	0	2
Coffee	2,460	0	3	4	0	7
Crossroads	678	0	2	4	0	6
Crowley	1,655	0	0	2	0	2
Davis	1,565	0	6	0	0	6
Eden*	789	0	0	2	0	2
Elizabeth (ICE)	128	0	0	0	1	1
Eloy (ICE)	800	0	3	1	0	4
Hardeman	1,842	0	10	3	1	14
Houston (ICE)	444	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	1,041	0	1	1	0	2
La Palma (ICE)	1,293	0	1	4	0	5
Lake City	844	0	1	0	0	1
Lake Erie	1,649	0	1	0	0	1
Laredo (ICE)	135	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	884	0	4	15	0	19
Lee Adjustment	794	2	1	3	0	6
Marion County Jail II	1,025	0	2	1	0	3
McRae	1,432	0	0	2	0	2
Metro	850	0	1	1	0	2
Nevada Southern*	703	0	2	1	0	3
Northeast Ohio**	1,723	0	3	13	0	16
Northwest New Mexico	503	0	3	2	0	5
Otay Mesa**	897	0	0	13	0	13
Red Rock	1,945	0	0	1	0	1
Saguaro	1,466	1	5	2	0	8
Silverdale	776	1	2	0	0	3
South Central	1,560	3	1	4	0	8
STFRC (ICE)	419	2	3	1	0	6
Stewart	1,150	0	2	0	0	2
T.Don Hutto (ICE)	173	0	0	1	0	1
Tallahatchie*	1,528	1	1	5	0	7
Torrance**	236	1	2	3	0	6
Trousdale	2,359	2	0	0	0	2
Webb**	349	0	0	2	0	2
West TN*	516	1	2	12	0	15
Wheeler	2,494	0	0	4	0	4
Whiteville	1,429	2	1	0	0	3
Totals	48,229	20	66	120	2	208

(ICE) means only ICE detainees under DHS standards

*Also housed ICE detainees under DOJ standards

**Housed inmates under DOJ standards and DHS detainees under DHS standards

2020 PRISONS/JAILS INMATE/DETAINEE ON INMATE/DETAINEE-SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACILITY	ADP	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING	TOTAL
Adams (ICE)	709	0	1	1	0	2
Bent County	1,302	0	2	1	0	3
CAFCC*	3,623	2	3	1	0	6
Cibola**	612	0	2	2	0	4
Cimarron	1,137	0	5	2	0	7
Citrus*	671	1	0	1	0	2
Coffee	2,460	0	6	2	0	8
Crossroads	678	0	2	0	0	2
Crowley	1,655	0	5	1	0	6
Davis	1,565	0	6	0	0	6
Eden*	789	1	1	0	0	2
Elizabeth (ICE)	128	0	0	0	0	0
Eloy (ICE)	800	9	7	2	0	18
Hardeman	1,842	0	10	7	2	19
Houston (ICE)	444	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	1,041	0	2	2	0	4
La Palma (ICE)	1,293	2	6	6	0	14
Lake City	844	0	2	0	0	2
Lake Erie	1,649	1	4	0	0	5
Laredo (ICE)	135	0	2	1	0	3
Leavenworth	884	1	6	5	0	12
Lee Adjustment	794	0	0	0	0	0
Marion County Jail II	1,025	1	3	4	0	8
McRae	1,432	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	850	1	2	4	0	7
Nevada Southern*	703	2	1	1	0	4
Northeast Ohio**	1,723	9	5	1	0	15
Northwest New Mexico	503	0	0	0	0	0
Otay Mesa**	897	4	1	3	0	8
Red Rock	1,945	0	1	0	0	1
Saguaro	1,466	0	3	0	0	3
Silverdale	776	0	9	3	0	12
South Central	1,560	1	8	2	0	11
STFRC (ICE)	419	0	1	0	0	1
Stewart	1,150	1	2	1	0	4
T.Don Hutto (ICE)	173	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahatchie*	1,528	0	8	2	0	10
Torrance**	236	1	0	1	0	2
Trousdale	2,359	0	11	6	0	17
Webb**	349	0	0	1	0	1
West TN*	516	0	2	1	0	3
Wheeler	2,494	2	3	3	0	8
Whiteville	1,429	0	2	5	3	10
Totals	48,229	39	134	72	5	250

