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STATE OF HAWAI'I | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION
Ka 'Oihana Ho'omalu Kalaima a Ho'oponopono Ola
1177 Alakea Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

No. _____

January 16, 2026

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi, President
and Members of the Senate
Thirty-Third Hawai'i State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

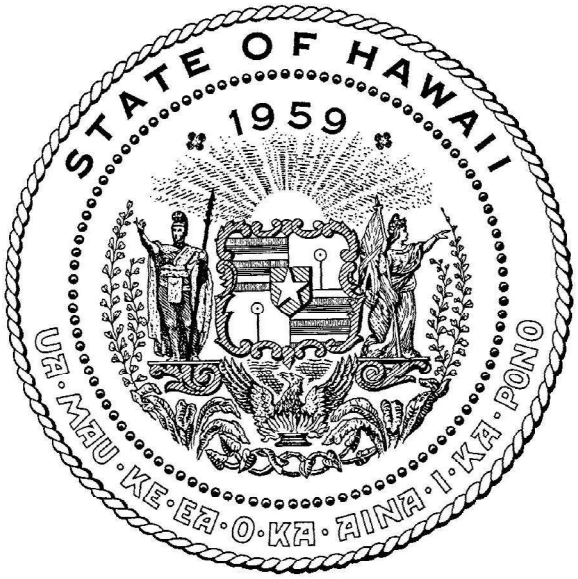
The Honorable Nadine K. Nakamura, Speaker
Members of the House of Representatives
Thirty-Third Hawai'I State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Nakamura, and Members of the Legislature,

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's Report on Prison Rape Elimination Act, as required by Act 194, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2010. In accordance with Section 93-16, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, I am also informing you that the report may be viewed electronically at https://dcr.hawaii.gov/publications/reports-to-legislature/.

Sincerely,

Tommy Johnson
Director



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

REPORT TO THE 2026 STATE LEGISLATURE

ANNUAL REPORT PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT
Pursuant to Act 194, Session Laws of Hawai‘i 2010

DECEMBER 2025

Annual Report on Prison Rape Elimination Act
Pursuant to Act 194, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2010

INTRODUCTION:

The State of Hawai'i is committed to preventing, detecting, and responding to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR), formerly known as the Department of Public Safety, has a zero-tolerance policy for sexual abuse and sexual harassment in all its confinement facilities. This report is an overview of agency and facility aggregated data.

PURPOSE:

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requires that each agency collect accurate, uniform data for every allegation of sexual abuse at facilities under its direct control using a standardized instrument and set of definitions. The agency shall, then, aggregate and review data to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection, and response policies, practices, and training. The data collection includes:

- Identifying problem areas and corrective action taken on an ongoing basis for each facility and the agency as a whole;
- Comparing the current year's data and corrective actions with those from prior years; and
- Assessing the agency's progress in addressing sexual abuse.

BACKGROUND:

PREA was signed into federal law in September 2003 following unanimous support from both parties in congress. The purpose of the act is to "provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in federal, state, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape. PREA seeks to establish a zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual abuse, assault, and harassment in all correctional institutions, including prisons, jails, lockups and other confinement facilities for adults and juveniles."

PREA mandated the publication of standards to ensure compliance and to improve prevention, detection, and response strategies in addressing sexual abuse, and assault. The federal law created the National Prison Rape Elimination Commission and charged it with developing standards for the elimination of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates and juveniles in confinement. The PREA standards were published in the federal register on June 20, 2012, and became effective on August 20, 2012. The four sets of standards correspond to different types of facilities: (1) Adult prisons and jails, (2) Lockups, (3) Community confinement facilities, and (4) Juvenile facilities.

All correctional agencies are required to be compliant with the PREA standards. Agencies must demonstrate zero tolerance not merely by written policy, but through procedures and practice. Compliance is demonstrated through Department of Justice (DOJ) PREA Audits. Over a three-year period (1 cycle), one-third of an agency's facilities must be audited each year. The final PREA Audit Compliance Tool was officially released in final form in 2014.

DCR began its initial efforts to comply with the finalized PREA standards in August of 2012. As a result, DCR began implementing policies and procedures, training employees, contractors, volunteers, and educating offenders regarding PREA.

