

Federal Bureau of Prisons

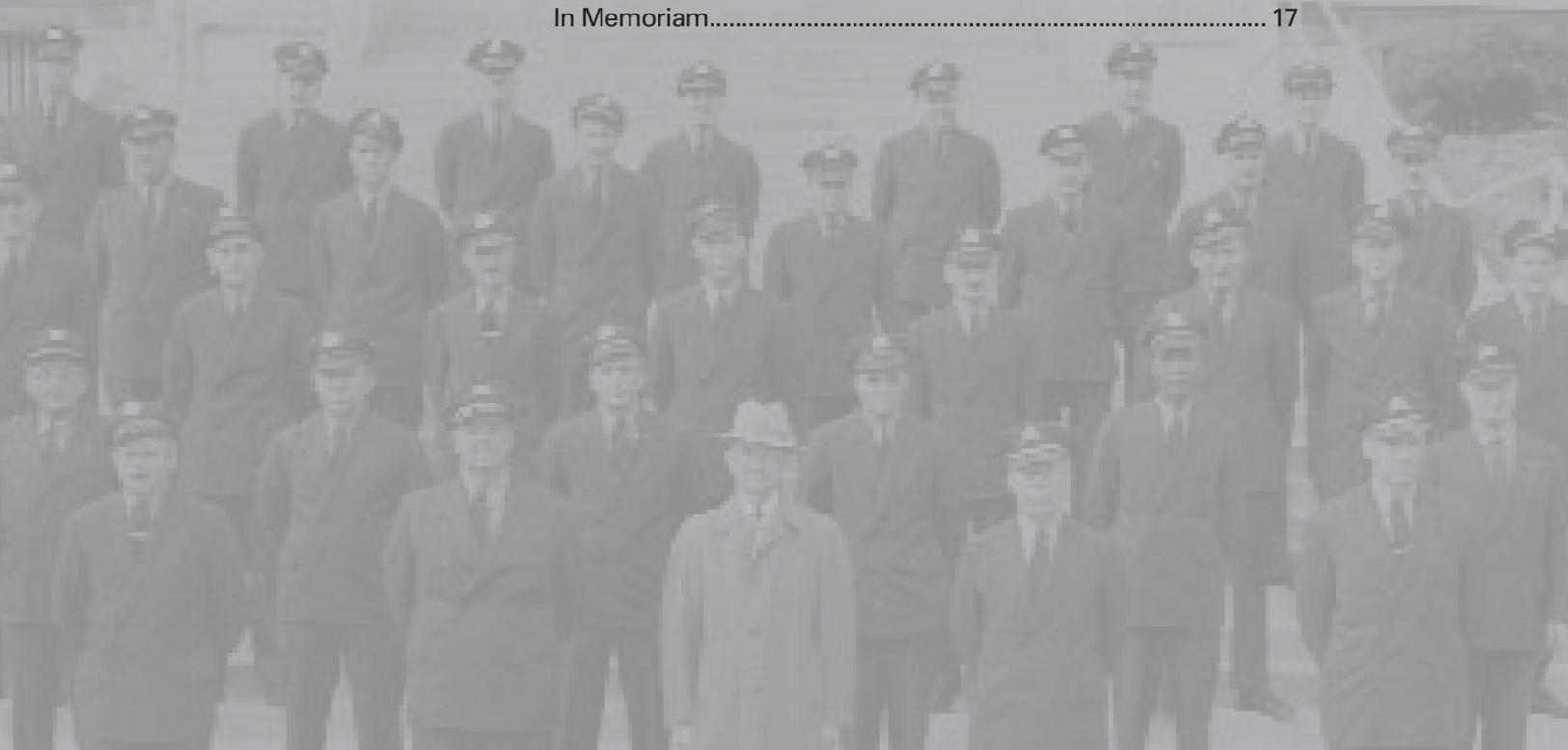


Then and Now



Federal Bureau of Prisons *Then and Now*

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Mission and Core Values

Our Mission is to:

Protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and secure.

Provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

Core Values guide everything we do:

- **Correctional Excellence** – we are correctional workers first, committed to the highest level of performance.
- **Respect** – we embrace diversity and recognize the value and dignity of staff, inmates, and the general public.
- **Integrity** – we demonstrate uncompromising ethical conduct in all our actions.

A Message from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons

I am pleased to present this introduction to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

I am immensely proud of the work we do, and I am honored to represent the more than 39,000 Bureau of Prisons staff – “correctional workers first,” who put the safety of the American people above their own to keep our communities safe and secure.

The Bureau of Prisons has a long tradition of protecting society by confining offenders in facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and secure. We provide programs to inmates—education, substance abuse treatment, job skills training, and more—to prepare them for a successful return to the community. Reentry is a critical component of public safety, and preparation for reentry begins on the first day of incarceration.

I hope this publication gives you an understanding of how we work to keep you safe while providing offenders with the opportunities they need to lead productive, crime-free lives after release.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Samuels, Jr.
Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons



“We have a saying in the Bureau: reentry begins on the first day of incarceration. We are committed to this philosophy. Reentry is a critical component of public safety.”

Director Samuels

Two equally important functions

govern all aspects of Federal prison operations:

Security • Keeping staff and inmates safe, while protecting the public.

Reentry • Preparing inmates for a successful return to the community.

Prison Operations



Bureau of Prisons staff work around the clock, seven days a week, to ensure safety and security in our prisons and provide appropriate treatment and care to the inmates.

Soon after an inmate is sentenced, Bureau classification specialists review the inmate's background and the court's recommendations to determine where he or she should be designated to begin their term of imprisonment. They take into account the nature and seriousness of the crime, sentence length, criminal history, physical/mental health, education level, and any other specific needs or judicial recommendations.

Once an inmate arrives at the institution, he or she undergoes a series of physical, psychological, and educational assessments before being assigned to housing units where a team of staff monitors his or her activities, adjustment to prison life, and preparation for release.

All Bureau staff, regardless of their position, are "correctional workers first." They are trained to work with inmates, respond to emergencies, and follow security procedures. The situational awareness and diligence of our staff are the foundation of safety and security within our institutions, and are key to protecting the public.

Bureau of Prisons staff work around the clock, seven days a week, to ensure safety and security in our prisons, and care for the inmate population.

TIMELINE

The first prisons in the independent United States were established as "penitentiaries" to denote their prisoners as religious "penitents" who were serving time for their sins. During the 18th and 19th centuries, there were virtually no Federal prisons. The Federal Government paid State prisons to incarcerate most of those convicted of violating Federal law.

1891

Congress passes the Three Prisons Act, authorizing establishment of first three Federal penitentiaries – Atlanta, GA; Leavenworth, KS; and McNeil Island, WA (pictured, now a State facility).





Signing of Collective Bargaining Agreement ("Master Agreement"), July 2014. Pictured from left to right: Clifton Buchanan, South Central Region Union VP; Charles Samuels, Jr., Bureau of Prisons Director; Christopher Wade, Chief of Labor Relations Office; Robert Swanson, Southeast Region Union VP; Eric Young, Council of Prison Locals, National President

Labor-Management Partnership

In May 2013, under the leadership of Director Charles Samuels, labor and management began forging a new relationship, based on the ideals of "partnership." This grew out of Executive Order 13522 – Creating Labor-Management Forums To Improve Delivery of Government Services. Eighty-five percent of Bureau staff are represented by the Council of Prison Locals, American Federation of Government Employees.

Several initiatives were accomplished through partnership that significantly enhance safety for staff, inmates, and the public.

- Pepper spray was made available to all staff at high and medium security institutions, detention centers, medical centers, and jail units.
- A second officer was assigned to housing units at high security institutions during evenings and weekends.

- Several new technologies were deployed to enhance our ability to detect dangerous contraband in our prisons.
- Staff at high security institutions, detention centers, and jail units were provided mandatory wear stab-resistant vests.

One of the most significant partnership milestones was reached in July 2014, when the agency and the Union signed a new Master Agreement after 16 years of negotiations. In addition, almost 90 new or updated policies have been published, providing significant guidance for Bureau staff in their daily operations.