(ICE) means only ICE detainees under DHS standards

*Also housed ICE detainees under DOJ standards

**Housed inmates under DOJ standards and DHS detainees under DHS standards

2020 PRISONS/JAILS EMPLOYEE ON INMATE/DETAINEE-SEXUAL HARASSMENT

FACILITY	ADP	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING	TOTAL
Adams (ICE)	709	0	0	0	0	0
Bent County	1,302	0	1	4	0	5
CAFCC*	3,623	0	5	2	0	7
Cibola**	612	0	1	0	0	1
Cimarron	1,137	0	1	0	0	1
Citrus*	671	0	1	0	0	1
Coffee	2,460	0	3	1	0	4
Crossroads	678	0	0	0	0	0
Crowley	1,655	0	1	1	0	2
Davis	1,565	0	1	1	0	2
Eden*	789	0	1	1	0	2
Elizabeth (ICE)	128	0	0	0	0	0
Eloy (ICE)	800	0	0	0	0	0
Hardeman	1,842	0	6	3	1	10
Houston (ICE)	444	0	0	0	0	0
Jenkins	1,041	0	0	0	0	0
La Palma (ICE)	1,293	0	0	0	0	0
Lake City	844	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Erie	1,649	0	0	0	0	0
Laredo (ICE)	135	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	884	0	0	4	0	4
Lee Adjustment	794	0	0	1	0	1
Marion County Jail II	1,025	0	0	0	0	0
McRae	1,432	0	0	0	0	0
Metro	850	0	2	0	0	2
Nevada Southern*	703	0	1	5	0	6
Northeast Ohio**	1,723	0	3	2	0	5
Northwest New Mexico	503	0	4	0	0	4
Otay Mesa**	897	0	0	1	0	1
Red Rock	1,945	0	0	2	0	2
Saguaro	1,466	0	2	7	0	9
Silverdale	776	0	1	1	0	2
South Central	1,560	0	2	1	0	3
STFRC (ICE)	419	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart	1,150	1	0	0	0	1
T.Don Hutto (ICE)	173	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahatchie*	1,528	0	0	2	0	2
Torrance**	236	0	1	1	0	2
Trousdale	2,359	0	1	0	0	1
Webb**	349	0	0	0	0	0
West TN*	516	0	1	5	0	6
Wheeler	2,494	0	2	1	0	3
Whiteville	1,429	0	3	1	1	5
Totals	48,229	1	44	47	2	94

(ICE) means only ICE detainees under DHS standards

*Also housed ICE detainees under DOJ standards

**Housed inmates under DOJ standards and DHS detainees under DHS standards

CoreCivic Safety PREA Totals 2020:

TYPE OF REPORT	TOTAL CASES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VOLUME
Employee on Inmate Sexual Abuse	208	31%
Employee on Inmate Sexual Harassment	94	14%
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Abuse	250	37%
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Harassment	117	18%
Total cases	669 cases	

CoreCivic Safety Yearly Comparisons by Disposition:

SUBSTANTIATED	2018	2019	2020
IOI Sexual Abuse	53	53	39
EOI Sexual Abuse	19	26	20
IOI Sexual Harassment	19	12	7
EOI Sexual Harassment	5	3	1
Total	96	94	67

UNSUBSTANTIATED	2018	2019	2020
IOI Sexual Abuse	181	209	134
EOI Sexual Abuse	48	75	66
IOI Sexual Harassment	89	77	86
EOI Sexual Harassment	30	35	44
Total	348	396	330

UNFOUNDED	2018	2019	2020
IOI Sexual Abuse	59	115	72
EOI Sexual Abuse	75	123	120
IOI Sexual Harassment	27	23	23
EOI Sexual Harassment	26	24	47
Total	187	285	262

TOTAL INCIDENTS	2018	2019	2020
Pending	10	10	10
GRAND TOTAL	641	785	669

2020 volume decrease from 2019: -15%

*Does not account for pending cases at time of report.

