


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Prisons**



**PROGRAM STATEMENT
Office of Internal Affairs**

Approved by	 William K. Marshall III Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons
DPI	DIR
Number	1210.26
Date	February 26, 2026

Summary of Changes

<i>Program Statement Rescinded:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1210.25 Internal Affairs, Office of (8/1/2023)
<i>Changes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Updates policy title from “Internal Affairs, Office of” to “Office of Internal Affairs.”Adds misconduct alternatives.Clarifies legal authorities.

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

To instruct staff on the procedures for reporting allegations of staff misconduct to the Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) and for conducting investigations of allegations.

It is the Bureau of Prisons’ (Bureau) policy to strive for professionalism, efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, productivity, and integrity. This requires the identification of mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse, as well as the investigation of violations and allegations of violations per the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**. OIA ensures all allegations of these types are investigated and will reach its findings based upon clearly established facts.

To maintain its high level of independence and credibility, OIA is a component of the Director’s Office.

a. Program Objectives.

- Reduction of waste, fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and staff misconduct.

- Enhance the security of Bureau facilities and protection of the public by applying sound investigative procedures practiced by knowledgeable professionals.
- Proper collection, handling, and preservation of evidence. When appropriate, evidence will also be provided to other agencies.
- Appropriate reporting of completed investigations of staff misconduct to Chief Executive Officers (CEOs).
- Appropriate notification of investigations not sustained be made to the subject(s) of the investigations.
- Criminal acts to be promptly referred to the appropriate law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction.
- Accurate and prompt completion of reports.
- Prompt resolution of cases and electronic data preservation, according to the Records and Information Disposition Schedule (RIDS).

b. **Institution Supplement.** None.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

OIA ensures all violations and allegations of violations of staff misconduct per the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**, including criminal matters, are reported to the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

OIA serves as the point of contact for all staff members at all levels to report instances of mismanagement, prohibited personnel practices, staff misconduct, and other issues covered by the “whistleblower” provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (CSRA) Pub. L. No. 95-454, 92 Stat. 1111 (codified throughout 5 U.S.C.).

OIA will:

- Conduct special investigations, inquiries, and reviews as requested by the Director, Bureau of Prisons.
- Conduct staff misconduct investigations and provide all investigators with technical guidance and expertise.
- Maintain a secure computer database of all cases and complaints to ensure accountability.

3. MISCONDUCT CLASSIFICATIONS

a. **Classification 1** cases are defined as allegations made against any staff member or contractor which, if substantiated, would constitute a prosecutable offense (except for Classification 3 cases such as traffic violations, DUI, DWI, etc.) and any allegation of serious misconduct. Examples of Classification 1 misconduct include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Physical or sexual abuse of persons in custody, informants, protected persons, undercover operatives, persons under investigation, or persons seeking benefits from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).
- Bribery, graft, or conflict of interest including the offer or acceptance of anything of value.
- Fraud or extortion.
- Theft, conversion, or embezzlement of government funds or property in an amount greater than \$100.
- Sale, possession, or trafficking in illegal drugs.
- Submission of false claims.
- False statements.
- Concealment, removal, or mutilation of official documents.
- Smuggling, including human smuggling.
- Trafficking of contraband or providing contraband to any person in custody.
- Discrimination or sexual harassment accompanied by violence, physical force, or other egregious misconduct.
- Use of a firearm in a manner which appears to constitute a violation of law or DOJ regulations.
- Criminal civil rights violations.
- Facilitating the escape of any person in custody.
- Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information, including information in any electronic system.
- Unauthorized interception of wire or oral conversation(s).
- Falsification of documents.
- Workplace violence.
- Attempt, conspiracy, obstruction, aiding and abetting, concealment, or failure to report any matter in Classification 1.

b. **Classification 2** cases are defined as allegations of serious misconduct against any staff or contractor which involve violations of rules, regulations, or law, that if substantiated, would not likely result in criminal prosecution. Examples of Classification 2 misconduct include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Threatening assault.
- Use of government facilities, supplies, equipment, services, personnel, or identification for other than official purposes.
- Misuse of government computers and computer software, to include the internet and email.
- Off-duty misconduct resulting in felony arrest or conviction and misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence (18 U.S.C. § 921).
- Discrimination and sexual harassment not included in Classification 1.
- Breach of security or safety in a DOJ program or operation resulting in escape or serious

injury; disclosure of confidential informants or other protected persons; or endangering staff, contractors, and clients of the DOJ.

- Use of a government purchase card for other than its intended purpose in an amount greater than \$1,000.
- Gambling or promotion of gambling on government property.
- Discharge of a firearm other than by accident.
- Destruction of government property.
- Inappropriate relationships between staff and persons in custody, informants, protected persons, undercover operatives, persons under investigation, or persons seeking benefits from the DOJ not included in Classification 1.
- Unauthorized release of information not included in Classification 1.
- Failure to properly account for funds, valuables, and personal property of persons in custody.
- Falsification of employment documents.
- Intoxication or consumption of any illegal substance while on duty.
- Attempt, conspiracy, obstruction, aiding and abetting, concealment, or failure to report any matter in Classification 2.
- Workplace violence.
- Any allegation against a GS-13 or above staff member that does not come under Classification 1.

c. **Classification 3** cases are defined as allegations of misconduct involving staff or contractors which ordinarily have less impact on institutional operations.

However, these acts of misconduct may result in severe adverse or disciplinary action, depending on the severity of the misconduct, in accordance with the Table of Penalties in the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**.

Examples of Classification 3 misconduct include, but are not limited to:

- Unprofessional conduct (disorderly conduct or abusive language).
- Conducting personal business during duty hours.
- Refusal or failure to follow instructions or procedures, failure to respond to an emergency, failure to properly supervise or control persons in custody.
- Off-duty misconduct resulting in misdemeanor arrest excluding misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence (18 U.S.C. § 921).
- Unauthorized use/misuse of a government vehicle, or other government property.
- Failure to honor just debts.
- Accidental discharge of a firearm.
- Use of a government purchase card for other than its intended purpose in an amount not exceeding \$1,000.
- Violations of security regulations.

- Intoxication or consumption of alcohol while on duty.

It is important to note case classifications are often based on limited preliminary information. As an investigation proceeds, the severity of actual misconduct may increase or decrease, thereby impacting what charges are sustained, if any.

4. REPORTING INCIDENTS OF STAFF MISCONDUCT

a. **Staff Reporting.** In accordance with the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**, staff who become aware of any violation or alleged violation of the Standards of Employee Conduct must report them to management (the CEO or OIA) or to the OIG.

- The OIG has established a toll-free hotline (1-800-869-4499) which is available to anyone wishing to report Department of Justice staff misconduct, as well as fraud, waste, or abuse in government. Reports may also be submitted via the OIG online form found at: [Employee or Program Complaint \(justice.gov\) \(https://oig.justice.gov/hotline/employee-or-program-complaint/form\)](https://oig.justice.gov/hotline/employee-or-program-complaint/form).
- All Bureau staff are encouraged to use the OIG hotline if they wish to remain anonymous or fear retaliation or reprisal.
- To report violations directly to OIA, email allegations to BOP-DIR-InternalAffairs-S@bop.gov.
- If a staff member is sued for reporting violations or alleged violations of the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**, when notified, an OGC representative will provide the staff member with their understanding of Title 28 CFR regarding legal representation.
- All Bureau staff may also report waste, fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and prohibited personnel practices defined in 5 U.S.C. § 2302(b) directly to the Office of Special Counsel, an independent government agency. The reporting hotlines are either (1-800-872-9855) or (202-643-7188). More information about the Office of Special Counsel and its functions can be found at its website, www.osc.gov.

b. **CEO Reporting.** Upon becoming aware of any possible violation of the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**, either through a report from a staff member or through personal knowledge, the CEO at the institution, regional office, or Central Office division, or their designee, must report the alleged misconduct to OIA in accordance with the following time frames:

- (1) **Report Immediately.** Classification 1, 2, and complex Classification 3 cases must be reported to OIA immediately. OIA is to be notified of all cases, including:
 - the identity of the complainant(s), subject(s), witness(es), and victim(s);
 - the details of the allegation(s); and

- any corroborating evidence.

Notification to OIA will be made within 24 hours (not to include weekends and holidays) of the time the management official learns of the matter.

- (2) **Report Within Reasonable Time.** Classification 3 cases (other than complex cases, as noted above) must be reported to OIA within a reasonable time frame, ordinarily not to exceed five business days.
- (3) **Referral to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)/Other Law Enforcement Agencies.** When it is suspected criminal conduct has occurred, the CEO may refer the matter directly to OIA and to the local OIG/FBI simultaneously. However, even in cases where the matter has been referred to OIG or the FBI, a referral must also be sent to OIA.
- (4) **Initial Information.** A BP-A0715, Referral of Incident (Internal Affairs) (In Preparation of Telephonic Report) form, is used to organize the information to be provided to OIA.
 - The subject of the allegation or complaint must not be questioned or interviewed prior to OIG clearance and OIA's release. This is to ensure against procedural error and safeguard the rights of the subject.
 - When fact finding is necessary to determine if a referral is warranted, it is not appropriate to obtain staff affidavits prior to an investigation being authorized.
- (5) **Supporting Documentation.** Supporting documentation, such as victim or witness statements, medical reports, photos, video, and related memoranda, to the extent available, must be transmitted with the BP-A0715, Referral of Incident (Internal Affairs) (In Preparation of Telephonic Report) form to OIA.
 - If an inmate alleges physical or sexual abuse by staff and has not received a medical examination, the CEO must arrange an immediate, confidential medical examination and forward a copy of the results to OIA as soon as possible. Medical examinations must be conducted consistent with the Program Statement **Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program**. Such an evaluation may be voluntarily declined by the inmate, and the declination will be documented.

The email referral should include scanned supporting documentation. The OIA resource mailbox (BOP-DIR-InternalAffairs-Referrals-S@bop.gov) should be used. The referral should be scanned into one attachment and include all available supporting documentation. The subject line of the email should reflect the institution and classification level of the alleged misconduct.

- c. **Referral to OIG.** OIA will refer Classification 1 and 2 allegations and, when appropriate,

Classification 3 allegations to OIG for review within 48 hours. If not already referred to OIG, Classification 3 cases must be referred to OIG at a minimum on a monthly basis via batch report or as requested by OIG.

- For cases other than those referred via batch report, OIG will advise OIA of its decision either to investigate the matter or defer it to the Bureau for an administrative investigation.
- OIG may refer criminal matters (i.e., physical abuse, sexual abuse of an inmate) to the DOJ, Civil Rights Division (CRT), for prosecutorial consideration under the provisions of the Sexual Abuse Act of 1986, 18 U.S.C. § 2241 *et seq.* and other applicable statutes.

If OIG or CRT accepts the case, no further investigative action may be taken at the institution, regional, or Central Office level without OIG's or CRT's approval.

- Normally, OIA will serve as the contact point for all communication between institution, regional, and Central Office staff and OIG or CRT in these cases.
- In cases when field staff are in contact directly with OIG, status updates will be reported to OIA regularly.

5. TIMELINESS

The timeliness of investigations is an important issue, and the timely disposition of investigations is in the best interest of all staff.

6. INVESTIGATIONS

OIA is responsible for all staff investigations.

- During these investigations, CEOs and investigators must follow the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. § 552a).
- Staff trained in investigative techniques must conduct administrative investigations of alleged staff misconduct.
- OIA must notify OIG immediately of any additional allegations of criminal wrongdoing that develop during an investigation.

a. Interviewing Staff.

- The OIA investigator must exercise extreme care to ensure all subjects implicated in

wrongdoing are afforded the opportunity to read and sign the BP-A0194, Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information form. For contract staff, use the BP-A0773, Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information form, prior to questioning. The BP-A0194, Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information form, for contract staff and the BP-A0773, Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information form, prevent the use of any statement provided from being used in a criminal prosecution, provided the subject does not knowingly and willfully provide false statements or information.

- Victims, witnesses, and other individuals who are sources of collateral information should not be required to review and sign a BP-A0194, Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information form. For contract staff, use a BP-A0773, Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information form.
- If, during the investigation, these sources provide information implicating themselves in wrongdoing, the investigator will stop the interview and execute a BP-A0194, Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information form, consistent with *Kalkines v. United States*, 473 F.2d 1391, (Ct. Cl. 1973). For contract staff, use a BP-A0773, Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information form.
- Victims, witnesses, collateral sources, and subjects will be advised at the end of the interview the subject matter of the interview and any information exchanged with the investigator are confidential and may not be discussed with others except to the extent provided by whistleblower protection laws.
 - (1) When the interview of a subject or witness reveals information that may implicate the person criminally that is not already contemplated by the referral, the investigator will suspend the interview immediately and refer the matter to the appropriate law enforcement officials and OIA.
 - (2) Normally, the appropriate version of the Warning and Assurance form to be used at the local level is the BP-A0194, Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information; for contract staff, the form is the BP-A0773, Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information.

b. **Staff, Inmate, and Evidence Availability.** All Bureau staff must cooperate fully with all investigative personnel.

- Staff, inmates, all documents, and all video related to the investigation will be made available to the investigator.

- Staff who are questioned during an investigation will cooperate fully, pursuant to the provisions of the Program Statement **Standards of Employee Conduct**.
- Staff who are interviewed may not discuss the investigation's subject matter or information regarding the investigation shared with the investigator with others except to the extent provided by whistleblower protection laws.

c. **Affidavits.** Ordinarily, affidavits addressing all salient issues will be obtained during an investigation from staff witnesses and subjects. No staff will be required to sign statements or affidavits the staff member believes to be inaccurate or incorrect.

While staff subjects are required to provide an affidavit, victims of sexual assault will not be required to provide an affidavit. A memorandum of interview may be collected in such instances.

Consistent with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), 34 U.S.C. § 30301–30309, and 28 C.F.R. Part 115, the credibility of an alleged victim, suspect, or witness will be assessed on an individual basis and will not be determined by the person's status as an inmate or staff member. This assessment applies to statements throughout the investigative and administrative process and regardless of whether a statement is reduced to an affidavit.

Title 18 U.S.C. § 4004 authorizes agency investigators, including OIA and other specifically designated Bureau staff, to administer oaths.

7. APPROVAL FOR SEARCHES OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The Chief, OIA, must be consulted whenever the investigator seeks to request a search of Bureau information technology systems (including logs) in the course of an internal misconduct investigation. In accordance with DOJ policy the Chief, OIA, will obtain concurrence of the Bureau authorized officials who may approve such searches.

8. APPROVAL AND USE OF POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

a. **Circumstances.** Occasionally, it may be appropriate to use a polygraph examination as an investigative tool. Whenever possible, use the FBI or OIG Polygraph Section. All requests for polygraph examinations regarding staff misconduct must be coordinated through OIA.

- Neither staff nor inmates can be compelled to take a polygraph examination.

b. **Approval.** To ensure the judicious use of polygraph examinations, the Chief, or Acting Chief, OIA, has the sole authority to approve a polygraph examination during internal

investigations into staff misconduct.

- OIA approval for polygraph examinations is not necessary in cases unrelated to staff misconduct or when outside authorities are conducting an external investigation of staff misconduct.

c. **Subject Authorization.** Prior to participating in a polygraph examination, a staff member is required to sign a BP-A0595, Polygraph Authorization form. Prior to allowing an inmate to take a polygraph examination, the inmate must sign the BP-A0979, Inmate Polygraph Authorization form.

9. APPROVAL FOR USE OF BODY WIRES, CONSENSUAL TELEPHONE MONITORING, AND ELECTRONIC LISTENING/RECORDING DEVICES.

The Chief, OIA, must be consulted whenever the investigator contemplates the use of body wires or electronic listening devices during an internal investigation.

- The DOJ, Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) approval is required prior to implementation of this course of action. It will be obtained from OEO by the Chief, OIA.
- Consensual telephone monitoring/recording in an internal investigation requires the approval of the Chief, OIA.
- OEO approval is also required whenever an outside law enforcement agency conducting a criminal investigation contemplates the use of Bureau staff. As CEOs are developing investigative strategies which involve Bureau staff in this manner, they must consult with their respective Regional Director and the Assistant Director, OGC, to ensure all aspects of staff short-term and long-term safety are considered and to be certain other options for gathering evidence have been explored thoroughly.

Staff will not be compelled to participate in the use of body wires, consensual telephone monitoring, and electronic listening/recording devices.

The Bureau Director will be consulted with a final recommendation.

- OEO approval is required when an outside law enforcement agency contemplates using an inmate and consensual monitoring devices, furloughs, or extraordinary transfers may be necessary.

10. INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

a. **Preparation.** When an internal investigation is concluded, an investigative report will be

prepared.

- If prepared by OIA Special Agents or Supervisory Special Agents (SSA), ordinarily, a copy is forwarded to the applicable Assistant Director(s), Regional Director(s), CEO(s) involved, and OIG, if necessary.
- Investigative reports prepared by Special Investigative Agents (SIAs) will be forwarded through the monitoring agent to the SSA(s) or Chief, OIA, for review and approval. A copy of all investigative and disciplinary documents on all cases must also be forwarded.
- OIA will provide a copy to OIG, the Regional Director(s), and/or Assistant Director(s) when applicable.

All parties possessing copies of investigative reports must ensure the reports are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized disclosure.

- The Chief, OIA, must approve disclosure of investigative reports pursuant to either Freedom of Information Act (FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552) requests or other requests. Absent rare circumstances, the complete investigative packet will be released to the subject of any sustained, closed investigation upon request through the subject's local Human Resources Department. The complete investigative packet may include predicated documents, affidavits, supporting documentation (including media files pursuant to a protective order as appropriate), and the investigative report.

Subjects of not sustained, closed cases may request the investigative packet through a FOIA request.

b. Format and Contents. Investigative reports will be prepared in narrative form containing findings of fact and conclusions.

- The investigative report should include the investigator's conclusions based on a review of the evidence and state whether the allegation(s) is/are sustained.
- Reports from SIAs, including all affidavits and supporting documentation, will be forwarded through the monitoring agent to the SSA(s) or Chief, OIA, for review and clearance before any disciplinary action is proposed.
- These reports are reviewed to ensure they address the pertinent issues, and the conclusions are supported factually. Any concerns noted will be communicated to the submitting office.

c. Disciplinary/Adverse Action Reporting. When disciplinary or adverse action results from

an investigation, OIA will receive a copy of the final decision, including proposal and decision letters, as well as any Notification of Personnel Action (SF-50), for inclusion in the case file. In the instance no formal disciplinary action is taken, Employment Law Branch (ELB) concurrence must be provided.

d. **Closing the Case File.** After receiving the final report, the Chief, OIA, or appropriate designee, is to decide whether to close the case file. This decision will be based upon the investigation's findings and other related matters.

OIA must notify CEOs of case closures. For not sustained investigations, appropriate notification will be made to the subject of the investigation.

11. ALTERNATIVES TO INVESTIGATION

■ **Misconduct Diversion Program (MDP)**

- The MDP provides CEOs and staff an option to resolve some Classification 3 allegations of staff misconduct without the need for a referral to OIA or subsequent investigation. The MDP is not available for staff who are GS-13 or above, Public Health Service staff, or staff in a probationary period.
- The following Classification 3 misconduct allegations are included in the MDP:
 - a. AWOL (up to 40 hours);
 - b. Failure to Follow Supervisor Instructions;
 - c. Failure to Properly Supervise Inmates;
 - d. Failure to Follow Leave Procedures;
 - e. Failure to Follow Policy (including Failure to Follow Post Orders);
 - f. Unprofessional Conduct; or
 - g. Inattention to Duty.

The list of included offenses may be updated as needed. Notification of changes will be circulated by memorandum from the Chief, Office of Internal Affairs.

- **MDP Procedures**
 - a. A Misconduct Diversion Agreement is the standardized document utilized in this program and can be found on the OIA page of the Bureau's intranet site. The agreement allows a qualifying staff member to immediately take responsibility for alleged misconduct. The staff member further agrees to a pre-designated disciplinary action based on the number of prior agreements the staff member has signed within two years of the alleged misconduct.
 - b. Upon identification of the underlying facts supporting an allegation as a candidate for inclusion in this program by the CEO or designee, a meeting will be convened with the CEO's designee and the staff member. The staff member will be provided the

- opportunity to either accept or decline the MDP, essentially choosing to either refer the case to OIA, or immediately accept responsibility and proceed with the corresponding disciplinary action.
- c. The MDP is a voluntary program for both CEOs and staff. If either party prefers to allow the allegation to be referred to OIA for investigation, the standard investigative process will commence.
 - d. Staff can either accept the agreement, at which time the local Human Resource department would immediately process the agreed upon discipline; or the staff member can reject the agreement, at which time the predicated information and the declined agreement would be provided to the local SIA to prepare a referral to OIA for the underlying allegations.
 - e. Staff who enter a diversion agreement voluntarily waive any right to challenge the discipline imposed under the diversion program in any administrative or judicial forum. This includes, but is not limited to a formal grievance, the Merit Systems Protection Board, the Office of Special Counsel, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, any United States District Court, and/or any administrative or judicial forum with original or appellate jurisdiction over disciplinary matters.
 - f. All signed agreements will be provided to the local SIA who will forward to the OIA monitoring agent for a given institution/location. Agreement forms will be provided whether staff accepts or declines the agreement, and the staff member cannot reverse the agreement once a matter has been referred to OIA. If the staff member declines the agreement, they cannot then accept the agreement once an investigation has been opened.
 - g. The CEO's designee will forward all agreements and predicated information to the SIA upon acceptance or declination by the staff subject. OIA will file all agreements in the database for record keeping.
- OIA will be the subject matter expert for this program. All questions regarding implementation or whether a matter qualifies for the program should be addressed to either the institution's monitoring agent or the SSA assigned to the respective regional office.

■ **Irrefutable Evidence**

- In circumstances where there is evidence of misconduct so clear an investigation is not necessary to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that misconduct has occurred, the CEO may consult with the Bureau's ELB to determine whether it is in the best interest of the Bureau to move forward with disciplinary or adverse action in advance of a completed investigation.
- Even where such circumstances exist, a referral to OIA must be completed and submitted in accordance with Section 4(b) of this program statement. The CEO/SIA will annotate in the BP-A0715, Referral of Incident (Internal Affairs)(In Preparation of Telephonic Report) form, under "Describe any action taken locally prior to OIA referral: Are local,

state, or federal authorities involved?” such irrefutable evidence has been reviewed and discussed with ELB and their ultimate determination as to whether the preponderance standard has been met.

REFERENCES

Program Statements

Special Investigative Supervisors Manual
Standards of Employee Conduct
Employee and Labor Management Relations
Sexually Abusive Behavior Prevention and Intervention Program

Bureau Forms Prescribed by 1210.26

BP-A0194 Warning and Assurance to Employee Required to Provide Information
BP-A0595 Polygraph Authorization
BP-A0715 Referral of Incident (Internal Affairs) (In Preparation of Telephonic Report)
BP-A0773 Warning and Assurance to Contract Employee Required to Provide Information
BP-A0979 Inmate Polygraph Authorization

Federal Statutes

5 U.S.C. § 552a
5 U.S.C. § 2302(b)
18 U.S.C. § 921
18 U.S.C. § 2241
18 U.S.C. § 4004
34 U.S.C. § 30301–30309

Federal Regulations

28 C.F.R., Part 115

Federal Case Law

Kalkines v. United States, 473 F.2d 1391, (Ct. Cl. 1973)

Other Forms

SF-50 Notification of Personnel Action

ACA Standards

Performance-Based Standards and Expected Practices for Adult Correctional Institutions
(5th Edition): 5-ACI-1C-32
Performance Based Standards and Expected Practices for Adult Local Detention Facilities
(5th edition): 5-ALDF-7C-02

Records Retention Requirements

Requirements and retention guidance for records and information applicable to this program are available in the Records and Information Disposition Schedule (RIDS) on the Bureau's intranet site.