

Message from the Attorney General

The terrorist attacks of September 11th demonstrated the fortitude of the American people. Out of pain and sorrow, our country emerged stronger and more united. Like the citizens of this great land, the Department of Justice is moving forward with resolve. Defending our citizens against terrorism has become the Department's top priority. We know that we will prevail in this effort.

At this time, thousands of men and women in the Department of Justice are working to eradicate terrorism and to protect the citizens of America. They are heeding the call to public service. Their efforts are a testament to the American spirit: a quiet but determined show of faith in the rightness of our cause, the endurance of our freedom, and the certainty of our justice. One result of the foreign terrorist attacks last September has been the largest criminal investigation ever launched. The Department of Justice's contribution to the effort will bring the individuals responsible for these crimes to justice and will work toward removing terrorism from our lives.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is assisting in this effort by safely confining many of the individuals who were detained in connection with the September 11th attacks. The role the BOP plays in federal detention includes housing individuals held for investigation or as material witnesses, as well as individuals awaiting trial in federal court and detainees that the agency confines for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Bureau's primary responsibility, however, is the safe incarceration and management of inmates serving sentences imposed by the federal courts. The Bureau also strives to reduce recidivism among its inmate population through various programs designed to help prisoners transition to life outside prison walls.

The BOP is comprised of over 34,000 employees dedicated to serving the Department of Justice, the courts, and the citizens of this country. The BOP rose to the occasion in September just as it has done whenever called upon to confront additional challenges and demands. I invite you to acquaint yourself with the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the *State of the Bureau 2001*.

John Ashcroft

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Message from the Director

In his message, the Attorney General mentioned the Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) efforts in relation to the September 11 terrorist attacks on our country. It was a challenging responsibility to assume custody of a significant number of detainees and to manage the sensitive nature of their confinement. A hallmark of the BOP, however, is the ability of our employees at all levels within the agency to do whatever is necessary to meet any challenge.

There were other significant challenges for the Bureau of Prisons in fiscal year 2001. Pursuant to the mandate of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (which required the BOP to take custodial responsibility of the District of Columbia's sentenced felon population), we transferred just over 6,700 of the approximately 7,000 D.C. inmates into our custody by the end of the fiscal year. The remaining inmates will be transferred well before the statutory deadline of December 31, 2001.

In June 2001, our agency was tasked with carrying out the execution of the person responsible for the most heinous terrorist attack on U.S. soil up to that point in time. We received international attention because of the case and the unique needs of the victims of the crime. Hundreds of staff were involved in planning for the execution, developing the policy and execution protocol, readying the facility, meeting the needs of the media and the public, and ensuring the unprecedented viewing by victim witnesses at a distant location.

The Bureau's success in these endeavors is due in large part to our unity of purpose and the collective commitment among our employees to carry out our responsibility to serve the American public. Among BOP staff, there is a common bond of dedication, devotion, and loyalty to fulfilling our agency's mission and goals.

Our mission is to help protect public safety by ensuring that Federal detainees are housed and Federal inmates serve their sentences of imprisonment in facilities that are safe, humane, cost efficient, and appropriately secure. The second and equally important part of our mission is to help break the cycle of crime by offering programs that assist inmates in gaining the skills they need to adopt and maintain a crime-free lifestyle after release. We recognize the inherent dignity of all human beings and their potential for change, and we provide programs to effect that change.

During this year, the Bureau experienced continued substantial growth in the inmate population, resulting in continued crowding of Federal institutions and the inmate management demands such crowding places on our staff. Whatever the challenge, however, whether it is taking on the custodial responsibility for the sentenced felon population of the District of Columbia, carrying out the harshest of sanctions, providing appropriate correctional programs, or ensuring that Federal correctional institutions are operating safely and orderly on a day-to-day basis, the employees of the Bureau of Prisons rise to the challenge on each and every occasion.

Kathleen Hawk Sawyer

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Bureau of Prisons Fundamentals

Mission Statement

The Federal Bureau of Prisons protects society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

Cultural Anchors/ Core Values

■ *Bureau Family*

The Bureau of Prisons recognizes that staff are the most valuable resource in accomplishing its mission, and is committed to the personal welfare and professional development of each employee. A concept of “family” is encouraged through healthy, supportive relationships among staff and organization responsiveness to staff needs. The active participation of staff at all levels is essential to the development and accomplishment of organizational objectives.

■ *Sound Correctional Management*

The Bureau of Prisons maintains effective security and control of its institutions utilizing the least restrictive means necessary, thus providing the essential foundation for sound correctional management programs.

■ *Correctional Workers First*

All Bureau of Prisons staff share a common role as correctional worker, which requires a mutual responsibility for maintaining safe and secure institutions and for modeling society’s mainstream values and norms.

■ *Promotes Integrity*

The Bureau of Prisons firmly adheres to a set of values that promotes honesty and integrity in the professional efforts of its staff to ensure public confidence in the Bureau’s prudent use of its allocated resources.

■ *Recognizes the Dignity of All*

Recognizing the inherent dignity of all human beings and their potential for change, the Bureau of Prisons treats inmates fairly and responsively and affords them opportunities for self-improvement to facilitate their successful re-entry into the community. The Bureau further recognizes that offenders are incarcerated as punishment, not for punishment.

■ *Career Service Orientation*

The Bureau of Prisons is a career-oriented service, which has enjoyed a consistent management philosophy and a continuity of leadership, enabling it to evolve as a stable, professional leader in the field of corrections.

■ *Community Relations*

The Bureau of Prisons recognizes and facilitates the integral role of the community in effectuating the Bureau’s mission, and works cooperatively with other law enforcement agencies, the courts, and other components of government.

■ *High Standards*

The Bureau of Prisons requires high standards of safety, security, sanitation, and discipline, which promote a physically and emotionally sound environment for both staff and inmates.

Vision Statement

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, judged by any standard, is widely and consistently regarded as a model of outstanding public administration, and as the best value provider of efficient, safe and humane correctional services and programs in America. This vision will be realized when...

The Bureau provides for public safety by assuring that no escapes and no disturbances occur in its facilities. The Bureau ensures the physical safety of all inmates through a controlled environment which meets each inmate’s need for security through the elimination of violence, predatory behavior, gang activity, drug use, and inmate weapons. Through the provision of health care, mental, spiritual, educational, vocational and work programs, inmates are well prepared for a

productive and crime free return to society. The Bureau is a model of cost-efficient correctional operations and programs.

Our talented, professional, well trained, and diverse staff reflect the Bureau's culture and treat each other fairly. Staff work in an environment free from discrimination. A positive working relationship exists where employees maintain respect for one another. The workplace is safe, and staff perform their duties without fear of injury or assault. Staff maintain high ethical standards in their day-to-day activities. Staff are satisfied with their jobs, career opportunities, recognition, and quality of leadership.

Customer Service Plan

Executive Order 12862 titled "Setting Customer Service Standards" (September 11, 1993) requires each agency to develop service standards in order to carry out the principles of the National Performance Review.

Customer Service Standards

The Federal Bureau of Prisons protects society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure. As part of the agency's commitment to maintaining a healthy partnership with the community, the BOP will:

■ In the event of an inmate escape from a Federal institution, notify Federal and local law enforcement officials immediately and furnish them with the details of the escape and the identity of the escapee.

■ At least 5 days prior to releasing an inmate with a prior conviction for a drug trafficking crime or a crime of violence, notify the appropriate State and local law enforcement officials.

■ Notify victim(s) or witness(es) of the following inmate activities within the specified time frames:

⇒ Initial designation: 60 days.

⇒ Death: 30 days.

⇒ Parole hearing: 30 days prior to the hearing.

⇒ Release to the community: 30 days prior to the release.

⇒ Furlough: as early as possible before the actual furlough date (by telephone if necessary).

⇒ Transfer to a halfway house: upon acceptance by the halfway house.

⇒ Escape: immediately.

FY 2001: The Year in Review

Introduction

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) uses a strategic planning approach to management. Strategic planning is driven by the BOP's Mission and Vision Statements, which are supported by six broad correctional goals. Each of the six goals is supported by specific objectives. The Bureau's Executive Staff holds regular planning sessions to ensure that the agency's strategic goals continue to meet the needs of society and reflect the major issues that face the agency, the vision and mission of a modern correctional system, and the challenges confronting the Bureau both today and for years to come.

The following is an overview of the Bureau's FY 2001 accomplishments, arranged according to the Bureau's six national goals.

Population Management:

The BOP will proactively manage its offender population to ensure safe and secure operations.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau's inmate population increased by 7.9 percent, from 145,125 to 156,572. Of this total, 130,327 were housed in facilities operated by the BOP, 18,354 were confined in secure privately-managed facilities and secure facilities operated by State and local governments, and 7,891 were housed in contract halfway houses or were under home confinement.

Through its ongoing construction and expansion program, the Bureau added approximately 3,500 beds at existing facilities. The BOP's total crowding rate remained at 32 percent above capacity during FY 2001. (Crowding at high-security and medium-security institutions was significantly higher at 42 percent and 59 percent, respectively.)

Four new facilities were activated during FY 2001. They were United States penitentiaries in Atwater, California; Coleman, Florida; and Pollock, Louisiana; and a Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, Hawaii. The function of the Federal Prison Camp in El Paso, Texas, changed from an independent minimum-security camp to a low-security facility affiliated with the Federal Correctional Institution in La Tuna, Texas.