Highest Volume facilities 2020:

RANK	FACILITY	ADP	TOTAL PREA CASES	SUBSTANTIATED CASES
1	Hardeman	1,842	53	0
2	NEOCC	1,723	46	0
3	Leavenworth	884	35	1
4	CAFCC	3,623	34	3
5	South Central	1,560	31	4
6	Coffee	2,460	29	0
7	West TN	516	28	1
8	Trousdale Turner	2,359	24	2
8	Otay Mesa	897	24	5
9	Eloy	800	22	9

FACILITY	2018 NUMBER OF REPORTS	2019 NUMBER OF REPORTS	2020 NUMBER OF REPORTS	PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2019 TO 2020
Hardeman	17	36	53	47%
NEOCC	17	27	46	70%
Leavenworth	5	18	35	94%
CAFCC	98	75	34	-55%
South Central	31	45	31	-31%
Coffee	34	27	29	7%
West TN	16	26	28	8%
Trousdale Turner	34	38	24	-37%
Otay Mesa Detention Center	49	73	24	-67%
Eloy	33	39	22	-44%

Rates of Incidence:

FACILITY	ADP	TOTAL PREA VOLUME	INCIDENCE RATE PER 100	TOTAL SUBSTANTIATED	RATE/SUBSTANTIATED PER 100
Hardeman	1,842	53	2.88	0	0
NEOCC	1,723	46	2.67	0	0
Leavenworth	884	35	3.96	1	0.11
CAFCC	3,623	34	0.94	3	0.08
South Central	1,560	31	1.99	4	0.26

Incidence Rate = (n / Total population at risk) x 100

Penetrative assault allegations:

For the purpose of the table below, "Serious Sexual Assault Allegations" include any allegation of attempted, forced, or coerced penetration of any bodily orifice by any object (except mouth-to-mouth kissing).

FACILITY	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS	OUTCOME OF SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT ALLEGATIONS
Hardeman	53	17	None were substantiated incidents.
NEOCC	46	18	None were substantiated incidents.
Leavenworth	35	7	None were substantiated incidents.
CAFCC	34	3	None were substantiated incidents.
South Central	31	12	4 were substantiated: 2 involved contractors, and 1 involved a CoreCivic employee. 1 was inmate-only involved case.

ANALYSIS

Hardeman County Correctional Facility

Hardeman had a total of 53 PREA incidents in 2020, however, none were substantiated. The facility was audited for PREA compliance in 2020 and was found to be in full compliance of all PREA standards. The auditor noted five standards that exceeded expectations. Hardeman saw a 6% decrease in population from 2019 to 2020, while PREA reports increased 47%.

HARDEMAN			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	8	5	14
IOI Sexual Abuse	6	16	19
EOI Sexual Harassment	2	3	10
IOI Sexual Harassment	1	12	10
Total	17	36	53

Northeast Ohio Correctional Center (NEOCC)

NEOCC experienced a 5% overall decrease in inmate population in 2020 compared to 2019. In 2020, ICE ended a contract to house detainees at the facility, leaving only Ohio and USMS populations. The facility reports a 70% increase in PREA cases reported, although none of them were substantiated.

NORTHEAST OHIO CORRECTIONAL CENTER			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	2	7	16
IOI Sexual Abuse	9	15	15
EOI Sexual Harassment	0	2	5
IOI Sexual Harassment	6	3	10
Total	17	27	46

Leavenworth Detention Center

The addition of an experienced investigator, along with targeted training on reporting sexual abuse resulted in a more diligent reporting and investigation effort. This may in turn have influenced the number of PREA reports filed. The facility did not have a significant change in population or composition to explain the increase from 2019 to 2020.

LEAVENWORTH DETENTION CENTER			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	1	7	19
IOI Sexual Abuse	2	6	12
EOI Sexual Harassment	0	1	4
IOI Sexual Harassment	2	4	0
Total	5	18	35

Central Arizona Florence Correctional Center

The 2019 to 2020 decrease in PREA reports from CAFCC was 55%, while the inmate population at the facility decreased 17% during the same time. There were 3 substantiated reports in 2020, none of which involved allegations against employees.

