



Missouri Department of Corrections 2014 PREA Annual Report

The Missouri Department of Corrections (MODOC) is committed to meeting the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 while enhancing the safety and security for MODOC offenders. Our facilities understand the need to identify and address issues as they arise. To ensure MODOC continues to improve our effectiveness on an ongoing basis, substantiated and unsubstantiated incidents of offender sexual abuse are debriefed by a multidisciplinary team within 30 days from the close of an investigation. This process allows facilities to continuously identify areas for corrective action and take corrective steps immediately.

The Department maintains a strict “Zero Tolerance” policy; all offender sexual abuse and harassment allegations are taken seriously, investigated and prosecution sought when applicable. While incarcerated within the Missouri Department of Corrections or residing within a community confinement facility, offenders have the right to be free from sexual abuse, harassment and retaliation.

Pursuant to 115 CFR 88 Data Review for Corrective Action, the following is a summary of the agency’s efforts toward full PREA compliance:

PROGRESS IN 2014:

2014 proved to be a productive year for the Department. In March 2014, Governor Nixon conveyed to the Department of Justice his assurance that the State of Missouri was working toward full compliance of the PREA Standards. In an effort to ensure all 21 prisons and 8 community confinement facilities were audited within the 3-year audit cycle and conserve state funding, the department entered into an agreement with partnering states to audit each other. The states worked together to develop an audit schedule that would allow states to audit each other in a circular fashion. To meet our commitment, MODOC has 8 staff certified as PREA Auditors.

Audits began in the fall with three Missouri facilities being audited, Jefferson City Correctional Center, Western Missouri Correctional Center and Boonville Correctional Center. All three facilities are in full compliance with the standards.

Trend Analysis:

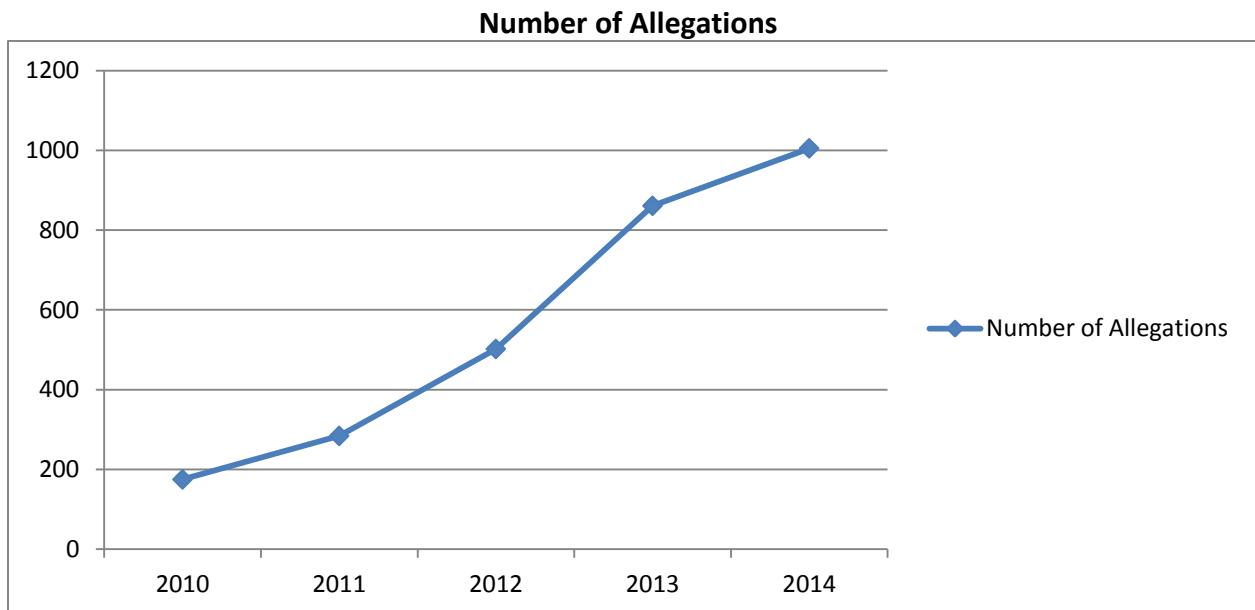
In 2014, MODOC received and investigated 1,005 allegations of offender sexual abuse and harassment which was an increase from the 861 investigated in 2013 and 502 that were reported and investigated in 2012. The chart below depicts the findings of the 1,005 cases by incident type.