As of September 30, 2001, a number of facilities were under development: 11 were high-security United States penitentiaries, 16 were medium-security Federal correctional institutions, and 3 were secure facilities for female inmates. These 30 facilities were in various stages within the planning, design, and construction process.

■ As a tool to manage its growing population, including the sentenced criminal alien population, the Bureau has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (IGA's) with State and local correctional agencies. Approximately 9,300 inmates were confined pursuant to IGA's at the end of FY 2001.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau continued its compliance with the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997. Part of this law mandates that all sentenced felons in the District of Columbia (D.C.) Department of Corrections be transferred to correctional facilities operated by the BOP or under contract with the BOP by December 31, 2001. The Bureau's effort to absorb these D.C. inmates began immediately after passage of the Act and continues to date. The BOP had accepted over 8,000 D.C. inmates during the year, of which over 6,700 remained in Bureau custody at the end of the fiscal year.

Immediately after the Act passed, the Bureau began working with the D.C. Department of Corrections to ensure that the transfer of inmates would be orderly and efficient. The Bureau also initiated the process to procure contract beds as required by the statute. The procurement process was divided into two phases. The first phase resulted in a contract award that has been delayed due to pending legal challenges. The second phase of the procurement resulted in a contract with the Rivers Correctional Institution in Winton, North Carolina. That facility began receiving inmates in April 2001, and confined 1,000 of its intended capacity of 1,200 inmates at the end of the fiscal year.

■ The BOP has actively encouraged non-citizen inmates to apply for international treaty transfers to their home countries. This allows foreign national

inmates to serve their prison terms in facilities nearer their families while, at the same time, decreasing the U.S. Government's cost of housing non-citizen offenders.

In FY 2001, under the auspices of the Department of Justice Prisoner Exchange Program, the BOP worked with the Office of Enforcement Operations and the U.S. Marshals Service to return 290 foreign inmates from BOP facilities to 16 different countries and 76 American citizens from foreign prisons to the United States. Transferred inmates will complete their sentences in their home countries.

■ The number of offenders in community corrections centers (CCC's) grew from 7,611 at the end of FY 2000 to 7,889 at the end of FY 2001, an increase of 3.7 percent. Approximately 24,000 inmates were referred to CCC's from institutions during FY 2001; about 90 percent successfully completed the program. About 50 percent participated in the home confinement program during their CCC placement.

■ During FY 2001, FMC Butner began functioning as the Bureau's seventh medical referral center as it started receiving inmates with chronic care conditions and mental health treatment needs. Also during the year, the BOP increased dialysis capacity at both FMC Devens and MCFP Springfield. The increase in capacity was effected to meet anticipated increases in dialysis patients, as well as to allow the Bureau to accept several United States Marshals Service prisoners needing dialysis treatment.

Human Resource Management:

The BOP will have a competent and representative workforce meeting the organization's needs up to and beyond the year 2002.

■ The BOP hired 3,446 new employees in FY 2001 to keep pace with the activation of new facilities that will confine the expanding inmate population. This brought the total BOP staff complement to 33,507 by the end of the fiscal year.

■ During the fiscal year, 3,015 employees completed the Introduction to Correctional Techniques course at the Staff Training Academy in Glynco, Georgia; 6,347 completed courses sponsored by the Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado; and 748 completed specialty training in security-related functions conducted at various institutions.

■ During fiscal year 2001, the Staff Training Academy established a training website and piloted a web-based training program in computer security for Familiarization Training at BOP institutions. The Training Academy also produced video and DVD training programs and partnered with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to pilot an on-line university program that provided over 800 courses. The on-line university is scheduled to continue through FY 2002.

■ In FY 2001, the Bureau implemented a Leadership Enhancement and Develop-

ment (LEAD) program. The LEAD program represents a commitment to proactive succession planning and the development of leadership within the BOP. The program was developed for mid-level managers through Senior Executive Service administrators. It consists of a 3-year curriculum requiring participants to attend Bureau-sponsored and national executive development training programs, as well as to pursue self-directed activities and experiential training at local institutions and offices.

■ In fiscal year 2001, the BOP awarded a contract for a training management system to automate some employee development functions. The system will help in the administration of training and the management of training resources across the Bureau. The potential benefits of this automated training include field access to a variety of computer-based training curricula and a distance learning library.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau streamlined several human resource functions. A major accomplishment was the standardization of the classification process for approximately 160 position descriptions. The BOP also implemented an initiative to redevelop hundreds of job crediting plans so that the knowledge, skills, and abilities associated with specific occupations are more closely aligned with the requirements of the position. This will assist in future efforts toward automating the merit promotion system.

■ In July 2001, the Bureau implemented an Internet-based hiring system for

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applicants interested in the position of correctional officer. In August, 13 more positions were added (including physicians assistant, nurse practitioner, medical officer, and clinical psychologist). Through the system, applicants receive results on their eligibility much more quickly, and staff in the BOP's Human Resource Offices are able to expedite the hiring of these applicants.

■ In fiscal year 2001, the BOP successfully completed two pilot programs testing the automation of the pre-employment interview process and the pre-employment vouchering process.

■ In FY 2001, the Bureau received authorization from the Office of Personnel Management to establish a selective placement factor of "certification" in the employment of physician assistant applicants. This approval has enhanced the quality of healthcare provided to the inmate population that is consistent with established community standards.

■ The BOP continued to assist D.C. Department of Corrections employees who are being displaced as a result of the transfer of D.C. sentenced felons to the custody of the Bureau. Representatives from the Bureau attended relevant meetings, conducted job workshops, participated in job fairs, and processed applications.

■ In FY 2001, the Bureau concluded its joint regional labor relations training sessions for Wardens and Union Presidents from each institution. The training

covered general labor relations issues, alternative dispute resolution, and interest-based bargaining.

■ With a diverse inmate population, the Bureau continues to take a proactive approach to recruitment and administers a recruitment program that focuses on increased outreach and networking with colleges, universities, and other organizations. The BOP continues to monitor internal and external movement in hard-to-fill positions. Recruitment initiatives were expanded during the year to include automated communications and links to approximately 200 groups and organizations throughout the United States that are potential sources for applicants.

■ In order to prepare for the opening of five institutions in the Mid-Atlantic States in the next few years, the Mid-Atlantic Region established a Regional Expansion Recruitment Task Force. The Task Force's goals are to help identify and eliminate any negative perceptions that BOP employees or potential applicants might have of the communities where BOP facilities are located and any negative perceptions that community residents might have of the Bureau, as well as to assist communities in preparing to receive the diverse inmate population and diverse workforce of a BOP institution.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau continued to promote its Diversity Management Program to ensure BOP institutions and offices reflect the diversity of our country and offer a safe and humane environ-

ment for staff and inmates. A diverse workforce is in a better position to understand the cultural and ethnic differences among inmates and is better able to communicate with inmates. This leads to a greater ability to manage the inmate population and to help inmates prepare for a productive, law-abiding return to the community.

■ To assist in resolving workplace disputes, the Bureau continued and enhanced its alternative dispute resolution program and its Ombudsman program. The Ombudsman provides employees with a confidential and neutral resource to informally resolve work-related concerns or problems.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau piloted a delegated examining register enabling non-competitive status applicants to apply for the position of associate warden.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau provided training to institution staff on the implementation of primary care provider teams. Under the primary care provider team concept, an inmate will be assigned to a medical team that has responsibility for managing the inmate's health care needs.

■ The Bureau of Prisons' Management Preference Profile System continued to provide the Bureau's Executive Staff with a "BOP resume" on 4,000 mid- and upper-level employees (grades 12 and above). This workforce planning tool provides the BOP's Executive Staff with

computer access to employees' position preferences, mobility preferences, performance evaluations, and other background information.

Security and Facility Management:

The BOP will maintain its facilities in operationally sound conditions and in compliance with security, safety, and environmental requirements.

■ During FY 2001, the BOP's total inmate population grew by over 11,400 inmates. This is the fourth year in a row that the increase has been more than 10,000 inmates. Despite this fact, there were no major disturbances at any of the BOP's institutions and no staff member lost his or her life in the line of duty.

■ Two Bureau institutions (MCC New York and MDC Brooklyn) were significantly affected by the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States. These two facilities maintained operations and continued to function in a secure and safe manner in spite of uncertainties regarding the safety of everyone working or living in New York City, the potential for transporting detainees out of either of these facilities, and disruptions or wariness of disruptions to utilities. Employees at MCC New York and MDC Brooklyn faced numerous immediate challenges related to security, as well as the ongoing difficulties of traffic problems, extra security measures affecting travel in New York City, and other inconveniences while recovery efforts were

underway. In spite of the difficult conditions, both facilities were managed effectively throughout the crisis and in the weeks that followed.

■ During FY 2001, Bureau institutions continued to maintain arrangements with State and local law enforcement agencies and other emergency services in the rare event of an escape or other security concern. BOP facilities conducted preparedness exercises under mock emergency situations to test the effectiveness of their emergency plans, staff response, and interagency cooperation. The Bureau continued its practice of conducting after-action reviews following any security breach and implementing the corrective actions necessary to help prevent future security problems. The Bureau improved monitoring of inmates through a heightened emphasis on staff supervision and communication, enhanced intelligence gathering, and the increased use of closed-circuit cameras and video-recording.

