

ADMISSION AND ORIENTATION HANDBOOK



ADX FLORENCE, COLORADO

/s/
A. Ciolli, Complex Warden

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this handbook is to provide arriving inmates with information regarding the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), its programs, and the rules and regulations. It is not a specific guide to the detailed policies of the BOP. Rather, the material in this handbook will help new inmates more quickly understand what they will be encountering when they enter prison, and hopefully assist them in their initial adjustment to incarceration. If, after reviewing the handbook, you have questions, you are encouraged to contact the appropriate staff member and/or refer to Institution Supplements and Program Statements which are available in the Inmate Electronic Law Library (ELL). Please note, the contents of this handbook are subject to change as policies and procedures are updated.

If an inmate has a literacy problem or there is a language barrier which prevents him from understanding information contained in the A&O Handbook, the Unit Team will work with the inmate to compile his visiting list and to approve or deny any changes. Staff will request background information from potential visitors before placing them on the inmate's approved visiting list. When little or no information is available on the inmate's potential visitor, visiting may be denied, pending receipt and review of necessary information, including information which is available about the inmate and/or the inmate's offense, including alleged offenses. If the background information reveals that visitation privileges for the individual would present security concerns or disrupt the orderly running of the institution, the Warden may deny visiting privileges.

INTAKE, CLASSIFICATION AND THE UNIT TEAM

Orientation

Inmates are given a social screening by Unit Management staff and a medical screening by Health Services and Mental Health staff at the time of arrival. Inmates are immediately provided with a copy of the institution rules and regulations, which include information on inmate rights and responsibilities. It also includes information on sexual assault and abuse.

Within 28 days of arrival, inmates will participate in the Admission and Orientation (A&O) Program. While in A&O, inmates are advised of the programs, services, policies and procedures regarding the facility.

Classification Teams (Unit Teams)

Each inmate is assigned to a housing unit. A unit is a self-contained inmate living area that includes both housing sections and office space for unit staff. Each unit is staffed by a Unit Team directly responsible for the inmates living in the unit. The Unit Team offices are located in the units so staff and inmates can be accessible to each other. The unit staff typically includes a Unit Manager, Case Manager, Correctional Counselor, and Unit Secretary. The Staff Psychologist, Education Advisor and Unit Officer are considered members of the Unit Team and provide input for classification purposes.

Inmates are assigned to a specific Unit Team. Generally, the resolution of issues or matters of interest while at the institution are most appropriately initiated with the Unit

Team. Unit Team members are available to assist in many areas, including parole matters, release planning, personal and family problems, counseling and assistance in setting and attaining goals while in prison. Ordinarily, a member of the unit staff will be at the institution from 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., and during the day on weekends and holidays.

GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF UNIT STAFF

Unit Manager: The Unit Manager is the administrative head of the general unit and oversees all unit programs and activities. The Unit Manager is the Chairperson of the team which comprises the Case Manager, Correctional Counselor, with input from Education and Psychology staff. The Unit Manager reviews team decisions and may chair the Unit Discipline Committee (UDC), which is a body that hears disciplinary infractions. The Unit Manager is ordinarily present during initial classification and subsequent program review(s) in which Residential Reentry Center (RRC) placement is discussed.

Case Manager: The Case Manager is responsible for all casework services and prepares classification material, progress reports, release plans, correspondence, and other materials relating to the inmate's commitment. The Case Manager serves as a liaison between the inmate, the administration, and the community.

Correctional Counselor: The Counselor provides counseling and guidance for the inmates of the unit in areas of institutional adjustment, personal difficulties, and plans for the future. He/She plays a leading role in segments of unit programs relating to inmate activities. The Unit Counselor may conduct counseling groups for inmates in his/her unit and/or groups open to the general population.

Unit Secretary: The Unit Secretary performs clerical and administrative duties, to include the preparation of release paperwork.

Unit Officer: The Unit Officers have direct responsibility for the daily supervision of inmates and the enforcement of rules and regulations. They have safety, security, and sanitation responsibilities in the unit. Unit Officers are in regular contact with inmates in units and are encouraged to establish professional relationships with them, as long as such interaction does not interfere with their primary duties. Unit Officers control movement in and out of the unit and conduct regular searches for contraband.

Communications

Normally, a unit staff member is available each day of the week and most evenings until 7:00 p.m. The unit bulletin boards on the television channel 53 contain written communication of interest to inmates. Unit team members make daily rounds to address inmate concerns. Inmates are also encouraged to use Inmate Requests to Staff to make requests in writing.

Housing Units

You will be placed in a housing unit as deemed appropriate for your security needs. The different units, in order from the most secure and restrictive to the least secure and

restrictive, are: Control Unit, Special Security Unit, General Population Units, and Alternative Adult Housing/Step-Down Units. Operations, privileges, and procedures vary depending upon the unit. Operation of equipment located within the cells; such as, T.V.s, Toilets, Showers, and Lights, have been standardized for all units.

Television System

All cells are equipped with television sets. The purpose of the T.V. system is to provide the inmate population with information and entertainment. The Institutional Channel 66-1 will broadcast information to assist you in your day-to-day functions and includes a programming schedule. Channel 61-1 will broadcast videos from the Religious Services department. The Education department broadcasts on Channel 69-1 and 69-2, and the Recreation department on Channel 68.2. All new inmates are required to watch the entire A&O Program. The A&O Program broadcasts on Channel 69-2, every Sunday, at 7:30 a.m., Thursday at 5:00 p.m., and Saturday at 7:00 p.m. as part of the required Admission and Orientation process.

Initial Classification/Program Reviews

Inmates initially designated to the institution will receive initial classification within 28 days of arrival. Unit, Education, and Psychology staff will assess each inmate and work with them to develop an individual plan which will address skill deficits that may deter successful reentry into the community.

Subsequent program reviews will be held every 90 to 180 days, depending upon release date. These are held by the Unit Team to review progress on programming goals, work assignments, transfers, custody/security level, institutional adjustment, etc. The inmate may not waive appearance with the Unit Team.

Inter-Unit Transfer

Upon arrival, inmates will ordinarily be placed in the Control Unit, Special Security Unit, or one of the General Population Units. In order to be transferred to a less restrictive unit an inmate must maintain clear conduct for a specific period of time, participate in programs recommended by the Unit Team, and demonstrate positive institutional adjustment. Your case history and instant criminal conduct also may be factors in considering you for transfer to a less restrictive unit. At the discretion of the Unit Team, you can be considered for inter-unit transfer. With the exception of inmates being housed in the Control Unit, the Associate Warden (P) must approve you for transfer to a less restrictive unit. The Regional Director is the approving authority for inmates who are housed in the Control Unit. Specific information relating to the ADX programs can be found in the Institution Supplements available on the ELL.

Reentry Pre-Release Programming

Release preparation begins on the first day of incarceration. The BOP's reentry strategy provides inmates with the opportunity to gain the necessary skills and resources to succeed upon release. Through coordinated efforts among the departments in the institution and collaboration with other agencies, a wide array of programs and activities are offered to better inmates' chances of a successful reentry upon release.

It is imperative at initial classification (team) that inmates are open and honest when answering questions to allow the team to accurately identify needs and make appropriate program recommendations to improve inmates' chances of a successful reentry. Each time an inmate goes to team, he or she will receive a progress update and new recommendations as warranted. Contributors and programming recommendations include Education, Health Services, Psychology, Unit Team, Recreation, Religious Services, the inmate's Work Detail Supervisor, and the inmate. Inmates are strongly encouraged to take advantage of the program recommendations.

Additionally, to make the transition back to the community go as smoothly as possible, inmates should obtain at least two forms of identification to include a social security card. Inmates may also be eligible for some benefits upon release (e.g., social security disability, veterans, Medicare etc.) to make the transition easier. Staff may be able to provide you with information concerning benefits so that you may determine your eligibility and begin the application process if applicable prior to release.

Lastly, the Career Resource Center, normally located in the Education Department, can also provide you with pre and post release programming and education ideas, potential employment and housing information, as well as potential benefits information.

Treaty Transfer for Non-U.S. Inmates

Inmates who are not U.S. citizens may be eligible for a transfer to their home country to serve the remainder of their sentence. At initial classification, the inmate will be advised if the inmate's home country has a formal exchange treaty with the United States. The Case Manager will provide additional information regarding an inmate's eligibility for participation in the program.

Foreign Consular

The most recent publication of the Consular Notification and Access directory will be located in the Law Library.

DAILY INMATE LIFE

Sanitation

It is the inmate's responsibility to check his cell immediately after being assigned there and report all damages to the Unit Officer or Correctional Counselor. An inmate may be held financially liable for any damage to his personal living area.

Each inmate is responsible for making his bed in accordance with posted regulations before work call (including weekends and holidays when he leaves the area). Each inmate is also responsible for sweeping and mopping his cell floor, removing trash, and ensuring it is clean and sanitary. Cardboard boxes and other paper containers are not permitted for storage due to their combustible nature. Clothes lines are not permitted within the cells. Televisions are to be maintained on a flat surface only. Inmates are not permitted to hang anything on the walls or front grill of their assigned cell. Windows, both front and exterior, are to be clear of any obstruction to allow natural sunlight to enter and permit visibility of the cell.

These are important requirements for continued institution security, and staff and inmate safety. Staff on all shifts will be enforcing this requirement.

Toothpaste, toothbrushes, combs, razors, and soap for personal hygiene are issued by the institution. Inmates may purchase name brand items through the Commissary.

Personal Property Limits

Items which may be retained by an inmate are limited for sanitation and security reasons, and to ensure excess personal property is not accumulated which would constitute a fire hazard or impair staff searches of the cell. Each institution is required to establish an Institution Supplement regarding Inmate Personal Property, specifically identifying personal property which the inmate may retain.

Storage Space

Limited space may also be available under the bed for approved items. The amount of personal property allowed each inmate is limited to those items which can be neatly and safely placed in the space designated and based on the unit assignment. Under no circumstance will any materials be accumulated to the point where they become a fire, sanitation, security, or housekeeping hazard.

Clothing

Civilian clothing (i.e. clothing not issued to the inmate by the Bureau or purchased by the inmate through the Commissary) ordinarily is not authorized for retention by the inmate. Prerelease civilian clothing for an inmate may be retained by staff in the Receiving and Discharge area during the last 30 days of an inmate's confinement. All inmates are prohibited from wearing any clothing not government-issued or purchased in the Commissary. No inmates may be issued, permitted to purchase, or have in their possession any blue, black, red, or camouflage clothing or cloth items. Commissary sales of clothing are limited to the following colors: Only gray and/or white clothing may be sold in institutions for inmates. The only exception is for religious headgear. All government clothing, except undergarments, may be tagged with a label indicating the inmate's name and register number. These items are to be neatly stored in the identified storage space provided. Individual washcloths and towels are issued to inmates. Representative authorized footwear/shoes may include: shower (1 pr.), athletic/specialty (1 pr. – black, white, grey, or a combination thereof with a maximum value of \$100.00), slippers (1 pr.), and casual (1 pr.). Footwear will be placed neatly under the bed.

Commissary/Special Purchase Items

These items are authorized to the point they can be contained in the storage area provided for personal property.

Letters, Books, Photographs, Newspapers, and Magazines

An inmate will be limited in the number of letters, books, photographs, magazines, and newspapers that can be stored in their designated storage space. Nothing is to be tacked, stapled or scotch taped to any surface. Ordinarily, photographs, particularly those of family and friends, are approved, since they represent meaningful ties to the community. A personal photograph is defined as a photograph intended for individual viewing, as opposed

to a photograph published for commercial use. Personal photographs may be stored or displayed in the housing units according to local sanitation and housekeeping guidelines. Inmates may not retain Polaroid photos. Nude or sexually suggestive photos (individual prints or copies as opposed to those from publications) present special concerns about personal safety, security, and good order, particularly when the subject is an inmate's relative, friend, or acquaintance or could reasonably be perceived as such. For these reasons, an inmate may not be permitted to retain, receive, or possess a personal photograph in which the subject is partially nude or nude, or when the photograph depicts sexual acts such as intercourse, fellatio, or sodomy. These materials will be returned to the sender upon receipt at the institution.

Legal Materials

Staff may allow an inmate to possess legal materials in accordance with the provisions on inmate legal activities. You may retain legal materials and supplies not to exceed three cubic feet in volume. All legal materials must pertain to active cases. All property must be stored in the space provided beneath your bunk. Legal materials in excess of three cubic feet will be stored by the Unit Team for active and ongoing cases only. Arrangements will be made to mail excess materials at the expense of the inmate or may elect other means of disposition of excess materials.

Hobbycraft Materials

Staff shall limit an inmate's hobby craft projects within the cell or living area to those projects which the inmate may store in designated personal property containers. Staff may make an exception for an item. This exception is made with the understanding that the placement of the item is at the inmate's own risk. Staff shall require that hobby craft items be removed from the living area when completed.

Watches

An inmate may possess only one approved watch at a time. The inmate must be able to demonstrate proof of ownership. An inmate who purchases a watch through a BOP commissary is ordinarily permitted the use of that item at any BOP institution if the inmate is later transferred.

Jewelry

Inmates may have a plain wedding band and an appropriate religious medallion and chain without stones. Metal religious jewelry is not authorized.

Smoking

Inmate smoking is prohibited in all BOP facilities.

Quarters Rules

In order to minimize maintenance costs, permit uniform inspection, search procedures, and maintain orderly congregate living, the institution has imposed reasonable regulations on inmate conduct and furnishings in housing units. Unit Officers and Counselors inspect cells daily and publish individual ratings of appearance.

The rules include items such as:

All beds are to be made daily in the prescribed manner. If a cell or room is not acceptable, disciplinary action will be taken.

Room or cell doors are closed when inmates are not in them.

Each inmate is responsible for the cleaning and sanitation of his or her room or cell. Everyone is responsible for cleaning up after themselves.

Sexually suggestive photographs are **NOT** authorized for display outside of the individual locker or cabinet. Provocative pictures, posters, cartoons, and any items cut out of magazines may not be displayed on the bulletin boards or in any cell or dorm.

Showers are available every day within each cell, with the exception of H, J, and K Units. Specific schedules exist within those units. Inmates may not be in the shower during an official count.

Clothing Exchange & Laundry

Institutions issue clothing to the inmate population that is properly fitted, climatically suitable, and presentable. Institutions will furnish each inmate with sufficient clothing to allow at least three changes of clothes weekly.

Institutions establish local procedures to account for the initial issue of Government-furnished items to inmates and for their return before release. Government-issued clothing will not be altered or disfigured in any manner. Examples include, but not limited to, the following: converting pants to shorts, pleats, cutting off shirt sleeves, defacing clothing, etc. An inmate found to have destroyed government property may receive an Incident Report and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken.

Each institution has established local procedures for replacing lost, damaged, or clothing that does not properly fit. Additionally, you may contact the Trust Fund Department for guidance or questions related to the Laundry/Clothing operation.

Commissary

The BOP maintains inmates' monies (Deposit Fund) while incarcerated. The purpose of the Deposit Fund is to provide inmates the privilege of obtaining merchandise and services either not provided by the BOP or a different quality than that provided by the BOP. An inmate may use funds in their account to purchase items at the institution commissary, place funds on their inmate phone account, purchase TRU-Units for their TRULINCS account, or send funds by creating a BP-199. Inmates may not be in possession of cash at any time. Upon release, all Trust Fund accounts will be consolidated and placed on an Inmate Release Debit Card.

Commissary lists are issued by the Unit Officers prior to the commissary purchase date. Funds are withdrawn after positive identification is made by Commissary Staff at the time of delivery. It is the inmate's responsibility to know the amount of money available in his

account. Inmates may verify their account balances by utilizing the TRULINCS or the inmate telephone (118#+PAC#).

Spending Limitations

The ADX Commissary Spending Limit is \$310.00 per month. Each inmate account is revalidated on a monthly cycle.

Deposits to Accounts

U.S. Postal Service

Inmates' families and friends choosing to send inmates funds through the mail must send those funds to the following address and in accordance with the directions provided below:

Federal Bureau of Prisons
Insert Valid Committed Inmate Name
Insert Inmate Eight-Digit Register Number
Post Office Box 474701
Des Moines, Iowa 50947-0001

The deposit must be in the form of a money order made out to the inmate's full committed name and complete eight-digit register number. Effective December 1, 2007, all non-postal money orders and non-government checks processed through the National Lockbox will be placed on a 15-day hold. The BOP will return to the sender, funds that do not have valid inmate information provided the envelope has an adequate return address. Personal checks and cash cannot be accepted for deposit. The sender's name and return address must appear on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope to ensure the funds can be returned to the sender in the event that they cannot be posted to the inmate's account. The deposit envelope must not contain any items intended for delivery to the inmate. The BOP shall dispose of all items included with the funds.

In the event funds have been mailed but have not been received in the inmate's account and adequate time has passed for mail service to Des Moines, Iowa, the sender must initiate a tracer with the entity who sold them the money order to resolve any issues.

Western Union Quick Collect Program

Inmates' families and friends may also send inmates funds through Western Union's Quick Collect Program. All funds sent via Western Union's Quick Collect will be posted to the inmate's account within two to four hours, when those funds are sent between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. EST (seven days per week, including holidays). Funds received after 9:00 pm EST will be posted by 7:00 am EST the following morning. Funds sent to an inmate through the Quick Collect Program may be sent via one of the following ways:

1) At an agent location with cash: The inmate's family or friends must complete a Quick Collect Form. To find the nearest agent, they may call 1-800-325-6000 or go to www.westernunion.com.