CAFCC			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	13	11	7
IOI Sexual Abuse	29	34	6
EOI Sexual Harassment	11	8	7
IOI Sexual Harassment	45	22	14
Total	98	75	34

South Central Correctional Facility

South Central Correctional Facility (SCCF) saw three substantiated cases involving employees in 2020. After identifying a need for extra training targeted at contract employees, a training program was developed and deployed to both managers and line-level staff across the enterprise. The overall volume of PREA cases reported at SCCF has decreased 31% from 2019 while their population has remained relatively consistent.

SOUTH CENTRAL			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	9	12	8
IOI Sexual Abuse	17	18	11
EOI Sexual Harassment	1	10	3
IOI Sexual Harassment	4	5	9
Total	31	45	31

Otay Mesa Detention Center

Otay Mesa experienced a 38% reduction in population in 2020. The facility also experienced a significant drop in PREA incidents: 49 fewer cases translated to a 67% drop in overall volume. Of the 5 substantiated incidents, none involved allegations against staff. There was an additional ICE position added at the facility, which is dedicated to SAAPL compliance full time. This additional resource has proven valuable to the facility's overall culture in reducing incidents of sexual abuse and harassment.

OTAY MESA DETENTION CENTER			
	2018	2019	2020
EOI Sexual Abuse	13	19	13
IOI Sexual Abuse	30	49	8
EOI Sexual Harassment	1	1	2
IOI Sexual Harassment	5	4	1
Total	49	73	24

CORECIVIC COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

CoreCivic Community Corrections includes halfway houses, residential reentry centers, and facilities that fall under the definition of Community Confinement in PREA Standards.

CoreCivic Community PREA Totals:

2020 TOTALS	UNF	UNS	SUB	TOTAL	TOTAL
Employee on Inmate Sexual Abuse	13	9	5	27	60%
Employee on Inmate Sexual Harassment	0	4	1	5	11%
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Abuse	1	4	1	6	13%
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Harassment	2	3	2	7	16%
Total	16	20	9	45 total cases	
Percentage	36%	44%	20%		

	UNF	UNS	SUB	TOTAL
2019	19	29	24	72
2020	16	20	9	45

Total volume in 2020 is down 38 percent (27 cases) from 2019.

Totals by Facility:

FACILITY	ADP	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	Total
Adams TC	72	0	0	0	0
Arapahoe	97	0	0	0	0
Austin RRC	43	0	2	0	2
Austin Trans.	372	0	4	2	6
Boulder	1	0	0	0	0
CAI Boston Ave	82	0	0	0	0
CAI Ocean View	253	1	0	2	3
Carver (OROC)	150	0	2	1	3
Centennial	77	0	0	0	0
Cheyenne	83	1	0	1	2
Commerce	91	0	0	1	1
Corpus Christi	107	0	0	0	0
Dahlia	79	1	0	0	1
Dallas Trans.	262	1	3	0	4
El Paso MUF	245	0	0	1	1
El Paso Trans.	169	0	2	4	6
Fort Worth	199	1	3	0	4
Fox Facility	52	0	0	0	0
Ghent	27	0	0	0	0
Henderson	126	0	2	0	2
James River	51	3	0	1	4
Longmont	49	0	0	2	2
Oklahoma City	133	1	2	1	4
South Raleigh	34	0	0	0	0
Tulsa	154	0	0	0	0
Total PREA Cases in Community facilities 2020:					45

Highest volume of Substantiated Allegations in CoreCivic Community:

James River Residential Reentry Center

CoreCivic acquired the James River facility in late 2019. As part of the transition, CoreCivic PREA Policies, Procedures and reporting expectations were implemented. This resulted in a change in culture at the facility. There were three substantiated PREA allegations in 2020, which all involved staff. One was a harassment allegation and two were abuse cases. All three of the employees involved in those cases were either disciplined or terminated as a result of the substantiated allegations.

