

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT (PREA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://prea.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What does PREA standard 115.53(a) require regarding outside victim advocates?**
 - A. Inmates must be provided access to outside victim advocates for emotional support via telephone numbers and mailing addresses
 - B. The Department must provide on-site counseling only
 - C. The Department must provide group therapy
 - D. The Department may provide external resources only upon request
- 2. Which statement best describes PREA intake regarding reporting channels and risk assessment?**
 - A. Information about facility rules only.
 - B. Clear information about reporting channels, risk assessment, and PREA policy explanation during intake.
 - C. No PREA information to avoid confusion.
 - D. Only medical screening.
- 3. Which term describes invasion of an inmate's privacy by staff, such as peering at an inmate using a toilet or taking images of nudity?**
 - A. Voyeurism
 - B. Sexual Harassment
 - C. Transgender
 - D. Sexual Abuse by Staff, Visitors, Contractors, or Volunteers
- 4. Health Services staff shall obtain informed consent before reporting prior sexual victimization not occurring in an institutional setting unless the inmate is under what age?**
 - A. Under 18
 - B. 18 or older
 - C. Under 16
 - D. Under 21
- 5. Who is covered under PREA in a correctional setting?**
 - A. Inmates/detainees, staff, contractors, volunteers, interns, and anyone under the facility's authority.
 - B. Only inmates.
 - C. Only staff.
 - D. Only volunteers.

- 6. The retention or release of information related to the investigation is governed by which statute?**
- A. Florida statute 119 'Public Records'
 - B. Florida statute 112
 - C. Florida statute 94
 - D. Florida statute 101
- 7. Which criterion would disqualify a person from employment or access to OCCD facilities?**
- A. Has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, or other institution.
 - B. Has been convicted of a non-sexual offense in the community.
 - C. Has a history of frequent medical appointments.
 - D. Has previously worked in a private company.
- 8. A sexual abuse incident review is conducted at the conclusion of every investigation. The review team shall include which participants?**
- A. Upper-level management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners
 - B. Only investigators
 - C. Inmates
 - D. Public relations staff
- 9. How often must criminal background checks be conducted for current employees and contractors?**
- A. At least every five years
 - B. Every year
 - C. Every two years
 - D. Upon retirement
- 10. How often must facilities undergo PREA audits?**
- A. At least once every three years, with unannounced site visits.
 - B. Annually with announced site visits.
 - C. Every five years with announced visits.
 - D. Only after a major incident.

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does PREA standard 115.53(a) require regarding outside victim advocates?

- A. Inmates must be provided access to outside victim advocates for emotional support via telephone numbers and mailing addresses**
- B. The Department must provide on-site counseling only
- C. The Department must provide group therapy
- D. The Department may provide external resources only upon request

Access to independent support from outside victim advocates is required. Outside victim advocates are professionals or organizations not affiliated with the facility who can provide emotional support and help victims navigate the reporting and investigative process, all while maintaining confidentiality. The standard specifies that inmates must be able to contact these advocates, which means providing access through actual contact information such as telephone numbers and mailing addresses. That's why the best answer is the option that ensures inmates have direct, external support available to them. The other options don't fit because they imply internal or reactive services only—on-site counseling, group therapy, or giving resources only when asked—which do not satisfy the requirement to provide ongoing access to outside, independent victim advocates for emotional support.

2. Which statement best describes PREA intake regarding reporting channels and risk assessment?

- A. Information about facility rules only.
- B. Clear information about reporting channels, risk assessment, and PREA policy explanation during intake.**
- C. No PREA information to avoid confusion.
- D. Only medical screening.

During intake, residents should receive a clear briefing that covers how to report abuse, how risk assessment will be used to protect them, and a straightforward explanation of the PREA policy. This combination is essential because it ensures that individuals know exactly where and how to report incidents, understand that a risk assessment will identify their safety needs and inform protective measures, and grasp the rules, rights, and procedures under PREA. Providing all three during intake supports early protection, transparency, and accountability. Focusing only on facility rules omits reporting processes and the risk assessment; giving no PREA information ignores mandatory protections; and focusing solely on medical screening misses reporting pathways, safety planning, and policy clarity.

3. Which term describes invasion of an inmate's privacy by staff, such as peering at an inmate using a toilet or taking images of nudity?

A. Voyeurism

B. Sexual Harassment

C. Transgender

D. Sexual Abuse by Staff, Visitors, Contractors, or Volunteers

Voyeurism describes invading an inmate's privacy by staff, such as peering at someone using a toilet or taking images of nudity. In correctional settings, this act targets private moments for sexual arousal or gratification and is treated as a form of sexual abuse under PREA. That specific label fits the scenario where the concern is the staff member's intrusion into a private act, not just general inappropriate behavior. Sexual harassment involves unwelcome sexual conduct but doesn't capture the exact privacy invasion described. The term about transgender is unrelated, and the broader category of sexual abuse by staff, visitors, contractors, or volunteers is accurate in scope but does not name the exact act of invading privacy through peeping or photographing nudity.

4. Health Services staff shall obtain informed consent before reporting prior sexual victimization not occurring in an institutional setting unless the inmate is under what age?