2) By phone using a credit/debit card: The inmate's family or friends may simply call 1-

800-634-3422 and press option 2.

3) ONLINE using a credit/debit card: The inmate's family and friends may go to www.westernunion.com and select "Quick Collect."

For each Western Union Quick Collect transaction, the following information must be provided:

- 1) Valid Inmate Eight-Digit Register Number (entered with no spaces or dashes) followed immediately by Inmate's Last Name
- 2) Committed Inmate Full Name entered on Attention Line
- 3) Code City: FBOP, DC

Please note the inmate's committed name and eight-digit register number must be entered correctly. If the sender does not provide the correct information, the transaction cannot be completed. The Code City is always FBOP, DC.

Each transaction is accepted or rejected at the point of sale. The sender has the sole responsibility of sending the funds to the correct inmate. If an incorrect register number and/or name are used and accepted and posted to that inmate, funds may not be returned.

Any questions or concerns regarding Western Union transfers should be directed to Western Union by the sender (general public). Questions or concerns should not be directed to the BOP.

MoneyGram ExpressPayment Program

Inmates' families and friends may also send inmates funds through MoneyGram's ExpressPayment Program. All funds sent via MoneyGram's ExpressPayment will be posted to the inmate's account within two to four hours, when those funds are sent between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. EST (seven days per week, including holidays). Funds received after 9:00 p.m. EST will be posted by 7:00 a.m. EST the following morning. Funds sent to an inmate through the MoneyGram ExpressPayment Program may be sent via one of the following ways:

- 1) At an agent location with cash: The inmate's family or friends must complete a MoneyGram ExpressPayment Blue Form. To find the nearest agent, they may call 1-800-926-9400 or go to www.moneygram.com.

For each MoneyGram ExpressPayment transaction, the following information must be provided:

- a.) Valid Inmate Eight-Digit Register Number (entered with no spaces or dashes), followed immediately by Inmate's Last Name
- b.) Company Name: Federal Bureau of Prisons
- c.) City & State: Washington, DC

d.) Receive Code: Must always be 7932

e.) Committed Inmate Full Name entered on Beneficiary Line

Please note that the inmate's committed name and eight-digit register number must be entered correctly. If the sender does not provide the correct information, the transaction cannot be completed.

Each transaction is accepted or rejected at the point of sale. The sender has the sole responsibility of sending the funds to the correct inmate. If an incorrect register number and/or name are used and accepted and posted to that inmate, funds may not be returned.

2) ONLINE using a credit, debit or prepaid card (Visa or MasterCard only): The inmate's family and friends can click on www.moneygram.com/paybills. Enter the Receive Code (7932) and the amount you are sending (up to \$300). If you are a first time user you also must set up a profile and account. Any questions or concerns regarding MoneyGram ExpressPayment transfers should be directed to MoneyGram by the sender (general public). Questions or concerns should not be directed to the BOP.

Commissary Fund Withdrawals

Requests for Withdrawal of Inmate Personal Funds, BP-199 forms, will be processed weekly by Trust Fund, Inmate Accounts. Withdrawals are initiated by the inmate. A Request for Withdrawal of Inmate's Personal Funds (BP-199) form is completed by the inmate. The BP-199 must be signed by the inmate in staff presence and hand delivered. The Supervisor of Education approves withdrawal requests for correspondence courses and materials for approved education programs. Unit Managers will approve all other withdrawal requests. Only an Associate Warden can approve inmate withdrawals exceeding \$500.00.

TRULINCS

The Trust Fund Limited Inmate Computer System (TRULINCS) is the inmate computer network that provides inmates access to multiple services. At no time do the inmates have any access to the Internet.

Inmate's access dedicated TRULINCS workstations installed in various housing units and common areas to perform various functions using their register number, Phone Access Code (PAC), and Commissary Personal Identification Number (PIN). Inmate access to these workstations varies depending on the institution. Most of the TRULINCS services are not available at ADX Florence due to the unique physical, and security related restrictions, characteristic of a modified environment such as the ADX housing units.

ELL– This service allows inmates to perform legal research.

Inmate Telephone System - TRUFONE

Each inmate will be provided a nine-digit Phone Access Code (PAC) for accessing TRUFONE; including instructions for use of this system. The PAC is confidential and should not be shared with other inmates. A replacement fee will be charged if a PAC is misplaced

or compromised. In addition, each inmate will need to perform voice verification registration. Management of inmates' telephone numbers is performed by submitting TRULINCS Contact Request forms to the Unit Team.

Inmate access to telephones will normally be limited to the schedule assigned to each housing unit. To receive a telephone call the inmate will submit an Inmate Request to Staff Member identifying the time that he would like to request his telephone call.

All calls are limited to 15 minutes. Telephone calls are subject to monitoring and recording by institution staff. Inmates are limited to amount of minutes per month based on Housing Unit assignment and may be used for any combination of collect or direct dial calls. Inmates will be notified of telephone rate changes as they occur.

TRUFONE credits are transferred using the TRUFONE system and must be done in even dollar amounts. The TRUFONE credits are deducted from an inmate's commissary account and transferred to the TRUFONE account immediately. Transfers may be made from any telephone during operational hours. It is each inmate's responsibility to verify the accuracy of the amount transferred at the time of transfer.

SECURITY PROCEDURES

Attire

Inmates will be in the proper uniform, (normally khaki pants and khaki shirt), when being escorted out of the cell, other than recreation or shower. The uniform will be maintained in a neat and professional manner, with shirt tucked in and pants around the waist line. While inside the cell, proper attire must be worn, at the minimum, shorts and a tee shirt. Other than approved religious headgear, hats will not be worn while indoors.

Counts

Each institution will conduct, at a minimum, five official inmate counts during every 24-hour period. On weekends and holidays, an additional count will be conducted at 10:00 a.m. The inmate is expected to be standing at bedside during official counts held at 4:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., and 9:45 p.m., on weekdays and 10:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m., and 9:45 p.m. on weekends and holidays, and during any emergency count. Institutions with secure cell space are required to lock the inmates in their cells for all official counts, unless the inmates are on out-counts in areas such as Food Service, Health Services, Visiting, etc. Disciplinary action will also be taken against inmates for leaving an assigned area before the count is clear. The inmate must actually be seen at all counts, even if the inmate must be awakened.

Contraband

Items possessed by an inmate ordinarily are not considered to be contraband if the inmate was authorized to retain the item upon admission to the institution, the item was issued by authorized staff, purchased by the inmate from the commissary, purchased or received through approved channels (to include approved for receipt by an authorized staff member or authorized by institution guidelines). This ensures a safe environment for staff and inmates by reducing fire hazards, security risks, and sanitation problems which relate to

inmate personal property.

Contraband includes material prohibited by law, or by regulation, or material which can reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or adversely affect the security, safety, or good order of the institution.

Staff shall consider as nuisance contraband any item other than hard contraband, which has never been authorized, or which previously has been authorized for possession by an inmate, but whose possession is prohibited when it presents a threat to security or its condition or excessive quantities of it present a health, fire, or housekeeping hazard. Examples of nuisance contraband include: personal property no longer permitted for admission to the institution or permitted for sale in the commissary; altered personal property; excessive accumulation of commissary, newspapers, letters, or magazines which cannot be stored neatly and safely in the designated area; food items which are spoiled or retained beyond the point of safe consumption; government-issued items which have been altered, or other items made from government property without staff authorization.

Staff shall seize any item in the institution which has been identified as contraband whether the item is found in the physical possession of an inmate, in an inmate's living quarters, or in common areas of the institution. An inmate may not purchase, give, or receive any personal property from another inmate.

Staff shall return to the institution's issuing authority any item of government property seized as contraband.

Items of personal property confiscated by staff as contraband are to be inventoried and stored pending identification of the true owner (if in question) and possible disciplinary action. Staff will then provide you with a copy of the inventory as soon as practicable.

Shakedowns

The placement of metal detection devices throughout the institutions may be necessary for the control of contraband. A metal detector search may be done in addition to the pat search. Staff may conduct a pat search of an inmate on a routine or random basis to control contraband. Staff may also conduct a visual search where there is reasonable belief that contraband may be concealed on your person or a good opportunity for concealment has occurred. Finally, staff may search an inmate's housing area, and personal items contained within those areas, without notice, randomly, and without the inmate's presence. The property and living area will be left as close to the same conditions as found.

Drug Surveillance / Alcohol Detection

BOP facilities operate drug surveillance and alcohol detection programs which include mandatory random testing, as well as testing of certain other categories of inmates. A positive test, or refusal to submit a test, will result in an incident report.

Fire Prevention and Control

Fire prevention and safety are everyone's responsibility. Inmates are required to report

fires to the nearest staff member so property and lives can be protected. Piles of trash or rags in closed areas, combustible material, items hanging from fixtures or electrical receptacles, or other hazards will not be tolerated. Regular fire inspections are made by qualified professionals.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Inmate Financial Responsibility Program

Working closely with the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Justice, the BOP administers a systematic payment program for court-imposed fines, fees, and costs. All designated inmates are required to develop a financial plan to meet their financial obligations. These obligations may include: special assessments imposed under 18 USC 3013, court ordered restitution, fines and court costs, judgments in favor of the U.S., other debts owed the Federal government, and other court-ordered obligations (e.g., child support, alimony, other judgments).

Institution staff assist in planning, but the inmate is responsible for making all payments required, either from earnings within the institution or from outside resources. The inmate must provide documentation of compliance and payment. If an inmate refuses to meet his or her obligations, the inmate cannot work for UNICOR nor receive performance pay above the maintenance pay level. He will also be placed in "refuse" status. As the result of being in refuse status, the inmate has a spending limit of only \$25.00 monthly, can be placed in less desirable housing, will not be considered for any favorable requests, (i .e. vacations, furloughs, early release, etc.) and will score zero in responsibility on the progress report. These are a few examples of the sanctions that can be imposed as a result of being in refuse status.

The status of any financial plan will be included in all progress reports, and will be considered by staff when determining Security/Custody level, job assignments, eligibility for community activities, and institutional program changes. The U.S. Parole Commission will also review financial responsibility progress at parole hearings.

Food Service

The BOP offers a standardized National Menu. This menu is offered at all institutions and includes approved menu items based on standard recipes and product specifications. The National Menu offers regular, heart healthy and no-flesh dietary options. At the Warden's discretion items may be added to the National Menu by adding to a salad bar, hot bar, beverage bar (if these are part of the Food Service program) or by adding condiments such as sugar.

Medical diets will be provided by mainline self-selection from the items available on the National Menu for that meal unless menu items fail to meet the medical requirement. Menu item replacements may not always be provided as inmates may have to avoid certain foods in the self-selection process; however, if a dietitian determines a Special Diet is required to ensure adequate nutrition, it will be provided by pre-plating or controlled plating.

The religious diet program, called the Alternative Diet Program consists of two distinct components: one component provides for religious dietary need through self-selection from the main line, which includes a no-flesh option. The other component accommodates dietary needs through nationally recognized, religiously certified processed foods and is available through the approval of Religious Services.

Education

The mission of Education/Recreation Services is to provide mandatory literacy and English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) programs as required by law, as well as other education/recreation and related programs that meet the needs and interests of the inmate population, provide options for the positive use of inmate time, and enhance successful reintegration into the community.

Education opportunities provided for Federal inmates include General Equivalency Diploma (GED) and ESL programs, as required by law. Various nationally recognized tests will be used to place inmates in appropriate education programs. Inmates must perform to the best of their abilities on exams for appropriate placement in class.

Literacy/GED

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) and the Prison Litigation Act (PLRA) require inmates who lack a high school diploma to participate in a GED credential program and make satisfactory progress in the program in order to be eligible to vest the maximum amount of earned good conduct time (VCCLEA sentenced inmates) or earn the maximum amount of good conduct time.

Unless exempt (pre-trial, holdover, etc.), inmates must participate in the literacy program for one mandatory period of at least 240 instructional hours, or until they achieve a GED credential. For all inmates to receive job pay promotions above the entry level, they must have a high school diploma, a GED credential, or a pay exemption.

Inmates who are exempt from attending GED class based on a deportation detainer must enroll in GED or ESL in order to receive their good conduct time.

Inmates under a final Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) order of deportation, exclusion, or removal are exempt. Inmates who have completed the mandatory period of enrollment must remain enrolled, or re-enroll to vest/earn their good conduct time. Inmates found guilty of an incident report related to their literacy program enrollment will be changed to GED UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS, and will not vest/earn their good conduct time.

Following an assignment of a GED UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS code, inmates will be required to complete an additional 240 hours of program enrollment before they can be changed back to a SATISFACTORY code. Good conduct time will not vest while the UNSATISFACTORY assignment exists.

Inmates who are eligible for District of Columbia Educational Good Time (DCEGT) can earn DCEGT for participating, but not completing GED, ESL and marketable level occupational training programs. While enrolled in the qualifying education program, inmates will earn DCEGT credit. However, DCEGT credit will show up on their sentence computation when they complete or withdraw from the qualifying program.

Once a new GED test is issued, scores from the current GED test cannot be combined with the new test. If inmates have taken the English GED test between January 1, 2002, and now, they are strongly encouraged to see the education staff and retake the GED test before the new test is initiated, as GED scores from the current GED test will no longer be valid.

The GED Test is paper based. Inmates are strongly encouraged to enroll in a keyboarding or typing course, when offered.

Inmates with a Verified High School Diploma

In order to obtain a realistic and accurate assessment of an inmate's skill levels, a demonstration of literacy attainment must be verified for inmates with a high school diploma. Even though current policy accepts a high school diploma for custody classification, good time credits, education programs, etc., a high school diploma does not necessarily certify an inmate is literate.

Inmates who have a high school diploma (not an AA or higher post-secondary degree) are encouraged to submit a cop-out to the Education Department to request to sign-up for the Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) to validate their reading, language, and math computation, as well as applied math. The purpose of the TABE is to ensure these inmates have sufficient language and math skills to pursue their post-secondary education study and/or obtain a job in the community. Mastery of the reading, language, and math skills from the TABE is part of inmates' reentry plan documented in Insight.

English as a Second Language (ESL)

The Crime Control Act of 1990 mandates non-English speaking Federal prisoners participate in the ESL program. An inmate's communication skill level in English is evaluated at initial classification and interviews. Those found to have limited ability to communicate in English will be referred to the education department to determine proficiency at the 8th grade level or higher based on a nationally recognized achievement test. Inmates scoring less than the 8th grade level of proficiency will be enrolled in ESL until they function at the 8th grade level or above on a nationally recognized education achievement test. If indicated by test scores, participation in ESL will be required regardless of education degree status. Inmates with high school diplomas or college degrees may be required to participate in the ESL program.

Incentives

Incentive awards are provided to recognize inmates making satisfactory progress and successfully completing the literacy (i.e., GED and ESL) program. Inmates may also

receive incentives for progressing to various levels in the GED or ESL Programs. Graduation ceremonies recognize GED, ESL, and Occupational Education completions.

Other Programs

The completion of the literacy program is often the first step towards adequate preparation for successful post-release reintegration into society.

Adult Continuing Education (ACE)

ACE classes enhance an inmate's general knowledge on various subjects and address the skill deficits identified in an inmate's individual reentry plan. ACE classes are organized differently in different institutions. Typical ACE classes include: typing, computer literacy, foreign language, and business skills. These classes are usually offered during evening and weekend hours.

Post-Secondary Education (Inmate Correspondence Courses)

Inmates are encouraged to expand their knowledge through a variety of methods, including correspondence courses. In general, inmates are permitted to enroll in any correspondence course that involves only "paper and pencil." Courses requiring equipment are generally not authorized. The cost for correspondence courses must be paid by the inmate. If an inmate has sufficient funds available in his commissary account, a BP199 may be used for payment. Inmates interested in enrolling in correspondence courses are required to contact the Staff Coordinator prior to enrollment. Catalogs are available from the Staff Coordinator. Diplomas or certificates from correspondence high school GED programs do not satisfy the criteria for an adult literacy program completion.

Parenting

The Parenting Program provides inmates information and counseling through directed classes on how to enhance their relationship with their children even while incarcerated.

Library Services

Leisure Libraries: Leisure libraries offer inmates a variety of reading materials, including but not limited to: periodicals, newspapers, fiction, non-fiction, and reference books. Leisure materials are delivered weekly to each unit, usually on Wednesday mornings, and newspapers are delivered daily, Monday – Friday. Inmates can request Leisure books, periodicals, and reference books via a check-out form sent through institution mail to the Education Department.

Electronic Law Libraries (ELL): Inmates are afforded access to legal materials and an opportunity to prepare legal documents in the ELL. Resources are available for inmates to prepare legal material via Trust Fund.

Recreation, Leisure, Wellness, and Social Programs

The BOP encourages inmates to make constructive use of leisure time and offers group and individual activities. At each facility, physical fitness and leisure programs are provided to promote positive lifestyle changes. These programs strive to provide inmates with opportunities to reduce stress and enhance overall health and emotional well-being.

Leisure Programs

Institutions offer a wide range of activities in which inmates may participate when not performing assigned duties. Leisure activities include: organized and informal games, physical fitness and wellness programs, table games, hobby crafts, leisure music channels, social and cultural materials, and movies.

Art and Hobby Craft Programs

Art work includes all paintings and sketches rendered in any of the usual media (e.g., pastels, crayons, pencils, inks, and charcoal). Hobby craft activities include models, crochet, knitting, etc.