Partnership is vital to the safety of our staff and it is vital to the work we do with inmates.



DeeDee McEvoy
Case Manager



Brianne Smith
Education Technician

On the morning of September 11, 2013, Case Manager DeeDee McEvoy, Education Technician Brianne Smith, and an Education staff member were making rounds at the United States Penitentiary, Administrative Maximum facility (ADX), in Florence, CO. As one of the cell doors began to open, an inmate rushed out and assaulted the three staff.

Using self-defense techniques and their baton training, Ms. McEvoy and Ms. Smith were able to fend off the assault on their coworker until other staff responded and the inmate was secured.

1927

First Federal women's reformatory opens in Alderson, WV.

1929-30

Assistant Attorney General Mabel Walker Willebrandt hires leading prison reformer Sanford Bates to organize and operate a new, centralized Federal Bureau of Prisons. Bates becomes the first Director.

1933

Bureau of Prisons establishes its first medical center in Springfield, MO. The staff includes physicians, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, and psychiatrists from the U.S. Public Health Service.

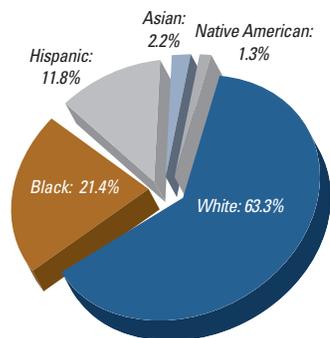


Safety and Security

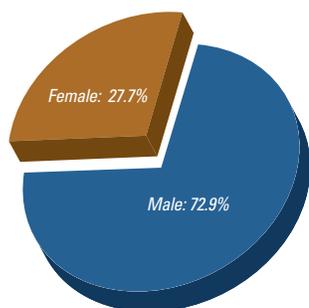


Control Center staff issuing keys to correctional officers.

Staff by Race/Ethnicity



Staff by Gender



TECHNOLOGY • The Bureau uses security technology to enhance safety and security in our prisons. Scanning technology and advanced metal detectors are used to help detect contraband (prohibited items not authorized to be brought into the prison) and prevent assaults on staff and inmates.

Intelligent video surveillance and analytics are used to quickly identify threats. Specialized inmate mattresses, anti-suicide smocks and blankets, flexible pens and pencils, puncture-resistant gloves, and stab-resistant vests are just a few of the items routinely used to promote staff and inmate safety.

TRAINING • Regular staff training is key to avoiding threats, making quick responses, and preventing harm. All staff complete basic training and are recertified annually; the Bureau's Staff Training Academy offers specialty training such as Disturbance Control and Witness Security Escort. The Bureau's Management and Specialty Training Center and the National Institute of Corrections comprise the National Corrections Academy (NCA), which provides training and development opportunities to facilitate staff becoming leaders in their fields.

CRISIS MANAGEMENT • Serious incidents are rare, but the potential for disaster is always present, from influenza epidemics to natural disasters to terrorist attacks. Each institution has emergency response plans in place (developed in cooperation with local, state, and Federal public safety agencies) that are practiced regularly and updated.

COUNTER-TERRORISM • The Bureau guards against the spread of terrorism and extremist ideologies within federal prisons. Bureau staff monitor and record all telephonic communication of inmates who have a history of or nexus to terrorism, and they work closely with the FBI, the National and Local Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and other agencies to exchange intelligence with our law enforcement partners.



1934

Alcatraz is opened.

Congress establishes Federal Prison Industries to provide training and paid work for inmates.



1941-45

During World War II, Federal Prison Industries produces a multitude of goods for the Army and Navy. Enlistment regulations are changed to permit released offenders to enter the military.