Investigations and Findings by Incident Type

| | Substantiated | Unsubstantiated | Unfounded | TOTAL |
|--|---------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Offender-on-Offender Penetration | 30 | 45 | 118 | 193 |
| Offender-on-Offender Non Penetration | 18 | 42 | 53 | 113 |
| Offender-on-Offender Sexual Harassment | 30 | 121 | 89 | 240 |
| Staff Sexual Misconduct | 15 | 61 | 97 | 173 |
| Staff on Offender Sexual Harassment | 4 | 147 | 135 | 286 |
| TOTAL | 97 | 416 | 492 | 1005 |

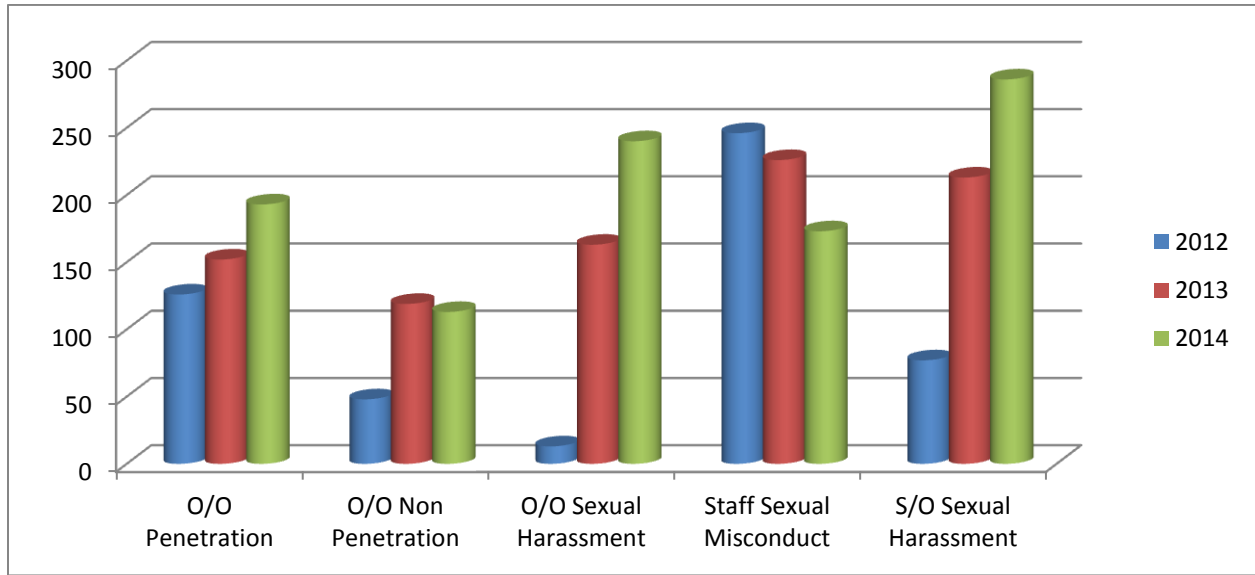
NOTE: The MODOC has changed the terminology used when referring to offender sexual abuse for ease of understanding by staff. Sexual acts are referred to as penetration allegations and abusive sexual contact is referred to as non penetration allegations

As depicted below, MODOC’s facilities have experienced a significant increase in the number of allegations since 2010. This increase is attributed to the enhanced focus placed on PREA compliance and offender safety within the facilities. This enhanced focus includes comprehensive PREA training for all staff, volunteers and contractors, enhanced offender education and the multiple avenues offenders have to report sexual abuse.



The most significant increase can be seen in the number of sexual harassment allegations received in 2014.

