

## 2018 PREA Annual Report

### **BACKGROUND**

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed by Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2003 to prevent, detect and respond to sexual abuse that occurs in confinement settings. The National Prison Rape Elimination Commission developed national standards for reducing prison rape, which became final on June 20, 2012, when they were published by the Department of Justice (DOJ) in the Federal Register. PREA applies to adult prisons and jails, juvenile confinement facilities, lockups and community confinement facilities. Implementation of the PREA standards in combating sexual abuse in confinement facilities will be contingent upon effective agency and facility leadership, and the development of an agency's principles prioritizing efforts to combat sexual abuse. The prevention of rape, sexual assault, or sexual misconduct is a top priority for Four Oaks. We have a zero tolerance for any incidence of rape, sexual assault or sexual misconduct; and makes every effort to comply with applicable components of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003. Subsequently, these statistics are published in an annual report made public via the Four Oaks website, the annual report covers the reporting period for the 2018 calendar year.

### **DEFINITIONS**

Once a report of sexual abuse has been accepted and investigated, the incident will be classified using one of the following findings:

- **SUBSTANTIATED** - allegation is supported by sufficient evidence to justify a reasonable conclusion of guilt.
- **UNSUBSTANTIATED** - insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation.
- **UNFOUNDED** - allegation is false or the agency that completes the investigation states that the allegation is unfounded.

### **Data for 2018**

	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded
Total	0	4	4