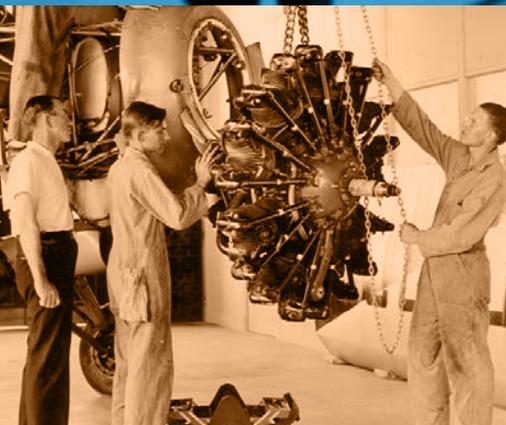


**Carlos Cruz, Ramon Tarafa,
Roberto Guzman,
Alice Diaz-Hernandez,
and Stephen Buckler**
Guaynabo, Puerto Rico

The Special Investigative Support (SIS) staff at the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) Guaynabo has prevented many attempts to introduce contraband into the facility and has conducted detailed and sensitive investigations. They routinely work with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Attorneys, Office of Inspector General, Joint Terrorism Task Force, and others to help minimize threats to the prison and the community.



Bureau staff are trained to respond quickly to incidents. All staff are "correctional workers first," regardless of occupation.



1946

The Alcatraz "Blastout" leaves two officers and three inmates dead.



1950s

Early "unit management" program begins at Ashland, KY, prison. It concentrates programs and services for inmates into more easily manageable residential units and promotes direct interaction between staff and inmates.

Population Growth

The Federal Bureau of Prisons' nearly century-long dedication to safety and security and to offender reentry and rehabilitation is unique in corrections.

For the first five decades of the Bureau's history, the number and type of offenders remained fairly stable. Beginning in the 1980s, federal law enforcement efforts including new legislation dramatically altered the Federal criminal justice system. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, mandatory minimum sentencing provisions, and the war on drugs in general caused the Bureau's inmate population to more than double, from 24,000 to almost 58,000. During the 1990s, the population more than doubled again, reaching 136,000 at the end of 1999. Efforts to combat illegal drugs and illegal immigration contributed to significantly increased incarceration rates. The tragedy of September 11 brought offenders with unique security concerns, as the Nation's law enforcement efforts were targeted toward international terrorism.

The war on drugs dramatically affected not only the number of offenders we house, but also the type. For nearly five decades, the Bureau housed largely bank robbers and white-collar offenders. Currently, almost half of the Bureau's population is serving sentences for drug offenses. The remainder includes offenders convicted of weapons offenses, immigration offenses, and sex offenses.

Increases in the inmate population led to serious levels of crowding in the Bureau's prisons. This led to increased likelihood of assault and violence in general. Inmates became frustrated and angry as they competed for basic necessities and program opportunities.

Currently, almost half of our population is serving sentences for drug offenses.

By 2013, the Bureau's population climbed to almost 220,000, its highest level ever. In fiscal year 2014, after then-Attorney General Eric Holder announced the Smart on Crime Initiative, the Bureau experienced the first population decline in decades, ending the year with 5,149 fewer offenders than when we started. The decline has continued; the Bureau ended fiscal year 2015 with 8,426 fewer offenders than on September 30, 2014. The Bureau projects declines to continue for the next couple of years, particularly as a result of retroactive changes to sentencing guidelines. But medium and high security prisons remain very crowded.

1961

Bureau of Prisons opens three experimental "pre-release centers," or halfway houses, for youth.



1963

Alcatraz is closed. It is too expensive to operate.

1965

Prisoner Rehabilitation Act makes halfway houses, furloughs, and work/study release available to adult offenders.



1978

Uniform, highly structured inmate classification system is implemented to ensure better security.

Statistics*



AVERAGE INMATE AGE • 40

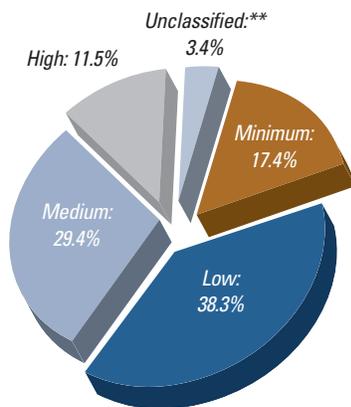
QUICK FACTS

Total Inmate Population	205,792
Inmates in Bureau of Prisons Institutions	164,897
Inmates in Privately-managed, State or Local Secure Facilities	24,266
Inmates in Residential Reentry Centers	10,627
Inmates in Home Confinement	4,847
Inmates in Jail/Short-term Detention	824
Inmates in Long-term Boarding	156
Inmates in Contract Juvenile Facilities	74