■ While prevention has an enormous impact on the safety and security of BOP institutions, preparation for actual emergencies is also critical. The BOP continues to take a proactive approach to crisis management through training programs for its Special Operations Response Teams (SORT's), Disturbance Control Teams (DCT's), Crisis Support Teams (CST's), and Hostage Negotiation Teams (HNT's).

To enhance its ability to deal with potential internal disruption in its operations,

the Bureau held intensive, week-long crisis management/emergency preparedness maneuvers and training. The training involved SORT's, DCT's, CST's, and HNT's. During these exercises, wardens, associate wardens, captains, and SORT, DCT, CST, and HNT leaders received training in command and control operations during a crisis situation.

The Bureau adopted the Rapid Start software used by the FBI for incident data management during an emergency as part of crisis management training. The software enhances management of an emergency situation, communications, and the exchange of information with the FBI.

■ During FY 2001, the BOP initiated a Lead Tactical Instructor Training program (assisted by the United States Marshals Service). Staff who complete the program serve as instructors for the Tactical Leadership Program and evaluators of annual crisis management training. These staff also perform training and certification duties as directed by a Regional Correctional Services Administrator.

■ The Bureau has a well-designed urine surveillance program to detect, deter, and control illegal drug use in Federal prisons. In fiscal year 2001, the random testing of 77,442 inmates resulted in a positive test rate of 1.0 percent, while the overall testing of 170,571 inmates resulted in a positive rate of 1.9 percent. The higher positive rate for the overall tests is due to the inclusion of suspected inmates and inmates who have a history of drug use.

■ During the late 1990's, the Bureau initiated a program to help control the introduction of illegal drugs through institution visiting rooms. Under this program, the Bureau has installed ion spectrometry drug detection systems at many facilities throughout the country. Ion spectrometry provides the ability to detect quickly and accurately microscopic traces of up to 30 drugs on visitors' hands, clothing, or possessions. A pilot test of the ion spectrometry drug detection systems concluded on September 30, 2001. Results of the pilot clearly indicated that the ion spectrometry devices are useful tools in preventing drugs from getting into BOP institutions.

■ In FY 2001, the Bureau continued to implement a TeleHealth program to improve health care delivery, reduce costs, and increase security. TeleHealth is the use of telecommunications technologies to exchange health information and provide health care services to inmates within BOP facilities. TeleHealth improves security (especially at high-security penitentiaries) because an inmate does not leave the confines of an institution to receive an examination and evaluation.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau continued its efforts to prevent inmates from engaging in criminal activities while incarcerated. A major focus was placed on reducing inmate telephone abuse.

In November 2000, the BOP completed the installation of a new inmate telephone system (ITS II). The new telephone system enhances security by improving

monitoring capabilities and providing numerous administrative controls over inmate telephone calls, and the system reduces the cost of telephone service for inmates.

The BOP records all inmate telephone calls (except those protected by attorney-client privilege). The Bureau randomly monitors social telephone calls and pays particular attention to certain inmates who have a high likelihood of abusing their telephone privileges. The BOP has formalized a process through which Federal prosecutors and law enforcement officials can notify the agency regarding "inmates of greatest concern," so that the agency can provide extra scrutiny of these offenders' telephone calls, mail, visiting, and financial transactions.

The Bureau defined four prohibited acts that target inmate telephone abusers and added them to the agency's existing list of prohibited acts in Federal prisons. During fiscal year 2001, institutions reported 8,187 incidents of inmate misconduct for abuse of the telephone under the new disciplinary codes.

Also during the year, a 300-minutes-per-month limitation on telephone use went into effect for inmates in Federal prisons. The limitation is intended to enhance security by decreasing the ability of inmate groups to monopolize telephone access and by increasing the proportion of calls the Bureau is able to monitor.

■ During the fiscal year, BOP intelligence staff continued to work with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement

staff to identify threats to institution security and reduce crime in the community. In addition to maintaining an Intelligence Section in the Central Office, the BOP also has intelligence officers working with Safe Streets Task Forces in metropolitan areas; at the Sacramento Intelligence Unit in Sacramento, California; at the Counterterrorism Center at FBI Headquarters; and at the National Drug Intelligence Center. These interagency efforts greatly improve the BOP's ability to identify the capabilities of inmates coming into BOP custody, while also providing liaison with Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel in support of their efforts to fight gang activity, drug trafficking, terrorism, and other crimes.

Correctional Leadership and Effective Public Administration:

The BOP will manage its operations and resources in a competent and effective manner which encourages creativity and innovation in the development of exemplary programs, as well as excellence in maintaining the basics of correctional management. The BOP continually strives toward improvements in its effective use of resources and its efficient delivery of services.

■ Effective October 1, 2000, BOP facilities and activities in the State of Ohio became part of the Bureau's Northeast Region, and institutions and activities in the States of Michigan and Indiana moved to the North Central Region. The

Bureau initiated this realignment to achieve a better balance in the number of facilities, types of responsibilities, and workload handled by each BOP regional office.

■ In FY 2001, more than \$8 million in court-ordered obligations was collected from inmates through the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP). The IFRP requires inmates to make payments from their earnings to satisfy court-ordered fines, restitution, child support, and other monetary judgements. Most of the funds were distributed through the Crime Victims Fund in the Department of Justice as direct compensation to victims for losses resulting from crime or to victims assistance and support groups.

■ In FY 2001, the BOP continued to serve victims of crime through the Victim/Witness Notification Program. Victims and witnesses who are enrolled in the program are informed of changes in the status of the inmate-perpetrators, including the date and location of initial incarceration and release status (such as a parole decision, a community corrections center placement, or an expiration of sentence). Through September 2001, the BOP monitored 6,316 inmates, with more than 26,000 identified victims or witnesses.

The BOP also continued to conduct Victim Impact Panels and Victim Awareness Groups as part of the inmate release preparation curriculum. The programs are designed to increase inmates' awareness of the individual and social costs of crime.

Inmates hear victims' first-hand accounts of how crime has affected their lives. The programs stress personal responsibility and the consequences of criminal behavior from the victims' perspective. Through these activities, the BOP hopes to get offenders to recognize the impact their behavior has on people's lives and to change future behavior.

■ In FY 2001, 32 institutions received initial accreditation or reaccreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA). ACA accreditation provides external certification that Federal prisons provide decent living conditions, offer adequate programs and services, and accommodate inmates' constitutional rights by ensuring compliance with more than 480 standards developed by corrections professionals. At the end of FY 2001, 88 institutions maintained accreditation status, and another 5 were pursuing accreditation.

■ While ACA accreditation demonstrates that BOP institutions meet basic performance standards, the BOP uses a number of additional measures to monitor and assess each institution's performance. The Bureau conducts program reviews (internal audits) in 15 program areas; tracks rates of inmate misconduct (including assault, homicide, escape, and drug and alcohol use) at each facility; and conducts remote and onsite surveys and assessments of staff and inmate morale as a broad gauge of each institution's social climate. This array of internal and external assessment tools helps the BOP ensure that every institution is providing

high-quality programs in an efficient manner and ensures safe and secure operations.

During FY 2001, a total of 451 program reviews were conducted in institutions, community corrections offices, regional offices, and the Central Office to assess program performance and compliance with established policies and procedures. The program review process allows the BOP to assess and evaluate efforts geared toward the accomplishment of the agency's mission.

The BOP conducted 32 Institution Character Profiles in FY 2001. Institution Character Profiles, which are derived from interviews of staff, inmates, non-BOP law enforcement officials, and citizens, provide administrators with feedback on constituents' perceptions about the management, security, safety, and community presence of each institution.

■ During FY 2001, 19 audits were initiated by the General Accounting Office or the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General, 19 were successfully closed, and 19 were active at the close of the year. Through successful resolution of these audits, the BOP demonstrated that it continues to function at acceptable levels of fiscal responsibility and effective public administration.

■ During FY 2001, the BOP continued to provide information to the public through the Internet. The BOP added a significant amount of information to its

website (www.bop.gov). The Bureau's website received more than 1.6 million visits during the fiscal year.

Almost all BOP Program Statements (policies) are posted on the Bureau's website, providing the public with faster, easier access while reducing costs associated with responding to individual Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The BOP website also contains an electronic FOIA request form, which allows citizens to transmit their FOIA requests electronically.

■ During fiscal year 2001, the Bureau's Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Office processed 24,738 FOIA requests for information. While the number of requests the Bureau received increased nearly 16 percent from FY 2000, the median number of days to process a request remained below the statutorily required time limit.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau's Medical Director continued to issue Clinical Treatment Guidelines, providing the latest information on the prevention, detection, and treatment of several diseases, including diabetes, hypertension, HIV, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and asthma. The guidelines, based on nationally-accepted standards of care, were made available to State and local correctional agencies through the National Institute of Corrections website.

■ During FY 2001, the BOP worked closely with the Department of Justice to develop procedures to begin collecting

DNA samples for inmates, as mandated by the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000.