Art and hobby craft programs are not meant for the mass production of art and hobby craft items or to provide a means of supplementing an inmate's income. Participation in the hobby craft program is a privilege that the Warden or staff delegated that authority may grant or deny.

Inmates are encouraged to participate in available programs. The Recreation Supervisor will coordinate housing unit activities with the inmates.

Wellness Programs

Wellness programs are coordinated through the Recreation Department and may include screening, assessments, goal setting, fitness/nutrition prescriptions and counseling.

Recreation and Zimmer

The Zimmer Amendment was passed in 1996. The amendment does not allow for the BOP to use appropriated and non-appropriated funds to provide amenities or personal comforts in the Federal Prison System. Specifically, institutions activated prior to 1996 through attrition, will conform to the guidelines set by the law. The main sections of Zimmer address: (1) viewing of rated R, X, or NC-17 movies; (2) instruction or training for boxing, wrestling, judo, karate or other martial arts or any body building or weightlifting equipment; and (3) electronic or electric instruments.

Consequences for Rules Violation in Recreation

Inmates are strongly encouraged to participate in recreation activities. However, when inmate behavior violates established rules, consequences may include an incident report and/or suspensions from programs.

Religious Services

The Religious Services Department provides pastoral care and religious accommodation to individual and group religious beliefs and practices in accordance with the law, Federal regulations and BOP policy. The Chaplains offer religious worship, education, counseling, spiritual direction, support and crisis intervention to meet the diverse religious needs of inmates. BOP Chaplains also oversee the religious diet program, ceremonial religious meals and religious holiday observances. All Chaplaincy Services programming is directed to promote BOP reentry goals. The Life Connections and Threshold programs

highlight our faith-based reentry priorities.

Psychology Services

Psychology Services departments in all BOP institutions offer basic mental health care to inmates. This care may include screening, assessment and treatment of mental health or drug abuse problems, individual and/or group counseling, psycho-educational classes, self-help and supportive services, or referral to Health Services for medical treatment of a mental illness.

In addition, Psychology Services staff, along with other programming staff in the institution, collaborates with your Unit Team to develop a comprehensive assessment of your strengths and weaknesses. Based on this assessment, Psychology Services will offer programming recommendations specific to your psychological needs. These recommendations are designed to ensure your successful adjustment to incarceration and prepare you for your eventual release. We encourage you to participate actively in the assessment process. If mental health or drug abuse programming is recommended for you, Psychology Services staff will provide ongoing feedback to you and your unit team regarding your progress toward these programming goals.

If you are new to the BOP, or if you have previously identified mental health or drug abuse programming needs, you will be scheduled for an interview with Psychology Services staff. The purpose of this interview is to review your history and identify your programming needs. This interview is an ideal time for you to share your interest in specific services, such as drug abuse treatment or mental health counseling.

The Psychology Services department at this institution is staffed with a Chief Psychologist, a Resolve Coordinator, five ADX Psychologists, and a Psychology Technician. There are a number of ways to contact Psychology Services at this institution. You may:

- Submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a “Cop-out”) to Psychology Services.
- Speak to a Psychology Services staff member as they make rounds in your unit.
- Or in the case of a crisis situation, notify your Unit Officer, Unit Team, or any other BOP staff member of your urgent need to speak with Psychology Services.

Suicide Prevention

Incarceration can be a difficult experience. At times, you may feel discouraged, frustrated, and helpless. It is not uncommon for people to experience depression while in jail or prison, especially if they are newly incarcerated, serving a long sentence, experiencing family problems, struggling to get along with other inmates, or receiving bad news. Over time, most inmates successfully adapt to incarceration and find ways to use their time productively and meaningfully. However, some inmates continue to struggle with the pressures of incarceration and become overwhelmed by a sense of hopelessness. If you feel a sense of hopelessness or begin thinking about suicide, talk to a staff member. Help is available and actively seeking help is a sign of your strength and determination to prevail. If you feel you are in imminent danger of harming yourself or someone else, you should contact a staff member immediately.

In addition, if you suspect another inmate is contemplating suicide, please notify a staff member. Staff do not always see everything inmates see. PLEASE alert a staff member right away if you suspect a fellow inmate is considering suicide. The most effective way to prevent another person from taking his or her life is to recognize the factors that put people at risk for suicide, take warning signs seriously and know how to respond. The warning signs of suicide may include:

- threatening to hurt or kill oneself or talking about wanting to hurt or kill oneself
- feeling hopeless
- feeling rage or uncontrolled anger, or seeking revenge, increased alcohol or drug use
- withdrawing from friends, family, associates, or experiencing dramatic mood changes
- feeling anxious or agitated, being unable to sleep, or sleeping all the time
- seeing no reason for living or having no sense of purpose

If you see another inmate is exhibiting these signs, start by telling the person you are concerned and give him/her examples of what you see that worries you. Listen and encourage the person to seek help. If you are not confident they will seek help, notify a staff member yourself. Seeking help for a person in distress isn't "snitching," it is showing concern for the welfare of a fellow human being.

If you report your concerns to staff, you can rest easy knowing you did everything within your power to assist the individual.

Drug Abuse Programs

ADX Florence currently provides a Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment group. No more than five inmates are able to be in this group at one time. Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment has been developed to provide the flexibility necessary to meet each individual's treatment needs. Program completion awards are only available for those who complete the program. Drug Education is not currently provided.

Institution Specific Programs

Psychology Services offers a variety of programs through the closed circuit operation in coordination with your Unit Team. These programs include Stress Management, Drug Abuse Programming (Drug Education), Anger Management, and various other topics. If you successfully complete a formal program, you will receive a certificate. Copies of these certificates will also be sent to your Unit Team and be placed in your central file. Psychology Services also provides small group therapy, related to the above mentioned topics, along with other Cognitive Behavior Therapy treatment. Psychology staff will determine groups based on current need and contact inmates to determine if they would like to consent to

participate. Inmates may also submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (“Cop-Out”) in order to request participation. Group space is limited. Treatment will primarily be provided through individual treatment sessions.

Psychiatric care is primarily provided through tele-psychiatry. This typically occurs twice per month. If you believe you need psychotropic medications please provide a copout to Psychology Services explaining why you believe you need to be assessed by the Psychiatrist or why you believe you need psychotropic medication. If appropriate, Psychology staff will make a referral to the Psychiatrist.

Confidentiality

Security needs and the nature of a prison environment affect mental health care in a variety of ways. Confidentiality is an important component of the therapeutic relationship. However, in a prison environment, confidentiality must be weighed against institutional needs of safety and security. Mental health providers in the institution not only serve inmates, they also serve the institution and the public at large.

In the community, certain situations require mental health providers to violate client confidentiality. For example, many states mandate reporting of child or elder abuse. Providers also must notify authorities if a client threatens suicide or serious harm to others. Similarly, prison mental health providers violate confidentiality when an inmate is at risk of serious harm to themselves or others, such as when an inmate presents a clear and present risk of escape or when an inmate is responsible for the creation of disorder within a facility. Confidentiality may also be limited when prison mental health providers share information on a need-to-know basis with prison officials or other federal law enforcement entities. For example, before you are transferred to a residential reentry center, mental health providers must communicate your mental health needs to your unit team.

If you tell a staff member, including a Psychology Services staff member, you are going to harm or kill yourself or someone else, or engage in behavior that jeopardizes the safety or security of the institution, confidentiality will be breached and the appropriate individuals will be notified on a need-to-know basis only. Simply put, there is no guarantee of confidentiality in the prison setting. However, you can rely on the professional judgment of Psychology Services staff who conscientiously balance your confidentiality and the safety and security of the institution. Information that does not impact the safety and security of the institution, inmates, and staff, will not be shared. While these limitations on confidentiality may initially deter you from seeking treatment, I want to assure you that the vast majority of inmates who receive psychological services are comfortable with the decisions staff make with regard to their confidentiality. If you have additional questions about confidentiality, be certain to discuss your concerns with Psychology Services staff.

While you are incarcerated, **no one has the right to pressure you to engage in sexual acts**. You do not have to tolerate sexually abusive/harassing behavior or pressure to engage in unwanted sexual behavior from another inmate or a staff member. Regardless of your age, size, race, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation, you have the right to be safe from sexually abusive behavior.

What is sexually abusive behavior?

According to federal law (Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003) sexually abusive behavior is defined as:

Rape: the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person **FORCIBLY** or against that person's will;

The carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person not forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity; or

The carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person achieved through the **exploitation of the fear or threat** of physical violence or bodily injury.

Carnal Knowledge: contact between the penis and vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration of any sort, however slight.

Oral Sodomy: contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus.

Sexual Assault with an Object: the use of any hand, finger, object, or other instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person (**NOTE:** This does NOT apply to custodial or medical personnel engaged in evidence gathering or legitimate medical treatment, nor to health care provider's performing body cavity searches in order to maintain security and safety within the prison).

Sexual Fondling: the touching of the private body parts of another person (including the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks) for the purpose of sexual gratification.

Sexual Harassment: repeated and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate/detainee/resident to another; or repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate/detainee/resident by a staff member/contractor/volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive, or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures.

Sexual Misconduct (staff only): the use of indecent sexual language, gestures, or sexually oriented visual surveillance for the purpose of sexual gratification.

An incident is considered **Inmate-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault** when any sexually abusive behavior occurs between two or more inmates. An incident is considered **Staff-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault** when any sexually abusive behavior is initiated by a staff member toward

one or more inmates. It is also considered Staff-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault if a staff member willingly engages in sexual acts or contacts that are initiated by an inmate.

NOTE: Sexual acts or contacts between two or more inmates, even when no objections are raised, are prohibited acts, and may be illegal. Sexual acts or contacts between an inmate and a staff member, even when no objections are raised by either party, are always forbidden and illegal. Inmates who have been sexually assaulted by another inmate or staff member will not be prosecuted or disciplined for reporting the assault. However, inmates will be penalized for knowingly filing any false report.

Additionally, according to Bureau policy, the following behaviors are acts prohibited by the inmate code of conduct:

- Code 114/(A): Sexual Assault By Force
- Code 205/(A): Engaging in a Sex Act
- Code 206/(A): Making a Sexual Proposal
- Code 221/(A): Being in an Unauthorized Area with a Member of the Opposite Sex
- Code 229/(A): Sexual Assault Without Force
- Code 300/(A): Indecent Exposure
- Code 404/(A): Using Abusive or Obscene Language

**** Please be aware that both male and female staff routinely work and visit inmate housing areas. ****

Protecting Yourself and Others from Sexually Abusive Behavior/ Sexual Harassment

There are strategies you can use to protect yourself and others from sexually abusive behavior and sexual harassment. These strategies include:

- Carry yourself in a confident manner at all times. Other inmates may target you if they believe you to be fearful.
- Do not accept gifts or favors from others. Most gifts or favors come with strings attached to them.
- Do not accept an offer from another inmate to be your protector.
- Find a staff member with whom you feel comfortable discussing your fears and concerns.
- Be alert! Do not use contraband substances such as drugs or alcohol; these can weaken your ability to stay alert and make good judgments.
- Be direct and firm if others ask you to do something you don't want to do. Do not give mixed messages to other inmates regarding your wishes for sexual activity.
- Stay in well-lit areas of the institution.
- Choose your associates wisely. Look for people who are involved in positive activities like educational programs, psychology groups, or religious services. Get involved in these activities.
- Trust your instincts. If you sense that a situation may be dangerous, it probably is. If you fear for your safety, report your concerns to staff.

If you are afraid or feel you are being threatened or pressured to engage in sexual

behaviors, you should discuss your concerns with staff. Because this can be a difficult topic to discuss, some staff, like Psychologists, are specially trained to help you deal with problems in this area.

If you feel immediately threatened, approach **any** staff member and ask for assistance. It is part of his/her job to ensure your safety. If it is a staff member that is threatening you, report your concerns immediately to another staff member that you trust, or follow the procedures for making a confidential report.

What Should You Do if You Are Sexually Assaulted or Sexually Harassed?

If you become a victim of sexually abusive behavior or sexual harassment, immediately report the incident to a staff member. Staff will offer you protection from the alleged assailant. You do not have to name the inmate(s) or staff assailant(s) in order to receive assistance, but specific information may make it easier for staff to know how best to respond. You will continue to receive protection from the assailant, whether or not you have identified him or her (or agree to testify against him/her).

After reporting any sexual assault, you will be referred immediately for a medical examination and clinical assessment. Even though you may want to clean up after the assault, it is important to see medical staff **BEFORE** you shower, wash, drink, eat, change clothing, or use the bathroom. Medical staff will examine you for injuries which may or may not be readily apparent to you. They can also check you for sexually transmitted diseases, [pregnancy, if appropriate], and gather any physical evidence of assault. Individuals who sexually abuse or assault inmates can only be disciplined and/or prosecuted if the abuse is reported.

Regardless of whether your assailant is an inmate or a staff member, it is important to understand that you will never be disciplined or prosecuted for being the victim of a sexual assault.

Understanding the Investigative Process

Once the sexually abusive behavior/ sexual harassment is reported, the Bureau and/or other appropriate law enforcement agencies will conduct an investigation. The purpose of the investigation is to determine the nature and scope of the abusive behavior. You may be asked to give a statement during the investigation. If criminal charges are brought, you may be asked to testify during the criminal proceedings.

Supportive & Treatment Services

Most people need help to recover from the emotional effects of sexually abusive behavior. If you are the victim of sexually abusive behavior, whether recent or in the past, you may seek counseling and/or advice from a psychologist or chaplain. Crisis counseling, coping skills, suicide prevention, mental health counseling, and spiritual counseling are all available to you at this facility. When you report being the victim of sexually abusive behavior or sexual harassment, you will be assessed by a psychologist. Available supportive services will be discussed in detail at that time. FCC Florence has an MOU with a local Rape Crisis Center (RCC), Family Crisis Services, Inc., in Canon City, Colorado. Psychology Services

can provide you with the contact information. |

Consequences for Assailants

Anyone who sexually abuses/assaults/harasses others while in the custody of the Bureau will be disciplined and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. If you are an inmate assailant, you will be referred to Correctional Services for monitoring. You will also be referred to Psychology Services for an assessment of risk, treatment, and management needs. Treatment compliance or refusal will be documented and decisions regarding your conditions of confinement and release may be affected. If you feel that you need help to keep from engaging in sexually abusive behaviors, psychological services are available and can be discussed with you privately.

How Do You Report an Incident of Sexually Abusive/Harassing Behavior?

It is important that you tell a staff member if you have been sexually assaulted or have been a victim of sexual harassment. It is equally important to inform staff if you have witnessed sexually abusive behavior. You can tell your case manager, counselor, chaplain, psychologist, work supervisor, your unit officer, an SIS officer, the Warden or any other staff member. BOP staff members are instructed to keep reported information confidential and only discuss it with the appropriate officials on a need-to-know basis. Any discussions with other officials are directly related to the victim's welfare or law enforcement and investigative purposes.

There are other means to confidentially report sexually abusive behavior/sexual harassment if you are not comfortable talking with staff. You can:

- **Write directly to the Warden, Regional Director or Director.** You can send the Warden an Inmate Request to Staff Member (a "Cop-out") or a letter reporting the sexually abusive behavior. You may also send a letter to the Regional Director or Director of the Bureau of Prisons. To ensure confidentiality, use special mail procedures. The addresses to the Regional Offices are included in the brochure that was provided to you during intake.
- **File an Administrative Remedy.** You can file a Request for Administrative Remedy (BP-9). If you determine your complaint is too sensitive to file with the Warden, you have the opportunity to file your Administrative Remedy directly with the Regional Director (BP-10). You can get the forms from your counselor or other unit management staff.
- **Write the Office of the Inspector General (OIG)** which investigates allegations of staff misconduct. OIG is a component of the Department of Justice and is not a part of the Bureau of Prisons. The address is:

**Office of the Inspector General
U.S. Department of Justice
Investigations Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Room 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530**

- **Third-party Reporting.** Anyone can report such abuse on your behalf by accessing the BOP's public website, specifically http://www.bop.gov/inmate_programs/sa_prevention_reporting.jsp. This address and more detailed information about Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention are contained in your brochure.

Central Inmate Monitoring System

The Central Inmate Monitoring System (CIMS) is a method for the Agency to monitor and control the transfer, temporary release, and participation in community activities of inmates who pose special management considerations. Designation as a CIMS case does not, in and of itself, prevent an inmate from participating in community activities. All inmates who are designated as CIMS cases will be notified by their Case Manager.

Marriages

If an inmate wishes to be married while incarcerated, the Warden may authorize him to do so under certain conditions. All expenses of the marriage will be paid by the inmate. If an inmate requests permission to marry he must:

- Have a letter from the intended spouse which verifies their intention to marry.
- Demonstrate legal eligibility to marry.
- Be mentally competent.
- The marriage must not present a security risk to the institution.

Marriage procedures are detailed in local Institution Supplements.

Barber Shop

Haircuts and hair care services are conducted by the barber only. The barber will be in each unit at least once monthly.

Medical and Dental Services (Access to Health Care)

The BOP inmate health care delivery system includes local ambulatory clinics as well as major medical centers. Locally, emergency medical care is available 24 hours a day in all BOP facilities. BOP clinical staff typically cover the day and evening shifts and community emergency personnel meet emergency needs when BOP clinical staff is not on-site.