TYPES OF OFFENSES

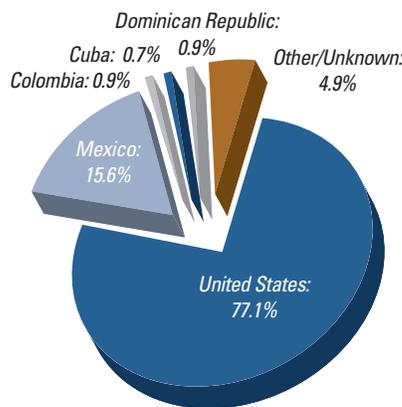
Drug Offenses	48.4%
Weapons, Explosives, Arson	16.3%
Immigration	9.1%
Robbery	3.7%
Burglary, Larceny, Property Offenses	4.2%
Extortion, Fraud, Bribery	6.3%
Homicide, Aggravated Assault, and Kidnapping	2.9%
Miscellaneous	0.8%
Sex Offenses	7.2%
Banking & Insurance, Counterfeit, Embezzlement	0.3%
Courts or Corrections	0.4%
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	0.2%
National Security	0.0%

Inmates by Security Level



**Not yet assigned a security level.

Inmates by Citizenship



SENTENCE IMPOSED

Less than 1 year	2.3%
1-3 years	11.4%
3-5 years	13.3%
5-10 years	25.5%
10-15 years	20.4%
15-20 years	11.2%
More than 20 years	12.4%
Life	2.8%
Death	57

*All numbers as of October 9, 2015. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1984

The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 establishes determinate sentencing, abolishes parole, and reduces good time; in addition, mandatory minimum sentencing provisions are enacted in 1986, 1988, and 1990.

1980 to 1989

The inmate population more than doubles, from just over 24,000 to almost 58,000.



1987

Maribel Cuban detainees riot in Atlanta and Oakdale, LA. Negotiations result in peaceful conclusion.

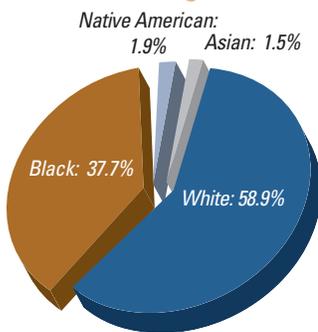
Preparing Inmates FOR SUCCESS: FAMILY



Inmate mothers and children during special visitation event.

Inmates often need support in maintaining or rebuilding family ties when they return to the community.

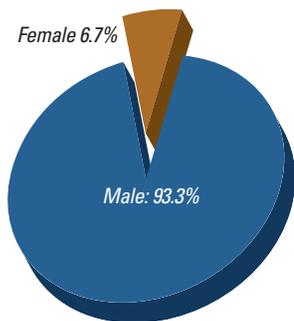
Inmates by Race



ETHNICITY

Hispanic: 34.0%
Non-Hispanic: 66.0%

Inmates by Gender



PARENTING PROGRAM • Parenting programs encourage inmates to develop and maintain bonds with their children while incarcerated. Programs include a classroom component, visiting room activities, and specialty events such as day camps and workshops. Programs may include volunteers from community groups or social services and religious organizations.

FEMALE OFFENDERS • Female offenders represent a small proportion of all Federal inmates but their backgrounds and needs require specialized treatment programs. The Bureau provides the Resolve Program to more than 2,000 women each year who need help developing personal resilience and coping skills to overcome substance abuse and physical abuse histories. The Bureau offers special programs for pregnant inmates that allow them to bond with the baby after birth.

VIDEO VISITING • The Bureau recently began to provide video visiting opportunities for women. Video visiting is real-time interactive communication that uses videoconferencing technology to facilitate more frequent contacts between family members.



1990s

The Bureau's inmate population more than doubles again, reaching approximately 136,000 at the end of 1999, as efforts to combat illegal drugs and illegal immigration contribute to significantly increased conviction rates.



1997

The Bureau awards its first contract for a privately managed Federal correctional facility in Taft, CA. As of 2015, the Bureau has 13 nationwide privately managed facilities.

Parenting programs for incarcerated parents can improve self-esteem, parenting attitudes, and institutional adjustment.



Tess Korth
Reentry Coordinator

In 2015, the Federal Detention Center (FDC), Miami, FL, hosted a "Daddy-Daughter Dance" for offenders.



In December 2013, children of all ages arrived at FCI Dublin to visit their incarcerated mothers. Three chartered buses brought 112 children and 42 caretakers and volunteers. Many children had not visited their mothers for several years.

This event was the direct result of Reentry Coordinator Tess Korth's efforts to collaborate with "Get on the Bus," a network of 1,000 volunteers and 250 faith groups dedicated to arranging visits between children and incarcerated parents. Ms. Korth worked for months coordinating security procedures to accommodate the group, screening applications for visiting eligibility, and ensuring program requirements were met.

2000 to 2014

The inmate population continues to increase, peaking at 219,298 in 2013. In 2014, after 34 years of steady growth, the inmate population declines by 5,149, to 214,149 inmates.

2013

The Bureau establishes a Reentry Services Division to enhance oversight and direction in facilitating the successful return of inmates into their communities upon release.

2014

The Bureau of Prisons and the Council of Prison Locals (American Federation of Government Employees) sign a new Master Agreement on May 29, 2014, paving the way for a new partnership in labor-management relations.



Preparing Inmates FOR SUCCESS: WORK



Inmate participating in the cosmetology vocational training program.

Reentry and Release Preparation

Release preparation begins on the first day of incarceration. We provide programs and services to prepare inmates for their reentry to society following completion of their sentence.



General Educational Development (GED) classes are offered at all 122 Bureau locations.

Work Life Success

All inmates who are medically able must work while in Federal prison. Securing meaningful work after prison can be difficult, particularly for inmates who have been out of the labor market for years.

UNICOR • UNICOR inmates learn real-world job skills and gain work experience in such areas as clothing and textiles, electronics, and vehicle reconditioning that will help them find jobs after they are released. Research demonstrates that inmates who worked in prison industries were 24 percent less likely to recidivate than non-program participants, and 14 percent more likely to be gainfully employed.

EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

• Each Federal prison has an education department that provides a broad variety of programs ranging from basic literacy to high school level classes to post-secondary occupational courses. Inmates who participate in these programs are 16% less likely to recidivate as compared to their non-participating peers. Inmates who do not have a high school diploma or a General Educational Development (GED) certificate must participate in the literacy program for a minimum of 240 hours or until they obtain the GED. Non-English-speaking inmates are required to participate in an English as a Second Language program until they are proficient in oral and written English.

Post-secondary occupationally oriented programs are available at many institutions and inmates with their own resources are permitted to enroll in other post-secondary educational

“...One of the greatest preventions of recidivism...is to provide them an education while they are incarcerated and with an opportunity once they are released.”

Attorney General Loretta E. Lynch speaking to the Congressional Black Caucus (2015)

2014

The United States Sentencing Commission votes unanimously to authorize Federal judges to reduce drug sentences for eligible inmates, beginning November 2015.

2015

The United States Penitentiary, Thomson, IL, becomes the Bureau's 122nd institution.



2015

President Barack Obama visits the Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno, OK; the first time in history a U.S. President has visited a Federal prison.

programs (e.g., liberal arts). All institutions offer literacy classes, English as a Second Language, parenting classes, wellness education, adult continuing education, and library services.

The Bureau also provides occupational and vocational training. Inmates receive training and apprenticeships in such traditional areas as building trades, mechanics, horticulture, food preparation, and cosmetology, as well as in emerging occupations such as wind turbine service technician, computer aided drafting, and biomedical technician.

“...Research shows that improved literacy substantially reduces the likelihood that an inmate will re-offend....We plan to... roll out changes that will focus our efforts on core adult literacy.”

