



SEPTA Correctional Facility

- PREA Annual Report -

• Background

- Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was established in 2003 to address the problem of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of persons in the custody of correctional agencies in the United States. Major provisions of PREA include the development of standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape. The Act applies to all public and private institutions that house adult and juvenile offenders and is also relevant to community based agencies. SEPTA Correctional Facility has adopted a zero tolerance on issues pertaining to sexual abuse and sexual harassment involving inmates and is working continuously to implement new policies, training requirements for staff and residents, and developing standards for detection, prevention, reduction and punishment of prison rape.

• Definitions

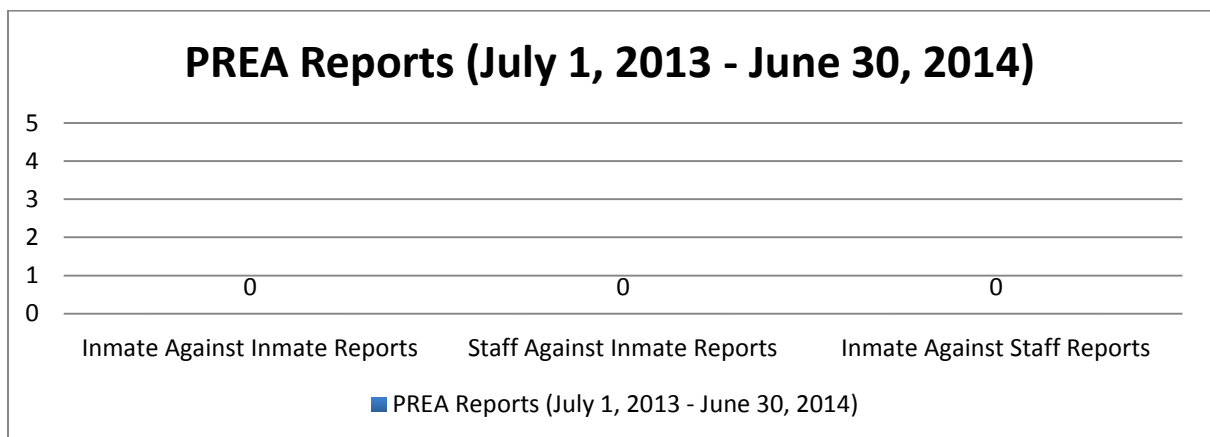
- **UNFOUNDED:** The allegation is false or not factual
- **EXONERATED:** The allegation investigated substantially occurred, but was lawful and proper.
- **NON-SUSTAINED:** There is insufficient factual evidence to either prove or disprove the allegations.
- **SUSTAINED:** The allegation is supported by sufficient factual evidence.
- **UNDETERMINED:** The complainant withdraws the complaint, cannot be located, and/or is uncooperative OR the accused employee separated from the agency before the conclusion of the investigation.

• General Information

- SEPTA is an adult only, male community based correctional facility. During fiscal year 2014, there were a total of 284 new admissions into our facility. The average daily population of the facility for fiscal year 2014 was 102.