2020 PREA AUDITS

During calendar year 2020, a total of nine (9) CoreCivic Safety facilities and eight (8) CoreCivic Community facilities had on-site audits conducted by PREA Auditors certified by the United States Department of Justice. These facilities, and partner agency, are as follows:

CORECIVIC SAFETY

- **Citrus County Jail** – Citrus County Florida, Virgin Islands, and United States Marshal Service
- **Hardeman Correctional Facility** – Tennessee Department of Corrections
- **Leavenworth Detention Center** – United States Marshal Service
- **Lee Adjustment Center** – Kentucky Department of Corrections
- **Whiteville Correctional Facility** – Tennessee Department of Corrections
- **Nevada Southern Detention Center** – United States Marshal Service and ICE
- **Marion County Jail II** – Marion County, Indiana
- **Davis Correctional Facility** – Oklahoma Department of Corrections
- **Lake City Correctional Facility** – Florida Department of Corrections

An additional four Safety facilities had audits conducted by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Three of these were conducted virtually, with the on-site portion of the audit to be scheduled in 2021

- **Eloy Detention Center**
- **Houston Processing Center**
- **Stewart Detention Center**
- **La Palma Correctional Center**

CORECIVIC COMMUNITY

- **Boston Avenue** – California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- **Ocean View** – San Diego County and Federal Bureau of Prisons
- **Adams Transitional Center** – Adams County Colorado
- **Commerce Transitional Center** – Adams County Colorado
- **Fox Facility Transitional Center** – Colorado Judicial Department, Colorado Department of Corrections, Colorado Department of Public Safety, City of Denver and Denver County -
- **Centennial Community Transitional Center** – Arapahoe County Colorado
- **Ft. Worth Transitional Center** – Texas Department of Criminal Justice
- **Dallas Transitional Center** – Texas Department of Criminal Justice

2020 CORRECTIVE ACTION

CoreCivic Internal audits, combined with the DOJ and DHS Audits by certified PREA Auditors provided valuable information needed to identify areas that required corrective action. These audits, when layered with Sexual Abuse Incident Reviews conducted at the facility level resulted in the following improvements being made to the CoreCivic PREA Program.

POLICY AND PROCEDURE – In April of 2020, a complete revision of the CoreCivic Policy *14-2 Sexual Abuse Prevention and Response* was issued to all CoreCivic Prison/Jail facilities under DOJ PREA Standards. This policy provides clarification in direction to staff as a result of training and lessons learned from audits. Sections on cross gender supervision were enhanced, as was language emphasizing zero tolerance. Corresponding forms and compliance checklists were updated as well.

In October of 2020, a new series of **PREA Compliance Bulletins** were initiated to provide PREA Compliance Managers and other field staff with guidance on PREA Standards that have been commonly misinterpreted. The first Bulletin addressed 115.67 Retaliation Monitoring and the second 115.33 Inmate Education.

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING – Investigator Training was held at the Whiteville Correctional facility in January and at the West Tennessee Detention Center in September. The training included Supervisors responsible for conducting the initial investigations into sexual abuse. The focus was on improving the thoroughness and quality of investigations

PREA TRAINING – Presentations on compliance with PREA Standards were provided at the CoreCivic Facility Leadership Conference in January as well as conferences for Quality Assurance Managers. Virtual Training Sessions for Community and Safety PREA Compliance Managers were held quarterly. In February, a Presentation on PREA was made at the Trinity Food Service Conference in Nashville.

TRANSGENDER MANAGEMENT – In September of 2020, the first CoreCivic Transgender Management Policy was issued. This Policy is applicable to all Prison/Jail facilities under DOJ Standards and is a comprehensive approach designed to further protect this population from sexual abuse. The Policy creates a multi-disciplinary committee at each facility responsible for developing a treatment plan for each inmate who identifies as Transgender or Intersex. Also included are guidelines for searches, housing, showering and property.

CAMERA INSTALLATION AND UPGRADES – As part of continuing efforts to enhance inmate/detainee and resident safety and prevent sexual abuse, CoreCivic maintains a camera upgrade program in both Safety and Community facilities. In 2020, CoreCivic added 236 camera licenses to the Milestone environment. Upgrades were completed at Cibola, Houston, Lee, Ocean View, Red Rock, South Texas, Stewart, and Whiteville.

PREA MONTH: For the third consecutive year, Community Corrections held “PREA Month” in November. Activities including webinars, interactive training sessions and contests focused on increasing staff awareness of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staff reviewed PREA reporting, how to exemplify professional conduct, and appropriate boundaries between staff and residents.

(Note: Full details of Corrective Actions taken by facilities to achieve full compliance with PREA Standards following PREA Audits in 2020 can be found by visiting the page for that facility on the CoreCivic web-site: www.CoreCivic.com.)