■ During fiscal year 2001, the Bureau worked closely with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) to develop a model for streamlining and consolidating the JCAHO accreditation and health services program review processes. The BOP tested the model that was developed at several institutions. The program was deemed to be successful and will be implemented system-wide on a gradual basis.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau recycled approximately 7,560 tons of materials recovered from solid waste generated at its institutions. More than \$356,000 was collected from selling the materials and the expenditure of more than \$706,000 was avoided from reduced trash.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau continued implementation of a modified cook/chill food service program in which institution food service departments use blast chillers and re-therm cabinets in conjunction with existing equipment to prepare, serve, and store food items. Blast chillers rapidly cool food to reduce the potential of food-borne illnesses and to extend shelf life. Re-therm cabinets rapidly heat food to appropriate temperatures, ensuring a quality serving at lower utility costs. At the end of the year, 10 facilities had the cook/chill program in place.

■ Leadership in corrections includes acknowledging and dealing with problems. With the Bureau's rapid growth, there are more inexperienced staff in the agency's workforce than in the past. All staff are advised of and are expected to know the laws, regulations, and BOP policies guiding their conduct. Still, a very small percentage of staff become involved in misconduct.

The BOP has zero tolerance for staff misconduct. The most difficult challenge for the Bureau has involved abuse of authority, and in particular, the sexual abuse of inmates.

Federal law expressly criminalizes sexual activity between correctional workers and inmates in Federal prisons and establishes penalties for those who engage in this type of behavior. BOP policy prohibits staff members from showing partiality toward or becoming emotionally, physically, financially, or sexually involved with inmates. Although only a minute portion of the almost 34,000 people who work for the BOP have ever been involved in this type of behavior with inmates, it is an issue that the BOP takes very seriously. Whenever an allegation of any staff misconduct is made, the Bureau investigates the matter promptly, vigorously, and thoroughly. Criminal prosecution is pursued or administrative action is taken where appropriate.

During FY 2001, charges of sexual abuse were sustained against 16 Bureau staff and 7 non-BOP (contract) workers. All but one of these individuals resigned or

were terminated, and 14 of the individuals (10 former BOP employees and 4 contract workers) were convicted of criminal violations.

■ In June 2001, the Bureau helped carry out the executions of Timothy McVeigh and Juan Raul Garza. Until 2001, it had been more than 38 years since the Federal Government carried out the death penalty and almost 63 years since an execution had been conducted in a Federal prison. The Bureau performed these difficult tasks in a professional, humane, and dignified manner. The agency showed empathy for the victims, the witnesses, the BOP employees involved, and the inmates. The Bureau also helped maintain the privacy rights of everyone involved.

In the case of Timothy McVeigh, the BOP received worldwide attention and was under tremendous scrutiny because of McVeigh's notoriety, the extraordinary public and media interest, and the expanded number of victims who would witness the execution at a remote location.

Inmate Programs and Services:

The BOP provides services and programs to address inmate needs, providing productive use-of-time activities, and facilitating the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

■ The Bureau of Prisons' most important correctional program is Federal Prison

Industries (FPI). FPI's mission is to: (1) employ and provide job skills training to as many inmates as possible to help them prepare for a productive, crime-free return to the community after release; (2) contribute to the safety and security of Federal prisons by keeping inmates constructively occupied; (3) produce market-priced, quality goods for Federal Government customers; (4) operate in a self-sustaining manner; and (5) minimize any negative impact on private business and labor.

During fiscal year 2001, FPI activated a new factory at the United States Penitentiary in Pollock, Louisiana. There are now 106 FPI factories, located at 69 BOP facilities. FPI's sales for FY 2001 were \$584.5 million, compared to \$546.3 million in FY 2000 and \$566 million in FY 1999.

During FY 2001, FPI provided work for approximately 22,560 inmates, representing roughly 25 percent of the sentenced, medically-able Federal inmate population. Inmates who work in FPI learn marketable job skills, develop a strong work ethic, and are less likely to engage in prison misconduct. Inmates who work in Federal Prison Industries and who have financial obligations as defined by the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program (IFRP) must contribute 50 percent of their earnings to the IFRP.

More importantly, research has shown that inmates who work in FPI are less likely to revert to criminal behavior and are more likely to be gainfully employed following release from prison. The Post-Release Employment Project study compared

inmates who worked in prison industries with similar inmates who did not work in FPI. The research found that inmates who worked in Federal Prison Industries were 24 percent less likely to recidivate than inmates who did not participate -- as much as 8 to 12 years after their release. In addition, minority groups that are at the greatest risk for recidivism benefitted more from industrial work participation and vocational training than their non-minority counterparts.

■ Inmate involvement in education programs continued to increase during FY 2001. At year end, 37 percent of the inmate population was enrolled in one or more programs on any given day. The participation rate for female inmates was 50 percent.

General Educational Development (GED) program enrollments continued to increase significantly in FY 2001. This was attributed partly to the influence of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act and the Prison Litigation Reform Act (both of which link good conduct time credits to GED participation). In September 2001, there were more than 18,000 students enrolled in the GED program. This represents an increase of more than 56 percent over enrollment levels before the laws were implemented. In fiscal year 2001, a total of 6,144 inmates completed their GED (a 9-percent increase over the FY 2000 total).

Occupational training programs provide inmates with marketable skills to increase their chances of successful post-release employment. BOP research has found

that inmates who participated in vocational training or apprenticeship training programs while incarcerated were 33 percent less likely to recidivate than inmates who did not participate in these programs. In FY 2001, the Bureau provided or supported approximately 275 occupational training programs, 450 apprenticeship programs, and 94 advanced occupational education programs for inmates. On any given day, approximately 9,000 inmates were actively participating in occupational training/apprenticeship programs. During the fiscal year, inmates completed over 9,570 occupational training courses.

The focus on education services to inmates with special learning problems or disabilities remains a high priority for the Bureau. Since July 1997, ninety special education teachers have received intensive training in diagnostic assessment and methods for accommodating inmates with disabilities. As part of the special learning needs effort, the Bureau has also emphasized and increased special GED test accommodation requests. There were 27 special GED test accommodations in FY 2001, almost double the number in fiscal year 2000.

■ Most Bureau facilities have parenting programs that provide inmates with opportunities to learn more about children, child development, and family skills. Children's centers, adjacent to visiting rooms, provide a warm, child-centered setting, where inmates can spend weekend days working to strengthen their relationships with their children.

■ Through a partnership with the National Endowment for the Arts, the Bureau has been offering Artist-in-Residence programs to inmates at three BOP institutions almost every year since 1976. The program hires local artists to teach inmates skills in a variety of art mediums, such as painting, drawing, ceramics, as well as instruction in the performing arts. In fiscal year 2001, FCI Dublin, California, FCI Pekin, Illinois, and FCI Talladega, Alabama, were the three facilities selected to offer the programs.

■ The Bureau's Inmate Placement Program coordinated 68 mock job fairs in 52 Federal prisons during FY 2001. Approximately 2,500 inmates and 1,150 company recruiters and local agency staff participated. During the year, 15 institutions held their first mock job fair. Over 7,500 Federal prisoners and more than 3,000 community partners have been involved in the mock job fairs since the program's establishment in October 1996.

■ In order to reduce the number of inmates who return to drug abuse and criminal lifestyles following release, the Bureau has a comprehensive substance abuse treatment program. The Bureau operates residential drug abuse treatment programs (where inmates live in housing units with activities devoted to drug abuse treatment) for the 34 percent of Federal inmates with such a need. The BOP also offers drug abuse education programs, a variety of non-residential programs (for inmates in the general population), and community transition programs.

During the fiscal year, 17,216 inmates participated in a drug abuse education course. Also during the year, the BOP provided residential drug abuse treatment to 15,441 inmates at 47 institutions (bringing the total to 77,200 inmates since 1990). An additional 10,827 inmates participated in nonresidential drug treatment programs and 11,319 inmates participated in transitional drug abuse treatment in community corrections centers during the fiscal year.

■ During FY 2001, BOP psychologists conducted over 212,610 mental health intake assessments and evaluations on offenders committed to Bureau facilities. To meet the mental health needs of offenders, psychologists provided approximately 73,018 sessions of individual therapy and crisis counseling. As part of the BOP's efforts to prevent inmate suicides, 3,280 suicide risk assessments and 1,376 suicide watches were conducted. Psychologists also attended to the needs of offenders in special housing units and completed 69,240 Special Housing Reviews.

■ Encouraged by the positive results from the evaluation of its residential drug abuse treatment programs, the Bureau has implemented a number of new residential programs for special subpopulations (including younger offenders, high-security inmates, and intractable, aggressive inmates). The cognitive behavioral approach used in the drug treatment programs was carried over as the foundation for programs to change the criminal thinking and behavior pat-

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terns of inmates. These programs focus on inmates' emotional and behavioral responses to difficult situations and emphasize life skills and the development of pro-social values, respect for self and others, responsibility for personal actions, and tolerance of others. Each program was developed with an evaluation component to ensure the program meets the goals of promoting positive behavior. While too early to assess the different programs' effects in terms of reducing recidivism, the Bureau has found that these cognitive behavioral programs significantly reduce inmates' involvement in institution misconduct.

The CODE (Challenge, Opportunity, Discipline, and Ethics) program focuses on the needs of high-security inmates. CODE programs were underway at eight U.S. penitentiaries in FY 2001 and 530 inmates were participating at the end of the fiscal year.