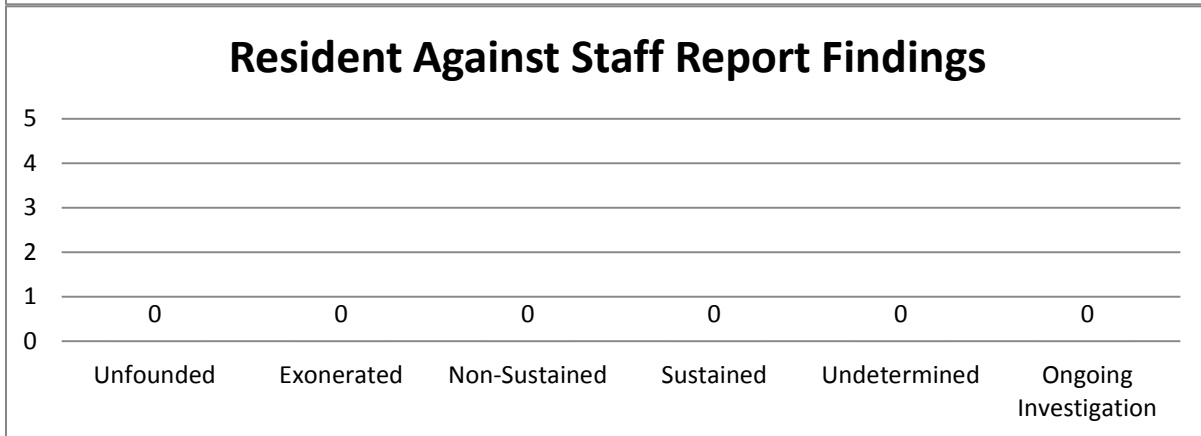
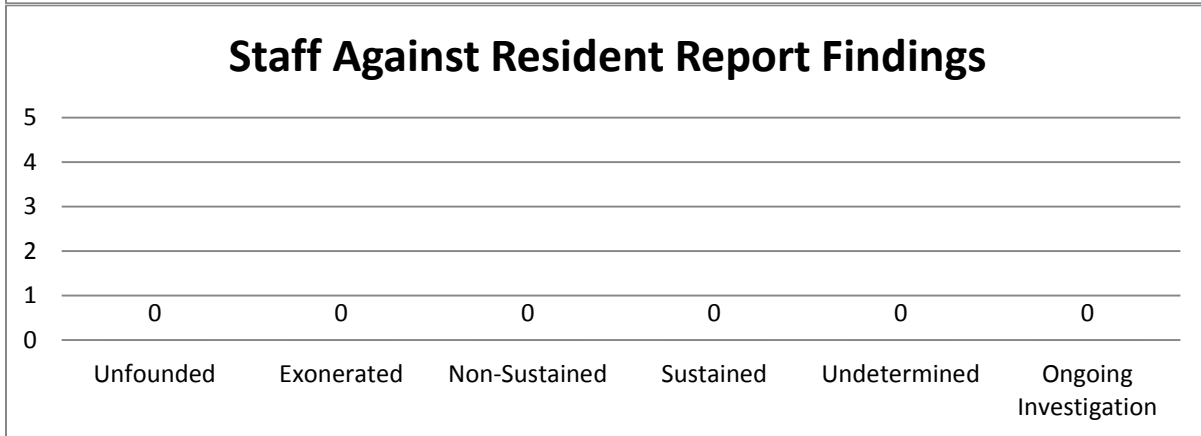
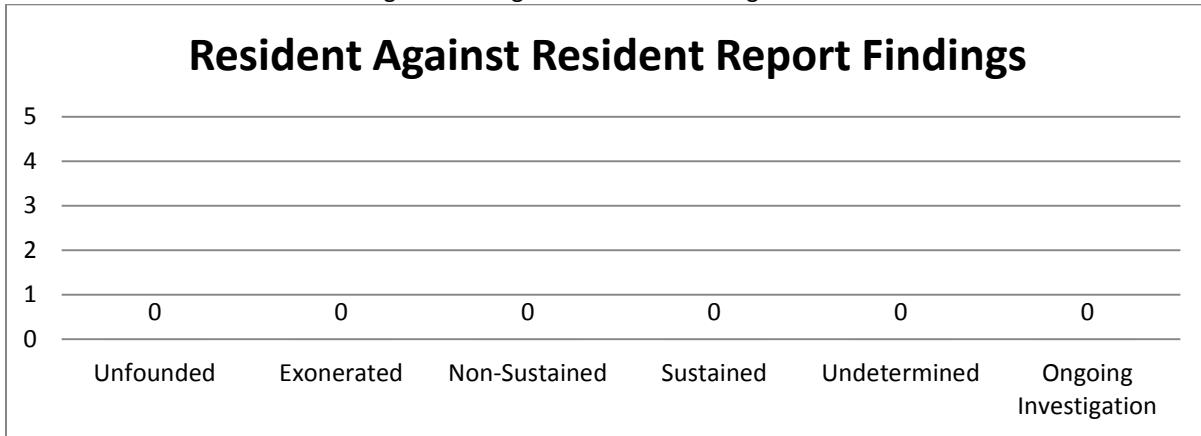
• PREA Report Activity

The chart below captures the number of "Inmate Against Inmate", "Staff Against Inmate", and "Inmate Against Staff" reports that occurred during fiscal year 2014.



• PREA Report Findings

The charts below set out the findings of investigations into PREA allegations:



PREA standard 115.86 this standard, the agency must conduct a sexual abuse incident review at the conclusion of every sexual abuse investigation, including where the allegation has not been substantiated, unless the allegation has been determined to be unfounded. Such review will ordinarily occur within 30 days of the conclusion of the investigation. The review team will include upper-level administrative employees, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners. The agency will implement the recommendations for improvement, or document its reasons for not doing so.

Review Criteria:

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

3. Examine the area in the facility where the allegation occurred to assess whether physical barriers in the area may enable abuse;
4. Assess the adequacy of staffing levels in that area during different shifts;
5. Assess whether monitoring technology should be deployed or augmented to supplement supervision by staff; and
6. Prepare a report of its findings, including but not necessarily limited to determinations made pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1) through (d)(5) of this section, and any recommendations for improvement and submit such report to the facility head and PREA compliance manager.