

INMATE
ADMISSION & ORIENTATION
HANDBOOK



FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX – HAZELTON

Updated September 6, 2022

INMATE MAIL ADDRESS

United States Penitentiary – Hazelton

Inmate Name, Register Number
P.O. Box 2000
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

Satellite Prison Camp – Hazelton

Inmate Name, Register Number
P.O. Box 2000
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

Federal Correctional Institution – Hazelton

Inmate Name, Register Number
P.O. Box 5000
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

Secure Female Facility – Hazelton

Inmate Name, Register Number
P.O. Box 3000
Bruceton Mills, WV 26525

UPDATED: September 6, 2022

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.

INTAKE, CLASSIFICATION, AND THE UNIT TEAM

Orientation

Inmates are given a social screening by Unit Management staff and 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 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 staff 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 am to 7:00 pm, and during the day on weekends and holidays.

Executive Assistant/Camp Administrator: The Executive Assistant/Camp Administrator is the administrative head of the Satellite Prison Camp (SPC) and oversees all unit programs and activities. The Executive Assistant/Camp Administrator is the Chairperson of the team which comprises the Case Manager, Correctional Counselor, with input from Education and Psychology staff. The Executive Assistant/Camp

Administrator reviews team decisions and may chair the Unit Discipline Committee (UDC), which is a body that hears disciplinary infractions. The Executive Assistant/Camp Administrator is ordinarily present during initial classification and subsequent program review(s) in which RRC placement is discussed.

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 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 Correctional Counselor provides counseling and guidance for the inmates of the unit in areas of institutional adjustment, personal difficulties, and plans for the future. The Correctional Counselor plays a leading role in segments of unit programs relating to inmate activities. The Correctional 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 Team staff member is available each day of the week and most evenings until 7:00 pm. The unit bulletin boards and the TRULINCS system contain written communication of interest to inmates. Unit Managers may utilize monthly Town Hall meetings to dispense information and foster improved communications. Unit Team staff will utilize either open house hours or an open door policy to address inmate concerns. Inmates are also encouraged to use Inmate Requests to Staff

to make requests in writing.

Town Hall Meetings

Town Hall meetings are held to make announcements and to discuss changes in the policy and procedures of the unit. Inmates are encouraged to ask pertinent questions of the staff and any guest speakers who are present. These questions should pertain to the unit as a whole, rather than personal questions or problems. Personal issues will be resolved by unit staff during the regular working hours which are posted in each unit.

Initial Classification/Program Reviews

Inmates initially designated to the institution will receive initial classification within 28 days of arrival. Unit Team, 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.

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/program review 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, veteran's, 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 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.

Team Participation in Parole Hearings

The Case Manager prepares Progress Reports with input from Unit Team and compiles other information in the inmate's central file for presentation to the United States Parole Commission or other appropriate agencies. The inmate's Case Manager will ordinarily be present at the inmate's Parole Hearing. The Case Manager's function at the hearing is to assist the Parole examiners, not as a staff representative for the inmate.

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.

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.

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. Lockers must be neatly arranged inside and out, and all shelving must be neat and clean. Chairs are assigned to each cell, and will not be defaced or marked in any manner by the inmate.

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

Staff shall set aside space within each housing area for use by an inmate. The designated area shall include a locker or other securable area in which the inmate is to store authorized personal property. The inmate shall be allowed to purchase an approved locking device for personal property storage in regular living units. 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. Under no circumstance will any materials be accumulated to the point where they become a fire, sanitation, security, or housekeeping hazard.

Clothing / Laundry Operations

All government clothing, except undergarments will 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. 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.

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. Pre-release 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. The only exception is for religious headgear.

Representative authorized footwear/shoes may include: work (1 pr.), 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.

At the USP/SPC, all issued clothing, linen, towels, are exchanged on a one-for-one basis at Laundry. The schedules for exchange are posted on unit bulletin boards. Washers and dryers are provided at no cost for inmates to do their own laundry in the housing unit. The unit laundry room will open daily from 6:00 a.m. until unit lockdown. Damage to these machines will lead to removal of the machine and/or disciplinary action.

At the FCI, a centralized laundry operation will launder both institution issued and personal clothing. Inmates may visit Laundry for clothing issue/exchange once per week, excluding the first full week of every month. The first full week of every month is set aside for

hygiene issue and linen exchange only. Hours of operation for Laundry are between 6:15 am - 7:00 am, (during the breakfast meal) and 11:00 am - 12:30 pm (during the lunch meal). Inmates may utilize the institution central laundry system by dropping off dirty laundry bags on one day and picking up clean laundry on another day. Inmates who maliciously or otherwise alter their clothing, bedding, mattresses or any other issued items are subject to disciplinary action.

At the FCI, inmates will be issued the following laundry items upon arrival:

- 7 sets of underclothing
- 5 sets of khakis
- 2 sheets, 2 blankets
- 1 jacket, 1 hat
- 2 towels, 2 face cloths
- 1 pair of boots
- 3 laundry bags
- 1 webbed belt

Two days prior to releasing or transferring, inmates are responsible for returning all of the above items to Laundry with the exception of the following:

- 1 set of khakis
- 2 sets of underclothes
- 1 pair of boots
- 1 towel, 1 face cloth
- 2 sheets, 2 blankets

On the day of your release or transfer, the remaining items will be carried to Receiving and Discharge (R&D). Funds will be frozen for inmates that do not comply.

At the SFF, all issued clothing, linen, towels, are exchanged on a one-for-one basis in Laundry. It can be dropped off on Monday through Thursday between 6:15 and 7:30 a.m. and picked up during lunch main line. All whites and brown tee shirts are exchanged every 12 months. The schedules for exchange are posted on unit bulletin boards. Washers and dryers are provided at no cost for inmates to do their own laundry in the housing unit. The unit laundry room will open daily from 6:00 a.m. until unit lockdown, with the exception of an allotted time for cleaning. Damage to these machines will lead to removal of the machine and/or disciplinary action.

Commissary/Special Purchase Order (SPO) Items

These items are authorized to the point they can be contained in the storage area provided for personal property. The total value of an inmate's accumulated Commissary items will be limited to the monthly dollar amount as outlined by policy. In addition, an inmate will be authorized to have no more than sixty (60) first class stamps in their possession.

Food Storage

Food items that are left open create a health hazard. These items must

be properly sealed at all times. Items not stored in original containers are considered contraband. Empty jars may not be used as drinking containers and are to be thrown away.

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 except to bulletin boards. 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. Inmates are allowed to maintain legal materials and supplies which are necessary for their own legal actions. To ensure legal materials do not become a security or housekeeping hazard, legal material which does not fit within an inmate's locker may be stored in the unit's legal property storage area. Inmates are to make arrangements with their respective Correctional Counselors for storage of legal materials needed for their own ongoing litigation.