DCR supports all efforts to detect, prevent, report, investigate, offer victim support services, and prosecute criminally and/or administratively perpetrators of sexual abuse/assault and sexual harassment in its prison system, jails, and lockups. DCR is committed to providing a safe environment for all offenders committed to custody and supervision of its Director.

GOVERNOR CERTIFICATION

PREA Standards require annual audits of one-third of the facilities under the agency's jurisdiction as well as an Annual Governor Certification of Compliance in all facilities under the operational control of the state's executive branch, and all private facilities operated on behalf of the executive branch to house incarcerated individuals. Failure to annually certify compliance with standards will result in a loss of five percent of identified federal grant funding. Three options are provided to Governors:

- Certification that the state and all applicable facilities are in full compliance with the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, 28C.F.R. Part 115.

- Assurance that the state/jurisdiction will use not less than five percent of grant funds as identified by the Department of Justice to enable the state/jurisdiction to adopt and achieve full compliance with the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, 28 C.F.R Part 115.

    - The PREA amendment under JFARA also provides that for two years following the assurance sunset in December 2022, a Governor who can certify that the state audited at least 90% of facilities under the operational control of the executive branch may request that the Attorney General allow submission of an emergency assurance. Therefore, the last year that governors will have the option to request and submit an emergency assurance to DOJ will be for audit year 2 of cycle 4, ending on August 19, 2024.

- Decisions on the part of the Governor not to certify compliance or provide an assurance that the state/jurisdiction is moving toward compliance.

On October 16, 2025, Hawai'i Governor Josh Green, M.D. provided a certification that the state of Hawaii is in full compliance with the National PREA Standards for Audit Year 3 of Cycle 4.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS) REPORTING DATA:

PREA requires data be collected and aggregated on sexual abuse/assault and sexual harassment incidents for DCR facilities and DCR contracted private prisons (28 CFR §115.87). Aggregated data can be reviewed for calendars years 2011–2024 at https://dcr.hawaii.gov/policies-and-procedures/pp-prea/.

PREA also requires DCR to review data collected and produce an annual report of its findings from its data review and any corrective action for each facility, as well as the agency (28 CFR §115.88). The annual report includes a comparison of the current year's data and an assessment of the corrective action from prior years and provides an assessment of DCR's progress in addressing sexual abuse. This report is DCR's formal report as it relates to this PREA standard. DCR will make its report readily available to the public annually through its website at https://dcr.hawaii.gov/.

Additionally, the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) requires correctional agencies collect and report detailed information regarding the sexual victimization of offenders. This report includes a summary of the information that is to be submitted to BJS for the 2024 Survey of Sexual Violence which was submitted in October of 2025.

This report focuses on providing a review of the incident-based and aggregate data collected related to sexual abuse/assault or sexual harassment with offender victims from January 1, 2024, to and including, December 31, 2024.

DEFINITIONS:

The PREA standard definition of **Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse** (28 CFR §115.6) is defined as consisting of 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, and the 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.

The PREA standard definition of **Offender-on Offender Sexual Harassment** (28 CFR §115.6) is defined as repeated and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one offender, detainee, or resident direct toward another.

The PREA standard definition of **Staff-on-Offender Sexual Abuse** (28 CFR §115.6) is defined as Sexual Abuse of an offender, detainee, or resident by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer which includes any of the following acts, with or without consent of the Offender, 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 of 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 buttocks that are unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, 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 offender, 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 offender, detainee, or resident by staff for reasons unrelated to official duties, such as peering at an offender who is using a toilet in his or her cell to perform bodily functions; requiring an offender to expose his or her buttocks, genitals, or breasts; or taking images of all or part of an offender's naked body or of an offender performing bodily functions.

The PREA standard definition of **Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment** (28 CFR §115.6) is defined as repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an offender, 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.

Substantiated – An allegation that was investigated and determined to have occurred.

Unsubstantiated – An allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.

Unfounded – An allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.