Building on the success of the CODE programs, the Bureau initiated a similar program for inmates at USP Marion, Illinois, who demonstrate significant problems in their adjustment and management. The program is known as E-CODE, standing for Enhanced CODE. The program currently has 150 participants, and 38 inmates have completed the program.

The K.C. Model program is another program in high-security prisons and targets those inmates who are becoming disciplinary problems/management concerns and are at risk of being transferred to a more restrictive setting. The program is

in place at USP Leavenworth, Kansas, and USP Florence, Colorado. The K.C. Model program promotes more positive and prosocial behavior and provides many opportunities for inmate self-improvement.

The Beckley Responsibility and Values Enhancement (BRAVE) program operates at FCI Beckley, West Virginia, and is designed for young male offenders who are serving their first significant term of Federal incarceration (5 years or more). Approximately 700 inmates have participated in the program since its inception.

The Values Program involves group counseling and other activities that help promote prosocial values and reinforce positive behaviors in order to improve relationships and enhance adjustment to the community. Two Values Programs are in operation at FCI Greenville, Illinois -- one of these programs is residential. Similar Residential Values Programs also operate at FCI Beaumont (Medium), Texas, and at the main institution and the satellite camp at FCI Marianna, Florida.

The Skills Building Program at FCI Coleman, Florida, is for inmates who have cognitive and social learning needs. Inmates from institutions throughout the Southeast Region can transfer to FCI Coleman for this 6-month program that begins with an assessment of their educational needs, learning problems, and level of social functioning. The inmates participate in activities designed to increase education levels, strengthen social skills, and improve their ability to

satisfactorily adjust to a correctional environment. A total of 71 inmates have completed the program since it began. An evaluation of the program indicates that it increases participants' ability to complete their GED's, increases participation in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program, increases positive work reports and evaluations, and decreases the number of incident reports that participants receive.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program offered at FCI Butner (Medium), North Carolina, is an intensive, residential therapeutic program for male sex offenders. Since it began in 1990, more than 315 inmates have completed the program. There are currently approximately 90 inmates enrolled.

The Habilitation Program offered at FCI Butner (Medium), North Carolina, targets high-security inmates who display behavioral problems stemming from adjustment difficulties or mental health issues. At the end of FY 2001, nearly 150 inmates had participated in the program.

In May 2001, the Bureau's Executive Staff approved a program at MCFP Springfield, Missouri, to treat high-security inmates with behavior disorders in order to help them adjust to imprisonment and avoid misconduct.

■ During FY 2001, BOP chaplains, assisted by approximately 9,500 contractors and volunteers, provided more than 330,000 religious services programs for inmates. Approximately half of these were

worship services for adherents of the 31 faith groups represented among BOP inmates. Programs and services were accommodated for inmates belonging to the Asatru, Islamic, Jewish, Moorish Science Temple of America, Nation of Islam, Native American, Protestant, Rastafarian, Roman Catholic, and other faith groups. Seminars and retreats were sponsored by Buddhists, Cursillo, Islamic Groups, Kairos, Koinonia, Marriage Enrichment Groups, Prison Fellowship, and Yokefellows. Other events included revivals, Alternatives to Violence seminars, and choral and other musical presentations.

As part of mandatory training, 100 chaplains participated in 24 hours of instruction on the religious beliefs and practices of Christians and individuals in Nature-based religions. Four different faiths were highlighted in similar training last year. Next year, the Bureau will continue to provide this specialized training, with a focus on religious groups having Islamic roots. In addition, 20 chaplains attended a 32-hour training program for new chaplains during the year.

The Religious Services Branch provided technical expertise to many State departments of corrections concerning such issues as: religious diets; common practices of various faiths; and academic, professional, and endorsement requirements for staff chaplains.

During FY 2001, there were approximately 2,200 inmates who participated in the Religious Diet Program and were

provided food bearing reliable, nationally-recognized orthodox certification.

■ The number of female offenders in the BOP's inmate population continues to increase. Recognizing that women offenders have different social, psychological, educational, family, and health care needs, the BOP continues to design and implement special programs for women offenders. Programs include teaching women how to reduce stress; teaching women how to prevent, identify, obtain, and manage treatment for medical problems; and teaching women how to improve their personal relationships, how to be a better parent, and how to grieve over lost relationships. Several facilities also operate intensive treatment programs that focus on helping women who have histories of chronic sexual, emotional, or physical abuse by teaching them how to handle their victimization and learn ways to seek positive relationships.

■ In FY 2001, the BOP continued to evaluate and make adjustments to its health care delivery system in order to provide medical care to inmates in the most effective and efficient manner. This included the formulation of primary care provider teams. Under the primary care provider team concept, an inmate is assigned to a medical team that has responsibility for managing the inmate's health care needs. The main goals of the primary care provider teams are to enhance continuity of care, promote preventive health care, and reduce duplication of services.

The Bureau also continued to issue clinical treatment guidelines, continued the identification and treatment of mentally-ill offenders at the most appropriate therapeutic level, hired a Chief Psychiatrist to oversee psychiatric programs, and continued the establishment of mental health "step-down" beds at four BOP institutions.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau continued its TeleHealth program to improve health care delivery. Through telecommunications technologies, TeleHealth enables a medical professional to diagnose and treat patients from remote locations. The Bureau uses TeleHealth to connect institutions with community health care providers, as well as to connect facilities in the BOP with each other. To date, 46 connections at 40 institutions are capable of sending and receiving TeleHealth transmissions. During the year, medical personnel at MCFP Springfield, FMC Butner, and FMC Devens provided TeleHealth consults to a number of BOP facilities. These medical referral centers also provided continuing professional education programs to other BOP institutions through the TeleHealth network.

Building Partnerships:

The BOP will continue to seek opportunities for expanding the involvement of community, and local, State, and Federal agencies, in improving the effectiveness of the services it provides to offenders and constituent agencies. The active participation by BOP staff to improve

partnerships will allow the BOP to carry out its mission within the criminal justice system and to remain responsive to other agencies and the public. The BOP will develop partnerships to focus the shared responsibility for the establishment of a supportive environment promoting the reintegration of offenders into the community.

■ Law enforcement and prosecutorial initiatives continued to contribute to the increasing need for bedspace for unsentenced prisoners and detainees. The BOP currently operates 12 detention centers that confine primarily U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) prisoners. This reflects an increase of one facility over FY 2000 due to the opening of the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, Hawaii. At the close of FY 2001, 16 other BOP facilities also provided bedspace for the USMS.

At the end of the fiscal year, the BOP confined approximately one-third of the total pre-trial population for the U.S. Marshals Service. The Bureau also housed approximately 3,000 Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detainees in BOP institutions and contract facilities.

■ The Institution Hearing Program (IHP) continues to help reduce the number of non-U.S. citizen inmates detained after service of their sentence. At the end of FY 2001, 14 BOP facilities functioned as IHP hearing sites, with 16 additional sites for IHP release processing only. At institutions with IHP hearing programs, INS staff work on site, and the Executive Office for Immigration Review holds hear-

ings, either by video conferencing or in an on-site hearing room.

At the end of the fiscal year, the total number of beds provided by the BOP for inmates in the IHP was 16,836. With the activations of and expansions at contract facilities during FY 2001, the Bureau adjusted bedspace allocation within the program. A total of 6,883 hearing beds were available. The remaining IHP beds were allocated for inmates awaiting deportation upon completion of their sentences.

■ The BOP, USMS, and INS have been working together for years to ensure the safe and efficient transportation of inmates to and from the courts, between correctional/detention facilities, and on international deportation flights. Through the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (an interagency network of bus routes and airlift flights), the BOP, USMS, and INS managed 262,744 prisoner movements in FY 2001.

■ During FY 2001, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provided training to 13,229 executives, trainers, and specialists working in State and local corrections, and conducted 7 distance learning video conferences that were viewed by approximately 36,300 corrections professionals and others nationwide. The Jails Division within NIC held 19 special initiative workshops and 15 regional workshops, which were attended by 928 participants representing 573 agencies. NIC also provided 396 responses to technical assistance requests from State and local corrections agencies.

NIC awarded 51 cooperative agreements to support a variety of projects that will advance State and local corrections and corrections overseas. Ten 3-year awards were granted in September to develop programs based on \$4 million in Congressional funding for NIC to develop and enhance “programs for children of prisoners.” NIC also awarded a cooperative agreement to the Child Welfare League for the development of a national resource center for children of prisoners programs and to conduct program evaluations.

A significant amount of NIC’s training and assistance focused on prison and jail management and operations, leadership in corrections, offender management, facility development, mental health services in jails, staff sexual misconduct, community response to female offenders, institution culture, and changing offender behavior to promote public safety.

A \$1 million Congressional appropriation directed at addressing staff sexual misconduct in prisons and jails allowed NIC to expand its training programs and technical assistance in this area. A cooperative agreement with American University School of Law resulted in additional training programs addressing the prevention and control of staff sexual misconduct and the investigation of allegations of sexual misconduct. NIC also provided on-site training to 160 jail administrators and 30 jail investigators on this topic.