Art & Hobby Craft Materials

No art or hobby craft materials, other than those authorized by the Recreation Department for unit-based art or hobby craft activities, are authorized within the housing units. Staff shall limit an inmate's art or hobby crafts projects within the cell or living area to those projects which the inmate may store in designated personal property containers. An exception can be considered on a case-by-case basis for an item (for example, a painting) where size would prohibit placing the item in a locker. This exception is made with the understanding that the placement of the item is at the inmate's own risk. Inmates are required to remove art or hobby craft items from their living area when completed.

Radios, MP3 Players, and Watches

An inmate may possess only one approved radio or MP3 player, and watch at a time. The inmate must be able to demonstrate proof of ownership. An inmate who purchases a radio, MP3 player, or watch through a BOP commissary is ordinarily permitted the use of that item at any BOP institution if the inmate is later transferred. If the inmate is not allowed to use the radio, MP3 player, or watch at the new institution, the inmate shall be permitted to mail, at the receiving institution's expense, the item to a destination of the inmate's choice. Where the inmate refuses to provide a mailing address, the radio, MP3 player, and/or watch may be disposed of through approved methods, including destruction of the property. The MP3 player can be managed through TRU-Units. This service allows inmates to manage the player and to purchase non-explicit music.

Hair Care

At the USP/FCI/SPC, haircuts and hair care services are authorized in the barber shop only. An inmate must have their I.D. card or access to the Beauty Shop will be denied. No personal items such as gym bags, books, or radios will be allowed into the Barber Shop. Hours of operation will be posted in each of the housing units and the Barber Shop.

At the SFF, the hours of operation will be posted in each of the housing units and the Hair Care/Beauty Shop. Those inmates wishing to receive an appointment will complete a Cop-Out addressed to Hair Care. The inmate's name, number, housing unit, and work assignment must be included on the Cop-Out. Once the Cop-Out is received, the inmate will be placed on the callout sheet for a designated appointment time. An inmate must have their I.D. card or access to the Beauty Shop will be denied. No personal items such as gym bags, books, or radios will be allowed into the Beauty Shop.

At the SFF, the unit-based Hair Care rooms are for the use of all inmates assigned to that housing unit and will be utilized on a first come-first serve basis. This is the only authorized common area in the housing unit where hair care and nail care may be performed. Although it is permissible for you to do each other's hair, it is strictly prohibited for you to charge for these services, cut hair, or use perms or hair dye. Violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action.

Jewelry

At the USP/FCI/SPC, inmates may have a plain wedding band without gems or stones and, with prior approval, a religious medal without gems or stones. The value of jewelry will not exceed \$100.00.

At the SFF, inmates may have a plain metal wedding band without stones or gems and, with prior approval, one religious medal without stones or gems. In addition, inmates may have one pair of earrings without stones

or gems. Hoop-style earrings will be no larger than a quarter. The value of jewelry will not exceed \$100.00.

Smoking

Inmate smoking is prohibited in all BOP facilities.

Wake-up

A general wake-up for all inmates is 6:00 am and 7:00 am on weekends and holidays. It is the inmate's responsibility to leave the unit for meals and work. Late sleepers who are unable to maintain rooms or arrive at work on time are subject to disciplinary action.

UNIT 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 Unit Team staff inspect cells daily and publish individual ratings of appearance. Inmates should refer to and familiarize themselves with Unit Rules posted on a bulletin board within each of housing units.

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.

Inmates are to only be in the cell in which they are assigned.

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, but inmates may not be in the shower during an official count.

Safety shoes must be worn to work as designated in policy.

Unit televisions may be viewed during established off-duty hours. During normal working hours, unit televisions may be viewed at the discretion of staff.

SECURITY PROCEDURES

Attire

Inmates will be in the proper uniform, (normally khaki pants and khaki shirt), Monday thru Friday, between 7:30 am and 3:30 pm. The uniform will be maintained in a neat and professional manner, with shirt tucked in and pants around the waist line. Other than approved religious headgear, hats will not be worn while indoors.

Inmate Identification Cards

Inmates are required to have their identification cards on them at all times upon departing their assigned cell. Inmates will be issued an identification card upon arrival at the institution. Inmates are responsible for the care of these cards. Lost, stolen, or damaged cards must be replaced. Inmates will be charged a \$5.00 replacement fee for a new card.

Controlled Movement

During non-working hours, USP/FCI/SFF Hazelton is regulated by controlled movement. The purpose of controlled movement is to ensure that the movement of inmates is orderly when an institution pass system is not in effect. Ordinarily these moves are a one way move; meaning, "in-bound" or "out-bound" move. During the movement period, normally ten minutes, inmates may move from an area of the institution to another without a pass or staff escort. The start and end of each movement period will be announced by staff.

During the evening hours, the first controlled movement period normally begins at the conclusion of a clear official 4:00 pm count. During the feeding of the evening meal, inmates can normally move to recreation yard, gymnasium, or chapel; however, you remain secured inside those areas until the next controlled movement is announced. At the conclusion of the evening meal, the Compound will be secured and a ten minute, controlled movement will commence.

On Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, normally the first controlled movement will begin at the conclusion of the morning meal. The Compound will be secured at 9:30 am, in preparation of the 10:00 am count. During the feeding of the brunch meal, inmates can normally move to the recreation yard, gymnasium, or chapel; however, you must remain secured inside those areas until the next controlled movement is announced. The movement periods will resume after the brunch meal.

The SPC is not regulated by controlled movement. All outside recreation areas at the SPC are closed during times of darkness. These areas will be open from daylight to dusk for general use. During any other prescribed time periods, all inmates are required inside of their assigned housing unit and no movement will occur outside the unit, unless directed by staff.

Call-Outs

Call-outs are a scheduling system for appointments (which include medical, dental, educational, team meetings and other activities). Call-outs are posted on the TRULINCS system and within each housing unit, on the day preceding the appointment. It is the inmate's responsibility to check for appointments on a daily basis.

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 am. The inmate is expected to be standing at bedside during official counts held at 4:00 pm and 9:00 pm, on weekdays and 10:00 am, 4:00 pm, and 9:00 pm 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.

Bed Book Counts

In the event a bed book count is announced, inmates will be required to state their name, give their register number and show their inmate identification card to the counting staff member.

Lock-Down Census Counts

At any time a Lock-Down Census may occur and will be announced by staff on the institution PA system. In such instances, inmates will cease all movement and report to the nearest staff member. There will be no movement and all scheduled call-outs will be rescheduled. When the Lock-Down Census is cleared, normal operations will resume.

AM/PM Census

During the AM/PM census you are required to report to the nearest staff member for accountability purposes. If you are in the housing unit, you are expected to return to your cell so the AM/PM Census can be completed.

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.

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.

TRUST FUND

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 and validation schedules are posted on the inmate bulletin boards. Funds are withdrawn after positive identification by commissary card or fingerprint identification. 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). Inmates must have their commissary card in their possession at all times for identification purposes.