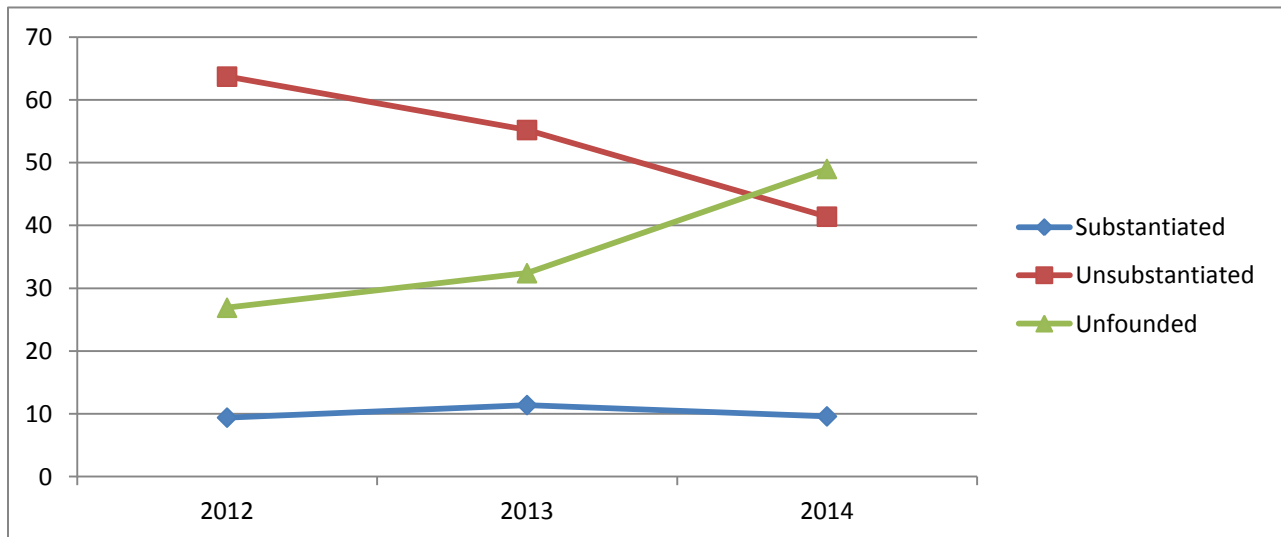
Number of Allegations by Year and Incident Type



[O/O = Offender-on-Offender; S/O = Staff-on-Offender]

While the number of allegations continues to climb, the department is concerned by the number of false allegations. As illustrated by the graph below, the percent of substantiated investigations has remained relative constant while there has been a sharp increase in the percent of unfounded cases.

Percentage of Substantiated, Unsubstantiated and Unfounded Cases



False allegations create additional work for staff and utilize resources needed for victims. The department is currently developing strategies to address this continued rise in false allegations which

includes, among other things, PREA Offender Management Teams. With the use of a behavioral plan developed by the PREA Offender Management Team, offender behavior can be addressed while ensuring the safety of the offender.

Corrective Action:

Pursuant to PREA Standards 115.87, 115.88 and 115.89, the department collects data from allegations of offender sexual abuse and harassment in a secure investigative case management system. This data is aggregated and reviewed annually at the facility level and then by the agency in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection and response to offender sexual abuse and harassment. Below is an overview of improvements made by the agency and by facility during the 2014 calendar year:

Agency:

- Mock audits were initiated in both adult prison and community confinement facilities to identify areas for improvement and to prepare for audits.
- The Division of Adult Institutions (DAI) Risk Assessment was revised and now includes additional questions regarding assaultive behavior. Staff across the state received training in August 2014 and the new assessment was implemented September 1, 2014. With the additional variables, the institutions can better identify offenders at risk of victimization and perpetration.
- PREA Refresher training was revised and delivered to all staff.
- Numerous Department policies and practices were revised to include PREA language.
- The Department's Searches policy and lesson plan was revised to include information on how to search transgender and intersex offenders and the new protocol for cross-gender searches involving male staff members and female offenders. All security staff received training between October and December 2014.

Prisons:

Algoa Correctional Center

- Increased monitoring activities to prevent over-familiarity between staff and offenders.
- Security cameras added to multipurpose building.
- Surveillance camera upgrades completed in the dining room, kitchen and in sally port area.