AGENCY AGGREGATED DATA:

Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Data for 2024:

The DCR facilities in 2024 consisted of eight (8) state prison and jail facilities on four islands; (1) Mainland Branch Unit (MBU), that contracts with Core Civic, Saguaro Correctional Center (SCC) to house sentenced inmates and the Federal Detention Center (FDC) in Honolulu to house DCR inmates. DCR Prisons – Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), Kulani Correctional Facility, Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF), Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). Jails – Hawai'i Community Correctional Center (HCCC), Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC), Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC), Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).

Four (4) of the eight (8) DCR Correctional Facilities are located on the island of Oahu. They are HCF, OCCC, WCF, and WCCC. Two (2) of the eight (8) DCR Correctional Facilities are located on the island of Hawaii, and they are HCCC and KCF. KCCC is located on the island of Kauai and MCCC is located on the island of Maui.

SCC is a privately-operated prison located in Eloy, Arizona, that DCR contracts with for housing Hawai'i offenders committed to the custody and care of the Director of DCR. As a private prison, SCC is required to comply with the PREA standards that became effective in August 2012. DCR incorporated the PREA standards requirement and language into the contract renewal with Core Civic, Inc. in August 2021. SCC has a supplemental contract to house DCR inmates. SCC successfully completed its DOJ PREA Audit in June 2024, with final findings as meeting all PREA standards.

DCR houses jail inmates and/or special management inmates at FDC. As a federal institution for adults, FDC is required to comply with the PREA standards. FDC successfully completed their DOJ PREA Audit with a final report issued in July 2024 having been found to meet all PREA standards.

2024 Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment:

In 2024, using the PREA definitions, six (6) DCR correctional facilities reported allegations of Offender-on-Offender sexual abuse, and six (6) facilities reported allegations of Offender-on-Offender sexual harassment. In addition, out of the contracted facilities, MBU (Saguaro Correctional Center) reported three (3) allegations of Offender-on-Offender sexual abuse, and one (1) allegation of Offender-on-Offender Sexual Harassment. MBU (Hawai'i Federal Detention Center) reported one (1) allegation of Offender-on-Offender sexual abuse and no Offender-on-Offender sexual harassment incidents.

There were one hundred eleven (111) Offender-on-Offender allegations all together including contracted facilities: seventy-five (75) sexual abuse allegations and thirty-six (36) sexual harassment allegations. Of the seventy-five (75) allegations of Offender-on-Offender sexual abuse, two (2) were substantiated, thirty-six (36) were unsubstantiated, fifteen (15) were unfounded, and twenty-two (22) are currently pending investigation. Of the thirty-six (36) allegations of Offender-on-Offender sexual harassment, six (6) were substantiated, sixteen (16) were unsubstantiated, five (5) were unfounded, and nine (9) is pending investigation. The following table presents the allegations by facility.

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Allegations
January 1 – December 31, 2024