Health Services typically include episodic visits for new or recurring medical or dental symptoms through a sick call system, chronic care management for chronic and infectious diseases through enrollment in chronic care clinics for regular care, routine dental care, medical and dental emergency care for injuries and sudden illness, age-appropriate

preventive care to promote optimal health and functional status, restorative care to promote achievable functional status, long-term care and end-of-life care.

Sick Call System

For episodic care, clinical and dental staff will screen the inmate's complaint, give a future appointment based on the nature of the health complaint and enter the appointment date on the "callout" sheet. Inmates who become ill after the regular sick call sign-up period will notify the Unit Officer to call the Health Services Unit to arrange an evaluation. Inmates requesting health services will be charged a co-payment fee unless staff determines they are indigent and not subject to a co-payment fee.

Inmates will access sick call by submitting a written request for evaluation or by verbally asking for a sick call appointment when the Health Services clinician makes daily rounds in the secured unit.

Emergency Medical Treatment

All emergencies or injuries receive priority for treatment. Appropriate medical care will be provided by institution clinical staff or by community emergency personnel after regular operating hours when institution clinicians are not on-site. Clinicians covering evenings, weekends and holidays provide treatment for acute medical problems and directly observed pill lines.

Medication Administration (Pill Line)

Controlled medications are administered at regularly scheduled times of the day and evening to your cell via a service called "pill line." Clinical staff delivers controlled medications to inmates in detention or segregation units during established pill line times.

Inmate Co-Payment Program

Pursuant to the Federal Prisoner Health Care Copayment Act (FHCCA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-294, 18 U.S.C. 4048), the Federal Bureau of Prisons and FCC Florence provide notice of the Inmate Copayment Program for health care, effective October 3, 2005.

A. Application:

The Inmate Copayment Program applies to anyone in an institution under the BOP's jurisdiction and anyone who has been charged with or convicted of an offense against the United States, except inmates in inpatient status at a Medical Referral Center (MRC). All inmates in outpatient status at the MRCs, and inmates assigned to the General Population at these facilities, are subject to co-pay fees.

B. Health Care Visits with a Fee:

You must pay a fee of \$2.00 for health care services, charged to your Inmate Commissary Account, per health care visit, if you receive health care services in connection with a health care visit that you requested, except for services described in section C below.

These requested appointments include Sick Call and after-hours requests to see a health care provider. If you ask a non-medical staff member to contact medical staff to request a medical evaluation on your behalf for a health service not listed in section C below, you will be charged a \$2.00 co-pay fee for that visit.

You must pay a fee of \$2.00 for health care services, charged to your Inmate Commissary Account, per health care visit, if you are found responsible through the Disciplinary Hearing Process to have injured an inmate who, as a result of the injury, requires a health care visit.

C. Health Care Visits with no Fee:

We will not charge a fee for:

- Health care services based on health care staff referrals
- Health care, staff approved, follow up treatment for a chronic condition
- Preventive health care services
- Emergency services
- Prenatal care
- Diagnosis or treatment of chronic infectious diseases
- Mental health care; or
- Substance abuse treatment

If a health care provider orders or approves any of the following, we will also not charge a fee for:

- Blood pressure monitoring
- Glucose monitoring
- Insulin injections
- Chronic care clinics
- TB testing
- Vaccinations
- Wound care; or
- Patient education

Your health care provider will determine if the type of appointment scheduled is subject to a co-pay fee.

D. Inmates Without Funds:

Inmates without funds will not be charged a health care service fee if you are considered indigent and unable to pay the health care service fee.

An inmate without funds (indigent inmate) is defined as an inmate who has not had a trust fund account balance of \$6.00 for the past 30 days. Wardens may impose restrictions on an inmate to prevent abuse of this provision.

Example: An inmate shows a pattern of depleting his or her commissary funds before requesting health care services.

Periodic Health Examinations

Health Services will offer and provide age specific preventive health examinations (e.g., cancer screenings). The criteria for the preventive health examinations will be reviewed during Admission & Orientation (A&O) examination. Inmates under the age of 50 will be offered these services every 3 years. Inmates over the age of 50 years old will be offered these services on an annual basis.

Over-the-Counter-Medication (OTC)

This institution sells over-the-counter medications in the commissary for inmate use. Health Services will not provide over-the-counter medications to inmates unless they are indigent.

Eyeglasses

You may request a vision screen if you feel you have problems with your eye sight. An eye examination may be ordered by your health care provider based on need and the policy for Ophthalmology. If after examination by the contract Optometrist, it is determined you require prescription eye wear, a pair of standard issue eyeglasses will be provided at no expense to you. Inmates may retain their eyeglasses at admission, if they are not of an elaborate design. All such glasses are subject to inspection for contraband.

The BOP will furnish prescription eyeglasses to any inmate requiring them, as documented through a professional prescription. Federal Prison Industries, FCI Butner, North Carolina, is the only approved vendor at Government expense.

Contact Lenses

Contact lenses may be prescribed only when, in the clinical judgment of a BOP or BOP contract ophthalmologist with the concurrence of the Clinical Director and HSA, an eye refractive error is best treated with the prescription of contact lenses. The Health Services staff shall evaluate sentenced inmates arriving at this institution with contact lenses to determine whether they may retain the lenses. Unless medical staff determines that contact lenses are medically necessary, Health Services staff shall inform the inmate that prescription glasses must be obtained from home or an appointment made with the institution's optometrist for a prescription. Once the glasses are received, the contact lenses must be mailed home.

Inmate Review of Medical Records

An inmate seeking review and copies of his medical records must complete an Inmate Request to Staff Member in order to review or receive copies of the record. The request shall be addressed to the Health Services Administrator (HSA). Prior to review of records by the inmate (or copies given to the inmate), the records will be reviewed by Health Services staff to determine if a legitimate security concern exists (i.e. whether there is any information which, if disclosed to the inmate, might reasonably be expected to harm the inmate or another person). The institution physician may have to be consulted by the reviewer in evaluating records for release.

The reason for this review is that certain information may be exempt from mandatory disclosure to the inmate under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. If this is

the case, the inmate will need to make a written request to the Central Office, Office of General Counsel, Freedom of Information (FOI) Section, 320 First Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20534. If the reviewing staff member determines that no harmful information is contained in the record, the inmate will be notified that he may review or receive copies of the information requested. Copies shall be provided in a reasonable amount of time.

Under Department of Justice regulation, Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 16.10, an inmate may be charged \$.10 per page for duplication or for searching of his records when the search time exceeds two hours.

There is no charge for a review of records. If the staff member determines that fees equal to \$8.00 or more could be levied at the institution. The staff member should contact the North Central Regional Counsel's Office for guidance. If the reviewing staff member determines that information may be contained in the record which might reasonably be expected to harm the inmate or another person, the staff member will inform the inmate of this and that a written FOI request, as indicated above, is necessary before release to the inmate.

An entry in the Bureau Electronic Medical Record (BEMR), identifying the harmful document(s), shall be made with the following information: date of denial to the inmate, number of pages denied, date(s) of entry(ies) in question, treatment provider, volume number, section number, and signature.

The inmate can request a copy of this BEMR entry and advised by the staff member that a copy of this form must accompany his written request for diagnostic records to the Central Office FOI Section. The inmate seeking review of his medical records, including diagnostic information, is encouraged to review the records locally. In order to ensure maximum access, a written FOI request is considered an extraordinary procedure for the purpose of obtaining review and copies of medical records.

Physical Examination

If you are newly committed to the Bureau of Prisons, you will receive a complete physical examination within 14 calendar days of your arrival to the institution. This examination includes a medical and dental examination, various screening tests, and immunizations. Any additional treatment needed will be scheduled then. It is very important that you report any medical conditions you have or any concerns about your health during this examination.

If you have transferred from another BOP facility, an examination and initial treatment will include whatever screening is necessary to determine your current health status.

If you are being released from the BOP, you may receive a physical examination on request if you have not received one in the last year. You should submit your request at least two months before your scheduled release.

Infectious Disease Information

There are several diseases which can potentially be spread in a prison environment. Three of the more serious diseases are Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which causes AIDS, hepatitis-B, and tuberculosis (TB).

The viruses which cause HIV and hepatitis-B can only be passed from an infected person to another by providing a means for a small quantity of their blood or semen to come into contact with your blood stream. This means that it is likely you will develop one of these diseases if you participate in high risk behavior with an infected person. This high risk behavior includes sexual contact or sharing needles, syringes, or other drug paraphernalia.

If you have been involved in high risk behavior at any time, you should be tested to see if you are infected. However, you can be tested whether or not you have been involved in high risk behavior.

Tuberculosis is usually spread through the air when inhaling the mist from someone with the disease who has sneezed or coughed. We test each inmate arriving at the institution for this disease. If you think you may have been exposed to someone in the past with tuberculosis, you should inform us.

HIV Testing

Health Services will offer and provide HIV testing to the inmate population. Inmates may request HIV testing via Inmate Request to Staff Member (BP-A0148) form, which will be turned into Health Services. Voluntary testing is usually not performed more than once every 12 months. Mandatory testing is performed when there are risk factors and the test is clinically indicated and/or surveillance testing is required. Inmates must participate in mandatory HIV testing.

Tuberculosis Testing

Any inmate who has not received a tuberculin skin test (TST) within the last 12 months will be required to submit to mandatory testing. In making the determination for the need for a TST, there must be documented evidence of the test being given and the results of that test in the inmate medical record. Inadequate documentation will result in the test being repeated. Since these testing procedures are mandatory and necessary for inmate and staff safety, any inmate who does not take the test will be subject to disciplinary and other actions. Exceptions to this policy are those inmates who have had a documented positive TST and/or have completed a documented specified medication course.

Disease Preventative Vaccinations

Health Services will offer and provide preventive vaccinations routinely or clinically indicated:

- Influenza
- Pneumococcal
- Tetanus/Diphtheria/Pertussis (Tdap),
- Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B

This is based on age, sex, and identified risk factors in accordance to the Clinical Practice Guidelines for Preventive Healthcare and in accordance with CDC guidelines. Any inmate may request vaccinations via an Inmate Request to Staff Member to Health Services. If clinically indicated based on vaccinations risk factors, the inmate will be provided with vaccination.

All inmates who receive vaccinations will be provided information, based on the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Vaccine Information Statements (VIS), about the risks and benefits of the vaccine, including specific side effects that may occur.

Informed consents are recommended in accordance with State laws.

Health Services staff will maintain the immunization record in each inmate's health record

DNA Testing

Public Law 106-546 requires the BOP to obtain DNA samples from inmates convicted of qualifying federal offenses. If you are convicted, you may be notified by your unit team that you are required to provide a sample. The unit team will provide information regarding the qualifying current or past offense, the collection process, consequences of noncompliance and address any concerns regarding the implementation of this law.

Administrative Concerns/Grievances

If you have concerns or questions of an administrative nature concerning Health Services, you may address them in writing via an Inmate Request to Staff Member (cop-out), or discuss them with the AHSA during rounds. If you are unable to resolve your issue, you may pursue your complaint through the formal Administrative Remedy Program. Keep in mind, you have a right to necessary medical and dental care; this does not mean that you will be allowed to dictate your care.

Advance Directives

Advance Directives and Do Not Resuscitate Orders are only observed in Medical Referral Centers or outside Hospitals per BOP policy. Resuscitative efforts will be employed on all inmates and staff while in the institution.

If an inmate elects to complete an Advance Directive and/or Do Not Resuscitate order, he will be informed of the above statements. These documents will be placed on file in the inmate's medical record and sent forward with him to the referral center or hospital. See attached documents.

Further inmate inquiries on Colorado State Statues will be referred to Legal Services.

To summarize, the Health Services Staff at ADX Florence is here to serve your medical, dental, and psychiatric needs. Our philosophy is to provide every inmate with professional health care as comparable to the general public. Your cooperation, patience, and most of all, courteous and honest behavior is always expected.

Patient's Rights and Responsibilities

Rights

1. You have the right to health care services, based on the local procedures at this institution. Health Services include medical, dental, sick call and all support services.
2. You have the right to be offered a "Living Will," or to provide the BOP with "Advance Directives" that would provide the BOP with instructions if you are admitted, as an inpatient, to a hospital in the local community, or the BOP.
3. You have the right to participate in health promotion and disease prevention programs including education regarding infectious diseases.
4. You have the right to know the name and professional status of your health care providers.
5. You have the right to be treated with respect, consideration and dignity.
6. You have the right to be provided with information regarding your diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.
7. You have the right to be examined in privacy.
8. You have the right to obtain copies of certain releasable portions of your health record.

Responsibilities

1. You have the responsibility to comply with the health care policies of this institution. You have the responsibility to follow recommended treatment plans that have been established for you by institution health care staff, to include proper use of medications, proper diet, and following all health related instructions with which you are provided.
2. You have the responsibility to provide the BOP with accurate information to complete this agreement.
3. You have the responsibility to maintain your health and not to endanger yourself, or others, by participating in activity that could result in the spreading or contracting of an infectious disease.
4. You have the responsibility to respect these providers as professionals and follow their instructions to maintain and improve your overall health.
5. You have the responsibility to treat staff in the same manner.
6. You have the responsibility to keep this information confidential.
7. You have the responsibility to comply with security procedures.
8. You have the responsibility of being familiar with the current policy to obtain these records.

Patient's Rights and Responsibilities

Rights

9. You have the right to address any concern regarding your health care to any member of the institution staff including your physician, the Health Services Administrator, members of your Unit Team, and the Warden.
10. You have the right to receive prescribed medications and treatments in a timely manner, consistent with the recommendations of the prescribing health care provider.
11. You have the right to be provided healthy and nutritious food. You have the right to be instructed regarding a healthy choice when selecting your food.
12. You have the right to request a routine physical examination, as often as every three years. If you are over the age of 50, you may request an examination once a year.
13. You have the right to dental care as defined in BOP policy to include preventive services, emergency and routine care.
14. You have the right to a safe, clean, and healthy environment, including smoke free living areas.
15. You have the right to refuse medical treatment in accordance with BOP policy. Refusal of certain diagnostic tests for infectious diseases can result in administrative action against you.

Responsibilities

9. You have the responsibility to address your concerns in the accepted format, such as the Inmate Request to Staff Member form, rounds or the accepted Inmate Grievance Procedures.
10. You have the responsibility to comply with prescribed treatments and follow prescription orders. You also have the responsibility to not provide any other person your medication or other prescribed item.
11. You have the responsibility to eat healthy and not abuse or waste food or drinks.
12. You have the responsibility to notify medical staff that you wish to have an examination.
13. You have the responsibility to maintain your oral hygiene and health.
14. You have the responsibility to maintain the cleanliness and safety in consideration of others. You have the responsibility to follow smoking regulations.

CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC

Correspondence

In most cases, inmates are permitted to correspond with the public, family members and others without prior approval. Outgoing mail from a sentenced inmate in a high security institution, or an administrative institution may not be sealed by the inmate and may be read and inspected by staff. The outgoing envelope must have the inmate's committed name, register number, and complete institution return address in the upper left hand corner.

Inmates will be responsible for the contents of all of their letters. Correspondence containing threats, extortion, etc., may result in prosecution for violation of Federal laws.

Inmates may be placed on restricted correspondence status based on misconduct or as a result of classification. The inmate is notified of this placement and has the opportunity to respond. Mail service to inmates is ordinarily provided on a five-day schedule, Monday through Friday. Weekend and holiday mail services are not provided.

Incoming Correspondence

First class mail is distributed Monday through Friday (except holidays) by the evening watch Correctional Officer in each living unit. Legal and Special Mail will be distributed by Mail Room or Unit Team staff and opened in the presence of the inmate. Inmates are asked to advise those writing to them to put the inmate's registration number and Housing Unit on the envelope to aid the prompt delivery of mail. All inmate packages must have prior authorization unless otherwise approved under BOP policy.

Incoming Publications

The BOP permits inmates to subscribe to and receive publications without prior approval. The term publication means a book, booklet, pamphlet, or similar document, or a single issue of a magazine, periodical, newsletter, newspaper, and other materials addressed to a specific inmate, such as advertising brochures, flyers, and catalogs. An inmate may only receive hard cover publications and newspapers from the publisher, a book club, or a bookstore. The hardcover will be removed prior to receiving the book. An inmate may receive softcover publications only from the publisher, a book club, or a bookstore.

Special Mail

Special Mail is a category of correspondence sent to the following: President and Vice President of the United States, the U.S. Department of Justice (including the BOP), U.S. Attorneys Offices, Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, Secretary of the Army, Navy, or Air Force, U.S. Courts (including U.S. Probation Officers), Members of the U.S. Congress, Embassies and Consulates, Governors, State Attorneys General, Prosecuting Attorneys, Directors of State Departments of Corrections, State Parole Commissioners, State Legislators, State Courts, State Probation Officers, other Federal and State law enforcement offices, attorneys, and representatives of the news media.

Special mail also includes correspondence received from the following: President and

Vice President of the United States, attorneys, Members of the U.S. Congress, Embassies and Consulates, the U.S. Department of Justice (excluding the Bureau of Prisons but including U.S. Attorneys), other Federal law enforcement officers, State Attorneys General, Prosecuting Attorneys, Governors, U.S. Courts (including U.S. Probation Officers), and State Courts.