Deputy Attorney General Sally Quillian Yates speaking at Columbia Law School (2015)

Mock job fairs, usually conducted in partnership with local businesses and social service organizations, are an effective way to help inmates develop resume-building and interview skills.

Second Chances

Meet James Mays who embarked on a journey from convicted criminal to Lean Manufacturing Engineer for one of the world's leading body armor companies.

“June 15, 1999 was a memorable day. I entered the Federal Correctional Complex in Fairton, New Jersey, having been sentenced to 126 months for armed robbery. It was my twenty-first birthday.

I took full advantage of every course and program available to give me the best opportunity to succeed. In addition to taking college courses, I landed a job in the UNICOR factory, and acquired skills to make tanker cable systems and missile launch doors for the military. In 2000, I was transferred to the low security facility at FCI Coleman, Florida, and concentrated on my education. I continued college studies, studied architectural drafting, and took Microsoft classes offered by the institution's Vocational Training Center.

In 2005, I was transferred to Yazoo City and worked in UNICOR's textile operation making OTVs – Outer Tactical Vests – for the military. During a routine business vendor visit, I assisted UNICOR's factory manager in giving the company's Vice President and Plant Manager a factory tour. By the time

we finished, I was invited to see about a job with the body armor company if I returned to South Florida, following release from prison. For the first time in years, I was hopeful about my future!

During my time in prison, I earned an Associate of Arts degree, completed a paralegal/legal assistant course, obtained ISO internal auditor certification, and even completed a pest control management course as a “just in case” measure.

Life was a series of ups and downs after prison but, ultimately, I was hired by the Florida body armor company and have held a series of increasingly responsible positions, the most recent one being Lean Manufacturing Engineer.

Thinking over my rather unorthodox journey over the years, I realize that an extraordinary set of circumstances contributed to my accomplishments and reentry success: a strong support system, both in prison and at home; and a belief in lessons to be learned from every experience – positive or disappointing. There has also been one constant driver in all that I have accomplished over the years. It's freedom... and the desire to never lose it, again.”



Preparing Inmates

FOR SUCCESS: PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SPIRITUAL

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS • The Residential Drug Treatment Program (RDAP) is the Bureau's most intensive substance abuse treatment program, lasting nine months (500 hours). It uses a modified therapeutic community approach, where offenders live separate from the general population and participate in half-day programming and half-day work, school, or vocational activities. RDAP for inmates who only speak Spanish is offered at select institutions. The program includes a community treatment component inmates must complete while at a Residential Reentry Center or Home Confinement. Non-violent inmates may earn a sentence reduction based on program completion.



Chaplains meet the religious needs of inmates across faith lines by providing pastoral care, spiritual guidance, and counseling.

The Nonresidential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (NR-DAP) is available in every Bureau institution. NR-DAP is a flexible program designed to meet the specific individualized drug treatment needs of the inmate. This program differs from the RDAP, in that it takes less time to complete (approximately 12 weeks), participants live in the general population of inmates, and treatment occurs in weekly group sessions. Similar to the RDAP, NR-DAP uses the Cognitive Behavioral theoretical model of treatment. Self-help groups, such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, are available to inmates to support the Bureau's nonresidential treatment regimen.

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION • Drug abuse education is offered at every Bureau institution to encourage offenders with a history of drug use to review the choices they have made and the consequences of these choices. This series of classes provides education regarding the effects of substance abuse and helps motivate offenders with a need to pursue further treatment. Participants also receive information on what distinguishes drug use and abuse.

MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT • Bureau psychologists and treatment specialists provide individual and group counseling for inmates with mental health concerns or illnesses. They also provide a range of rehabilitative and supportive services to enhance mental health. Psychiatry services are provided to inmates in the Bureau on outpatient and inpatient bases. Psychiatrists work closely with Health Services staff, psychology staff, social work staff, chaplaincy, and other providers and correctional staff to address the diverse mental health needs of the inmate population.