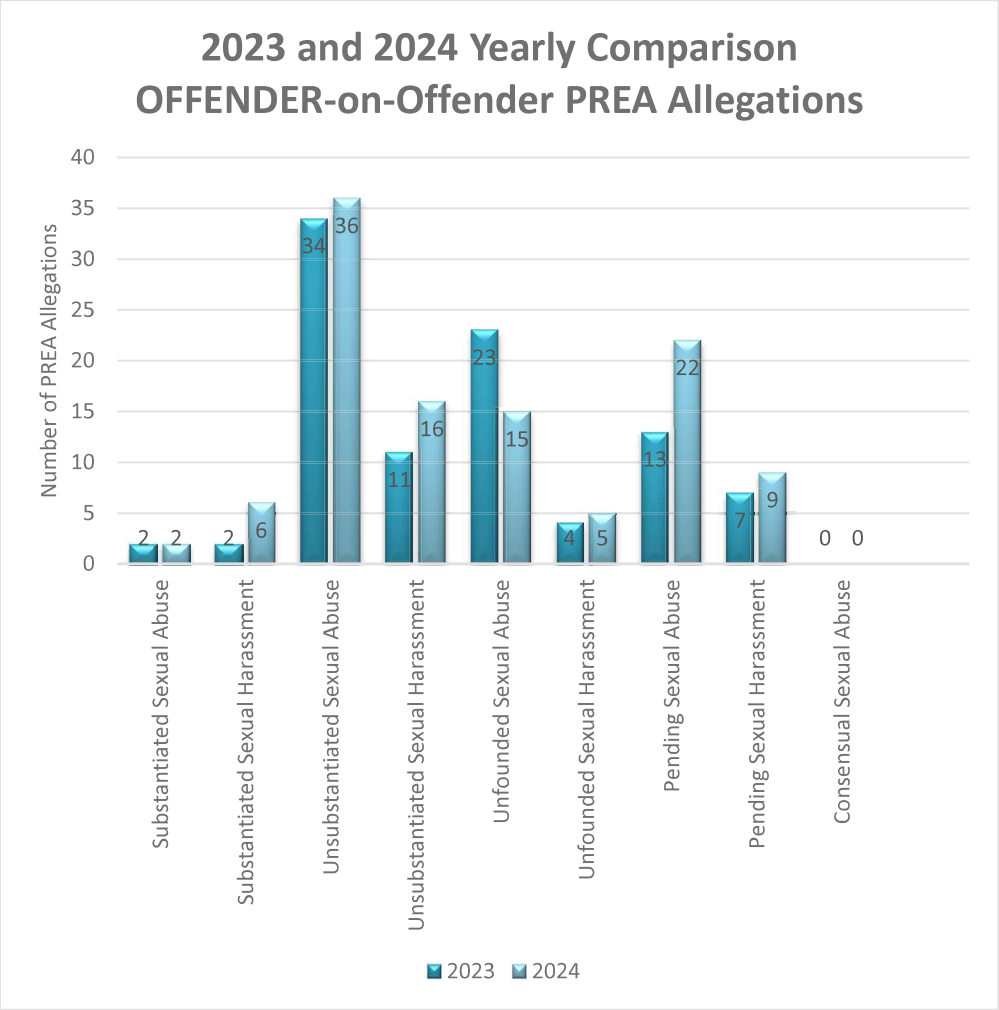
FACILITY	TYPE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING
MBU CC/SCC (private contracted facility)	SEXUAL ABUSE	3	0	0	0	3
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	0	1
FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER (federally contracted facility)	SEXUAL ABUSE	1	0	0	0	1
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
HCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	16	0	13	0	3
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9	5	3	0	1
HCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	17	0	9	2	6
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0	0	2
KCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	2	0	1	0	1
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
KCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0

MCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	3	1	1	0	1
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	3	0	1	0	2
OCCC	SEXUAL ABUSE	32	1	11	13	7
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	10	0	6	2	2
WCCC (F)	SEXUAL ABUSE	1	0	1	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	9	1	5	3	0
WCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	1	0	1

*Facility has both male and female Offenders.
(F) Female Facility

Offender-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Allegations
2023 and 2024 Yearly Comparison

Year	Substantiated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Pending		Consensual
	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse
2023	2	2	34	11	23	4	13	7	0
2024	2	6	36	16	15	5	22	9	0



Staff-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment:

Using the PREA definitions, six (6) DCR Correctional Facilities reported allegations of Staff-on-Offender sexual abuse, and six (6) facilities reported allegations of Staff-on-Offender sexual harassment. In addition, out of the contracted facilities, MBU (Saguaro Correctional Center) reported one (1) allegation of Staff-on-Offender sexual abuse and no allegation of Staff-on-Offender sexual harassment. FDC reported no allegations of staff-on-offender sexual abuse and or harassment.

There was a total of twenty-nine (29) Staff-on-Offender allegations all together including contracted facilities: Eighteen (18) sexual abuse allegations and eleven (11) sexual harassment allegations. Of the eighteen (18) allegations of Staff-on-Offender sexual abuse, three (3) were substantiated, two (2) were unsubstantiated, six (6) were unfounded, seven (7) are currently pending investigation. Of the eleven (11) allegations of Staff-on-Offender sexual harassment, zero (0) were substantiated, three (3) were unsubstantiated, zero (0) were unfounded, and eight (8) are pending investigation. The following table presents the allegations by facility.