Boonville Correctional Center

- Privacy barrier provided for strip out cages in the segregation unit.
- Privacy barriers installed in housing unit bathrooms.
- Custody staff was directed to increase random visits in isolated areas.
- PREA articles included in both staff and offender newsletters throughout the year.

Chillicothe Correctional Center

- Custody Supervisors received additional training on the correct identification of incident types to ensure the appropriate response.
- Classification staff received additional training to ensure perpetrators are referred for a mental health assessment following sexual abuse violation.

Crossroads Correctional Center

- Several cameras were repositioned to increase video monitoring capabilities and a new camera was added in food service.
- Supervisors received training on how to utilize the Risk Assessment for the proper supervision of offenders.
- Directives were issued to enhance security in the food service area.

Eastern Region Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- Video monitoring technology updated.
- Staff involved in coordinated response received additional training.

Farmington Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- Classification Staff received additional training to ensure risk assessments are conducted within 72 hours of intake and then again within 30 days.

Fulton Diagnostic and Reception Center

- The need for immediate reporting was emphasized during offender PREA education.
- FRDC installed 23 additional cameras.

Jefferson City Correctional Center

- Classification staff received additional training to ensure risk assessments are completed in a timely manner.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Moberly Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- Added a Correctional Officer post to Reception and Orientation in HU #3 and a Sergeant's post to the Segregation Unit on both day and evening shifts.

Missouri Eastern Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Maryville Treatment Center

- Reassigned offender housing to reduce the risk of abuse.
- Support group schedules were revised to maximize offender's safety.

Northeast Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- The Custody Officer platform was elevated in food service to allow for an increased view of the kitchen area.

Ozark Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Potosi Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

South Central Correctional Center

- Video monitoring technology was updated in Housing Units 1, 2, 4, and 5
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Southeast Correctional Center

- SECC identified a need for additional cameras in the food service area. 10 cameras were ordered and will be installed upon receipt.
- SECC's provided additional training to shift supervisor to ensure the proper identification of PREA allegations.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Tipton Correctional Center

- TCC's Site Coordinator developed a system to improve retaliation monitoring.
- TCC's video monitor system was updated in 2014 however; additional updates will continue as funds become available.

Women's Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- WERDCC's video monitoring system was updated in 2014 however; there is still a need for additional cameras. Cameras will be purchased when funds become available.

Western Missouri Correctional Center

- WMCC reviewed the protocol with staff for responding to inappropriate pat search allegations.

Western Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- Training was conducted with shift supervisors to ensure proper completed of notification checklists.
- Staff involved in coordinated response received additional training.
- A new tracking system was implemented to ensure all task associated with an allegation is completed per policy.
- Cameras were installed in the chapel and cameras repositioned to cover additional areas.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Community Confinement Facilities:

Farmington Community Supervision Center (FCSC)

- All staff was trained utilizing the new Searches curriculum that includes transgender and intersex searches.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- A tracking system was implemented to ensure compliance with PREA standards per policy.

Fulton community Supervision Center (FCSC)

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- FCSC houses approximately 30 offenders therefore the facility has until 2017 to come into compliance with 115.15 regarding cross gender pat searches of female offenders. To comply with PREA, the facility has requested an additional female security staff position.

Hannibal Community Supervision Center (HCSC)

- Urinal in male bathroom was in an area that could not be monitored. This urinal is no longer in service.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Kansas City Community Release Center

- Addition PREA training provided to staff during core training.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

Kennett Community Supervision Center (KCSC)

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- KCSC houses approximately 30 offenders therefore the facility has until 2017 to come into compliance with standard 115.15 regarding cross gender pat searches of female offenders. KCSC will fill security position to ensure there is both male and female staff on each shift.

Poplar Bluff CSC (PBCSC)

- Added 8 cameras to network.
- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

St. Joseph Community Supervision Center (SJCSC)

- Implemented new protocol to ensure all activities during a coordinated response are documented.
- Video monitoring technology was ungraded in 2014.
- PREA was a standing agenda item during staff meetings.

St. Louis Community Release Center (SLCRC)

- A need to upgrade the facility's electronic monitoring system was identified; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.

MODOC will continue its commitment to meeting the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 while enhancing the safety and security for MODOC offenders.