Spending Limitations

The National Spending Limit is \$360.00 but may be further restricted at the local level. Each inmate account is revalidated on a monthly, bi-weekly, or weekly 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 am and 9:00 pm 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 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:

- Valid Inmate Eight-Digit Register Number (entered with no spaces or dashes) followed immediately by Inmate's Last Name
- Committed Inmate Full Name entered on Attention Line
- 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 Express Payment Program

Inmates' families and friends may also send inmates funds through MoneyGram's Express Payment Program. All funds sent via MoneyGram's Express Payment will be posted to the inmate's account within two to

four hours, when those funds are sent between 7:00 am and 9:00 pm 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 MoneyGram Express Payment 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 Express Payment Blue Form. To find the nearest agent, they may call 1-800-926-9400 or go to www.moneygram.com.

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

- Valid Inmate Eight-Digit Register Number (entered with no spaces or dashes), followed immediately by Inmate's Last Name
- Company Name: Federal Bureau of Prisons
- City & State: Washington, DC
- Receive Code: Must always be 7932
- 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 Express Payment transfers should be directed to MoneyGram by the sender (general public). Questions or concerns should not be directed to the BOP.

Commissary Fund Withdrawal

Requests for Withdrawal of Inmate Personal Funds, BP-199 forms, will be processed weekly by Trust Fund, Inmate Accounts. Withdrawals are initiated in TRULINCS, Send Funds (BP-199) by the inmate. When the BP-199 is printed, it 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.

Account Transactions - This service allows inmates to search and view their Commissary, telephone, and TRULINCS account transactions, as well as, view their Media List.

Bulletin Board - This service is used to supplement the use of inmate bulletin boards within the institution for disseminating information to the inmate population.

Contact List - This service is used by inmates to manage their email address list, telephone list, and postal mailing list. Inmates also mark for print postal mailing labels within this service.

If an email address is entered for a contact, TRULINCS sends a system generated message to the contact directing them to www.corrlinks.com to accept or reject email contact with the inmate prior to receiving any messages from the inmate. If a positive response is received, the inmate may begin exchanging electronic messages with this contact. If a contact rejects TRULINCS participation, the inmate is blocked from sending any messages to that email address.

Law Library - This service allows inmates to perform legal research.

Manage Funds - This service allows inmates to manage their personal funds by creating/canceling Requests for Withdrawal of Inmate Personal Funds (BP-199) and their Pre-Release Account.

Manage TRU-Units - This service allows inmates to purchase TRU-Units using available Commissary funds or transfer TRU-Units back to their Commissary account.

Prescription Refill - This service allows inmates to request prescription refills via TRULINCS of self-carry medications that are ready for refill directly to the Pharmacy. Pharmacy staff will receive the prescription refill request and process the request accordingly. Inmates will follow established local procedures for picking up requested prescriptions.

Print - This service allows inmates the opportunity to print various

documents marked for print within TRULINCS. Mailing labels and BP-199 forms may be printed for free. All other documents can be printed at a cost.

Public Messaging - Inmates may correspond with friends and family using public messaging. This is a restricted version of email that will only allow text messages and no attachments. There is a cost per minute fee for using this service. Messages are limited to 13,000 characters.

Request to Staff - This service allows inmates to correspond with staff electronically. The list of available departments varies by institution; however, there is a standard DOJ Sexual Abuse Reporting mailbox available that provides inmate with an additional method to report allegations of sexual abuse and harassment directly to the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Survey - This service allows inmates to take Bureau surveys (i.e., Institution Character Profile).

TRUFONE (Inmate Telephone System)

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 via the TRULINCS. The hours of telephone operation begin at 6:00 am and end no later than 11:30 pm.

Inmate access to telephones will normally be limited during the following times, Monday through Friday, not including holidays:

7:30 am until 10:30 am; and,
12:30 pm until after 4:00 pm count.

Inmates are expected to be at their work assignments and must not use the telephone during their work hours. For inmates who work varied work shifts, at local discretion, institutions may leave one telephone per unit available for inmates on "days off," or "evening shift."

Directions for use of TRUFONE are posted near the telephones. All calls are limited to 15 minutes. Telephone calls are subject to monitoring and recording by institution staff. Inmates are limited to 300 minutes per month and may be used for any combination of collect, or direct dial calls. Ordinarily, inmates will be allowed an extra 100 minutes per month in November and December. Telephone rates are posted throughout the institution.

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 correctness of the amount transferred at the time of transfer.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Job Assignments

All inmates, who have been medically cleared, will maintain a regular work detail assignment. Many work detail assignments are controlled through an Inmate Performance Pay (IPP) system, which provides monetary payment for work. Unit staff assigns work, approve all job changes, and ensure the changes are posted on the Daily Change Sheet.

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, costs, and restitution. In accordance with policy requirements, all designated inmates with lawful financial obligations are required to make payments toward satisfaction of these obligations. These obligations may include: special assessments imposed under 18 USC 3013, court ordered restitution, fines and court costs, judgments in favor of the US, other debts owed the Federal government, and other court-ordered obligations such as child support, alimony, other judgments.

Institution staff assists 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. The inmate 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 (vacations, furloughs, early release, etc.).

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 US 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.

FIRST STEP ACT (FSA)

Various departments offer programming to address identified needs as part of the First Step Act. Inmates are assessed in 13 needs areas. Some of these assessments can be completed using TRULINCS: Anger/Hostility, Antisocial Peers, Cognitions, and Family/Parenting are available to inmates on TRULINCS. In order to be eligible to participate in programming associated with the First Step Act, you must first complete the assessments. It is **YOUR** responsibility to contact the respective department to express your interest in available programs and/or groups that address your identified needs.

EDUCATION

The mission of Education/Recreation Services is to provide mandatory literacy and English-as-a-Second Language 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 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 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, DCEDGT credit will show up on their sentence computation when they complete or withdraw from the qualifying program.

Special note on GED scores: A new English GED test will be launched on January 1, 2014. A new Spanish GED test will follow later. 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 December 31, 2013. English GED scores from the current GED test will no longer be valid.

The new GED Test will be taken on the computer. 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 the Inmate Skills Development System (ISDS).

In the Academic section of the ISDS, the inmate will not be scored/rated green (indicating demonstration of literacy skills) and should be scored/rated yellow (indicating unknown) until he/she scores a 9.0 or higher on TABE A or D. If an inmate scores below 9.0, he/she should enroll in remedial classes offered by the Education Department to improve his/her literacy levels.

ESL

The Crime Control Act of 1990 mandates non-English speaking Federal prisoners participate in the ESL program. An inmates' 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. Additional educational programs such as advanced occupational training or college are needed in today's world. Vocational training and apprenticeship programs afford inmates an opportunity to obtain marketable job skills.

Occupational Education Programs

Occupational Education programs prepare inmates for a specific occupation or cluster of occupations. Inmates can earn a Certificate, Associate of Arts Degree, Associate of Science Degree, or an industry accepted certificate upon the completion of occupational training programs. Occupational education programs vary institution-to-institution.