The Bureau offers a variety of more intensive treatment programs. The BRAVE Program for young, first-time offenders addresses adjustment to incarceration and anti-social attitudes and behavior. Sex Offender Treatment Programs address the treatment needs of inmates with a sex offense history. The Challenge Program, for high security inmates, treats inmates with a history of substance abuse or mental illness. The Resolve Program treats inmates with trauma-related mental health conditions.

A Directory of all National Programs can be found on [bop.gov](https://www.bop.gov):
https://www.bop.gov/inmates/custody_and_care/docs/BOPNationalProgramCatalog.pdf



The Bureau of Prisons contracts with Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), or “halfway houses,” to provide assistance to inmates nearing release. RRC New Orleans is pictured.



Dr. Nallely Galvan
FMC Carswell

At FMC Carswell, Dr. Galvan has always had a passion for developing programs for the Latina population. Due to Dr. Galvan’s clinical expertise in substance abuse treatment and fluency in Spanish and English, she was selected to develop and manage the Bureau’s first Spanish Residential Drug Abuse Program (S-RDAP) for female offenders.

FAITH-BASED/SPIRITUAL GROWTH • Religious programming is led by agency chaplains, contracted spiritual leaders, and trained community volunteers. Chaplains facilitate worship and scriptural studies to many faith groups, while providing pastoral care, spiritual guidance, and counseling.

THE LIFE CONNECTIONS PROGRAM (LCP) • The Life Connection Program offers inmates the opportunity to improve critical life areas within the context of their personal faith or value system. It builds on an inmate’s personal belief system, whether secular or religious, to move towards reconciliation and restoration. The goal is for participants to take responsibility for their criminal behavior, and reduce the likelihood of a return to prison.

THE FINAL TRANSITION • Most inmates transition to the community through a Residential Reentry Center (RRC), or “halfway house.” Some may be eligible to be placed on home confinement directly, while others spend some time in an RRC first. In addition to a safe, structured, supervised environment, RRCs provide assistance with job searches, housing, health care, financial management, and connections to the community.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Residential drug abuse treatment programs (RDAPs) are offered at more than 77 institutions, providing treatment to more than 18,000 inmates each year.

Inmates who complete RDAP are 16 percent less likely to return to prison and 15 percent less likely to have a relapse to drug use within 3 years after release.



Small therapeutic group programming in RDAP unit.

The President's Visit to FCI El Reno (Oklahoma)

President Barack Obama made history on July 16, 2015, as the first sitting United States President to visit a Federal prison.

The President's visit was an opportunity for the Bureau of Prisons to showcase our work. Director Samuels remarked, "I am honored that the President selected a Federal prison for his visit, and I am immensely proud of the work we do

at FCI El Reno and the other 121 Federal prisons around the country." The President toured the institution and met with Bureau staff and six inmates about their personal stories.

The Bureau of Prisons has a long tradition of providing programs to inmates, including education, substance abuse treatment, job skills training, and more, to prepare them for a successful return to the community.

"While the people in our prisons have made some mistakes—and sometimes big mistakes—they are also Americans, and we have to make sure that as they do their time and pay back their debt to society that we are increasing the possibility that they can turn their lives around."

President Barack Obama

President Barack Obama tours the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program Unit with Director Charles E. Samuels, Jr., and Lieutenant Ronald Warlick at FCI El Reno, Oklahoma, July 16, 2015.

In Memoriam

In honor of our Bureau Heroes...those who made the ultimate sacrifice
in the line of duty in service to their country.

See link on website for more info. https://www.bop.gov/about/history/fallen_heroes.jsp.

Joseph B. Waldrup

William W. Latimer

Robert L. Hoffmann

Andrew F. Turner

Vern M. Jarvis

Boyd H. Spikerman

Edgar A. Barr

Wayne L. Selle

Robert F. Miller

James R. Brock

John W. Johnson

D'Antonio Washington

Andrew H. Leonard

Donald F. Reis

Scott J. Williams

R.G. Warnke

Janice R. Hylan

Jose V. Rivera

Royal C. Cline

Gregory J. Gunter

Eric J. Williams

Harold P. Stites

Gary L. Rowe

Osvaldo Albarati

William A. Miller

Merle E. Clutts



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