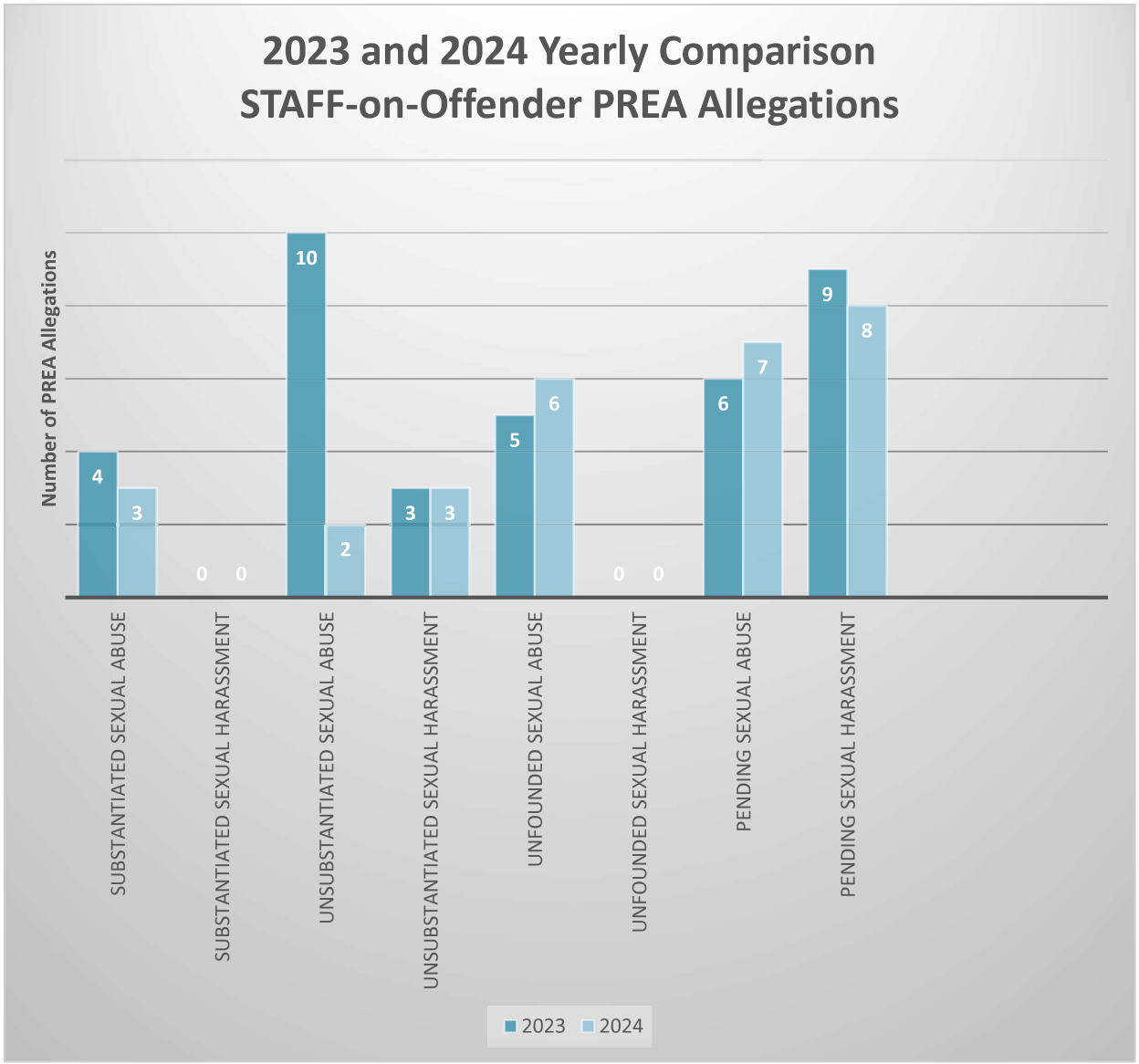
Staff-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Allegations
January 1 – December 31, 2024