Inmates must request initial enrollment through the Supervisor of Education. Education staff will determine an inmate's academic eligibility for enrollment and deportation status (if applicable). The Supervisor of Education will notify an inmates' unit team of enrollment consideration for occupational education programs.

Apprenticeship/Vocational Training

Apprenticeship training provides inmates the opportunity to participate in training which prepares them for employment in various trades. Apprenticeship programs in the BOP are registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, US Department of Labor. These programs are structured to offer on-the-job learning in industries. Vocational Training (VT) programs are designed to provide trainees with entry level job skills. All of our VT programs use a competency-based system of instruction. Successful completion of a program is directly tied to the mastering of certain competencies identified in course curricula. Upon completion of a registered trade, inmates can earn a Certificate of Completion from the Department of Labor. To enroll in an Apprenticeship training or VT program, an inmate must have a high school diploma or GED.

The following programs are offered; however, inmates should contact Education for availability at the noted institution:

- USP - Administrative Assistant, Start Up Business, Culinary Arts VT, Electrical Apprenticeship, HVAC Apprenticeship, Plumbing Apprenticeship, and Microsoft Office VT program.
- FCI - Building Trades VT program (to include Carpentry, Dry Wall, Electrical, HVAC, Masonry, Plumbing, and Welding), Culinary Arts VT, Graphic Arts VT, and Microsoft Office VT program
- SFF - Administrative Assistant, Start Up Business, Basic/Advanced Horticulture, Culinary Arts VT, Electrical Apprenticeship, HVAC Apprenticeship, Plumbing Apprenticeship, Industrial Maintenance Repair Apprenticeship, Welding Apprenticeship, and Microsoft Office VT program.
- SPC - Administrative Assistant, Start Up Business, Culinary Arts VT, Electrical Apprenticeship, Power Plant Mechanic

Apprenticeship, and Microsoft Office VT program.

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 Form 24 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. All Parenting Programs include a classroom and visitation component. In addition, social service outreach contacts are often established to facilitate the provision of services to the inmate parent, visiting custodial parent, and children.

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. Institutions also participate in an interlibrary loan program with local, state, and college libraries and available bookmobile services.

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.

A copying machine is available to reproduce materials needed for research. The price to reproduce materials is established by 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, sports, physical fitness, table games, hobby crafts, music programs, intramural activities, social and cultural organizations, and movies.

Art and Hobby Craft Programs

Art work includes all paintings and sketches rendered in any of the usual media (e.g., oils, pastels, crayons, pencils, inks, and charcoal). Hobby craft activities include ceramics, leatherwork, models, clay, mosaics, crochet, knitting, sculptures, woodworking, and lapidary, 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. Use of hobby craft facilities is a privilege that the Warden or staff delegated that authority may grant or deny.

Inmates are encouraged to participate in housing unit activities such as unit-based hobby craft. The Recreation Supervisor will coordinate housing unit activities with Unit Managers.

Wellness Programs

Wellness programs include screening, assessments, goal setting, fitness/nutrition prescriptions, and counseling. The Recreation department will coordinate these activities based on the needs of the inmate population at each respective institution.

Recreation and Zimmer Amendment

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 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. 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 and initiatives.

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 the Institution Supplement.

Religious Property

All personal religious property that an inmate is allowed to have will be kept in the inmate's housing unit locker. No personal religious property will be maintained in the chapel. When the Chaplain approves personal religious property for ordering, it may be ordered through a Special Purpose Order (SPO) from an approved vendor. Personal religious property will NOT be authorized to come from home. Inmate personal religious property must be requested through, and approved by, the Chaplain.

The Religious Services Department will make purchases annually for each faith community as needed for the department. Items purchased with Bureau funds will be maintained in the faith community lockers.

Certified Religious Diet

Inmates whose religion requires that they eat certified foods may see the Chaplain for an interview to determine if they will be placed on the Certified Religious Diet. When the Chaplain is aware that an inmate's religion requires the Certified Religious Diet, the Chaplain will arrange to meet with the inmate for an interview.

The Bureau offers several options for inmates to maintain their faith's dietary laws, these include:

- Self-selecting from mainline
- "No flesh" option
- The Certified Religious Diet

If you are interviewed for the Certified Religious Diet, and are not approved to participate in the program, you may request to be interviewed again six (6) months subsequent to your previous interview. The Religious Diet is not for medical reasons nor is it for "weight loss" purposes and you may not participate in it for such reasons.

Religious Resources

The Religious Services Department will maintain, religious books, pamphlets, audio tapes, video tapes and DVDs for group or personal use. Audio and video viewing will only take place at times scheduled for such viewing. Only inmates who are on the Call-Out will be allowed in the chapel during regularly scheduled working hours (Monday - Friday 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.)

Emergency Notification

In the event your family has an emergency (which includes someone going to the hospital or a death in the family), the person calling the institution to inform you of the emergency should have the following: your register number, the name of the individual involved, and the name of the hospital (or funeral home), as well as the telephone number. A staff member will verify the information before passing the information on to you. When your family experiences an emergency and they want to inform you, they should call the institution, and let the operator know the nature of their call. The institution telephone number is as follows:

USP/SPC is (304)379-5000
FCI is (304)379-1500
SFF is (304) 379-5500

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, collaborate 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 treatment 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 treatment needs. This interview is an ideal time for you to share your interest in specific services, such as drug treatment or mental health counseling.

There are a number of ways to contact Psychology Services at this institution. You may:

- submit a written or electronic Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a "Cop-out") to Psychology Services.
- Visit Psychology Services during "Open House" hours.
- speak with a Psychology Services staff member during mainline or as they make rounds in your unit.
- 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. And, most suicidal individuals display some warning signs of their intentions. 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
- 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 your friend, cellmate, coworker, or associate 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 they are hesitant, offer to go with them to speak to a staff member. 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.

If you are interested in assisting Psychology Services with suicide prevention efforts, you may choose to participate in this institution's inmate companion program. Inmates who are interested in serving as suicide watch inmate companions must meet the following criteria:

- be a sentenced BOP inmate in the general population with at least 18 months until PRD
- no 100 series incident reports in the past 3 years, no 200 series incident reports within the past year, no incident reports within the past six months, and no 205, 206, or 300 incident reports
- may not be in FRP, DRG ED, or GED refusal status
- may not have failed or been expelled from a DRG or PTP program
- must be psychologically stable. If you would like more information about this program, please speak with a member of the department.

Drug Abuse Programs

Drug abuse programming is available in all BOP institutions. The BOP offers a drug education course as well as treatment options for inmates who have abused alcohol and/or drugs.