A. Under 18

B. 18 or older

C. Under 16

D. Under 21

The key idea is consent when sharing information about prior sexual victimization that happened outside the institution. PREA allows health services staff to obtain informed consent before reporting such information, but there's an age-based exception: if the inmate is under 18, consent is not required because reporting obligations for minors apply. So, the exception applies to anyone younger than 18. For inmates 18 or older, staff must obtain informed consent before reporting. This aligns with mandatory reporting rules for minors while protecting the autonomy of adults. Why the other thresholds don't fit: the standard does not use under 16 or under 21 as the baseline, and it does not require consent for those who are under 18; it instead hinges on the 18-year cutoff.

5. Who is covered under PREA in a correctional setting?

A. Inmates/detainees, staff, contractors, volunteers, interns, and anyone under the facility's authority.

B. Only inmates.

C. Only staff.

D. Only volunteers.

The main concept is that PREA protection in a correctional setting covers everyone under the facility's authority, not just one group. In addition to inmates and detainees, the law applies to staff, contractors, volunteers, interns, and any other person who is under the facility's control or who interacts with inmates within the facility. This broad scope ensures that prevention, reporting, and responses to sexual abuse and harassment address all people who could be affected or involved. That's why the option including inmates/detainees, staff, contractors, volunteers, interns, and anyone under the facility's authority is the best answer. It reflects PREA's purpose of eliminating sexual abuse by applying protections and responsibilities across all individuals connected to the facility. Choosing only one group—such as only inmates, only staff, or only volunteers—omits other individuals who are also part of the facility's environment and may be at risk, which would leave gaps in protection and accountability.

6. The retention or release of information related to the investigation is governed by which statute?

A. Florida statute 119 'Public Records'

B. Florida statute 112

C. Florida statute 94

D. Florida statute 101

The main concept is how information from an investigation is controlled by state records laws. In Florida, the retention and release of investigation-related information are governed by the Public Records Law, which is Florida Statutes Chapter 119. This statute sets what records must be kept, what can be disclosed or kept confidential, and the retention schedules agencies must follow. It provides the framework for when and how investigators' notes, reports, and related materials can be released to the public or restricted, balancing transparency with privacy and safety. The other statutes cover different topics (such as public meetings or other unrelated areas) and do not establish the rules for handling investigation information, so they aren't the correct basis for this question.

7. Which criterion would disqualify a person from employment or access to OCCD facilities?

A. Has engaged in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, or other institution.

B. Has been convicted of a non-sexual offense in the community.

C. Has a history of frequent medical appointments.

D. Has previously worked in a private company.

The main idea here is a safety standard used in PREA: if a person has engaged in sexual abuse within a confinement setting, that history disqualifies them from employment or access to OCCD facilities. This criterion directly addresses risk to residents and staff, helping ensure the protective environment PREA aims to establish. Engaging in sexual abuse in a prison, jail, lockup, community confinement facility, or other institution demonstrates a pattern of harmful behavior in settings with vulnerable populations. Excluding someone with that history helps prevent potential harm and reinforces accountability and safety within the facility. The other options don't indicate sexual abuse within a confinement context, so they don't meet this disqualifying criterion. A non-sexual offense, regardless of where it occurred, medical appointment history, or having worked in a private company do not reflect the same risk to inmate or resident safety that PREA targets.

8. A sexual abuse incident review is conducted at the conclusion of every investigation. The review team shall include which participants?

A. Upper-level management officials, with input from line supervisors, investigators, and medical or mental health practitioners

B. Only investigators

C. Inmates

D. Public relations staff

A key idea here is accountability and continuous improvement through a multidisciplinary review after every sexual abuse investigation. The best choice exists because a Sexual Abuse Incident Review Team should include upper-level management to provide leadership, oversight, and resources, with input from line supervisors who understand day-to-day operations, investigators who know the case details, and medical or mental health practitioners who can assess the survivor's health needs and the appropriate clinical response. This combination ensures the review is objective, thorough, and capable of identifying systemic issues and actionable corrective steps to prevent recurrence, while also safeguarding the survivor's care. Involving inmates would compromise objectivity and confidentiality, and having only investigators leaves a gap in leadership and broader policy accountability. Public relations staff focus on messaging rather than the technical investigation review and systemic improvement.

9. How often must criminal background checks be conducted for current employees and contractors?

A. At least every five years

B. Every year

C. Every two years

D. Upon retirement

Ongoing safety depends on regularly re-screening staff and contractors who have contact with inmates. Under PREA standards, once someone is already employed or contracted, criminal background checks must be repeated at least every five years to catch any new disqualifying offenses or new information that could affect their suitability. This five-year interval strikes a balance between maintaining a secure environment and managing resources, ensuring that current personnel continue to meet the required standards over time. Other options aren't aligned with this ongoing requirement. Doing checks every year would be more burdensome without added safety benefit at that frequency, a two-year interval is shorter than the standard, and checking only at retirement ignores the need to verify ongoing suitability for those currently in roles.

10. How often must facilities undergo PREA audits?

A. At least once every three years, with unannounced site visits.

B. Annually with announced site visits.

C. Every five years with announced visits.

D. Only after a major incident.

Audits are used to verify ongoing compliance with PREA standards through independent assessment. Facilities must undergo a PREA audit at least once every three years, and these audits must include unannounced site visits. The unannounced visits ensure observers can see actual practices and conditions rather than what might be staged for a scheduled review, which helps verify that policies, training, reporting, and responses are truly in place on a day-to-day basis. An annual audit with announced visits could allow facilities to prepare for the inspection, which misses the point of independent verification. Waiting five years is too long and waiting for a major incident neglects proactive monitoring. The three-year schedule with unannounced visits provides regular, real-world checks that support ongoing compliance.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://prea.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE