



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

**PROGRAM STATEMENT**

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## **Female Offender Manual**

/s/

*Approved:* Thomas R. Kane  
Acting Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

### **1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

To ensure the Bureau provides programs, services, and policies that are gender-responsive, trauma-informed, culturally sensitive, and address the unique needs of incarcerated females at facilities that house female offenders.

This policy addresses specific needs of female offenders within the Bureau of Prisons; this policy is not intended to provide preferential treatment based solely on gender.

### **Definitions**

- *Gender-responsive* approaches are based on an understanding of the ways females are different from men. They aim to address issues of importance to females.
- *Trauma-informed* approaches recognize the experiences and outcomes of all types of trauma and take steps to address them through policy and programs.
- *Culturally sensitive* approaches understand persons of different ethnic or demographic backgrounds may differ or be similar, and value diversity regardless.
- *Stakeholders* are a person, group, or organization that has interest or concern in the Bureau of Prisons. Stakeholders can affect or be affected by the Bureau's actions, objectives, and policies. Some examples of key stakeholders are judges, directors, professors, employees, government agencies, unions, and community.

**Federal Regulations from 28 CFR are shown in this type.**

Implementing instructions are shown in this type.

**a. Summary of Changes**

*Policy Rescinded*

P5200.01 Female Offenders, Management of (8/4/1997)

P6070.05 Birth Control, Pregnancy, Child Placement, and Abortion (8/9/1996)

This policy has been extensively updated, and incorporates Program Statement 6070.05.

**b. Program Objectives.** Expected results of this program are:

- The unique needs of female offenders will be considered as Bureau policy is developed and revised.
- Divisions with institutional programs will develop measurable objectives to ensure female offenders and related special population inmates can access programs and services that meet their individual needs and prepare them to return to the community.
- Sufficient resources/staffing should be allocated to deliver appropriate programs and services to female offenders and related special populations. This goal is particularly important at female satellite facilities attached to male institutions.
- Inmates will have appropriate information about pregnancy prevention options, programs for pregnant females, and counseling or assistance offerings.
- Staff will receive adequate training, enabling them to work effectively with female offenders and related special populations.
- The Female Offender Branch's role is defined, maximizing efficiency of oversight and resource utilization.

**c. Institution Supplement.** None required. Should local facilities make any changes outside changes required in national policy or establish any additional local procedures to implement national policy, the local Union may invoke to negotiate procedures or appropriate arrangements.

## **Section 1. POLICIES AND APPLICABILITY**

### **1. APPLICABILITY**

This policy applies to all Bureau of Prisons institutions that house female offenders. Guidance that does not apply or differs for facilities housing pretrial or holdover inmates is noted below.

### **2. STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES**

The following Bureau components are responsible for ensuring consistent establishment of the programs, services, and resource allocations necessary for female offenders.

#### **a. Central Office**

(1) The **Female Offender Branch** is the agency's source for expertise on classification, management, and intervention programs and practices for females in Bureau custody. The Branch is led by a licensed clinical psychologist and staffed by programming and policy authorities. The Branch is responsible for the following functions:

- Engaging with stakeholders, including serving as the primary point of contact on issues affecting incarcerated females. Feedback is obtained from stakeholders on at least an annual basis.
- Ensuring the Bureau offers appropriate services to inmates that are gender-responsive and trauma-informed.
- Preparing budgetary requests to deliver national and pilot programs or services affecting females.
- Providing guidance and direction to Regional staff and institution leadership.
- Developing and implementing staff training.
- Building a research-based foundation for the Bureau's work with females.
- Presenting at internal and external conferences/events regarding the agency's female offender practices.
- Developing and monitoring monthly reports on the female population and institutional programs.
- Issuing an annual report on the state of female offenders in the Bureau.
- Advising agency leadership on female offender needs through the submission of Executive Staff Papers.
- Obtaining feedback from female offenders on an annual basis and sharing results with internal and external stakeholders.
- Providing national oversight of pilot programs and initiatives serving female offenders.

- Launching recruitment and retention initiatives for staff interested in working with female offenders.

(2) The **Central Office Branches/Divisions** of Correctional Services, Psychology Services, Chaplaincy Services, Education, Correctional Programs, Reentry Affairs, Residential Reentry Management, Health Services, Social Work, Office of General Counsel, Program Review, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism, and Trust Fund meet annually with the Female Offender Branch to discuss female population needs and to evaluate current gender-responsive services. A national union representative from the Council of Prison Locals will be invited to these meetings. During these meetings, the Branches/Divisions share program participation information within their discipline area. The Program Review Division notifies the Branch quarterly of any deficient or acceptable ratings at female institutions within these disciplines based on policy.

#### b. **Regions**

- Ensure staffing at female facilities is appropriate. This includes satellite camps, which must have designated positions to provide programming.
- Establish a Regional Female Offender Coordinator Collateral Duty Assignment. This individual meets quarterly with the Female Offender Branch to discuss staffing and programming needs. He/she should be allotted twenty percent of his/her duty time to fulfill this role.
- Provide oversight to institutions regarding new programs and other relevant trends.
- Consult with the Female Offender Branch based on the branch's monitoring of program utilization.

#### c. **Institutions**

- Offer established programs and services that target the needs and interests of female offenders.
- Track participation in programs by updating SENTRY and other databases as appropriate.
- Compile a list of gender-responsive programs for posting at the facility, with a copy provided quarterly to the regional coordinator.
- Participate (Wardens) in quarterly meetings with the Female Offender Branch.
- Ensure institution volunteers are appropriately trained in the needs of female offenders.

### 3. **STAFF TRAINING SPECIFIC TO FEMALE OFFENDERS**

Staff learn to work with inmates from special populations through the completion of general and specialized training offered throughout their careers.

All staff at institutions or complexes housing female offenders are required to complete training developed by the Female Offender Branch and the trauma-informed correctional care module. Thereafter, refresher information is provided locally on annual basis.

Wardens shall remain aware of gender responsivity issues via mandatory quarterly videoconferences with the Female Offender Branch. The Union will be invited to participate.

#### 4. SPECIAL POPULATIONS

Research has demonstrated that program effectiveness is maximized when services target specific population needs. While some programs may be appropriate for any inmates, offenders' needs may also vary based on gender, age, ability, or other factors. Policy must also take into account that not all inmates are the same, and ensure the needs of members of smaller populations are adequately addressed and treated. Individuals may be members of more than one special population. This section defines membership in special populations and identifies programming considerations for inmates who are also members of these populations.

Some special populations of offenders include:

- Geriatric Inmates.
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Intersex Inmates.
- Inmates from Unique Jurisdictions (e.g., Illegal Aliens).
- High Security Unit Females.

a. **Geriatric Inmates.** Geriatric inmates are defined as those at least 65 years of age or older, although aging inmates may seek similar services at age 50. Studies suggest members of the inmate population may present as physiologically older than their actual age due to a combination of lifestyle factors. Considerations for the management of elderly inmates may include the need for longer time to travel across the compound, the possibility of placement in a housing unit near Health Services or the dining hall, the need for an inmate companion, or housing on the bottom level of a facility. Programming considerations may include the need for larger print material or the need for specialty program implementation. The Female Offender Branch should be consulted about program implementation or modification issues.

b. **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Intersex Females.** Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, or Intersex (LGBTI) inmates are a diverse population. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual refer to the sexual orientation of the inmate. Transgender refers to inmates who identify as being a different gender than that which they were designated at birth. Intersex inmates are persons who, due to prenatal development factors, may not fit into recognized chromosomal or reproductive categories of male or female. Females may fall into more than one of these

categories. Staff are encouraged to consult the Bureau's current policies and practices concerning transgender inmates for additional guidance.

LGBTI individuals are more likely than some other inmate populations to have experienced victimization, which may affect their interactions with staff and inmates. Institutions are encouraged to provide access to self-help materials with reentry resource information for this population.

c. **Inmates from Unique Jurisdictions.** Female offenders from jurisdictions with unique rules may have different reentry needs from the rest of the population. Information about release to these areas is distributed to the field, and should be part of an inmate's release planning. The physical location of children and families in the designation and transfer of inmates who are not U.S. citizens should be considered.

d. **High Security Females.** Generally, females in the Bureau are classified at one of two security levels. A small, but service-intensive proportion of the female population requires more secure conditions of confinement due to behavioral/management or criminal history issues. Females requiring this level of security may require a higher rate of individualized services, as limited group options are likely to be available.

## 5. POLICY

Managers consider the needs of female offenders and consult with the Female Offender Branch as appropriate during the development of policy.

## Section 2. MANAGEMENT OF FEMALE OFFENDERS

### 1. CLASSIFICATION AND DESIGNATION

The Bureau's classification system takes into account the different ways risk factors for re-offense may apply to females. Management variables should not be used to overclassify females.

a. **Distance from Home.** Females are incarcerated at much lower rates than males. As a result, there are fewer institutions housing female offenders, meaning females are, on average, housed at greater distances from home than men. Staff will consider location of children and families, not just release destination, and involve the inmates in a discussion of options.

b. **Female Administrative Unit.** High security female inmates may be housed in administrative units, such as the one currently at the Federal Medical Center (FMC) Carswell. The majority of female offenders are appropriate for housing at minimum or low security facilities. A very small number of females may require more secure confinement. Female offenders will receive mental health screening prior to placement on this unit consistent with the procedures for male inmates referred to the Administrative Maximum Penitentiary (ADX) described in the Program Statement **Treatment and Care of Inmates With Mental Illness**.

The Female Offender Branch can provide assistance in establishing appropriate programs for these inmates. In addition, the Regional Director will receive an annual justification from the Warden or designee for each inmate who continues to be placed in the administrative unit, except for those sentenced to death; this rationale is informed by an annual Extended Restrictive Housing Placement Review conducted by Psychology Services consistent with the format described in the Program Statement **Treatment and Care of Inmates With Mental Illness**. The Regional Director will provide this justification to the Assistant Director, Reentry Services Division.

If an inmate's mental health appears to have deteriorated during placement in the administrative unit, the institution's Chief Psychologist works with the Female Offender Branch and Psychology Services Branch to mitigate the impact or identify an alternative placement. Consultation will also be made with the Bureau's Chief Psychiatrist through the Psychology Services Branch.

## 2. CORRECTIVE ACTION

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance in dealing with female offenders. Discipline should be applied equally to all inmates for their actions according to the Program Statement **Inmate Discipline Program**.

Discipline should be corrective and not punitive when sanctioning inmates. The Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO) and Unit Disciplinary Committee (UDC) should consider all factors and the described behavior within the incident report when disciplining inmates. This entails focusing on the influence of trauma, gender, staff-inmate interactions, and input from both staff and inmates. For chronic infractions, referral to an appropriate program should be considered.



### **Section 3. FEMALE OFFENDER PROGRAMS**

All institutions housing female offenders must meet basic standards for offering gender-responsive programs and for ensuring staff responsible for providing the programs have the knowledge and skills to deliver these services. Programs are divided into three categories: National Programs, Model Programs, and local activities or leisure-time programs.

#### **1. NATIONAL PROGRAMS**

National programs rely on standardized admission and delivery criteria across sites, which include at least one full-time staff position. Ordinarily, these programs are also supported by evidence of their impact on recidivism or other desired intervention targets. Examples include the Resolve Program and the Residential Drug Abuse Program. A complete list of national programs is maintained by the Reentry Services Division. Generally, these programs are offered to both male and female inmates, often via the same curricula with gender-appropriate modifications.

The decision to locate a national program at a particular institution is made by Central Office, based on capacity monitoring with existing programs or data demonstrating need for new programs. Ordinarily, all minimum and low security facilities housing female offenders have a Resolve Program. Administrative facilities housing primarily pretrial females are not required to offer the full Resolve Program, but ordinarily provide the Trauma in Life Workshop quarterly.

Offenders are encouraged to participate in national programs. In some cases, a determination will be made at the Central Office level that the needs of a particular population dictate a modified version of a national program be created. Examples of this approach include female versions of the RDAP, Skills, and Sex Offender Treatment Programs. In these cases, the Female Offender Branch Administrator will work with the appropriate Divisions and Regions to develop and implement the program.

#### **2. MODEL PROGRAMS**

The Inmate Model Programs Catalog (IMPC) contains a growing number of programs that have been determined to represent evidence-based or promising practices. Evidence-based and promising practices evolve quickly, therefore a full list is not provided in policy. Instead, these programs are maintained in the Bureau's online IMPC database. Local implementation of programs will be consistent with all procurement authorities, if applicable.

Evidence-based and promising programs from the IMPC specifically for female offenders are considered essential practices. If an institution has resources to deliver programming,

institutions will select from gender-responsive programs contained in the IMPC. If an institution identifies a program need area for which a gender-responsive program does not exist, the Regional Female Offender Coordinator should contact Central Office for program development consultation.

Ordinarily each minimum or low security institution housing female offenders should make every effort to ensure at least one program from the IMPC designed specifically for females is offered each quarter. Beyond this requirement, Foundation is offered at least once annually. Foundation is a program designed to assist women in assessing their individual needs and translating that information into attainable goals while building a supportive community. It is to be used for women at the beginning of their sentences and can help them plan future program choices. Copies of materials can be obtained from the Female Offender Branch. Completion of the program should be documented. Ordinarily, this program is delivered by the social worker.

Pretrial and holdover facilities housing female offenders offer at least one IMPC program annually. Gender-responsive programming options must also be available to females in restrictive housing and in FMC Carswell's Administrative Unit. The Regional Female Offender Coordinator tracks and reports each type of program being provided to the Female Offender Branch quarterly.

Model Programs not developed specifically for females may also be appropriate to offer at female facilities.

### **3. LOCAL ACTIVITIES AND LEISURE-TIME PROGRAMS**

Beyond required services, institutions housing females offer a number of other activities to meet population needs and develop leisure-time skills. Institutions generally offer Recreation and Adult Continuing Education Programs on an ongoing basis. These programs are implemented based on an understanding of the unique needs of females and other special populations, and take into account females' activity preferences. These services may also be provided by volunteers from the community who demonstrate understanding of issues common to females in corrections.

### **4. PROGRAM SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT**

Assigning individual females to programs and services should be prioritized based on need; e.g., work history, skill level, resources, sentence length. Waiting lists should be maintained at the institution level for all female offender Model Programs.

Local programming at each institution may vary based on population needs. To ensure adequate availability of programming options, the Female Offender Branch will provide a forum for internal and external stakeholder feedback on an annual basis to identify potential IMPC submissions. In addition, because the Female Offender Branch relies on feedback from the field to make resource determinations, institutions should track program participation in SENTRY or other databases, and Regional Female Offender Coordinators monitor this information as needed to ensure adequate service delivery.

Specification of Vocational Certification and Apprenticeship Programs is beyond the scope of this policy. In implementing these programs locally, attention is given to workforce trends, and job skill or training opportunities are provided to females in male-dominated fields as well as more traditional career paths.

## 5. PROMOTING HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

Research has demonstrated the importance of family reunification and supportive community connections in preventing recidivism. In addition, inmates may have supportive relationships which fall outside legal definitions of family. The Bureau of Prisons encourages family engagement and maintenance of these support networks.

a. **Visiting Room Standards.** Visiting rooms at each institution should include child-friendly materials in the waiting area and in a Children's Center within the actual physical visiting space. Institutions are encouraged to contact Central Office for recommendations.

b. **Parent-Child Activities.** If parent-child activities are held at local facilities, local and national policies will be followed, to include dress code. Central Office, including the Female Offender Branch, must be consulted in the development of these activities.

c. **Peer Relationships.** Research has shown the formation and maintenance of relationships to be of particular importance to females. Many females enter prison as the result of criminal behavior tied to a significant relationship. When incarcerated females are separated from their families, they have a tendency to seek new relationships in prison. Sexual relationships are prohibited in all correctional facilities. The Bureau of Prisons supports healthy, appropriate relationships among female inmates. Female offenders benefit from common areas in which to congregate and engage in supportive social communities, and areas are designated for such activities when space allows.

## 6. COMMISSARY

All institutions housing females are required to implement standardized gender-responsive commissary lists. This information is available in the Program Statement **Trust Fund/Deposit Fund Manual**.

Hair styling irons (curling iron, flat iron) and hair dryers must also be made available to inmates via locally established procedures, which are subject to local bargaining via the Master Agreement.

## 7. PILOT PROJECTS

Research on best practices with the female population are evolving quickly. Pilot Projects aimed at enhancing gender-responsive programs and services are to be anticipated. These initiatives must be approved in accordance with the Program Statement **Pilot Initiatives, Approval and Evaluation**.

## 8. BIRTH CONTROL, PREGNANCY, CHILD PLACEMENT, AND ABORTION

### §551.20 Purpose and scope.

**The Bureau of Prisons provides an inmate with medical and social services related to birth control, pregnancy, child placement, and abortion. The Warden shall ensure compliance with the applicable law regarding these matters.**

Pregnant females in the Bureau represent a small population with a significant service need. The Bureau of Prisons provides programs to females, develops procedures for identifying pregnant females, and specifies any special precautions that apply to them.

### §551.21 Birth control.

**Medical staff shall provide an inmate with advice and consultation about methods for birth control and, where medically appropriate, prescribe and provide methods for birth control.**

Medical staff shall provide interested inmates information pertaining to appropriate methods for birth control. The medical indication and appropriateness of prescribing birth control in a correctional environment ordinarily is limited to hormone replacement therapy. Refer to the Program Statement **Patient Care** for more information.

For inmates in or transferring to Residential Reentry Centers, on home confinement, or otherwise in a community setting while under Bureau supervision, birth control may be available under the terms of the Program Statement **Patient Care**.

#### **§551.22 Pregnancy.**

**(a) The Warden shall ensure that each pregnant inmate is provided medical, case management, and counseling services.**

**(b) In order to ensure proper medical and social services, the inmate shall inform the institution medical staff as soon as she suspects she is pregnant.**

**(c) Medical staff shall arrange for the childbirth to take place at a hospital outside the institution.**

Medical staff screen for pregnancy during intake, physical, and any contacts where this is appropriate. Upon learning of the inmate's pregnancy either by self-report or clinical diagnostics and assessment, medical staff immediately notify the case manager and the social worker. In cases where there is no local social worker, the Regional Social Worker is notified. All appropriate staff are then notified of a pregnant inmate at the facility; this information will be loaded in SENTRY by the Health Services staff member responsible for entering medical duty status assignments. This code is removed when the inmate is no longer pregnant.

The social worker meets with the inmate to discuss options for child placement, abortion, and programming.

#### **§551.23 Abortion.**

**(a) The inmate has the responsibility to decide either to have an abortion or to bear the child.**

**(b) The Warden shall offer to provide each pregnant inmate with medical, religious, and social counseling to aid her in making the decision whether to carry the pregnancy to full term or to have an elective abortion. If an inmate chooses to have an abortion, she shall sign a statement to that effect. The inmate shall sign a written statement acknowledging that she has been provided the opportunity for the counseling and information called for in this policy.**

When medical, religious, and social counseling sessions are completed, each staff member involved documents the session in a memorandum to the inmate's Central File.

A copy of each request for an elective abortion and the supporting documentation from the medical, religious, and social counseling sessions is sent for information purposes to the Medical Director's attention.

**(c) Upon receipt of the inmate's written statements required by paragraph (b) of this section, ordinarily submitted through the unit manager, the Clinical Director shall arrange for an abortion to take place.**

The Bureau assumes all costs associated with the abortion procedure only when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus is carried to term, or in the case of rape or incest. In all other cases non-Bureau funds must be used to pay for any abortion procedure, or else the planned abortion may not be performed. In all cases, however, whether the Bureau pays for the abortion or not, the Bureau may expend funds to escort the inmate to a facility outside the institution to receive the procedure.

Staff shall have knowledge of, and shall be guided by, applicable Federal and state laws and regulations. The Regional Counsel shall be consulted if there are questions concerning the interpretation of laws and regulations.

Pursuant to Section 103 of the Department of Justice Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-134), the Bureau may not use appropriated funds to require any person to perform or facilitate the performance of an abortion. Staff who wish to have no involvement in facilitating the performance of abortions must advise their supervisor of this fact. Supervisors must not order a staff member's involvement in facilitating this procedure.

#### **§551.24 Child placement.**

**(a) The Warden may not permit the inmate's new born child to return to the institution except in accordance with the Bureau of Prisons policy governing visiting.**

**(b) Child placement is the inmate's responsibility. The Warden shall provide opportunities for counseling by institution staff and community social agencies to aid the inmate with placement.**

**(c) The institution staff shall work closely with community agencies and persons to ensure the child is appropriately placed. The staff shall give notice to the responsible community agency of the inmate's plan for her child. Child welfare**

**workers may come to the institution in appropriate cases to interview and counsel an inmate.**

Social work staff must establish a liaison with the welfare agency or its equivalent and ensure that this agency receives advance notice of the intended child placement to allow sufficient time for their investigation of potential home sites for the child.

Social workers also meet with the inmate to provide information regarding Bureau programs for pregnant females. These programs include Mothers and Infants Together (MINT) and the Residential Parenting Program (RPP). The social worker documents this informational contact in the Electronic Medical Record and notifies the Female Offender Branch Administrator, Regional Social Worker, and institution Clinical Director of any inmate wishing to participate in either program.

Administrative discretion is used in deciding to pay for immediate post-natal care of an inmate's child while in custody when the Bureau finds itself responsible for the cost by default (no other resources can be compelled to pay). It is reasonable that the Bureau provides for the child's medical expenses for the first three days after routine vaginal birth or up to seven days for a Caesarean section.

Prior to the birth, the mother must make arrangements for a custodian to take care of the child. At this time, the CEO ensures the person or agency taking custody of the child is also asked to be responsible for medical care costs beyond three days after birth. (**Note:** This may be extended by the Regional Director for an additional seven days for extenuating circumstances on a case-by-case basis.) The person(s) receiving custody of the child should sign a Statement of Responsibility for medical care costs, clearly indicating that the signing party accepts financial responsibility. Unit Management advises the inmate to obtain the statement while the inmate is still in the institution. Unit Management will then forward copies to the Health Services Administrator (HSA) for placement in the HSA's outside hospitalization file, and to the Business Office.

## **8. MOTHERS AND INFANTS TOGETHER (MINT) PROGRAM**

MINT is a residential program promoting bonding skills for pregnant inmates. The inmate resides with the child at all times inside a contract Residential Reentry Center (RRC). Female inmates are eligible to enter the program at the RRC generally during their last two months of pregnancy. After birth, the mother is allowed at least three additional months to bond with the child, although a minimum of six months is recommended. The mother is then returned to an institution to complete her sentence, if necessary. If she is eligible for prerelease services, she may remain at that facility only if she is going to be supervised in that judicial district.

The CEO may approve early or extended placements with a recommendation by the treating obstetrician and Clinical Director's concurrence. A placement extending beyond 180 days requires the Regional Director's approval. The Assistant Directors of Health Services and Reentry Services are advised of these placement approvals and denials. Direct court commitments have a secondary designation noted on the Inmate Load and Security Designation form (BP-A0337). This is used to determine the institution responsible for the inmate's medical expenses while she is confined in the MINT Program.

Health Services staff confirm an inmate's pregnancy and evaluate her medical condition. For inmates not yet in custody, reviews are conducted before arrival whenever possible to allow the inmate to go straight to a MINT site. Health Services staff indicate whether RRC placement is medically appropriate and document this on the Medical/Psychological Pre-Release Evaluation (BP-A0351), which is forwarded to Unit Management. Unit Management expeditiously completes the referral and forwards to the Residential Reentry Management Branch for consideration. When Unit Management has concerns regarding the appropriateness of such a placement, procedures are followed according to Section 10.i (2) of the Program Statement **Community Corrections Center (CCC) Utilization and Transfer Procedures**. Additional guidance on RRC placement concerns is located in that Program Statement. When a pregnant inmate is determined not medically appropriate for placement, the Female Offender Branch must be notified.

To qualify for the program, inmates must be pregnant upon commitment, with an expected delivery prior to release. The inmate or guardian must assume financial responsibility for the child's care, medical and support, while residing at the RRC. Should the inmate or the guardian be unable or unwilling to bear the child's financial cost, the inmate may be transferred back to her parent institution. An inmate who becomes pregnant while on furlough, has more than five years remaining to serve on her sentence(s), or plans to place her baby up for adoption must not be referred for MINT placement.

Referrals should state a specific date of placement approximately two months prior to the inmate's expected delivery date.

The RRC's Terminal Report should fully describe the inmate's experience in, and reaction to, the MINT Program. It should also summarize counseling received in the program and include medical or program recommendations for the institution to facilitate the inmate's transition.

Inmates in need of foster care placement assistance are referred to the institution social worker, or, if the institution does not have a social worker, the regional social worker, who should facilitate community assistance.



## 9. RESIDENTIAL PARENTING PROGRAM (RPP)

The Bureau has an agreement with the Washington Department of Corrections (WADOC) to place qualified, interested pregnant inmates in the RPP at the Washington Correctional Center for Females in Gig Harbor. This voluntary program allows pregnant inmates to reside with their child for up to 30 months post-delivery. After 30 months, inmates are released to their home residence if their sentences have been completed, or placed in home confinement if their sentences have not been completed and they meet the statutory requirements for home confinement. Participating females are transferred to WADOC upon acceptance and are responsible for caring for the child while living in a supervised environment. Inmates in the program are eligible for a variety of services (mental health and medical care, vocational training, etc.); childcare is provided while the inmate is participating in these activities.

The Bureau provides for the infant's medical expenses for the first three days after routine vaginal birth or up to seven days for a Caesarean section. Postnatal care and future expenses of the child born to an inmate in the program will be covered by the Department of Social and Health Services in Washington State.

Upon notification of interest from the social worker and verification of pregnancy from medical staff, the Unit Team completes the BP-A0210, Institutional Referral for CCC Placement, and submits it to the Seattle Residential Reentry Manager. Furloughs are only accepted Tuesdays through Thursdays at RPP. Release residence can be to any state.

The Designation and Sentence Computation Center (DSCC) may also refer initial designations to the Seattle Residential Reentry Manager, with a copy to the Female Offender Branch Administrator.

To qualify for the program, inmates must:

- Be pregnant upon commitment, with an expected delivery date prior to release.
- Be scored as Minimum security with Out or Community custody.
- Have release dates or home detention eligibility dates within 30 months of the expected delivery date.
- Have no 200 or higher series incident reports in the last six months.
- Have satisfactory or higher work evaluations (if available).
- Be clear of all serious disciplinary violations of an aggressive/assaultive nature.
- Have no current no-contact orders with minor children, no sex offense convictions, no crimes against a child, no domestic violence or other violent convictions, and no contact-founded allegation or inconclusive referrals for neglect or abuse with Child Protective Services.

- Be physically and mentally capable of caring for a child as determined by medical and mental health staff.
- Volunteer, and acknowledge program participation entails involvement in prenatal and postnatal programming related to parenting, use of the child development center and approved inmate caregivers, and maintenance of a schedule.

## 10. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Some pregnant inmates may choose not to participate or may be unqualified for participation in the above-described programs. Because these inmates may require special accommodations as the pregnancy progresses, the Unit Team arranges for inmates to wear different uniforms upon notification of pregnancy. These items are tailored to allow comfort during pregnancy-related weight gain.

Generally, pregnancy does not interfere with an inmate's ability to participate in Bureau programs. When medical exemption from programming is necessary, Medical staff indicate this through the SENTRY and EMR Medical Duty Status functions. Staff are also reminded of other considerations related to pregnant inmates:

- The Department of Justice's "Report and Recommendations Concerning The Use of Restrictive Housing" states, "Women who are pregnant, who are post-partum, who recently had a miscarriage, or who recently had a terminated pregnancy should not be placed in restrictive housing. In very rare situations, a woman who is pregnant, is postpartum, recently had a miscarriage, or recently had a terminated pregnancy may be placed in restrictive housing as a temporary response to behavior that poses a serious and immediate risk of physical harm. Even in such cases, this decision must be approved by the agency's senior official overseeing women's programs and services, in consultation with senior officials in health services, and must be reviewed every 24 hours."
- The Bureau of Prisons will carefully consider restrictive housing placements affecting females in any of the specified categories, taking into account the severity of the inmate's behavior and the Program Statements **Inmate Discipline Program** and **Special Housing Units**. When placing any of these offenders in restrictive housing, the Warden must contact the Female Offender Branch Administrator, the Bureau Medical Director, and the Correctional Services Administrator for further guidance and continuation of care.
- There are significant special considerations on the use of restraints with pregnant females. Refer to the Program Statement **Escorted Trips** for information.
- Medical staff may authorize additional nutritional or commissary items. This information is documented and provided to the Food Service Administrator and Trust Fund Supervisor.
- Unit staff may consider giving additional family visits or telephone calls, consistent with policy, as the time of delivery nears, and after the birth of the child.

- Medical staff may recommend a change in housing (closer to Health Services) or lower bunk for safety reasons.
- Post-natal care of the inmate does not necessarily end when she returns from the hospital. Medical staff will evaluate and indicate through SENTRY and EMR Medical Duty Status functions any activity limits. Inmates are also referred to the institution's Social Worker (or Regional Social Worker if a local position is vacant) to address any concerns following return to prison.
- Females who have given birth have the option to pump breast milk with a pump provided by the institution for as long as desired. Pumping allows the mother to nurse the child during visits or to retain her milk supply until her release. Ordinarily, this milk is not stored, but rather is disposed of by the inmate under staff supervision. There may be exceptions when milk is stored at the facility; in these rare instances, the Warden requests approval from the Health Services Division.
- Nursing infants is permitted in the visiting room.

## REFERENCES

### *Program Statements*

P1210.23	Management Control and Program Review Manual (8/21/02)
P1221.66	Directives Management Manual (7/21/98)
P1315.07	Legal Activities, Inmate (11/5/99)
P1542.06	Inmate Library Services (2/18/97)
P2100.04	Budget Execution Manual (3/18/14)
P4500.11	Trust Fund/Deposit Fund Manual (4/9/15)
P5100.08	Inmate Security Designation and Custody Classification (9/12/06)
P5270.09	Inmate Discipline Program (7/8/11)
P5270.10	Special Housing Units (7/29/11)
P5300.20	Volunteers and Citizen Participation Programs (6/1/99)
P5300.21	Education, Training, and Leisure Time Program Standards (2/18/02)
P5310.17	Psychology Services Manual (8/25/16)
P5310.15	Minimum Standards of Administration, Interpretation, Use of Education Tests (09/04/96)
P5310.16	Treatment and Care of Inmates with Mental Illness (5/01/14)
P5330.11	Psychology Treatment Programs (4/25/16)
P5350.27	Inmate Manuscripts (7/27/99)
P5350.28	Literacy Program (GED Standard) (12/1/03)
P5350.24	English-as-a-Second Language Program (ESL) (7/24/97)
P5353.01	Occupational Education Programs (12/17/03)
P5354.03	Postsecondary Education Programs for Inmates (12/17/03)
P5355.03	Parenting Program Standards (01/20/95)

P5360.09	Religious Beliefs and Practices (6/12/15)
P5370.11	Inmate Recreation Programs (6/28/08)
P5538.07	Escorted Trips (12/10/15)
P6031.04	Patient Care (6/3/14)
P7310.04	Community Corrections Center (CCC) Utilization and Transfer Procedure (12/16/98)

*Other References*

U.S. Department of Justice DOJ Report and Recommendations Concerning The Use of Restrictive Housing (1/25/16)

*ACA Standards (See Program Statement Directives Management Manual, Sections 2.5 and 10.3).*

- American Correctional Association Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions, 4th Edition: 4-4277, 4-4278, 4-4353, 4-4362, 4-4429, 4-4436.
- American Correctional Association Performance Based Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities, 4th Edition: 4-ALDF-4C-13, 4-ALDF-4C-22M, 4-ALDF-6B-02.
- American Correctional Association Standards for Administration of Correctional Agencies, 2nd Edition.

*BOP Forms*

BP-A0210	Institutional Referral for CCC Placement
BP-A0337	Inmate Load and Security Designation
BP-A0351	Medical/Psychological Pre-Release Evaluation

*Records Retention*

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