Drug Education Course

The Drug Education Course is not drug treatment. The purpose of the course is to encourage you to review the consequences of your choice to

have drugs in your life, to look at the relationship between drug use and crime, and to begin to think about how different your life could be without drugs. Looking at your drug involvement in this way may motivate you to ask for drug abuse treatment. If your pre-sentence report documents a prolonged history of drug use, evidence that alcohol or drug use contributed to the commission of your offense, a judicial recommendation for treatment, or a violation of community supervision as a result of alcohol or drug use, you are required to take the Drug Abuse Education Course. Failing to take this required course results in your ineligibility for performance pay above maintenance pay level, as well as ineligibility for bonus or vacation pay. You will also not be eligible for a Federal Prison Industries work program assignment. If you are not sure what this means, you may want to ask your Correctional Counselor.

The Drug Abuse Education Course is available in every BOP institution. If you are required to complete the course, your name will automatically be placed on the waiting list for the course. When it is time for you to complete the course, Psychology Services staff will contact you. If you would like to enroll in the course, but are not required to participate, you may submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a "Cop-Out") in order to place your name on the waiting list for the course.

Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment

Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment is also available in every Bureau institution. Participants attend treatment groups over the course of 12-14 weeks and learn skills to address their substance use problems and make positive changes in their lives. This treatment program is particularly helpful for people who want drug treatment, but aren't sure if they want to participate in the more intensive Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP), and those who may not qualify for RDAP.

Program completion awards are only available for those who complete the program. If you are interested, ask the institution's drug abuse treatment staff for more information on these awards.

Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)

The RDAP provides intensive drug abuse treatment to inmates diagnosed with a substance use disorder. Participants in the residential program are housed together in a treatment unit that is set apart from the general population. Treatment is provided for a minimum 9 months; however, your time in the program depends on your progress in treatment.

If you are interested in RDAP, send an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a "Cop-Out") to the Psychology Services Department. Drug Treatment staff will screen your central file to determine if there is any documentation indicating that you have a pattern of problematic drug use. If so, you will be referred to the Drug Abuse Program Coordinator for an interview to determine if you meet the diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder.

Inmates who are diagnosed with a substance use disorder and are qualified for the RDAP, are admitted to the program based on their nearness to release. You must have enough time left to serve on your sentence to complete the unit-based component and the transitional Community Treatment Services component of the program, usually a minimum of 20 months. The Secure Female Facility (SFF) is the only institution at this complex that offers RDAP at FCC Hazelton. You may be eligible for transfer to another institution to participate in RDAP.

Early Release

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 allows the BOP to grant a non-violent inmate up to 1 year off his or her term of imprisonment for successful completion of the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program (RDAP) (Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621(e)(2)). Beginning this process early is in your best interest. For more information, talk to an institution Drug Treatment Specialist or Drug Abuse Program Coordinator.

Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment

Drug treatment services are available to all inmates following their transfer to community placement in a residential reentry center (RRC) or home confinement. For inmates participating in RDAP, this is a required component of the program.

In addition to the drug treatment programs just discussed, substance use treatment services may also be provided within the context of other specialized treatment programs with the Bureau, such as the Resolve Program, the FIT Program, and the Challenge Program.

Mental Health Programs

Non-Residential Mental Health Treatment

Every Psychology Services Department offers mental health services. These services are designed to help inmates manage depression, anxiety, trauma, anger, and serious mental illnesses like schizophrenia or bipolar disorder. Treatment is individualized, and often takes place in a group format. Counseling and treatment groups typically focus on topics like learning to manage emotions, challenging thinking, learning new communication skills, and wellness. Inmates who are identified as having mental health needs will have an appointment with a Psychology Department representative to discuss their needs and identify what types of groups and services would be most helpful. Inmates who take medication for a mental illness often find that participating in a mental health group also helps with symptoms.

Psychology Services Departments also offer groups for all inmates who want to learn skills that will help keep them out of prison, manage mental health symptoms, and get along with others more effectively.

For example, many Psychology Departments offer "criminal thinking" groups which teach new thinking styles that can help inmates stay out of prison after release.

Similarly, many Psychology Departments offer anger management groups that teach new ways to tolerate and manage frustration and anger.

The Resolve Program is non-residential treatment for inmates who have a history of abusive or traumatic experiences. It is comprised of several elements:

i. Trauma in Life/Traumatic Stress and Resilience Workshop

The Resolve Program includes an educational component, the Trauma in Life Workshop. This workshop addresses the challenges individuals face following exposure to traumatic life events and the strategies these individuals may use to thrive following these events. Any inmate with a history of abuse, trauma or an interest in learning about this topic may participate in the Trauma in Life/Traumatic Stress and Resilience Workshop.

ii. Group Therapy

The Resolve Program also includes therapy groups. Only those inmates with a history of trauma and an associated mental health problem may participate in Resolve Program group therapy. These groups are designed to improve coping skills, build healthy relationships, and enhance emotional stability. The only institution at FCC Hazelton that has a Resolve Program is the Secure Female Facility (SFF). If you are interested in the Resolve Program, please submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a "Cop-Out") to the Psychology Services Department.

Residential Mental Health Programs _

The Bureau also has several residential mental health programs (e.g., Stages, Skills, Step Down Program, etc.). This treatment is available to inmates at different security levels. These treatment programs are designed to help people who are having difficulty living in a mainline institution due to a mental health problem. Psychology Services has additional information about these treatment options.

Challenge Programs [high security institutions only] _

The Challenge Program is an intensive, residential program for inmates with drug abuse and/or mental health problems and is available in most Bureau penitentiaries. Treatment is highly structured and inmates with drug problems and those with mental health problems are housed together in a treatment unit that is set apart from the general population. The Challenge Unit is a safe harbor for those who want to work on drug use, mental health and/or behavioral problems. Inmates may volunteer for the Challenge program at any time during their

incarceration. The Challenge program is typically a 9 month program, but your time in the program depends on your individual treatment needs and your progress in treatment.

To apply for the Challenge Program you must send an Inmate Request to a Staff Member (a "Cop-Out") in Psychology Services to be interviewed for the program.

Sex Offender Management Programs [male institutions only]

The Bureau of Prisons offers sex offender treatment at Sex Offender Management Program (SOMP) institutions. SOMP institutions have a higher proportion of sex offenders in their general population. Having a larger number of sex offenders at SOMP institutions ensures that treatment volunteers feel safe about participating in programming.

The Bureau's sex offender treatment programs are offered in two program levels:

A. The Residential Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Residential Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-R) is a high intensity program designed for high risk sexual offenders - ordinarily inmates with multiple sex offenses, or a history of contact sexual offenders. The SOTP-R is offered at the Federal Medical Center (FMC) in Devens, Massachusetts and at the United States Penitentiary (USP) in Marion, Illinois.

B. The Non-residential Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Non-residential Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-NR) is a moderate intensity program designed for low to moderate risk sexual offenders. Many of the inmates in the SOTP-NR are first-time offenders serving a sentence for an Internet sex crime. All SOMP institutions offer the SOTP-NR. When you volunteer for treatment, Bureau staff will determine whether the Residential or Non-residential Treatment Program is appropriate for you based on your offense history. If eligible for treatment, you will be transferred to a SOMP institution based on your treatment needs and security level. If you are interested in receiving sex offender treatment and would like to know if you are eligible for the program, contact Psychology Services. You may apply at any point in your sentence. However, inmates ordinarily enter treatment when they have between 24 to 42 months remaining on their sentence.