FACILITY	TYPE	TOTAL	SUBSTANTIATED	UNSUBSTANTIATED	UNFOUNDED	PENDING
MBU CC/SCC (private contracted facility)	SEXUAL ABUSE	1	0	0	0	1
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER (federally contracted facility)	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
HCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	3	1	1	0	1
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
HCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	3	1	0	0	2
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	4	0	0	0	4
KCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	1	0	0
KCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	0	0	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	0	0	0	0	0
MCCC*	SEXUAL ABUSE	1	1	0	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	0	0	2
OCCC	SEXUAL ABUSE	6	0	0	3	3
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	0	1
WCCC (F)	SEXUAL ABUSE	3	0	0	1	3
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2	0	2	0	0
WCF	SEXUAL ABUSE	1	0	1	0	0
	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	1	0	0	0	1

*Facility has both male and female Offenders.
(F) Female Facility

Staff-on-Offender Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Allegations
2023 and 2024 Yearly Comparison

Year	Substantiated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Pending	
	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment	Sexual Abuse	Sexual Harassment
2023	4	0	10	3	5	0	6	9
2024	3	0	2	3	6	0	7	8



AGENCY AND FACILITY PREA SUMMARY, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS:

DCR continues its efforts to maintain compliance with the PREA standards, and working to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in confinement settings. Some of these efforts include, but are not limited to internal reviews, DOJ PREA audits, updating policies, partnering with the community rape crisis centers that provide emotional counseling support services for offenders, updating PREA training and education with current information and materials. In 2012, DCR appointed an Agency Wide PREA Coordinator located in the Litigation Coordination Office to coordinate and oversee the agency's implementation and compliance efforts. Each facility Warden designated a staff member to act as a PREA Compliance Manager who would be responsible for facility-level implementation of PREA procedures, and protocols, and to foster a sexually safe environment by maintaining compliance with national PREA standards.

PREA training initially began in 2012, providing training, and education, emphasizing zero tolerance for sexual abuse and sexual harassment, victim services, inmate, and staff rights to not be retaliated against, the importance of preventing, detecting, deterring, prosecuting violators, and encouraging the reporting of sexual abuse/sexual assault and sexual harassment incidents. Staff are also informed about the serious impact of offender sexual victimization within a correctional setting and its effects. DCR staff members, volunteers, and contractors are provided with refresher PREA training every two (2) years to ensure that they are aware of PREA policies, procedures, and goals. In years when a staff member does not receive refresher training, they are provided with updated information on current sexual abuse and sexual harassment policies, and any relevant updates or changes through handouts, memoranda, and posters.

In July 2014. DCR finalized the itss PREA policy (ADM.08.08). The policy is reviewed annually and updated based on the need to address updated information and changes due to modified protocols or additional guidance on PREA standards provided by the PREA Resource Center (PRC) and the PREA Management Office (PMO). The policy has been updated in 2017, 2020, 2021, and January 2024 which can be accessed at: https://dcr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/ADM.08.08-Prison-Rape-Elimination-Act-PREA.pdf.

All new admission and transfers receive comprehensive PREA education within thirty (30) days of arrival through an education video developed by Just Detention International and provided with an informational brochure about DCR's zero tolerance policy, medical and mental health care, victim services, strategies to stay safe, and how to report incidents or suspected incidents of sexual abuse or sexual harassment. PREA related information is consistently posted throughout the facility and on the department's website. Written materials can be accessed at: https://dcr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/PREA-Brochure-DCR-2-9-24.pdf.

The agency created multiple methods for staff and offenders to report incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; methods include internal and external reporting hotlines, providing addresses for confidential written correspondence, grievance procedures, and verbal reporting processes. Family, friends, attorneys, and other third parties are informed of ways they can report incidents of offender institutional sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment by other offenders, DCR staff, contractors, or volunteers. The information can be accessed at: https://dcr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/HOW-TO-REPORT-PREA-INCIDENTS.pdf; https://dcr.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/PREA-POSTER-UPDATE-DCR-12-14-23.pdf

All offenders are assessed through a PREA screening process during admission or transfer. Screening occurs by utilizing the DCR PREA Screening Tool which assesses an offender's vulnerability or predatory risk factors for sexual abuse or having the propensity to be sexually abusive towards other offenders. In April 2016, DCR conducted training for key staff on the electronic PREA screening form through DCR's Offendertrak system. The electronic process went live on June 1, 2016. The electronic screening process considers all screening variables from the National PREA Standards which enables an effective and efficient process for offender designations that will assist in housing, work assignment, programming, education and keeping separate those inmates at high risk. The screening process and instructions were updated in 2021 and most recently in May 2022. The updates were based on previous and current internal/external audits, updated guidance by PRC and PMO. The update included the ability to choose specific LGBTI, cognitive, and physical designations that assists in considering the type of housing, program, and work assignments. Additionally, the update assists in tracking targeted/specialized populations throughout the department and individual facilities.