■ The NIC Information Center provided direct assistance and documents to approximately 10,000 correctional

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policymakers, practitioners, elected officials, and others interested in corrections issues. Approximately 30,000 documents were disseminated to meet these requests. The NIC website received approximately 330,000 visits during FY 2001 and over 60,000 documents were accessed or downloaded during the year.

■ In fiscal year 2001, NIC continued to support a number of corrections executive and practitioner networks (including website-based networks) allowing for the sharing of information, problem solving, the transfer of technology, and improvements in strategic management. These groups included administrators of large U.S. jails, deputy directors of State prison systems, and executives of State probation and parole systems. NIC also facilitated a “corrections exchange” -- a network of approximately 800 corrections officials that interacted and discussed a variety of correctional issues and practices.

■ During FY 2001, NIC’s Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement developed and piloted a 108-hour competency-based training program for the position of Offender Workforce Development Specialist. The training program is designed to lead participants to national certification as Career Development Facilitators. The training addresses 12 competencies and provides continuing education units or college credit.

■ In FY 2001, NIC continued offering information and technical assistance to help States in their consideration of

whether to enact new legislation (titled the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision) to replace the outdated and deficient Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers. The compact provides statutory authority for regulating the transfer of adult parole and probation supervision across State boundaries. The replacement legislation was developed under a partnership with the Council of State Governments. By the end of the fiscal year, 24 States had enacted the new compact.

■ In April 2001, NIC and the BOP sponsored a National Forum for Corrections Mental Health Directors. Fifty-six individuals representing the 50 State Departments of Corrections, U.S. territories and commonwealths, the Canadian correctional system, and the Bureau participated in the training, which covered many aspects of the treatment of inmates with mental health problems. The participants developed a series of recommendations to improve mental health services in correctional settings and presented these recommendations to policy makers at the National Mental Health Conference, held in Boston, Massachusetts, in July 2001.

■ During FY 2001, the 3-year Drug Free Prison Zone Project, funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, was initiated in eight States. This cooperative agreement between the States and NIC to develop drug interdiction strategies is scheduled to be completed in January 2002. Preliminary results from three States that use multiple drug detection

and deterrence initiatives showed a significant reduction in substance abuse among offenders. In two of the States, data also reflected significant reductions in inmate misconduct.

■ During the fiscal year, BOP and NIC staff provided technical assistance site visits to the Ministry of Justice in Colombia, the Republic of Georgia, Bulgaria, Croatia, and the correctional systems in the five U.S. commonwealths/territories. Representatives from 37 foreign countries received briefings and information from BOP and NIC personnel in the United States and toured various Federal, State, and local institutions.

■ In September 2001, the BOP assisted the World Education and Public Policy Associates in convening a workshop at George Washington University in Washington, DC. The workshop brought together National, State, and local leaders to share ideas and lay the groundwork for enhancing correctional education and training in Federal, State, and local prisons. The focus was on programs that improve the post-release success of inmates and included discussions of findings in research on correctional education. The workshop was sponsored by the Institute on Crime, Justice, and Corrections at George Washington University; the George Washington Institute on Public Policy; the Correctional Education Association; and the Bureau of Prisons.

■ During FY 2001, the Bureau continued to maintain community relations

boards at most of its institutions. Community relations boards provide communication and support between the facility and the local community and advance public awareness and an understanding of issues at BOP institutions. Bureau staff also continued to provide institution tours to members of the public.

■ Several BOP institutions hosted and provided tours for Members of Congress, Federal court judges, and a variety of other dignitaries, community leaders, and law enforcement officials to provide these visitors with information about the Bureau's operations, programs, and services.

■ During the fiscal year, BOP institutions continued to involve State, local, and other Federal law enforcement agencies in joint training activities and allowed these agencies to use training areas in Bureau facilities.

Several institutions conducted inter-agency mock emergency preparedness exercises during the year. In addition, from April 29-May 3, staff from the BOP's Office of Security Technology and the National Institute of Corrections participated in mock prison disturbance training exercises at the former West Virginia Penitentiary in Moundsville, West Virginia. The National Institute of Justice's Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization coordinated the training with the West Virginia Department of Corrections and officials from Moundsville. The training allowed for

demonstrations of several emerging law enforcement technologies in prison disturbance scenarios.

■ During fiscal year 2001, a number of BOP institutions hosted Law Enforcement Symposiums or Seminars that brought together representatives from Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to discuss a variety of issues, such as institution and community security, emergency preparedness, and gang management.

■ At the end of FY 2001, there were 30,479 citizen volunteers providing services in BOP institutions and 2,975 citizen volunteers providing services in community corrections centers. Citizen volunteers help inmates adapt successfully to imprisonment and prepare for their re-entry into the community. Volunteers provide a variety of services, such as education, recreation, vocational training, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, spiritual counseling, tutoring, help with improving job skills and parenting skills, and assistance with marriage and family issues.

■ Bureau staff are involved in a variety of volunteer programs and activities in the community. Staff generously support and participate in charitable activities, blood drives, and community-based crime prevention and drug intervention programs. Nationwide, the Bureau has established 67 partnerships with educational institutions and organizations.

A number of BOP employees were among the countless volunteers who helped in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States. Bureau staff from many locations provided counseling and assistance to the employees of MCC New York and MDC Brooklyn and to their families. Some BOP staff reached out further to counsel individuals and families from the greater New York City area who lost loved ones. Other staff helped with the removal of debris from the World Trade Center site. Several Bureau health care personnel provided medical care, distributed pharmaceuticals, and helped operate command posts. Bureau staff donated blood to the American Red Cross and provided other voluntary assistance to relief organizations. A great number of BOP employees and inmates helped through donations of money to relief efforts.

■ In the Bureau's Inmate Volunteer Program, inmates are encouraged to participate in volunteer activities. There were 383 inmate volunteer programs throughout the BOP in July 2001. Carefully-selected inmates speak to students, juvenile offenders, people in drug treatment programs, and members of community groups to give them a first-hand understanding of the consequences of drug use and crime. Others volunteer to help their community by providing services such as renovating dilapidated buildings, constructing housing for the poor, repairing bicycles, knitting or crocheting dolls and blankets, and cleaning up or beautifying roadsides, parks, schools, and other public grounds.

Strategic Planning Objectives for FY 2002

Introduction

This section lists the national objectives that support the Bureau's six long-term goals. Each office or facility within the Bureau (Central Office, regional offices, institutions, training centers, and community corrections offices) has its own strategic plan with action steps and performance measures in support of these goals and objectives.

Population Management

Objective 1.01

Complete construction and begin activation of nine new facilities which will add 6,046 beds in rated capacity.

Objective 1.02

PART 1 - Continue construction of 11 new facilities which are expected to be completed and begin activation in FY 2002 or early in FY 2003. This will add 6,592 beds in rated capacity.

PART 2 - Award contracts to begin the proposed additional design and construction of 12 new facilities which are expected to be completed and begin activation by FY 2003 or 2004. This will add 10,368 beds in rated capacity.

Objective 1.03

Design and implement a 5-year evaluation of the cost effectiveness and opera-

tional success of the private prison operations at the Taft correctional facilities, a 3-year evaluation of the private medical services provided at the Beaumont facilities, and a 1-year study of the cost effectiveness and feasibility of private sector and governmental operation of prisons at all security levels, including a review of relevant literature and related legal issues.

Objective 1.04

Increase the use of cost-effective community-based placement by maintaining 20 percent of the overall community corrections center population on home confinement.

Objective 1.05

Within budgetary resources, make maximum use of community corrections bed space, particularly by consistent placement of inmates from secure facilities, and use target utilization rates for institutions of at least the following:

Minimum: 80 percent
Low: 70 percent
Medium: 65 percent

Objective 1.06

Unless there is a compelling reason to the contrary in a particular case, all juveniles in BOP custody shall be housed within 250 miles of their families in facilities that provide appropriate rehabilitative programs. A "compelling reason"

shall include a determination by the sentencing court or by the BOP that the interests of justice or of the juvenile would be better served by housing the juvenile farther from their family.

Human Resource Management

Objective 2.01

Administer a recruitment program that focuses on increased recruitment outreach and networking with minority colleges, universities, and organizations while continuing to monitor internal and external movement in hard-to-fill and wage grade positions, to ensure the continuation of a diverse work force.

Objective 2.02

Monitor management (institution department head) vacancies for all disciplines to ensure sufficient pools of qualified staff are available to fill managerial positions.

Objective 2.03

Educate staff at every level of the organization through an effective Diversity Management Program. The Diversity Management Program will promote solidarity, enhance communication, and assist in the effective management of a demographically diverse inmate population.

Objective 2.05

Evaluate, develop/modify, and deliver training programs to meet the evolving organizational needs of the agency.

Objective 2.08

Eliminate all instances of sexual harassment and inappropriate staff sexual behavior from the workplace.

Objective 2.09

Enhance and develop training programs to foster positive communication between staff by reinforcing the Bureau's cultural anchors and core values and by promoting respect and sensitivity among staff.

Objective 2.10

Develop and enhance Labor Management Relations (LMR) in the Bureau of Prisons with improved training initiatives.

Security and Facility Management**Objective 3.01**

Comprehensive management of an infection control program utilizing prevention, detection, and treatment infection control principles.

Objective 3.02

Increase the completion rate to 100 percent for all Life Safety recommendations (5,976) identified prior to FY 1993.