Institution-Specific Programs

FCC Hazelton Psychology Services department also offers several First Step Act programs, including Basic Cognitive Skills, Criminal Thinking, Emotion Regulation, Anger Management, Seeking Safety, and Dialectical Behavior Skills. These programs are offered based on the availability of staff and interest from the inmate population. If inmates are interested in participating in these programs, they

should submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member ("Cop-Out") in order to be placed on the wait-list to participate. In addition, Psychology Services at each institution have self-help materials available to the inmate population. To obtain self-help materials, inmates need only 1) attend Open House at their respective institution or 2) submit an Inmate Request to a Staff Member ("Cop-Out") that indicates what type of self-help materials are being sought.

Confidentiality

Security needs and the nature of a prison environment affect mental healthcare 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 child or elder abuse. Community providers also must notify authorities if a client threatens suicide or serious harm to others. Similarly, mental health providers who work in prisons must violate confidentiality when an inmate is at risk of serious harm to themselves or others, such as when an inmate presents a clear risk of escape or if an inmate may be involved in/or responsible for the creation of disturbance within a facility. Confidentiality may also be limited when mental health providers who work in prisons 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.

Psychology Services staff 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 raise concerns for you, we 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.

Special Population Coordinator (SFF only)

The Special Population Coordinator provides programming to inmates who are members of special populations through the use of programming which has been approved by the Womens and Special Populations Branch.

HEALTH SERVICES

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 are 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.

Preventive Health Care Overview

The BOP defines a scope of preventive health care services for inmates based on the recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) that incorporates targeted patient counseling and immunizations, as well as screening for infectious diseases, cancer, and chronic diseases. The BOP preventive health care program includes the following components:

- A health care delivery system that uses a multi-disciplinary team approach with specific duties assigned to each team member.
- An emphasis on the inmates' responsibility for improving their own health status and seeking preventive services.
- Prioritization of inmates who are at high risk for specific health problems by age, sex, and social risk factors.
- Discontinuation of routine annual physical examination.

Inmate Copayment 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 HAZELTON provide notice of the Inmate Copayment Program for health care, effective October 3, 2005.

The Inmate Copayment Program applies to anyone in an institution under the Bureau'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 copay fees.

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.
- 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, you will be charged a \$2.00 copay 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.

Health Care Visits with no Fee:

- 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
- 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 | • TB testing |
| • Glucose monitoring | • Vaccinations |
| • Insulin injections | • Wound Care |
| • Chronic care clinics | • Patient education |

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

Indigency

An indigent inmate is an inmate who has not had a trust fund account balance of \$6.00 or more for the past 30 days.

- If you are considered indigent, you will not have the copay fee deducted from your Inmate Commissary Account.

- If you are NOT indigent, but you do not have sufficient funds to make the copay fee on the date of the appointment, a debt will be established by TRUFACS, and the amount will be deducted as funds are deposited into your Inmate Commissary Account.

Complaints

You may seek review of issues related to health service fees through the Bureau's Administrative Remedy Program (see 28 CFR part 542).

Medically Unassigned

Medically unassigned duty restrictions may be assigned by a Physician. Inmates in this status have serious medical conditions which may be further complicated by work of even the least strenuous nature.

Regular Duty with Restrictions

Inmates assigned regular duties with restrictions status have limiting conditions. Restrictions must be specific to each inmate's limitations (i.e., regular duty with weight restriction of ten (10) lbs., regular duty with standing restrictions of not more than one (1) hour, etc.).

Medical Idle

Medical Idle (quarters) is utilized for an inmate who has a medical condition which requires total removal from his work assignment for periods of up to three (3) days. While in "Idle" status, an inmate is restricted to his housing unit, except for meals, medical treatment, religious services, and visits. Additionally, while on "Idle" status, inmates are not permitted to use the telephone during normal work hours, Monday through Friday. Any inmate on Medical Idle status found outside his housing unit except for being in areas noted above will be considered "Out of Bounds" and an incident report will be written.

Convalescence

Convalescence is utilized for an inmate who is recovering from an illness, injury, or surgery, and is not physically ready to assume full duty and requires some activity as part of his treatment plan. While on "Convalescence," the inmate has all the usual privileges of the institution, except for the use of the telephone during his regular work hours, or any restrictions imposed by the Health Services staff (e.g., "no athletic activity" etc.).

Annual and Biennial Examination

Routine physical examinations may be requested every two years by the inmate population under the age of 50, and every year by inmates over 50 years of age. A pre-release physical may also be requested by inmates prior to their release from the federal system.

At the USP/FCI/SPC, physical exams for inmates over 50 will include an electrocardiogram, tonometry, and a rectal exam, during which a hemoccult test is performed.

At the SFF, physical exams for inmates over 50 will include an breast, pelvic, and pap smear. Annual breast examinations will be made available to inmates upon request.

HEALTH CARE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

While in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, you have the right to receive health care in a manner that recognizes your basic human rights, and you also accept the responsibility to respect the basic human rights of your health care providers.

Right: You have the right to health care services, in accordance with the procedures of this facility. Health Services include medical and dental sick call and all support services. Emergency health care services are available twenty-four hours each day, and are assessed by contacting the correctional worker responsible for you.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to comply with the health care policies of this facility. You have the responsibility to follow recommended treatment plans that have been established for you by the facility's health care staff, including proper use of medications, proper diet, and following the instructions of your health care provider.

Right: You have the right to be offered the chance to obtain a Living Will (at your own expense), or to provide the Bureau of Prisons with Advance Directives that would provide the Bureau of Prisons with instructions if you are admitted as the inpatient of a hospital.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to provide the Bureau of Prisons with accurate information to complete this agreement.

Right: You have the right to participate in health promotion & disease prevention programs, including those providing education regarding infectious diseases.

Responsibility: 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 catching an infectious disease.

Right: You have the right to know the name and professional status of your health care providers.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to respect these providers

as professionals and follow their instructions to maintain and improve your overall health.

Right: You have the right to be treated with respect, consideration, and dignity.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to treat staff in the same manner.

Right: You have the right to be provided with information regarding your diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to keep this information confidential.

Right: You have the right to be examined in privacy.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to comply with security procedures.

Right: You have the right to obtain copies of certain releasable portions portion of your health record.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility of being familiar with the current policy to obtain these records.

Right: You have the right to address any concern regarding your health care to any member of the institution staff including the Physicians, the Health Services Administrator, the members of your Unit Team, and the Warden.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to address your concerns in the accepted formats, such as the Inmate Request to Staff Member form, open house, or the accepted inmate grievance procedures.

Right: You have the right to receive prescribed medications and treatments in a timely manner, consistent with the recommendations of the prescribing health care provider.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to comply with prescribed treatments and follow prescriptions orders. You also have the responsibility not to provide any other person your medication or other prescribed item.