In 2024, the agency and its facilities continued to strengthen and rise to unexpected challenges, repeatedly adapting to the shifting restrictions and requirements for unprecedented staffing shortages while prioritizing the health, safety, and security of those in our care, and for those tasked to ensure care. The agency and its facilities have demonstrated teamwork to continually implement and enforce the department's zero-tolerance PREA policy, adapt and strengthen practices to remain compliant with the National PREA Standards.

DCR conducts quarterly PREA Compliance Manager (PCM) meetings and check-ins, rather than annually. The frequency was changed for the intended purpose of increasing contact for efficiency and effectiveness in monitoring and status check on PREA protocols and standards within each institution. This also reinforces PCM roles and responsibilities, includes issuance of updated PREA and current audit information, reviews of facility progress in audit preparedness, PREA investigations, continuous guidance and addressing issues of sustainability for compliance, address agency and facility wide corrective measures from internal or external audits, and have discussions concerning proactive approaches for improvement and compliance.

The total number of combined reported sexual abuse and sexual harassment for inmate on inmate and staff on inmate allegations were (140) allegations in in 2023 and (111) in 2024 showed a 23% decrease in allegations. The number of allegations between the two years is based on a continued and heightened comprehensive education for offenders, fostering a facility climate which condemns sexual abuse, promoting a safe environment for alleged victims, reporters, and witnesses due to active monitoring for retaliation, and the agency's efforts towards investigating all allegations, providing victims with sensitive care, resources, and support. Additionally, the numbers reported reflect allegations that are reported during PREA risk screening upon admission/transfer. One of the risk screening factors are inquires if the offender had experienced previous victimization of sexual abuse, or sexual harassment to include inquiring if the offender had perpetrated sexual abuse, or sexual harassment while in a confinement setting or while out in the community. Many report more than five to ten (5-10) years later. This shows that the offender is comfortable reporting in the current environment that they are in.

DCR completed the third year (August 2023 – August 2024) of the fourth cycle of PREA audits with two of the eight DCR facilities being deemed compliant with the National DOJ PREA Standards after minimal corrective action and auditor recommendations were completed. The facilities that were audited within this cycle year were KCF, and HCCC. Currently, DCR is in the first year of the fifth cycle continuing to audit for compliance at OCCC, WCCC and WCF. The three facilities recently completed the onsite portion of their DOJ PREA audit, OCCC in September 2025, WCF and WCCC in October 2025. The scheduling for the second year of the fifth cycle audits are currently in progress.

Conducting one third of its facilities in each of the years of the cycle. DCR's eight facilities were audited for compliance with the PREA standards between PREA audit cycles three and four by two (2) different Certified DOJ PREA Auditors within the States PREA Circular Auditing Consortium, formerly known as the Western State Consortium. DCR's contract facilities, SCC and FDC were also audited during 2023-2024 and are not due for their next audit until 2026-2027. All final PREA audit reports for all eight (8) DCR facilities and two (2) contracted facilities for all three audit cycles can be accessed at: https://dcr.hawaii.gov/policies-and-procedures/pp-prea/.

DCR has conducted annual staffing plan reviews and has continued its partnership with the States PREA Circular Auditing Consortium for required DOJ PREA audits. DCR's DOJ Certified Auditors conducted three (3) out of state DOJ PREA audits in year three of the fourth cycle within the consortium.

Plans for the future, in addition to maintaining existing procedures, protocols, and compliance with the national PREA standards, are to elevate the commitment to zero tolerance for sexual abuse and sexual harassment that will assist in reaching the DCR's vision of prevention in its confinement facilities, improve PREA training and comprehensive education, continued reviews of operational practices to improve sexual safety, and drafting of advanced policies, procedures for management of transgender and intersex populations within the institutions.