A designated staff member opens incoming Special Mail in the presence of the inmate. These items will be checked for physical contraband, funds, and for qualification as Special Mail; the correspondence will not be read or copied if the sender has adequately identified himself/herself on the envelope and the front of the envelope clearly indicates that the correspondence is "Special Mail – Open only in the presence of the inmate" or with similar language. Without adequate identification as Special Mail, the staff may treat the mail as general correspondence. In this case, the mail may be opened, read, and inspected.

Inmate Correspondence with Representatives of the News Media

An inmate may write, following Special Mail procedures, to representatives of the news media when specified by name and title. The inmate may not receive compensation or anything of value for correspondence with the news media. The inmate may not act as a reporter, publish under a byline, or conduct a business or profession while in BOP custody.

Representatives of the news media may initiate correspondence with an inmate. Correspondence from a representative of the news media will be opened, inspected for contraband, for qualification as media correspondence, and for content which is likely to promote either illegal activity or conduct contrary to BOP regulations.

Correspondence between Confined Inmates

An inmate may be permitted to correspond with an inmate confined in another penal or correctional institution. This is permitted if the other inmate is either a member of the immediate family (mother, father, sister, child, or spouse), or party in a current legal action (or a witness) in which both parties are involved. The Unit Manager at each institution must approve the correspondence if both inmates are housed in Federal institutions.

Rejection of Correspondence

The Warden may reject general correspondence sent by or to an inmate if it is determined to be detrimental to the security, good order, or discipline of the institution, to the protection of the public, or if it might facilitate criminal activity.

Notification of Rejection

The Warden will give written notice to the sender concerning the rejection of mail and the reasons for rejection. The sender of the rejected correspondence may appeal the rejection. The inmate will also be notified of the correspondence rejection and the reasons for it. The inmate also has the right to appeal the rejection. The Warden shall refer the appeal to a designated officer other than the one who originally disapproved the correspondence. Rejected correspondence ordinarily will be returned to the sender.

Change of Address/Forwarding of Mail

Mail Room staff will make available to an inmate who is being released or transferred a change of address form. General correspondence (as opposed to special mail) will be forwarded to the new address for 30 days. After 30 days, general correspondence is returned to sender with the notation "Not at this address – return to sender." Staff will use all practical means to forward special mail. After 30 days, the SENTRY address will be used to forward special mail.

Certified/Registered Mail

Inmates may use certified, registered, or insured mail services. Other mail services such as stamp collecting, express mail, cash on delivery (COD), and private carriers are not provided.

Telephones

Telephone privileges are a supplemental means of maintaining community and family ties. Telephones are to be used for lawful purposes only. Threats, extortion, etc. may result in prosecution. All inmate telephones are subject to monitoring and recording. Inmates must contact their Counselor to arrange an unmonitored attorney call.

Social and attorney calls will be conducted as established in the Institution Supplement on Telephone Regulations.

Inmates are allowed to have thirty (30) approved numbers on their phone list. In order to use the system, you will have to transfer funds from your commissary account to your individual telephone account. At ADX, telephones are provided on their designated call nights. No third party, credit card calls, 1-800, 1-900, 1-888, or 1-976 can be made on these lines. Collect calls can also be made to pre-approved telephone numbers.

Inmates will be given their PAC (nine digits) number by your Correctional Counselor. This will allow you to place a call by first entering the telephone number followed by your nine digit PAC number. Giving or selling your PAC number will result in disciplinary action. All calls are automatically terminated after fifteen (15) minutes. A waiting period may be established between calls.

It is each inmate's responsibility to maintain their PAC in a way to ensure no other inmate has access to it. Inmates found to be sharing their telephone account with other inmates will result in disciplinary action taken with all inmates involved. Third party telephone contact will also result in disciplinary action. This could include, but is not limited to, three way calls, call forwarding, the use of two or more telephones to communicate, and/or ANY circumstance in which the party called establishes third party telephone contact.

ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES

Legal Correspondence

Legal correspondence from attorneys will be treated as Special Mail if it is adequately marked.

The envelope must be marked with the **attorney's name** and an indication that he/she is an attorney and the front of the envelope must be marked as "Special Mail - open only in the presence of the inmate" or with similar language clearly indicating the particular correspondence qualifies as legal mail and the attorney is requesting the correspondence be opened only in the inmate's presence. It is the responsibility of the inmate to advise his/her attorney of these requirements. If legal mail is not adequately marked, it may be opened as general correspondence.

Attorney Visits

Attorneys are encouraged to visit during regular visiting hours, by advance appointment. However, visits from an attorney can be arranged at other times based on the circumstances of each case and the availability of staff. Attorney visits will be subject to visual monitoring, but not audio monitoring.

Legal Material

During attorney visits, a reasonable amount of legal materials may be allowed in the visiting area, with prior approval. Legal material may be transferred, but is subject to inspection for contraband. Inmates are expected to handle the transfer of legal materials through the mail as often as possible. Excess legal materials will be stored by the Unit Team once it has been identified as a safety and sanitation issue.

Attorney Phone Calls

Legal calls are scheduled at the request of an inmate's attorney. Otherwise, in order to make an unmonitored phone call with an attorney, the inmate must demonstrate to the Unit Team the need, such as an imminent court deadline. Inmates are responsible for the expense of unmonitored attorney telephone calls. When possible, it is preferred that inmates place an unmonitored, collect legal call. Phone calls placed through the regular inmate phones are subject to monitoring.

Law Library

Electronic Law Libraries (ELL): Inmates are afforded access to legal materials and an opportunity to prepare legal documents in the ELL. Resources are available for inmates to prepare legal material via Trust Fund. Legal forms not available on the ELL should be requested through the courts and not through institution staff.

Notary Public

Under the provisions of 18 USC 4004, Case Managers are authorized to notarize documents. A recent change in the law allows that a statement to the effect that papers which an inmate signs are true and correct under penalty of perjury will suffice in Federal courts and other Federal agencies, unless specifically directed to do otherwise. Some states will not accept a government notarization for real estate transactions, automobile sales, etc. In these cases, it will be necessary to contact unit staff for arrangements with the institution's notary public.

Copies of Legal Material

In accordance with institution procedures, inmates may copy material necessary for their

research or legal matters. An inmate may request legal copies via the Unit Counselor. Individuals who have no funds and who can demonstrate a clear need for particular copies may submit a written request for a reasonable amount of free duplication through the unit team. Hand written items will not be duplicated. Altered documents will not be copied and may be confiscated as contraband. Blank forms will not be duplicated without the inmate providing verification to support the need for duplication.

Federal Tort Claims

If the negligence of institution staff results in personal injury or property loss or damage to an inmate, it can be the basis of a claim under the Federal Tort Claims Act. To file such a claim, inmates can complete a Standard Form 95. They can obtain this form by submitting an Inmate Request to Staff Member or requesting one through your Correctional Counselor.

If a Standard Form 95 is not readily available, an inmate may file a tort claim by writing a letter in which the inmate states he is filing a tort claim. That letter should be sent to: North Central Regional Office, Gateway Complex Tower II, 8th Floor, 400 State Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66101-2492. Such a letter must include the following information in order to be considered as filing a tort claim: Date of incident; Date of claim; Place where the incident occurred; Witnesses; Description of injury or property loss; Sum certain claimed; and Claimant's signature.

Freedom of Information/Privacy Act of 1974

The Privacy Act of 1974 forbids the release of information from agency records without a written request, or without the prior written consent of the individual to whom the record pertained, except for specific instances. All formal requests for access to records about another person and/or agency record other than those pertaining to themselves shall be processed through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 USC 552. Requests may be made in writing to the FOIA Branch, Central Office, 320 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20534.

Inmate Access to Central Files and Other Documents

An inmate may request to view his/her central file (minus the FOIA section) under the supervision of his/her Case Manager by submitting a request to Unit Team. An inmate does not need to submit a FOIA Request to the Director of the BOP unless the information requested is in the FOIA Exempt section. Likewise, an inmate wishing to review his/her medical file should send a request to Health Services.

An inmate can request access to the non-disclosable documents in his central file and medical file, or other documents concerning himself that are not in his central file or medical file, by submitting a FOIA Request to the Director of the BOP, Attention: FOI Request, Central Office, 320 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20534. A request on the behalf of an inmate by an attorney, for records concerning that inmate, will be treated as a Privacy Act Request if the attorney has forwarded an inmate's written consent to disclose materials. If a document is deemed to contain information exempt from disclosure, any reasonable part

of the record will be provided to the attorney after the deletion of the exempt portions.

Executive Clemency

The BOP advises all inmates that the President of the United States is authorized under the Constitution to grant executive clemency by pardon, commutation of sentence, or reprieve. A pardon is an executive act of grace that is a symbol of forgiveness. It does not indicate innocence nor does it expunge the record of conviction.

A pardon restores civil rights and facilitates the restoration of professional and other licenses that may have been lost by reason of the conviction. Other forms of executive clemency include commutation of sentence (reduction of sentence imposed after a conviction), and a reprieve (the suspension of execution of a sentence for a period of time). Inmates should contact their assigned Case Manager for additional information regarding this program.

Commutation of Sentence

The BOP also advises inmates on commutation of sentences. Commutation of sentence is usually the last chance to correct an injustice which has occurred in the criminal justice process. Inmates applying for commutation of sentence must do so on forms available from the assigned unit team. The rules governing these petitions are available in the ELL.

Pardon

A pardon may not be applied for until the expiration of at least five (5) years from the date of release from confinement. In some cases involving crimes of a serious nature, such as violation of Narcotics Laws, Gun Control Laws, Income Tax Laws, Perjury, and violation of public trust involving personal dishonesty, fraud involving substantial sums of money, violations involving organized crime, or crimes of a serious nature, a waiting period of seven years is usually required.

Compassionate Release/Reduction in Sentence

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons may motion an inmate's sentencing court for reduction in sentence (RIS) for an inmate presenting extraordinary and compelling circumstances. See 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)(A) and 4205(g) and Program Statement 5050.50 on *Compassionate Release/Reduction in Sentence*. The BOP may consider both medical and non-medical circumstances. The BOP consults with the U.S. Attorney's Office that prosecuted the inmate and will notify any victims of the inmate's current offense. If the RIS is granted, the judge will issue an order for the inmate's release and he or she will then usually begin serving the previously imposed term of supervised release. If an inmate's RIS request is denied, the inmate will be provided a statement of reasons for the denial. The inmate may appeal a denial through the Administrative Remedy Program. Denials by the General Counsel or the Director are final agency decisions and are not appealable. Inmates who feel their request is of an emergency nature (e.g., a terminal medical condition) may state as such in accordance with the regulation. (See 28 CFR part 542, subpart B).

PROBLEM RESOLUTION

Inmate Request to Staff Member

An Inmate Request to Staff Member (form BP-S148), commonly called a Cop-Out, is used to make a written request to a staff member. Any type of request can be made with this form. Cop-outs may be obtained from the Correctional Counselor on duty. Staff members will answer the request within a reasonable period of time.

Administrative Remedy Process

The BOP emphasizes and encourages the resolution of complaints. The first step of the Administrative Remedy process is to attempt an **Informal Resolution**, utilizing the appropriate Informal Resolution form. (See the Administrative Remedy Institution Supplement, Attachment A.) When an informal resolution is not successful, an inmate can access the Administrative Remedy Program. All Administrative Remedy forms may be obtained from your assigned Correctional Counselor or Unit Team member.

If the issue cannot be informally resolved, a formal complaint may be filed with a Request for Administrative Remedy (formerly BP-229), commonly referred to as a BP-9. The inmate may place a single complaint or closely related issues on the form. If the form contains multiple unrelated issues, the submission will be rejected. The inmate will return the completed BP-9 to the Correctional Counselor, who will deliver it to the Administrative Remedy Clerk (BP-9 will be rejected unless processed through staff). The BP-9 complaint must be filed within twenty (20) calendar days from the date on which the basis for the incident or complaint occurred, unless it was not feasible to file within that period of time which should be documented in the complaint. Institution staff have twenty (20) calendar days to act on the complaint and to provide a written response to the inmate. This time limit for the response may be extended for an additional twenty (20) calendar days. The inmate will be notified of the extension. If the inmate does not receive a response within the time allotted, including extension, then it can be considered denied.

If the inmate is not satisfied with the Warden's response to the BP-9, he may file an appeal to the Regional Director. This appeal must be received in the Regional Office within twenty (20) calendar days from the date of the BP-9 response. The regional appeal is filed on a Regional Administrative Remedy Appeal (form BP-230), commonly referred to as a BP-10, and must include the appropriate number of copies of the BP-9 form, the Warden's response, and any exhibits. The regional appeal must be answered within thirty (30) calendar days, but the time limit may be extended an additional thirty (30) days. The inmate will be notified of the extension.

If the inmate is not satisfied with the Regional Director's response, he may appeal to the General Counsel in the Central Office. The national appeal must be submitted on the Central Office Administrative Remedy Appeal (form BP-231), commonly referred to as a BP-11 within thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the BP-10 response. The appeal must have the appropriate number of copies of the BP-9, BP-10, both responses, and any exhibits. The national appeal must be answered within forty (40) calendar days, but the

time limit may be extended an additional twenty (20) days. The inmate will be notified of the extension.

When filing a Request for Administrative Remedy or an Appeal (BP-9, BP-10, or BP-11), the form should contain the following information:

- Statement of Issue/Incident being appealed
- Grounds for Relief
- Relief Requested

Sensitive Complaints

If an inmate believes a complaint is of a sensitive nature and he would be adversely affected if the complaint became known to the institution, he may file the complaint directly to the Regional Director. The inmate must explain, in writing, the reason for not filing the complaint with the institution. If the Regional Director agrees the complaint is sensitive, it shall be accepted and a response to the complaint will be processed. If the Regional Director does not agree the complaint is sensitive, the inmate will be advised in writing of that determination and the complaint will be returned. The inmate may then pursue the matter by filing a BP-9 at the institution.

General Information

When a complaint is determined to be of an emergency and threatens the inmate's immediate health or welfare, the reply must be made as soon as possible, usually within seventy-two (72) hours from the receipt of the complaint.

For detailed instructions see Program Statement 1330.18, Administrative Remedy Program.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

When a staff member witnesses or reasonably believes an inmate has committed a prohibited act, a staff member will issue an incident report, a written copy of the charges against an inmate. The incident report will ordinarily be delivered to the inmate within 24 hours of the time staff became aware of the inmate's involvement in the incident. If the incident is referred for prosecution, the incident report is delivered by the end of the next work day after it has been released for administrative processing. An informal resolution of the incident may be attempted at any stage of the discipline process. If an informal resolution is accomplished, the incident report will be removed from the inmate's central file. Informal resolution is encouraged for all violations in the Moderate and Low severity categories. Staff may suspend disciplinary proceedings up to two calendar weeks while informal resolution is undertaken. If an informal resolution is not accomplished, staff will reinstate the discipline process at the stage at which they were suspended. Violations in the Greatest and High severity categories cannot be informally resolved and must be forwarded to the DHO for final disposition

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Inappropriate sexual behavior towards staff and other inmates will not be tolerated. Inappropriate sexual behavior is defined as verbal or physical conduct perceived as a

sexual proposal, act, or threat. Examples of inappropriate inmate sexual behavior include: displaying sexually explicit materials; making sexually suggestive jokes, comments, proposals, and gestures; and engaging in stalking, indecent exposure, masturbation, or physical contact. Inmates who engage in this type of behavior will be disciplined and sanctioned accordingly, through the inmate discipline process.

Discipline

The inmate discipline program helps ensure the safety, security, and orderly operation for all inmates. Violations of BOP rules and regulations are handled by the Unit Disciplinary Committee (UDC) and, for more serious violations, the Disciplinary Hearing Officer (DHO). Upon arrival at an institution, inmates are advised of the rules and regulations and are provided with copies of the Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions, as well as local regulations.

Initial Hearing

Inmates will ordinarily be given an initial hearing within five (5) work days after the incident report is issued, excluding the day it was issued, weekends, and holidays. The warden must approve, in writing, any extension over five (5) days. The inmate is entitled to be present at the initial hearing and may make statements and present documentary evidence. The UDC must give its decision in writing to the inmate by the close of the next work day. The UDC may make findings on Moderate and Low severity offenses. The UDC will automatically refer Greatest and High severity offenses to the DHO for final disposition.

Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO)

The Disciplinary Hearing Officer (DHO) conducts disciplinary hearings on all Greatest and High severity prohibited acts and other violations referred by the UDC at the Moderate and Low severity levels. The DHO may not hear any case not referred by the UDC. An inmate will be provided with advance written notice of the charge(s) not less than 24 hours before the inmate's appearance before the DHO. Inmates may waive this requirement. Inmates may appear before the DHO either in person or electronically (for example, by video or telephone conferencing). The Warden provides a full-time staff member to represent an inmate, if requested. An inmate may make statements and present documentary evidence on his or her behalf. The inmate may request witnesses appear at the DHO hearing to provide statements. The DHO will call witnesses who have information directly relevant to the charge(s) and are reasonably available. The DHO will request a statement from all unavailable witnesses whose testimony is deemed relevant. Inmates may not question a witness at the hearing; however, the staff representative and/or the DHO will question the witness(es). An inmate may submit a list of questions for the witness(es) to the DHO if there is no staff representative. An inmate has the right to be present throughout the DHO hearing, except during deliberations. The inmate charged may be excluded during appearances of outside witnesses or when institution security may be jeopardized. The DHO may postpone or continue a hearing for good cause or disposition when the case does not warrant DHO involvement, or may refer an incident report back for further investigation or review. The DHO will give the inmate a written copy of the decision and disposition, ordinarily within 15 days of the decision.