Right: You have the right to be provided healthy and nutritious food. You have the right to instructions regarding a healthy diet.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to eat healthy and not abuse or waste food or drink.

Right: You have the right to request a routine physical examination, as defined by BOP policies (age 50 and up can have a physical once a year).

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to notify medical staff that you wish to have an examination.

Right: You have the right to dental care as defined in BOP policy to include preventative services, emergency and routine care.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to maintain your oral hygiene and health.

Right: You have the right to a safe, clean, and healthy environment, including smoke-free living areas.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to maintain the cleanliness and safety in consideration of others. You have the responsibility to follow smoking regulations.

Right: 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. You have the right to be counseled regarding the possible ill-effects of refusing medical treatment.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to notify health services regarding any ill-effects that occur as a result of your refusal. You also accept the responsibility to sign the treatment refusal form.

Right: You have the right to appropriate assessment and management of pain. You also have the right to be educated about the process of pain & pain relief.

Responsibility: You have the responsibility to comply with prescribed treatment and follow treatment plans.

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 have 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 First Step Act became law on December 21, 2018. The two most significant changes made to sentencing statutes concern good time and parole issues. There are no provisions for parole under the new law. The only good time available under new law is fifty-four (54) days per year of Good Conduct Time (GCT), provided you have a sentence of greater than one year. No GCT is applied to life terms, or to sentences of one year or less.

For inmates convicted under SRA, Good time is not awarded 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 VCCEA, 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. Unsatisfactory progress is determined by the institution Education Department.

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

Good Conduct Time

Good Conduct 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 Conduct 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.

Camp Good Time

An inmate assigned to a SPC is automatically awarded Extra Good Time, beginning on the date of commitment to the camp, and continuing as long as the inmate is assigned to the camp 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 approved 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 a 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 3 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.).

VISITATION

Inmates are encouraged to have visits in order to maintain family and community ties. Visitation at USP/FCI/SFF/SPC Hazelton is based on a point system. Inmates will be provided with 12 points per month. One point will be assessed for a weekday visit and two points will be assessed for weekend or federal holiday visits. FCI Hazelton will not be utilizing the point system. Requests for special visits should be directed to the appropriate Unit Manager. New inmates are asked to submit a visiting list which will be given to their Correctional Counselor for approval. Relatives and friends may be approved after certain checks are made. Requests for approval for visitors should be made to the Correctional Counselor at least three weeks in advance of the intended visit. Special Visits for family emergencies can be requested via cop-out to your Unit Manager. Holdovers and pre-trial

inmates may be limited to immediate family on their visiting list. All visits will begin and end in the Visiting Room. Kissing, embracing, and handshaking is allowed only on arrival and departure. No other contact is authorized. **(This rule will be strictly followed.)**

The maximum number of visitors an inmate may have at one time is six, including children. A maximum of four adult visitors will be allowed in at one time. Children age 16 and above will be counted as one adult visitor.

Inmates must be properly dressed in order to be admitted to the Visiting Room. Each institution has limits on the number and type of articles that can be taken into the Visiting Room. Typical items that may be taken into the Visiting Room by an inmate are limited to a wedding band, prescription eyeglasses, and religious medal. Items purchased in the Visiting Room may not be brought back into the institution by the inmate. Visitors must be properly dressed. Short shorts/skirts, halter tops, and other clothing of a suggestive or revealing nature will not be permitted in the Visiting Room. Footwear must be worn by all visitors.

SHU Visitation

At the USP, all inmates in Special Housing Unit (SHU) will be afforded opportunities to visit provided there is no threat to the security and orderly running of the institution. Only two (2) visitors will be allowed in the non-contact visiting rooms at one time. These visits will not exceed 1 hour, will start when the inmate is placed in the non-contact room, and will end 30 minutes prior to regular visiting hours ending. The same visitation schedule and point system will be utilized as for the general population inmate visits.

At the FCI, all inmates in SHU will be afforded opportunities to visit provided there is no threat to the security and orderly running of the institution. SHU visiting will normally be non-contact and will be conducted on Thursdays from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm.

At the SFF, all inmates in SHU will be afforded opportunities to visit provided there is no threat to the security and orderly running of the institution. The same visitation schedule and point system will be utilized as for the general population inmate visits.

Identification of Visitors

Photo identification is required for visitors. These may include a

State Driver's License or State ID Card with full names and signatures affixed. Birth Certificates are not considered proper identification. Persons without proper identification will not be permitted to visit.

Visitors may be asked to submit to a search and will be checked with a metal detector. All visitors are subject to random drug screening upon entering the Front Lobby by use of an ION scan drug detector. Attorneys may bring a briefcase to the Visiting Room. These items will be searched at the Front Lobby entrance before entering the Visiting Room. Other personal articles belonging to visitors must remain in their vehicle or be placed in lockers provided by the institution. In addition, a reasonable amount of diapers and other infant care items and sanitary napkins may be brought into the Visiting Room. No food may be brought into the Visiting Room; however, vending equipment is located convenient to all Bureau Visiting Rooms. Certain prescription drugs may be brought into the Visiting Room, but they must be declared to the Front Lobby Officer for authorization. An institutional wheelchair will be made available for visitors who require one or personal wheelchairs may be authorized after they have been searched. Inmates are not allowed to receive either coins or paper money for their commissary account while in the Visiting Room. Money for commissary accounts should be sent through the mail. No items may be exchanged in the Visiting Room without prior approval by the appropriate staff member. Individuals who arrive for visits that are not on the visiting list will not be allowed access to the Visiting Room. Also, visitors wearing inappropriate attire may be denied the opportunity to visit an inmate. If a visitor refuses a search of themselves or their belongings, or refuses to submit to a drug test, they will be denied entrance into the institution.

Children under the age of 18 must be accompanied and supervised by an adult visitor. The supervising adult should ensure that children visitors display appropriate behavior at all times.

Visiting Hours

<u>USP/SPC Hazelton</u>		<u>FCI/SFF Hazelton</u>	
Saturday	8:00 am - 3:00 pm	Saturday	8:00 am - 3:00 pm
Sunday	8:00 am - 3:00 pm	Sunday	8:00 am - 3:00 pm
Federal Holidays		8:00 am - 3:00 pm	

Directions from Interstate 79: Take Route 79 to Route 68 East, Cumberland, Maryland, and proceed East on Highway 68E (approximately 30 miles). After driving past Cooper's Rock, take Exit 29 (Route #5), Hazelton Road. At the top of the exit, turn left and then take the first right onto Casteel Road. Go approximately one half (½) mile and turn left onto the institution road. Proceed up institution road and follow the signs to direct visitors to the appropriate institution.

- For the FCI, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on the left. Turn left into the FCI parking lot.
- For the SFF, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Secure Female Facility (SFF) on the right. Turn right and then right again into the SFF parking lot.
- For the SPC, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Satellite Prison Camp (SPC) on the left. Turn left into the SPC parking lot.
- For the USP, follow institution road to the top of the hill and make a left into the USP parking lot. The area designed for inmate visitor parking is marked and will be on the left-hand side of the parking lot.