Objective 3.03

Maintain an effective Crisis Management Training (CMT) program through the development and maintenance of enhanced response systems and training programs.

Objective 3.04

Decrease toxic chemical use and hazardous waste generation.

Objective 3.06

The Bureau will seek compliance with applicable disability laws and regulations by ensuring physical accessibility to Bureau facilities identified in the Sensory and Mobility Impaired Accessibility Survey (SMIAS).

Correctional Leadership and Effective Public Administration**Objective 4.01**

The BOP will continue to focus on reducing costs by utilizing the most efficient and cost-effective methods to perform every task. This will be accomplished by reducing costs and ensuring good resource management for all functions and programs. We will be able to accomplish this through continued emphasis on financial planning, analyzing workload and staffing requirements, using consolidated and shared services, increasing the use of technology, and refining the processes of the BOP.

Objective 4.05

Reduce the average time it takes to issue policy to 5 months for changes that do not require rules and 11 months for changes that do require rules.

Objective 4.07

Reduce the charge back costs of the Workers' Compensation Program by:

1. Developing and implementing a recordkeeping system for work-related injury/illness that includes Workers' Compensation data and refined accident classification data. The program will enable data analysis for both staff and inmate injury/illness.
2. Active management of cases by agency personnel to contain/reduce costs.

Objective 4.08

Ensure information is protected and controlled through education and compliance with applicable security regulations and policy.

Objective 4.09

The BOP will strive to maintain the highest integrity and ethical standards for its workforce. Through increased training, appropriate discipline and prosecution, and a thorough review of operational procedures, sustained misconduct will be reduced for FY 2002.

Objective 4.10

Eliminate the introduction of drugs and drug paraphernalia into institutions through the use of programs, technology, administrative, and legal sanctions.

Objective 4.11

Support and protect all rights and interests of crime victims/witnesses in the community including correctional staff and their families. Provide victims/witnesses with information regarding general correctional procedures and the victim/witness program policies.

Objective 4.13

Reduce the number of annual work related injuries and claims.

Inmate Programs and Services

Objective 5.01

Provide productive work, education, occupational training, and recreational activities which prepare inmates for employment opportunities and a successful reintegration upon release, and which have a clear correctional management purpose which minimizes inmate idleness. Increase the participation of inmates in community service to foster good community relations and decrease inmate idleness.

Objective 5.03

Define BOP inmate programs that promote a healthy lifestyle and contribute to the prevention of acute and chronic disease.

Objective 5.04

Provide health care in the BOP that incorporates continued restructuring and the following reengineering initiatives: access to care, primary care provider teams (PCPTs), scope of services (clinical treatment guidelines and utilization review), and user fees. Other Health Services reengineering objectives are incorporated in other BOP objectives.

Objective 5.05

Provide residential drug abuse treatment for all inmates with a substance use disorder (as defined by the Bureau), who volunteer for treatment and encourage treatment participation. Provide program completers (who are otherwise eligible) with quality drug abuse treatment when transferred to a CCC.

Objective 5.07

Ensure all BOP facilities housing female offenders offer programs which effectively meet the physical, social, educational, and psychological needs of the population.

Objective 5.09

Develop a comprehensive system to address the needs of mentally ill inmates.

This system includes identification, diagnosis, treatment, and stabilization; stratification of levels of care; and mainstreaming of appropriate inmates within the institutions and their community.

Objective 5.10

Ensure reasonable opportunities exist for all recognized faith groups.

Objective 5.11

Prevent inmates from engaging in or continuing criminal activity during incarceration through an emphasis on training, intelligence gathering, and sanctions (identification, detection, and deterrence).

Objective 5.12

Develop a multifaceted approach that incapacitates inmate gang leaders in the BOP and reduces the negative influence of violent, predatory, and gang-affiliated populations in Bureau institutions. The strategy will include program opportunities for disruptive, violent, and gang-affiliated populations that reduces violent, predatory behavior by emphasizing pro-social values and self-discipline.

Objective 5.15

Provide inmate health care through a mission-specific health care system.

Objective 5.16

Design, implement, and evaluate quality cost-effective correctional behavior management and treatment programs for inmates that effect positive change, improve mental health, and assist offender reentry into the community.

Objective 5.17

Implement an electronic medical record (EMR) system which incorporates all medical, psychiatric, psychological, and disability information about individual inmates. The EMR will incorporate information currently maintained separately in paper medical records, the Psychology Data System (PDS), the Correctional Institution Pharmacy System (CIPS), and the SENTRY SMD/MDS data base.

Objective 5.18

To establish and implement a telehealth network in the BOP that will provide the necessary telecommunications infrastructure, equipment, and training to all BOP institutions.

Objective 5.19

Enhance staff awareness of inmate unrest and potential institution emergency situations through sound staff-inmate communication, and ensure staff share and utilize intelligence information gathered from inmates to proactively prevent situations from escalating into major incidents.

Building Partnerships

Objective 6.01

Recognizing the cost and scarcity of prison capacity as a resource, the BOP will attempt to learn, as early as possible, about Federal law enforcement initiatives in order to estimate their impact on the Federal prison population. Additionally, the Bureau will provide its law enforcement partners (the Judiciary, the Sentencing Commission, and Congress) information about the prospective impact on prison resources of law enforcement and legislative initiatives.

Objective 6.02

Engage community resources in the reintegration of offenders into the community through expansion of current institution volunteer programs as well as draw upon new, nontraditional services.

Objective 6.04

The Federal Bureau of Prisons and the National Institute of Corrections will work to build effective partnerships and linkages with Federal, State, and local criminal justice and correctional agencies and organizations; to advance and shape effective correctional practice and public policy that respond to the needs of corrections through collaboration and leadership; and by providing assistance, information, and training.

Bureau of Prisons Offices

While the primary business of the Bureau of Prisons is operating correctional facilities, certain administrative, policy development, support, training, technical assistance, and program review functions are carried out by the Central Office, six regional offices, and the BOP's training centers.

Central Office

The headquarters, or Central Office, of the Bureau of Prisons is located at 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534. The Central Office is divided into nine divisions and the National Institute of Corrections.

The Administration Division develops and administers the Bureau's budget, oversees financial management, and is responsible for the Bureau's capacity planning initiatives, site selection activities, acquisition and construction of new Bureau institutions, and facilities management programs.

The Community Corrections and Detention Division assists in the development and administration of contracts and intergovernmental agreements for the confinement of selected Federal offenders in community-based programs, detention centers, juvenile facilities, State prisons, local jails, and privately-operated prisons. Division staff are responsible for policy development and technical support to field staff who monitor contract compliance. The Division coordinates the Bureau's privatization efforts and the transition of the District of Columbia sentenced felon population to the Bureau. The Division's Volunteer

Management Branch promotes and coordinates programs for citizen, inmate, and staff volunteerism in Bureau institutions and local communities.

The Correctional Programs Division develops activities and programs designed to classify inmates appropriately, eliminate inmate idleness, and instill a positive work ethic. Programs include psychology services, religious services, substance abuse treatment, programs for special needs offenders, and case management. The Division provides policy direction and daily operational oversight of institution security, emergency preparedness, intelligence gathering, inmate discipline, inmate sentence computations, receiving and discharge, and inmate transportation, as well as the BOP's coordination with other countries on treaty transfers and the special security needs of inmates placed in the Federal Witness Security Program. The Division (along with the Community Corrections and Detention Division) has been instrumental in ensuring BOP compliance with the 1997 law that mandated the transfer of sentenced felons from the District of Columbia Department of Corrections into Federal custody.

The Health Services Division manages the health care programs of the Bureau and ensures that Federal inmates receive essential medical, dental, and psychiatric services. The Division is also responsible for the Bureau's environmental and occupational health services and food services.

The Human Resource Management Division is responsible for recruitment, selection, training, and development of Bureau

staff members, as well as employee pay and position management, security and background investigations, labor/management relations, diversity management, and equal employment opportunity services.

The Industries, Education, and Vocational Training Division oversees Federal Prison Industries, also known by its trade name UNICOR. UNICOR is a wholly-owned Government corporation that provides employment and training opportunities for inmates confined in Federal correctional facilities. The Division also has managerial oversight of the Bureau's education, recreation, and vocational training programs.

The Information, Policy, and Public Affairs Division is responsible for managing the Bureau's information resources, research and evaluation programs, security technology programs, public affairs, congressional affairs, and policy review.

The Office of General Counsel provides legal advice, assistance, and representation to Bureau officials in the areas of legislative and correctional issues, commercial law, inmate litigation, administrative and discrimination complaints, ethics issues, equal employment opportunity law, Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act issues, and labor law.

The Program Review Division provides oversight of BOP program performance through the development of strategic planning initiatives and through the administration of program reviews that measure program performance; assess the strength of internal control systems; and evaluate compliance with laws, regulations, and standards.

Regional Offices

The Bureau of Prisons has six regional offices, which directly oversee the operations of the facilities within their respective regions of the country.

Staff in the regional offices include a regional director and deputy regional director, as well as administrators in such areas as human resource management, education, health services, financial management, unit/case management, correctional services, psychology services, chaplaincy services, facilities development and operations, legal services, computer services, inmate systems, safety, food service, and community corrections. The staff maintain close contact with institution staff in all facets of Bureau operations.