Appeals of Disciplinary Actions

Appeals of all disciplinary actions may be made through the Administrative Remedy Program. The initial reviewing official for the UDC is the Warden. The decision of the DHO is final and subject to review only by the Regional Director through the Administrative Remedy program. Appeals are made to the Regional Director (BP-230) and the General Counsel (BP-231). On appeal, the reviewing authority (Warden, Regional Director, or General Counsel) considers:

- Whether the UDC or DHO substantially complied with regulations on inmate discipline.
- Whether the UDC or DHO based its decision on facts. If there is conflicting evidence, whether the decision was based on the greater weight of the evidence.
- Whether an appropriate sanction was imposed for the severity level of the prohibited act, and other relevant circumstances.

Special Housing Unit Status

Special Housing Units (SHUs) are housing units in BOP institutions where inmates are securely separated from the general inmate population, and may be housed either alone or with other inmates. SHU helps ensure the safety, security, and orderly operation of correctional facilities, and protect the public by providing alternative housing assignments for inmates removed from the general population.

When placed in the SHU, you are either in administrative detention status or disciplinary segregation status.

Administrative detention (A/D) status: A/D is an administrative status which removes you from the general population when necessary to ensure the safety, security, and orderly operation of correctional facilities, or protect the public. Administrative detention status is non-punitive, and can occur for a variety of reasons.

You may be placed in A/D status for the following reasons:

(a) Pending Classification or Reclassification: You are a new commitment pending classification or under review for Reclassification. This includes newly arrived inmates from the bus, airlift, and U. S. Marshals Service.

(b) Holdover Status: You are in holdover status during transfer to a designated institution or other destination.

(c) Removal from general population: Your presence in the general population poses a threat to life, property, self, staff, other inmates, the public, or to the security or orderly running of the institution and:

- (1) Investigation: You are under investigation or awaiting a hearing for possibly violating a Bureau regulation or criminal law;

- (2) Transfer: You are pending transfer to another institution;
- (3) Protection cases: You requested, or staff determined, you require administrative detention status for your own protection; or
- (4) Post-disciplinary detention: You are ending confinement in disciplinary segregation status, and your return to the general population would threaten the safety, security, and orderly operation of a correctional facility, or public safety.

When placed in A/D status, you will receive a copy of the administrative detention order, ordinarily within 24 hours, detailing the reason(s) for your placement. However, when placed in A/D status pending classification or while in holdover status, you will not receive an administrative detention order.

In A/D status you are ordinarily allowed a reasonable amount of personal property and reasonable access to the commissary.

Disciplinary segregation (D/S) status: D/S is a punitive status imposed only by a Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO) as a sanction for committing a prohibited act(s). When you are placed in D/S status, as a sanction for violating BOP regulations, you will be informed by the DHO at the end of your discipline hearing. In D/S status, your personal property will be impounded, with the exception of limited reading/writing materials and religious articles. Your commissary privileges may also be limited. In either status, your amount of personal property may be limited for reasons of fire safety or sanitation. The Warden may modify the quantity and type of personal property allowed. Personal property may be limited or withheld for reasons of security, fire safety, or housekeeping. The unauthorized use of any authorized item may result in the restriction of the item. If there are numerous misuses of an authorized item, the warden may determine that the item will not be issued in the SHU. Program staff, including unit staff, will arrange to visit inmates in a SHU within a reasonable time after receiving the inmate's request. A Health Services staff member will visit you daily to provide necessary medical care. While in SHU, you may continue taking your prescribed medications. In addition, after every 30 calendar days of continuous placement in either A/D or D/S status, a Psychology Services staff will examine and interview you.

RELEASE

Sentence Computation

The Designation and Sentence Computation Center (DSCC), located in Grand Prairie, Texas, is responsible for the computation of inmate sentences. Once staff at the DSCC has certified the sentence computation as being accurate, staff will provide the inmate with a copy of his or her sentence computation data. Any questions concerning good time, jail time credit, parole eligibility dates, full term dates, or release dates are resolved by staff upon inmate request for clarification.

Fines and Costs

In addition to jail time, the court may impose committed or non-committed fines and/or costs. Committed fines mean that the inmate will remain in prison until the fine is paid, makes arrangements to pay the fine, or qualifies for release under the provisions of Title 18 USC, Section 3569 (Discharge of indigent prisoner). Non-committed fines have no condition of imprisonment based on payment of fines or costs. Payments for a non-committed fine or cost are not required for release from prison or transfer to a contract residential reentry center.

Detainers

Case management staff may give assistance to offenders in their efforts to have detainers against them disposed of, either by having the charges dropped, by restoration to probation or parole status, or by arrangement for concurrent service of the state sentence. The degree to which the staff can assist in such matters as these will depend on individual circumstances.

The Interstate Agreement on Detainers Act (IADA) allows for the disposition of untried charges, indictments, information, or complaints that have been lodged as a detainer by party states. The United States of America, the District of Columbia, and any U.S. state or territory that has codified the IADA into its statutes have been identified as party states. The states of Mississippi and Louisiana, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories have not joined the IADA to date.

Good Conduct Good Time

This applies to inmates sentenced for an offense committed on or after November 1, 1987, under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (SRA), the Violent Crime Control Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA), or Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA).

The SRA became law on November 1, 1987. The two most significant changes made to sentencing statutes concern good time and parole issues. There are no provisions for parole under the SRA. The only good time available under the SRA is 54 days of Good Conduct Time (GCT) for each year served on the sentence. No GCT is applied to life terms, or to sentences of 1 year or less. Good time is not awarded under the SRA until the end of each year served on the sentence, and may be awarded in part or in whole, contingent upon behavior during the year. Once awarded, GCT earned under the SRA is vested, and may not be forfeited at a later time.

For inmates convicted under the VCCLEA, for offenses committed from September 13, 1994, through April 25, 1996, the 54 days of GCT earned for each year served on the sentence will not vest if an inmate does not have a high school diploma or a GED, and the inmate is not making satisfactory progress toward earning a GED. Unsatisfactory progress is determined by the institution Education Department.

For inmates sentenced under the PLRA, for offenses committed on or after April 26, 1996, the GCT earned for time spent in service of the sentence does not vest. In addition, if an inmate does not have a high school diploma or a GED, and the inmate is not making

satisfactory progress toward earning a GED, only 42 days of GCT will be earned for each year in the service of the sentence. Unsatisfactory progress is determined by the institution Education Department.

The amount of GCT an inmate is eligible to receive is based on the amount of time served on the sentence, not the length of the sentence. This calculation method has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

THE GOOD TIME DISCUSSIONS BELOW DO NOT APPLY TO INMATES SENTENCED UNDER THE NEW SENTENCING GUIDELINES.

Good Time

Good Time awarded by the BOP under statutes enacted prior to November 1, 1987, has the effect of reducing the stated term of the sentence that is, it advances the date when release will be mandatory if the offender is not paroled at an earlier date. The award of Good Time does not in itself advance the offender's release date. It has that effect only if the offender would not otherwise be paroled before the mandatory date.

Statutory Good Time

Under 18 U.S. Code 4161, an offender sentenced to a definite term of six months or more is entitled a deduction from his term, computed as follows, if the offender has faithfully observed the rules of the institution and has not been disciplined:

- Not greater than one year - 5 days for each month of the not less than six months or more than one year sentence.
- More than 1 year, less than 3 years - 6 days for each month of the stated sentence.
- At least 3 years, less than 5 years - 7 days for each month of the stated sentence.
- At least 5 years, less than 10 years - 8 days for each month of the stated sentence.
- 10 years or more - 10 days for each month of the stated sentence. At the beginning of a prisoner's sentence, the full amount of statutory good time is credited, subject to forfeiture if the prisoner commits disciplinary infractions.

The following applies only to inmates sentenced for an offense committed prior to November 1, 1987.

Extra Good Time

The Bureau of Prisons awards extra good time credit for performing exceptionally meritorious service, performing duties of outstanding importance, or for employment in an Industry or Camp. An inmate may earn only one type of good time award at a time (e.g., an inmate earning industrial or Camp good time is not eligible for meritorious good time), except that a lump sum award may be given in addition to another extra good time award. Neither the Warden nor the DHO may forfeit or withhold extra good time.

The Warden may disallow or terminate the awarding of any type of Extra Good Time (except for lump sum awards), but only in a non-disciplinary context and only upon recommendation of staff. The DHO may disallow or terminate the awarding of any type of Extra Good Time, (except lump sum awards) as a disciplinary sanction. Once an awarding

of meritorious good time has been terminated, the Warden must approve a new staff recommendation in order for the award to recommence. A disallowance means that an inmate does not receive an Extra Good Time award for only one calendar month. A disallowance must be for the entire amount of extra good time for that calendar month. There may be no partial disallowance. A decision to disallow or terminate extra good time may not be suspended pending future consideration. A retroactive award of meritorious good time may not include a month in which Extra Good Time has been disallowed or terminated.

Residential Reentry Center Good Time

Extra good time for an inmate in a Federal or contract Residential Reentry Center is awarded automatically beginning on arrival at that facility and continuing as long as the inmate is confined to the center, unless the award is disallowed.

Lump Sum Awards

Any staff member may recommend to the warden the approval of an inmate for a lump sum award of Extra Good Time. Such recommendations must be for an exceptional act or service that is not a part of a regularly assigned duty. The Warden may make lump sum awards of Extra Good Time of not more than thirty (30) days. If the recommendation is for more than thirty days, and the Warden agrees, the Warden will refer the recommendation to the Regional Director, who may approve the award.

Good Time Procedures

Extra Good Time is awarded at a rate of three days per month during the first twelve months, and at the rate of five days per month thereafter (i.e., the first twelve months, as stated, means 11 months and 30 days -Day for Day - of earning Extra Good Time before an inmate can start earning five days per month.

Parole

Parole is release from incarceration under conditions established by the U.S. Parole Commission. Parole is not a pardon or an act of clemency. A parolee remains under the supervision of a U.S. Probation Officer until the expiration of his full term.

Federal inmates sentenced prior to 1987 are ordinarily permitted an opportunity to appear before the Parole Commission within 120 days of commitment (EXEMPTIONS: inmates sentenced before September 6, 1977, and inmates with a minimum parole eligibility of ten years). Inmates sentenced in the District of Columbia Superior Court who are eligible for parole will normally receive a parole hearing 180 days prior to their parole eligibility date. If the inmate chooses not to appear before the Parole Board for the initial hearing, a waiver must be given to the Case Manager prior to the time of the scheduled parole hearing. This waiver will be made part of the Parole Commission file and the inmate's central file.

All inmates who previously waived a parole hearing are eligible to appear before the Parole Board at any regularly scheduled hearing after they waive. Application for a parole hearing must be made at least 60 days before the first day of the month of the hearings. The Parole Board conducts hearings at most Bureau institutions every two months.

Applications, to the Parole Commission for a hearing, are the responsibility of the inmate, but in certain cases the Unit Team will assist the inmate if necessary. Application forms may be obtained from the Case Manager.

Following the hearing, the inmate will be advised of the tentative decision reached in the case by the hearing examiners. The recommendations of the hearing examiner must be confirmed by the Regional Office of the Parole Board. This confirmation usually takes three to four weeks and is made through the mail on a form called a Notice of Action. Federal inmates may appeal a decision made the Parole Commission by obtaining the appropriate forms from the Case Manager. Inmates with a District of Columbia Superior Court case cannot appeal a decision made by the Parole Commission. If granted a presumptive parole date (a parole date more than six months following the hearing), a parole progress report will be sent to the Parole Board three to six months before the parole date.

Parole may be granted to a detainee or for the purpose of deportation. The inmate should have an approved residence and an approved employer before being released on parole.

Residential Reentry Center Placement

Inmates who are nearing release, and who need assistance in obtaining a job, residence or other community resources, may be referred for placement at a Residential Reentry Center (RRC).

The Residential Reentry Management Regional Administrator supervises services provided to offenders housed in contract facilities and participating in specialized programs in the community. The Residential Reentry Manager (RRM) links the BOP with the U.S. Courts, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the community. Located strategically throughout the country, the RRM is responsible for developing and maintaining a variety of contract facilities and programs, working under the supervision of the appropriate regional administrator.

Community programs have two major emphases: residential community-based programs provided by RRCs and programs that provide intensive nonresidential supervision to offenders in the community.

Community-Based Residential Programs

The community-based residential programs available include both typical RRCs and work release programs provided by local detention facilities. The RRCs provide a suitable residence, structured programs, job placement and counseling while monitoring the offender's activities. They also provide drug testing and counseling, and alcohol monitoring and treatment. While in these programs, employed offenders are required to pay subsistence to help defray the cost of their confinement. The inmate's payment rate during RRC residence is 25 percent of the inmate's gross income.

Most BOP community-based residential programs are provided in RRCs. These facilities contract with the BOP to provide residential correctional programs near the offender's home

community. RRCs are used primarily for three types of offenders:

- Those nearing release from a BOP institution, as a transitional service while the offender is finding a job, locating a place to live, and reestablishing family ties.
- Those under community supervision who need guidance and supportive services beyond what can be provided through regular supervision by U.S. Probation.
- Those serving short sentences of imprisonment and terms of community confinement.

Each RRC now provides two components within one facility, a prerelease component and a community corrections component. The prerelease component assists offenders making the transition from an institutional setting to the community, or as a resource while under supervision. The community corrections component is more restrictive. Except for employment and other required activities, the offenders are required to remain at the RRC, where recreation, visiting, and other activities are provided in-house.

The other option for community-based residential programming is local detention facilities. Some local jails and detention centers are used to confine offenders serving short sentences. Many have work release programs where an offender is employed in the community during the day and returns to the institution at night. These facilities may also be used for offenders sentenced to terms of intermittent confinement such as nights, weekends, or other short intervals. Some of these local facilities have work release programs similar to the community corrections component in an RRC, serving to facilitate the transition from the institution to the community.

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act

The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (Pub.L. 109-248) was signed into law on July 27, 2006. The legislation organizes sex offenders into three tiers, and mandates that Tier 3 offenders update their whereabouts every 3-months. It makes failure to register and update information a felony. It also creates a national sex offender registry and instructs each state and territory to apply identical criteria for posting offender data on the Internet (i.e., offender's name, address, date of birth, place of employment, photograph, etc.).

Conclusion

Hopefully this information will assist inmates during their incarceration and help clarify any concerns they may encounter. New commitments should feel free to ask any staff member for assistance, particularly unit staff. For individuals who are not yet in custody, and who have been given this publication to prepare for commitment, the BOP's RRM or the staff at the institution to which they have been designated can help clarify any other concerns.

INMATE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

RIGHTS

1. You have the right to expect that you will be treated in a respectful, impartial, and fair manner by all staff.
2. You have the right to be informed of the rules, procedures, and schedules concerning the operation of the institution.
3. You have the right to freedom of religious affiliation, and voluntary religious worship.
4. You have the right to health care, which includes nutritious meals, proper bedding and clothing, and a laundry schedule for cleanliness of the same, and opportunity to shower regularly, proper ventilation for warmth and fresh air, a regular exercise period, toilet articles and medical and dental treatment.
5. You have the right to visit and correspond with family members, and friends, and correspond with members of the news media in accordance with Bureau rules and institution guidelines.
6. You have the right to unrestricted and confidential access to the courts by correspondence (on matters such as the legality of your conviction, civil matters, pending criminal cases, and conditions of your imprisonment).
7. You have the right to legal counsel from an attorney of your choice by interviews and correspondence.

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. You are responsible for treating inmates and staff in the same manner.
2. You have the responsibility to know and abide by them.
3. You have the responsibility to recognize and respect the rights of others in this regard.
4. It is your responsibility not to waste food, to follow the laundry and shower schedule, maintain neat and clean living quarters, to keep your area free of contraband, and to seek medical and dental care as you may need it.
5. It is your responsibility to conduct yourself properly during visits. You will not engage in inappropriate conduct during visits to include sexual acts and introduction of contraband, and not violate the law or Bureau guidelines through correspondence.
6. You have the responsibility to present honestly and fairly your petitions, questions, and problems to the court.
7. It is your responsibility to use the services of an attorney honestly and fairly.

RIGHTS

8. You have the right to participate in the use of law library reference materials to assist you in resolving legal problems. You also have the right to receive help when it is available through a legal assistance program.
9. You have the right to a wide range of reading materials for educational purposes and for your own enjoyment. These materials may include magazines and newspapers sent from the community, with certain restrictions.
10. You have the right to participate in education, vocational training and employment as far as resources are available, and in keeping with your interests, needs, and abilities.
11. You have the right to use your funds for commissary and other purchases, consistent with institution security and good order, for opening bank and/or savings accounts, and for assisting your family, in accordance with Bureau rules.

RESPONSIBILITIES

8. It is your responsibility to use these resources in keeping with the procedures and schedule prescribed and to respect the rights of other inmates to the use of the materials and assistance.
9. It is your responsibility to seek and utilize such materials for your personal benefit, without depriving others of their equal rights to use of this material.
10. You have the responsibility to take advance of activities which may help you live a successful and law-abiding life within the institution and in the community. You will be expected to abide by the regulations governing the use of such activities.
11. You have the responsibility to meet your financial and legal obligations, including but not limited to, DHO and court imposed assessments, fines, and restitution. You also have the responsibility to make use of your funds in a manner consistent with your release plans, your family needs, and for other obligations that you may have.

PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS

GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- 100 Killing.
- 101 Assaulting any person, or an armed assault on the institution's secure perimeter (a charge for assaulting any person at this level is to be used only when serious physical injury has been attempted or accomplished).
- 102 Escape from escort; escape from any secure or non-secure institution, including community confinement; escape from unescorted community program or activity; escape from outside a secure institution.
- 103 Setting a fire (charged with this act in this category only when found to pose a threat to life or a threat of serious bodily harm or in furtherance of a prohibited act of Greatest Severity, e.g., in furtherance of a riot or escape; otherwise the charge is properly classified Code 218, or 329).
- 104 Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a gun, firearm, weapon, sharpened instrument, knife, dangerous chemical, explosive, ammunition, or any instrument used as a weapon.
- 105 Rioting.
- 106 Encouraging others to riot.
- 107 Taking hostage(s).
- 108 Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a hazardous tool (tools most likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt or to serve as weapons capable of doing serious bodily harm to others; or those hazardous to institutional security or personal safety; e.g., hacksaw blade, body armor, maps, handmade rope, or other escape paraphernalia, portable telephone, pager, or other electronic device).
- 109 (Not to be used).
- 110 Refusing to provide a urine sample; refusing to breathe into a Breathalyzer; refusing to take part in other drug-abuse testing.
- 111 Introduction or making of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.
- 112 Use of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.
- 113 Possession of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

- 114 Sexual assault of any person, involving non-consensual touching by force or threat of force.
- 115 Destroying and/or disposing of any item during a search or attempt to search.
- 196 Use of the mail for an illegal purpose or to commit or further a Greatest category prohibited act.
- 197 Use of the telephone for an illegal purpose or to commit or further a Greatest category prohibited act.
- 198 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Greatest severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Greatest severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Greatest severity prohibited acts.
- 199 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Greatest severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Greatest severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Greatest severity prohibited acts.

AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- A. Recommend parole date rescission or retardation.
- B. Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time (up to 100%) and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- B.1. Disallow ordinarily between 50% and 75% (27-41 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- C. Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months).
- D. Make monetary restitution.
- E. Monetary fine.
- F. Loss of privileges (e.g. visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
- G. Change housing (quarters).
- H. Remove from program and/or group activity.
- I. Loss of job.
- J. Impound inmate’s personal property.
- K. Confiscate contraband.

L. Restrict to quarters.

M. Extra Duty.

HIGH SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

200 Escape from a work detail, non-secure institution, or other non-secure confinement, including community confinement, with subsequent voluntary return to Bureau of Prisons custody within four hours.

201 Fighting with another person.

202 (Not to be used).

203 Threatening another with bodily harm or any other offense.

204 Extortion; blackmail; protection; demanding or receiving money or anything of value in return for protection against others, to avoid bodily harm, or under threat of informing.

205 Engaging in sexual acts.

206 Making sexual proposals or threats to another.

207 Wearing a disguise or a mask.

208 Possession of any unauthorized locking device, or lock pick, or tampering with or blocking any lock device (includes keys), or destroying, altering, interfering with, improperly using, or damaging any security device, mechanism, or procedure.

209 Adulteration of any food or drink.

210 (Not to be used).

211 Possessing any officer's or staff clothing.

212 Engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration.

213 Encouraging others to refuse to work, or to participate in a work stoppage.

214 (Not to be used).

215 (Not to be used).

216 Giving or offering an official or staff member a bribe, or anything of value.

217 Giving money to, or receiving money from, any person for the purpose of introducing contraband or any other illegal or prohibited purpose.

218 Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another

- person, having a value in excess of \$100.00, or destroying, altering, damaging life-safety devices (e.g., fire alarm) regardless of financial value.
- 219 Stealing; theft (including data obtained through the unauthorized use of a communications device, or through unauthorized access to disks, tapes, or computer printouts or other automated equipment on which data is stored).
- 220 Demonstrating, practicing, or using martial arts, boxing (except for use of a punching bag), wrestling, or other forms of physical encounter, or military exercises or drill (except for drill authorized by staff).
- 221 Being in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission.
- 222 (Not to be used).
- 223 (Not to be used).
- 224 Assaulting any person (a charge at this level is used when less serious physical injury or contact has been attempted or accomplished by an inmate).
- 225 Stalking another person through repeated behavior which harasses, alarms, or annoys the person, after having been previously warned to stop such conduct.
- 226 Possession of stolen property.
- 227 Refusing to participate in a required physical test or examination unrelated to testing for drug abuse (e.g., DNA, HIV, tuberculosis).
- 228 Tattooing or self-mutilation.
- 229 Sexual assault of any person, involving non-consensual touching without force or threat of force.
- 231 Requesting, demanding, pressuring, or otherwise intentionally creating a situation, which causes an inmate to produce or display his/her own court documents for any unauthorized purpose to another inmate.
- 296 Use of the mail for abuses other than criminal activity which circumvent mail monitoring procedures (e.g., use of the mail to commit or further a High category prohibited act, special mail abuse; writing letters in code; directing others to send, sending, or receiving a letter or mail through unauthorized means; sending mail for other inmates without authorization; sending correspondence to a specific address with directions or intent to have the correspondence sent to an unauthorized person; and using a fictitious return address in an attempt to send or receive unauthorized correspondence).
- 297 Use of the telephone for abuses other than illegal activity which circumvent the ability of staff to monitor frequency of telephone use, content of the call, or the number

called; or to commit or further a High category prohibited act.

- 298 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.
- 299 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.

AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR HIGH SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- A. Recommend parole date rescission or retardation.
- B. Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time up to 50% or up to 60 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- B.1 Disallow ordinarily between 25% and 50% (14-27 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- C. Disciplinary segregation (up to 6 months).
- D. Make monetary restitution.
- E. Monetary fine.
- F. Loss of privileges (e.g. visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
- G. Change housing (quarters).
- H. Remove from program and/or group activity.
- I. Loss of job.
- J. Impound inmate’s personal property.
- K. Confiscate contraband.
- L. Restrict to quarters.
- M. Extra duty.

MODERATE SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- 300 Indecent Exposure.
- 301 (Not to be used).
- 302 Misuse of authorized medication.
- 303 Possession of money or currency, unless specifically authorized, or in excess of the amount authorized.
- 304 Loaning of property or anything of value for profit or increased return.
- 305 Possession of anything not authorized for retention or receipt by the inmate, and not issued to him through regular channels.
- 306 Refusing to work or to accept a program assignment.
- 307 Refusing to obey an order of any staff member (may be categorized and charged in terms of greater severity, according to the nature of the order being disobeyed, e.g. failure to obey an order which furthers a riot would be charged as 105, Rioting; refusing to obey an order which furthers a fight would be charged as 201, Fighting; refusing to provide a urine sample when ordered as part of a drug-abuse test would be charged as 110).
- 308 Violating a condition of a furlough.
- 309 Violating a condition of a community program.
- 310 Unexcused absence from work or any program assignment.
- 311 Failing to perform work as instructed by the supervisor.
- 312 Insolence towards a staff member.
- 313 Lying or providing a false statement to a staff member.
- 314 Counterfeiting, forging, or unauthorized reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, security, or official paper (may be categorized in terms of greater severity according to the nature of the item being reproduced, e.g., counterfeiting release papers to effect escape, Code 102).
- 315 Participating in an unauthorized meeting or gathering.
- 316 Being in an unauthorized area without staff authorization.
- 317 Failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations (including safety regulations, chemical instructions, tools, MSDS sheets, OSHA standards).
- 318 Using any equipment or machinery without staff authorization.

- 319 Using any equipment or machinery contrary to instructions or posted safety standards.
- 320 Failing to stand count.
- 321 Interfering with the taking of count.
- 322 (Not to be used).
- 323 (Not to be used).
- 324 Gambling.
- 325 Preparing or conducting a gambling pool.
- 326 Possession of gambling paraphernalia.
- 327 Unauthorized contacts with the public.
- 328 Giving money or anything of value to, or accepting money or anything of value from, another inmate or any other person without staff authorization.
- 329 Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another person, having a value of \$100.00 or less.
- 330 Being unsanitary or untidy; failing to keep one's person or quarters in accordance with posted standards.
- 331 Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a non-hazardous tool, equipment, supplies, or other non-hazardous contraband (tools not likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt, or to serve as a weapon capable of doing serious bodily harm to others, or not hazardous to institutional security or personal safety) (other non-hazardous contraband includes such items as food, cosmetics, cleaning supplies, smoking apparatus and tobacco in any form where prohibited, and unauthorized nutritional/dietary supplements).
- 332 Smoking where prohibited.
- 333 Fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test (e.g., cheating on a GED, or other educational or vocational skills test).
- 334 Conducting a business; conducting or directing an investment transaction without staff authorization.
- 335 Communicating gang affiliation; participating in gang related activities; possession of paraphernalia indicating gang affiliation.
- 336 Circulating a petition.

- 396 Use of the mail for abuses other than criminal activity which do not circumvent mail monitoring; or use of the mail to commit or further a Moderate category prohibited act.
- 397 Use of the telephone for abuses other than illegal activity which do not circumvent the ability of staff to monitor frequency of telephone use, content of the call, or the number called; or to commit or further a Moderate category prohibited act.
- 398 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.
- 399 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.

AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR MODERATE SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- A. Recommend parole date rescission or retardation.
- B. Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time up to 25% or up to 30 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- B.1 Disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1-14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- C. Disciplinary segregation (up to 3 months).
- D. Make monetary restitution.
- E. Monetary fine.
- F. Loss of privileges (e.g. visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
- G. Change housing (quarters).
- H. Remove from program and/or group activity.
- I. Loss of job.
- J. Impound inmate’s personal property.
- K. Confiscate contraband.
- L. Restrict to quarters.

M. Extra duty.

LOW SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- 400 (Not to be used).
- 401 (Not to be used).
- 402 Malingering, feigning illness.
- 403 (Not to be used).
- 404 Using abusive or obscene language.
- 405 (Not to be used).
- 406 (Not to be used).
- 407 Conduct with a visitor in violation of Bureau regulations.
- 408 (Not to be used).
- 409 Unauthorized physical contact (e.g., kissing, embracing).
- 498 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
- 499 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be charged as “most like” one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.

AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR LOW SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

- B.1 Disallow ordinarily up to 12.5% (1-7 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a second violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months); disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1-14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a third violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months) (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
- C. Make monetary restitution.
- D. Monetary fine.
- E. Loss of privileges (e.g. visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

- F. Change housing (quarters).
- G. Remove from program and/or group activity.
- H. Loss of job.
- I. Impound inmate's personal property.
- J. Confiscate contraband.
- K. Restrict to quarters.
- L. Extra duty.

Table 2. ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR REPEATED PROHIBITED ACTS WITHIN THE SAME SEVERITY LEVEL

Prohibited Act Severity Level	Time Period for Prior Offense (same code)	Frequency of Repeated Offense	Additional Available Sanctions
Low Severity (400 level)	6 months	2 nd offense	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 1 month). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested GCT up to 10% or up to 15 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (EGT) (an EGT sanction may not be suspended).
		3 rd or more offense	Any available Moderate severity level sanction (300 series).
Moderate Severity (300 level)	12 months	2 nd offense	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 6 months). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested GCT up to 37 1/2% or up to 45 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow EGT (an EGT sanction may not be suspended).
		3 rd or more offense	Any available High severity level sanction (200 series).
High Severity (200 level)	18 months	2 nd offense	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested GCT up to 75% or up to 90 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow EGT (an EGT sanction may not be suspended).
		3 rd or more offense	Any available Greatest severity level sanction (100 series).
Greatest Severity (100 level)	24 months	2 nd or more offense	Disciplinary Segregation (up to 18 months)

**U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons**



**Sexually Abusive Behavior
Prevention and Intervention**

April 2014

An Overview for Offenders

You Have the Right to be Safe from Sexually Abusive Behavior.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has a zero tolerance policy against sexual abuse and sexual harassment. While you are incarcerated; no one has the right to pressure you to engage in sexual acts.

You do not have to tolerate sexually abusive/ harassing behavior or pressure to engage in unwanted sexual behavior from another inmate or a staff member. Regardless of your age, size, race, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation, you have the right to be safe from sexually abusive behavior.

What Can You Do To Prevent Sexually Abusive Behavior?

Here are some things you can do to protect yourself and others against sexually abusive behavior:

- Carry yourself in a confident manner at all times. Do not permit your emotions (fear/anxiety) to be obvious to others.
- Do not accept gifts or favors from others. Most gifts or favors come with strings attached to them.
- Do not accept an offer from another inmate to be your protector.
- Find a staff member with whom you feel comfortable discussing your fears and concerns.
- Be alert! Do not use contraband substances such as drugs or alcohol; these can weaken your ability to stay alert and make good judgments.
- Be direct and firm if others ask you to do something you don't want to do. Do not give mixed messages to other inmates regarding your wishes for sexual activity.
- Stay in well-lit areas of the institution.
- Choose your associates wisely. Look for people who are involved in positive activities like educational programs, psychology groups, or religious services. Get involved in these activities yourself.
- Trust your instincts. If you sense that a situation may be dangerous, it probably is. If you fear for your safety, report your concerns to staff.

What Can You Do if You Are Afraid or Feel Threatened?

If you are afraid or feel you are being threatened or pressured to engage in sexual behaviors, you should discuss your concerns with staff. Because this can be a difficult topic to discuss, some staff, like psychologists, are specially trained to help you deal with problems in this area.

If you feel immediately threatened, approach any staff member and ask for assistance. It is part of his/her job to ensure your safety. If it is a staff member that is threatening you, report your concerns immediately to another staff member that you trust, or follow the procedures for making a confidential report.

What Can You Do if You Are Sexually Assaulted?

If you become a victim of a sexually abusive behavior, you should report it immediately to staff who will offer you protection from the assailant. You do not have to name the inmate(s) or staff assailant(s) in order to receive assistance, but specific information may make it easier for staff to know how best to respond. You will continue to receive protection from the assailant, whether or not you have identified him or her (or agree to testify against him/her).

After reporting any sexual assault, you will be referred immediately for a medical examination and clinical assessment. Even though you may want to clean up after the assault, **it is important to see medical staff BEFORE you shower, wash, drink, eat, change clothing, or use the bathroom.** Medical staff will examine you for injuries which may or may not be readily apparent

to you. They can also check you for sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy, if appropriate, and gather any physical evidence of assault. The individuals who sexually abuse or assault inmates can only be disciplined and/or prosecuted if the abuse is reported. **Regardless of whether your assailant is an inmate or a staff member, it is important to understand that you will never be disciplined or prosecuted for being the victim of a sexual assault.**

How Do You Report an Incident of Sexually Abusive Behavior?

It is important that you tell a staff member if you have been sexually assaulted or have been a victim of sexual harassment. It is equally important to inform staff if you have witnessed sexually abusive behavior. You can tell your case manager, Chaplain, Psychologist, SIS, the Warden or any other staff member you trust. BOP staff members are instructed to keep reported information confidential and only discuss it with the appropriate officials on a need-to-know basis concerning the inmate-victim's welfare and for law enforcement or investigative purposes. There are other means to confidentially report sexually abusive behavior if you are not comfortable talking with staff.

- **Write directly to the Warden, Regional Director or Director.** You can send the Warden an Inmate Request to Staff Member (Cop-out) or a letter reporting the sexually abusive behavior. You may also send a letter to the Regional Director or Director of the Bureau of Prisons. To ensure confidentiality, use special mail procedures.
- **File an Administrative Remedy.** You can file a Request for Administrative Remedy (BP-9). If you determine your complaint is too sensitive to file with the Warden, you have the opportunity to file your administrative remedy directly with the Regional Director (BP-10). You can get the forms from your counselor or other unit staff.
- **Write the Office of the Inspector General (OIG)** which investigates certain allegations of staff misconduct by employees of the U.S. Department of Justice; all other sexual abuse/harassment allegations will be forwarded by the OIG to the BOP. OIG is a component of the Department of Justice and is not a part of the Bureau of Prisons. The address is:

**Office of the Inspector General
U.S. Department of Justice
Investigations Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530**

Third-party Reporting. Anyone can report such abuse on your behalf by accessing the BOP's public website, specifically:

http://www.bop.gov/inmate_programs/sa_prevention_reporting.jsp.

Understanding the Investigative Process

Once the sexually abusive behavior is reported, the BOP and/or other appropriate law enforcement agencies will conduct an investigation. The purpose of the investigation is to determine the nature and scope of the abusive behavior. You may be asked to give a statement during the investigation. If criminal charges are brought, you may be asked to testify during the criminal proceedings.

Counseling Programs for Victims of Sexually Abusive Behavior

Most people need help to recover from the emotional effects of sexually abusive behavior. If you are the victim of sexually abusive behavior, whether recent or in the past, you may seek counseling and/or advice from a psychologist or chaplain. Crisis counseling, coping skills, suicide prevention,

mental health counseling, and spiritual counseling are all available to you.

Contact your local Rape Crisis Center (RCC): Your institution may have a Memo of Understanding (MOU) with a local RCC. If so, Psychology Services can provide you with the contact information. If no MOU exists, you may seek services through Psychology Services.