Direction from Interstate 70: Take Interstate 70, to Route 68 West, toward Morgantown, West Virginia. Stay on 68 West through Maryland (approximately 90 miles), and take Exit 29 (Route #5), Hazelton Road. At the top of the exit, turn right and then take the first right onto Casteel Road. Go approximately one half (½) mile and turn left onto the institution road. Proceed up institution road and follow the signs to direct visitors to the appropriate institution.

- For the FCI, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) on the left. Turn left into the FCI parking lot.
- For the SFF, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Secure Female Facility (SFF) on the right. Turn right and then right again into the SFF parking lot.

- For the SPC, follow institution road until you see the sign for the Satellite Prison Camp (SPC) on the left. Turn left into the SPC parking lot.
- For the USP, follow institution road to the top of the hill and make a left into the USP parking lot. The area designed for inmate visitor parking is marked and will be on the left-hand side of the parking lot.

There are no taxi, bus, or airline services in the immediate area of the institution. However, taxi and airline services are available in Morgantown, West Virginia, which is approximately 20 miles from FCC Hazelton.

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 minimum or low security institution may be sealed by the inmate and is sent out unopened and uninspected. Except for "special mail," outgoing mail from a sentenced inmate in a medium or 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. Usually, 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. Inmates will receive a xerox copy of their incoming mail (non legal) only. Once copied, all originals are destroyed. Legal and Special Mail will be distributed by Mail Room or Unit staff and opened in the presence of the inmate. Inmates are asked to advise those writing to them to put the inmate's register 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, plus such 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. At minimum and low security institutions, an inmate may receive softcover publications (other than newspapers) from any source. At medium, high, and administrative institutions, 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 may also be notified of the rejection of correspondence 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 Case Manager to arrange an unmonitored attorney call.

While policy specifically allows inmates to make one call every three months, there is no specific limit on the number of phone calls that an inmate may make. It is expected that each inmate will handle his calls in such a manner that will allow the equal use of the phones by all inmates. Calls are limited to fifteen (15) minutes in duration. Each inmate is allowed 300 minutes of calling time per month, unless on telephone restriction. Telephones will not be used to conduct a business.

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. There are telephones located in each housing unit for your use. 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 SECRET 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 inmates 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 part 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.

Escorted Trips

Escorted trips provide approved inmates with staff escorted trips into the community for such purposes as receiving medical treatment not otherwise available, for visiting a critically ill member of the inmate's immediate family or for participating in programs or work related functions. Additionally, bedside visits and funeral trips may be authorized for inmates with custody levels below maximum. All expenses will be borne by the inmate, except for the first eight hours of each day that the employee is on duty. There are occasions based on a determination that the perceived danger to BOP staff during the proposed visit is too great, or the security concerns about the individual inmate outweigh the need to visit the community.

Furloughs

A furlough is an authorized absence from an institution by an inmate who is not under the escort of a staff member, a U.S. Marshal, other Federal or State agent. Furloughs are a privilege, not a right, and are only granted when clearly in the public interest and for the furtherance of a legitimate correctional goal. An inmate who meets the eligibility requirements may submit an application for furlough to staff for approval.

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.

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.

Attorney Phone Calls

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.

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. A copying machine is available in the Education Department for inmate use for a nominal fee. 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.

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 cop-out to the Unit Team. An inmate does not need to submit a FOIA Act 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 Freedom of Information Act Request to the Director of the BOP, Attention: FOI Request. 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.

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.

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 connote 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 Law Library.

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 and Program Statement 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 Procedure. 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 in the living units from the Correctional Officer 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 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 Coordinator (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 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 made on the Central Office Administrative Remedy Appeal (form BP-231), commonly referred to as a BP-11, and 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 Facts
- Grounds for Relief
- Relief Request

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.

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 must 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.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

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 Discipline Committee (UDC) and, for more serious violations, the Discipline 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.

Inmate Discipline Information

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.

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) work 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 Discipline 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 (A/D) status or disciplinary segregation (D/S) 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:

- 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.
- Holdover Status: You are in holdover status during transfer to a designated institution or other destination.
- 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:
- Investigation: You are under investigation or awaiting a hearing for possibly violating a Bureau regulation or criminal law;
- Transfer: You are pending transfer to another institution;
- Protection cases: You requested, or staff determined, you require administrative detention status for your own protection; or
- 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 Mental Health staff will examine and interview you.

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

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.

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, an 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.
 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
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 to 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 your choice honestly and fairly.
 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 the use of this material.
 10. You have the responsibility to take advantage of activities which may help you live a successful and law-abiding life

your interests, needs, and abilities.

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 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. You have the responsibility to meet your financial and legal obligation including but not limited to court-imposed assessments, fines, and restitution.

11. 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). Any available Moderate severity level sanction (300 series).
		3 rd or more offense	
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,

		3 rd or more offense	whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow EGT (an EGT sanction may not be suspended). Any available High severity level sanction (200 series).
High Severity (200 level)	18 months	2 nd offense 3 rd or more 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). 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**



An Overview for Offenders

July 2018

You Have the Right to be Safe from Sexually Abusive Behavior

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has a zero tolerance policy against sexual abuse. 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 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.
- 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.** Health Services 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 to Report an Incident of Sexually Abusive Behavior

It is important that you **tell a staff member if you have been sexually assaulted.** 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 confidentiality 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 Correctional Counselor or other unit 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, NW Room 4706
Washington, D.C. 20530**

- **E-mail OIG.** You can send an e-mail directly to OIG by clicking on the TRULINCS Request to Staff tab and selecting the Department Mailbox titled, DOJ Sexual Abuse Reporting. This method of reporting is processed by OIG during normal business hours, Monday - Friday. It is not a 24-hour hotline. For immediate assistance, contact institution staff.

Note these e-mails:

- ✓ are untraceable at the local institution
 - ✓ are forwarded directly to OIG
 - ✓ will not be saved in your e-mail 'Sent' list
 - ✓ do not allow for a reply from OIG
 - ✓ if you want to remain anonymous to the BOP, you must request it in the e-mail to OIG
- **Third-party Reporting.** Anyone can report such abuse on your behalf by accessing the BOP's public website, specifically at 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): Please contact Psychology Services for information regarding available counseling at a local Rape Crisis Center.

Management Program for Inmate Assailants

Those who sexually abuse/assault 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 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;

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. 20530-0001**

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

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

**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
Mid-Atlantic Regional Office
Regional PREA Coordinator
302 Sentinel Drive, Suite 200
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701**

**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
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
Western Regional Office
Regional PREA Coordinator
7338 Shoreline Drive
Stockton, CA 95219**

Third-party reporting (outside of institution):

https://www.bop.gov/inmates/custody_and_care/sexual_abuse_prevention.jsp