Management Program for Inmate Assailants

Anyone who sexually abuses/assaults/harasses others while in the custody of the BOP will be disciplined and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. If you are an inmate assailant, you will be referred to Correctional Services for monitoring. You will be referred to Psychology Services for an assessment of risk and treatment and management needs. Treatment compliance or refusal will be documented and decisions regarding your conditions of confinement and release may be effected. If you feel that you need help to keep from engaging in sexually abusive behaviors, psychological services are available.

Policy Definitions

Prohibited Acts: Inmates who engage in inappropriate sexual behavior can be charged with the following Prohibited Acts under the Inmate Disciplinary Policy:

Code 114/(A): Sexual Assault By Force Code 205/(A): Engaging in a Sex Act Code

206/(A): Making a Sexual Proposal

Code 221/(A): Being in an Unauthorized Area with a Member of the Opposite Sex

Code 229/(A): Sexual Assault Without Force

Code 300/(A): Indecent Exposure

Code 404/(A): Using Abusive or Obscene Language

Staff Misconduct: The Standards of Employee Conduct prohibit employees from engaging in, or allowing another person to engage in sexual, indecent, profane or abusive language or gestures, and inappropriate visual surveillance of inmates. Influencing, promising or threatening an inmate's safety, custody, privacy, housing, privileges, work detail or program status in exchange for sexual favors is also prohibited.

What is sexually abusive behavior? According to federal law (Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003) sexually abusive behavior is defined as:

Rape: the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person **FORCIBLY** or against that person's will;

The carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person not forcibly or against the person's will, where the victim is **incapable of giving consent** because of his/her youth or his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity; or

The carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, or sexual assault with an object or sexual fondling of a person achieved through the **exploitation of the fear or threat** of physical violence or bodily injury.

Carnal Knowledge: contact between the penis and vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration of any sort, however slight.

Oral Sodomy: contact between the mouth and the penis, the mouth and the vulva, or the mouth and the anus.

Sexual Assault with an Object: the use of any hand, finger, object, or other instrument to penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person (**NOTE:** This

does NOT apply to custodial or medical personnel engaged in evidence gathering or legitimate medical treatment, nor to health care provider's performing body cavity searches in order to maintain security and safety within the prison).

Sexual Fondling: the touching of the private body parts of another person (including the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks) for the purpose of sexual gratification.

Sexual Harassment: repeated and unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate/detainee/resident to another; or repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate/detainee/resident by a staff member/contractor/volunteer, including demeaning references to gender, sexually suggestive, or derogatory comments about body or clothing, or obscene language or gestures.

Sexual Misconduct (staff only): the use of indecent sexual language, gestures, or sexually oriented visual surveillance for the purpose of sexual gratification.

An incident is considered **Inmate-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault** when any sexually abusive behavior occurs between two or more inmates. An incident is considered **Staff-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault** when any sexually abusive behavior is initiated by a staff member toward one or more inmates. It is also considered Staff-on-Inmate Abuse/Assault if a staff member willingly engages in sexual acts or contacts that are initiated by an inmate.

NOTE: Sexual acts or contacts between two or more inmates, even when no objections are raised, are prohibited acts, and may be illegal. Sexual acts or contacts between an inmate and a staff member, even when no objections are raised by either party, are always forbidden and illegal. Inmates who have been sexually assaulted by another inmate or staff member will not be prosecuted or disciplined for reporting the assault. However, inmates will be penalized for knowingly filing any false report.

**** Please be aware that both male and female staff routinely work and visit inmate housing areas. ****

Contact Offices:

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Inspector General
Investigations Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Suite 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530**

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
Central Office
National PREA Coordinator
320 First Street, NW, Room 554
Washington, D.C. 20534**

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Regional PREA Coordinator
302 Sentinel Drive, Suite 200
Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701**

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
North Central Regional Office Regional
PREA Coordinator**
Gateway Complex Tower II, 8th Floor
400 State Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101-2492

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
Northeast Regional Office Regional
PREA Coordinator**
U.S. Customs House, 7th Floor
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
South Central Regional Office Regional
PREA Coordinator**
U.S. Armed Forces Reserve Complex
344 Marine Forces Drive
Grand Prairie, Texas 75051

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
Southeast Regional Office Regional
PREA Coordinator**
3800 North Camp Creek Parkway, SW
Building 2000
Atlanta, GA 30331-5099

**Federal Bureau of Prisons
Western Regional Office Regional
PREA Coordinator**
7338 Shoreline Drive
Stockton, CA 95219

Third-party reporting (outside of institution):
http://www.bop.gov/inmate_programs/sa_prevention_reporting.jsp

V-PIN REGISTRATION Inmate Instructions

Dial the number: 111

Enter your 9-digit PAC number

Answer the two prompts listed below in a clear and natural voice:

1. **“Please clearly state your first and last name after the tone”**
[Beep] “Your first and last name” [Beep]
 - You must finish saying your name before the second beep.
 - Your name must be the same as it appears on your identification card.

2. **“Please clearly state your first and last name after the tone”**
[Beep] “Your first and last name” [Beep]
 - You must finish saying your name before the second beep.
 - Your name must be the same as it appears on your identification card.

Helpful Tips:

- Do not hang up if you get a message that your voice did not match.
- Do not change your voice when prompted to restate your name.
- Keep your voice natural and unforced.
- Your name will be repeated back to you if you successfully registered.
- You will be asked to state your name again if you did not successfully register. In this case, you will again be prompted twice to “Please clearly state your first and last name after the tone.”
- During registration you will get three attempts to record your voice. After the third unsuccessful attempt you will need to hang up and start the process over, beginning with the “111” process above.
- Once you are successfully registered, each subsequent call will be verified with your PAC and recorded name. If the PAC and name recordings do not match, your call will not process.
- You have three chances to verify your name when making a phone call. After the third unsuccessful attempt you will need to redial your call.

VOICE REGISTRATION

Inmate Instructions

Dial 111 then #

Please enter PAC number followed by #

At the tone, please state your full name.
(This is your committed first and last name)

**YOU ARE REMINDED TO RECORD YOUR FIRST AND LAST NAMES –
NO NICKNAMES ALLOWED.**

You Recorded “(The System Repeats Your Recorded Name)”

“After the tone please say United States of America”

“After the tone please say again United States of America”

“After the tone please say again United States of America”

Enrollment Complete

You can dial ‘112’ to listen to your voice registration. You will only hear your First and Last name you recorded at the beginning of the registration process.

Inmate Telephone System (ITS)
Placing a Debit Call

Local/Long Distance Call:

- Listen for dial tone
 - Enter 1 + area code + telephone number # + Phone Access Code (PAC) #
- Example: 1-123-555-1234#-357926819#

International Call:

- Listen for dial tone
 - Enter 011 + Country code + city code + telephone number # + PAC #
- Example: 011-35-24-123456#-357926819#

To obtain an ITS Account Balance & Cost of Last Call:

- Listen for dial tone
 - Enter 118 # + Phone Access Code (PAC) number #
- Example: 118#-357926819#

Inmate Telephone System (ITS)
Placing a Collect Call

Local/Long Distance Collect Call:

- Listen for dial tone
 - Enter 0 + area code + telephone number # + PAC #
- Example: 0-123-555-1234#-357926819

International Collect Call:

- International Collect Calling is not available

Messages:

A voice message will inform you of problems associated with placing specific calls. Remember the Status Code number & message given by the automated operator to speed the rectifying of problems.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ADMINISTRATIVE MAXIMUM

Visiting

It is the policy of this institution to provide facilities and procedures for non-contact visiting with relatives, friends, groups, etc. Visits by relatives, friends, groups, etc., are important in maintaining the morale of each inmate and motivating him toward positive aspirations. It is the responsibility of each visitor/inmate to adhere to the visiting regulations as set forth in the following paragraphs.

Days and Hours of Visitation

At the ADX, H-Unit inmates will be allowed visits (social, legal, etc.) from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. For all other housing units, visiting will be from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Thursday through Sunday. No inmate visitors will be processed into the Visiting Room after 2:00 p.m.

A maximum of three (3) visitors, including children, per inmate will be allowed in the Visiting Room at any given time. Each inmate will be allowed to receive a total of five (5) visits per month with a maximum duration of seven (7) hours per visit. All federal holidays will be observed as visiting days. Holiday visiting will be counted as part of the five (5) monthly visits. An inmate may receive more than one visit per day. If the inmate does not leave the Visiting Room during/between these visits, it will only count as one visit. However, if he leaves the Visiting Room and returns to his quarters and/or work assignment and receives another visit, returning to the Visiting Room will count as another visit. No visitor will be allowed to leave the visiting area and return to the visiting area during the same day.

A visit may be terminated due to unacceptable conduct. It should be noted when the visit is terminated due to unacceptable conduct, the inmate may receive disciplinary action.

Visitors approved to visit one inmate may not, without special permission, visit with another inmate until the completion of the scheduled visit and only if pre-approved for that day.

Visiting Regulations

1. Visits are not cumulative from one month to another. If the visiting areas become overcrowded, factors such as the distance a visitor has traveled, frequency of visits, relationship of visitors to inmate and frequency of visits received by the inmate will be considered when determining who will be allowed to visit.
2. Visiting is an extremely important family function, and dress code requirements are necessary to maintain the dignity of those involved. All visitors will be properly dressed when coming to visit at the institution. Visitors are prohibited from wearing short shorts, low cut, or see through clothing, tube or tank tops, backless clothing, swim suits, sweat suits, opened shoes, or any other apparel of a suggestive or revealing nature (e.g., skin-tight clothing, etc.). If a visitor chooses to wear a dress, the length of the dress will not be shorter than the natural break of the wearer's leg, at the back of the knee. This requirement includes any type of slit or cut in the dress. No hats may be worn during visits, except religious headgear. Inmates are responsible for advising their visitors of the dress requirements in the visiting room, including not wearing clothing khaki in color. **Visits may be denied by the Duty Officer or Operations Lieutenant for noncompliance.** Excessively provocative attire is reason to deny and/or preclude visiting.

3. Children less than 16 years of age must be accompanied by an adult family member. Inmates are responsible for the behavior of their visitors, including visiting children. Children should be supervised to ensure they do not disrupt other inmates and their visitors.
4. If the Visiting Room becomes too crowded, visits for persons from the local area will be terminated according to the time of arrival, with the first to arrive being the first to be terminated.
5. Visitors and/or those accompanying them are not authorized to loiter in the institution lobby or on the institution grounds during or after a visit unless, waiting for public transportation.
6. Each inmate will assume reasonable responsibility for the proper conduct during the visits with as much control of visitor conduct as may be expected of him. Each inmate and his visitors are expected to maintain a safe and sanitary visiting area.
7. The use of camera or recording equipment without written consent of the Warden is strictly prohibited. Documents or papers will not be examined or signed in the Visiting Room without prior approval of the Unit Manager or the Captain.
8. Visitors are encouraged to store all of their parcels, handbags, cellular telephones, etc., in their vehicles or in their motel rooms prior to coming to the institution as these items will not be allowed in the Visiting Room. Packages or gifts of any kind are not permitted and visitors will only be permitted to bring a small clear change purse and needed medication into the Visiting Room. Coats will not be permitted in the Visiting Room.
9. Food items may not be brought into the visiting area except for visitors with an infant who may bring baby food and/or baby bottles. The institution does not provide meals for visitors, but vending machines are available. Visitors are allowed to bring no more than \$25 into the Visiting Room. Items purchased in the vending machines are the only authorized items visitors may give inmates.
10. Any effort to evade the visiting regulations may result in disciplinary action for the inmate and possible legal proceedings against the visitor.
11. To ensure the security and good order of the institution, a visitor may be monitored at any time in the visiting area including restrooms located within the visiting area.
12. Visitors may not leave money with the Front Lobby Officer for deposit into the inmate's commissary account. Funds for deposit to inmate accounts should be sent to the inmate in the form of a postal money order via the U.S. Mail.
13. Anyone wishing to visit an inmate at this institution must be on the inmate's approved visiting list.

Note: There has been a statutory change that now allows a woman to breast-feed her child in any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location. If, however, in a particular instance the breast feeding is conducted in a manner that is disruptive to the other inmates or is facilitating conduct prohibited under the BOP's disciplinary code, the visit is to be terminated and further actions may be considered pursuant to discussions with legal staff. Baby diapers, food, and bottles, etc., will be allowed, but only the amount that will be consumed or used during the visit. A baby car seat will

be allowed if it can be thoroughly searched. Additionally, there will be no items left in the lobby area to include strollers, baby carriers, hats, makeup, etc.

ANY VIOLATION OF VISITING PRIVILEGES MAY RESULT IN DISCIPLINARY ACTION AND/OR LOSS OF VISITING PRIVILEGES AND POSSIBLE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF THE VISITOR.

Identification Requirements for Visitors

Staff shall verify the identity of each visitor (through driver's license, photo identification, etc.) prior to admission of the visitor to the institution. Photo Identification must be a valid state or government issued photo identification. Visitors under the age of 16 who are accompanied by a parent or legal guardian are exempt from this provision.

Special Visit Requirements

Qualifications for special visitors may include: Business visitor; Consular visitors; Representatives of community groups; clergy; former or prospective employers; sponsors, and parole advisors. Requests for special visits will be submitted in writing to the Unit Manager for review. Any special religious visits must be reviewed by an institution Chaplain. Final approval of any special visit, including legal visits and religious visits, must be given by the Associate Warden or the Warden.

Directions to FCC Florence, Colorado:

For directions, please see below or contact the Federal Correctional Complex during regular business hours are Monday-Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. ADX Operator: (719) 784-9464.

The Federal Correctional Complex is located approximately 2 miles south of Florence, Colorado, on the east side of Highway 67. It is approximately 40 miles south from Colorado Springs, 50 miles west of Pueblo and 13 miles southeast of Canon City. When traveling from Colorado Springs, take Highway 115 south to Florence. Take Highway 67 south to the Correctional Complex.

When traveling from Pueblo, take Highway 50 west toward Canon City. Highway 115 south can be accessed in Penrose, leading toward Florence. Continue on Highway 115 south to Highway 67 south in Florence.

There are two routes from Canon City that would provide you access to the Complex. One route is Highway 50 east to Highway 67 south. Continue to Highway 67 South through Florence until you arrive at the Complex. A second route would be Highway 115 south in Canon City to Highway 67 south in Florence.

Local Public Transportation:

There are several options for public transportation available including: Fremont County Cab in Florence at (719) 784-2222, City Cab Co. in Pueblo at 719-543-2525, and also Yellow Cab in Colorado Springs at 719-634-5000.

Miscellaneous Information:

Facility Address: Committed Name
Register Number
U.S. Penitentiary - Administrative Maximum
Post Office Box 8500
Florence, CO 81226-8500

Regional Office: Federal Bureau of Prisons
North Central Regional Office
400 State Avenue
Tower II, Suite 800
Kansas City, KS 66101

Central Office: Federal Bureau of Prisons
Office of the Director
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534

Send Money to: Committed Name
Register Number
Post Office Box 474701
Des Moines, Iowa 50947-0001

Western Union: Inmate Register Number
Committed Name
City Code: FBOP
State Code: DC

www.westernunion.com (select bill payment, then select quick collect)

1-800-634-3422 (select option 2)

The only way an inmate can receive money is through the mail and through Western Union.

Miscellaneous: www.bop.gov

INMATE VOTING RIGHTS

Currently, the District of Columbia (DC), Maine and Vermont allow incarcerated individuals to vote.

- District of Columbia: You must have proper proof of residence (address must match the address listed on the voter application). Those in a federal facility may use your DC home address. If you do not currently have an address in DC (i.e., no family currently residing there), but are still returning to DC upon release, use your last known address.

- Maine: You must have an established residence. Residence for the purpose of elections refers to “that place where the person has established a fixed and principal home to which the person, whenever temporarily absent, intends to return.” Meaning, you must intend to return to that address, and you will need to attest to that on the forms.

- Vermont: Inmates vote by absentee ballot by using their last known address in Vermont.

Voting materials for DC, Maine, and Vermont are posted on TRULINCS. This and other material is also available in the Reentry Resource Library.

Prior to release or transfer to a Residential Reentry Center or Home Confinement, you will receive additional information regarding Restoration of Voting Rights.

The BOP will update information materials regarding changes in voting rights for relevant states as needed.

Incoming and Outgoing Voter Mail

Incoming mail from a Board of Election labeled "Official Election Mail," "Official Election Ballot," "Ballot Enclosed," or similar language indicating the contents of the envelope include an election ballot will be treated as legal mail and inmates will sign for the mail. Only incoming ballots will be treated as legal mail, other types of informational mail are considered general correspondence.

All outgoing inmate mail addressed to a Board of Election will be treated as legal mail.

RESTORATION OF VOTING RIGHTS

It has been a common practice within the United States to make felons ineligible to vote, and in some cases permanently. Over the past few decades, the general trend has been to reinstate the right to vote at some point, although this is a state-by-state policy choice. Below is a summary.

- In the District of Columbia, Maine and Vermont, felons never lose their right to vote, even while they are incarcerated.
- In 18 states, felons lose their voting rights only while incarcerated and receive automatic restoration upon release.
- In 19 states, felons lose their voting rights during incarceration, and for a period of time after, typically while on parole and/or probation. Voting rights are automatically restored after this time period. Former felons may also have to pay any outstanding fines, fees or restitution before their rights are

restored as well.

- In 11 states, felons lose their voting rights indefinitely for some crimes, or require a governor's pardon in order for voting rights to be restored; face an additional waiting period after completion of sentence (including parole and probation), or require additional action before voting rights can be restored.