Regional office staff provide management and technical assistance to institution and community corrections personnel. They conduct workshops, conferences, and specialized training programs; give technical assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies; and contract with community agencies to provide offender placement in community corrections centers.

Mid-Atlantic Regional Office

10010 Junction Drive, Suite 100-N
Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701
301-317-3100 Fax: 301-317-3119

North Central Regional Office

Gateway Complex Tower II, 8th Floor
4th and State Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101-2492
913-621-3939 Fax: 913-551-1130

Northeast Regional Office

U.S. Custom House, 7th Floor
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
215-521-7300 Fax: 215-597-1893

South Central Regional Office

4211 Cedar Springs Road, Suite 300
Dallas, Texas 75219
214-224-3389 Fax: 214-224-3420

Southeast Regional Office

3800 Camp Creek Parkway, SW.
Building 2000
Atlanta, Georgia 30331-6226
678-686-1200 Fax: 678-686-1229

Western Regional Office

7950 Dublin Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Dublin, California 94568
925-803-4700 Fax: 925-803-4802

Staff Training Centers

Training is an integral part of Bureau of Prisons employee development. Introductory training is conducted at the Bureau's Staff Training Academy in Glynco, Georgia. Specialized professional training is conducted at the Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado.

Staff Training Academy

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
Building 21
Glynco, Georgia 31524
912-267-2711 Fax: 912-267-2983

Management and Specialty Training Center

791 Chambers Road
Aurora, Colorado 80011
303-340-7800 Fax: 303-340-7968

National Institute of Corrections

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provides technical assistance, training, and information to State and local correctional agencies throughout the country. NIC has six divisions or offices (Jails, Prisons, Community Corrections, Academy, Special Projects, and the Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement) and it operates a clearinghouse known as the NIC Information Center. NIC provides training to State and local correctional personnel and to Bureau employees at its Academy in Longmont, Colorado.

NIC Headquarters

Prisons Division/Community Corrections Division/Special Projects/Office of Correctional Job Training and Placement

320 First Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20534
800-995-6423 Fax: 202-307-3361

NIC Jails Division/Academy

1960 Industrial Circle
Longmont, Colorado 80501
800-995-6429 Fax: 303-682-0469

NIC Information Center

1860 Industrial Circle, Suite A
Longmont, Colorado 80501
800-877-1461 Fax: 303-682-0558

Bureau of Prisons Facilities

This section provides a brief profile of each of the 102 institutions that the Bureau operated as of September 30, 2001 (100 of those institutions housed inmates; the other two provided shared services to correctional complexes).

Security Level

The Bureau operates institutions of five different security levels in order to confine offenders in an appropriate manner. Security levels are based on such features as the presence of external patrols, towers, security barriers, or detection devices; the type of housing within the institution; internal security features; and the staff-to-inmate ratio. Each facility is designated as either minimum, low, medium, high, or administrative.

Minimum-Security

Minimum-security institutions, also known as Federal Prison Camps (FPC's), have dormitory housing, a relatively low staff-to-inmate ratio, and limited or no perimeter fencing. These institutions are work- and program-oriented, and many are located adjacent to larger institutions or on military bases, where inmates help serve the labor needs of the larger institution or the base.

Low-Security

Low-security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI's) have double-fenced perimeters, mostly dormitory housing, and strong work and program components. The staff-to-inmate ratio in these institutions is higher than in minimum-security facilities.

Medium-Security

Medium-security FCI's have strengthened perimeters (often double fences with

electronic detection systems), mostly cell-type housing, a wide variety of work and treatment programs, an even higher staff-to-inmate ratio than low-security FCI's, and even greater internal controls.

High-Security

High-security institutions, also known as United States Penitentiaries (USP's), have highly-secure perimeters (featuring walls or reinforced fences), multiple- and single-occupant cell housing, the highest staff-to-inmate ratio, and close control of inmate movement.

Administrative

Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates. Administrative facilities include Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCC's), Metropolitan Detention Centers (MDC's), Federal Detention Centers (FDC's), and Federal Medical Centers (FMC's), as well as the Federal Transfer Center (FTC), the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP), and the Administrative-Maximum (ADX) U.S. Penitentiary. Administrative facilities are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

Correctional Complexes

A number of BOP institutions are parts of Federal Correctional Complexes (FCC's). At FCC's, institutions with different missions and security levels are located in close proximity to one another. FCC's increase efficiency through the sharing of services, enable staff to gain experience at institutions of many security levels, and enhance emergency preparedness by having additional resources close by.

Intensive Confinement Centers

USP Lewisburg, USP Lompoc, and FPC Bryan operate Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) programs for minimum-security nonviolent offenders with no significant history of prior incarceration. Similar to military-style "boot camps," ICC's feature physical training, labor-intensive work assignments, education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, and life skills programs in a highly-structured and disciplined, no-frills environment.

Satellite Camps

A number of BOP institutions have a small, *minimum-security* camp adjacent to the main facility. These camps, often referred to as satellite camps, provide inmate labor to the main institution and to off-site work programs. FCI Memphis has a non-adjacent camp that serves similar needs.

Satellite Low-Security Facilities

FCI Elkton and FCI Jesup each have a small *low-security* satellite facility adjacent to the main institution. FCI La Tuna has a low-security facility affiliated with, but not adjacent to, the main institution.

Population

Population refers to the number of inmates the institution actually held on September 30, 2001.

Staff

Staff refers to the number of employees at an institution on September 30, 2001.



FPC Alderson

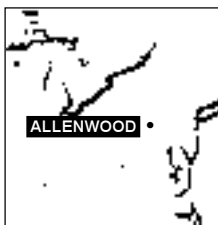
Glen Ray Road, Box B
Alderson, West Virginia
24910
304-445-2901
Fax: 304-445-7736

Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Minimum/Female.
Judicial District: Southern
West Virginia.

Population: 858.
Staff: 181.

Location: In the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains, 270 miles southwest of Washington, DC, 12 miles south of Interstate 64, off State Highway 3. The area is served by airports in Lewisburg and Beckley, as well as Roanoke, Virginia. It is also served by Amtrak and commercial bus lines.



FCI Allenwood (Low)

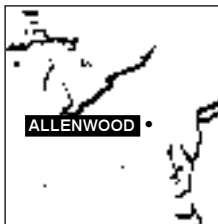
P.O. Box 1500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-1990
Fax: 570-547-0342

Northeast Region

Security level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Middle
Pennsylvania.

Population: 1,321.
Staff: 234.

Location: 197 miles north of Washington, DC, and 11 miles south of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 2 miles north of Allenwood, on U.S. Route 15. The area is served by the Williamsport-Lycoming County Airport and commercial bus lines.



FCI Allenwood (Medium)

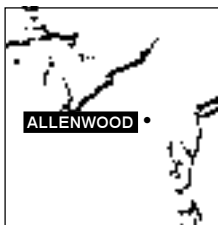
P.O. Box 2500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-7950
Fax: 570-547-7751

Northeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Middle
Pennsylvania.

Population: 1,340.
Staff: 309.

Location: See FCI Allenwood (Low).



FPC Allenwood

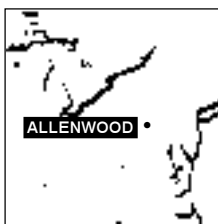
P.O. Box 1000
1049 Allenwood Camp Lane
Montgomery,
Pennsylvania 17752
570-547-1641
Fax: 570-547-7687

Northeast Region

Security level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Middle
Pennsylvania.

Population: 734.
Staff: 108.

Location: 200 miles north of Washington, DC, and 7 miles south of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The area is served by the Williamsport-Lycoming County Airport and commercial bus lines.



USP Allenwood

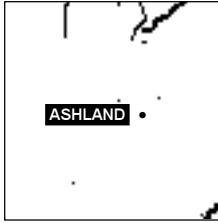
P.O. Box 3500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-0963
Fax: 570-547-9200

Northeast Region

Security level: High/Male.
Judicial District: Middle
Pennsylvania.

Population: 1,141.
Staff: 363.

Location: See FCI Allenwood (Low).



FCI Ashland

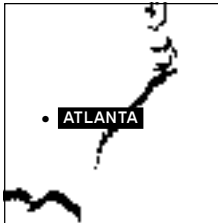
P.O. Box 888
State Route 716
Ashland, Kentucky
41105-0888
606-928-6414
Fax: 606-928-3635

Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern
Kentucky.

Population: FCI: 1,125, Camp: 298.
Staff: 312.

Location: In the highlands of northeastern Kentucky, 125 miles east of Lexington and 5 miles southwest of the city of Ashland. Off State Route 716, 1 mile west of U.S. 60.



USP Atlanta

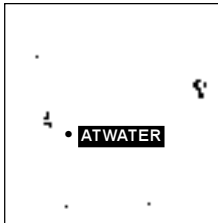
601 McDonough Blvd., SE.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315-0182
404-635-5100
Fax: 404-331-2137

Southeast Region

Security Level: High/Administrative/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Northern Georgia.

Population: USP: 1,829, Camp: 465.
Staff: 704.

Location: In southeast Atlanta, at the junction of Boulevard and McDonough Boulevard. Off Interstate 20 (south on Boulevard) or Interstate 285 (north on Moreland Ave, left on McDonough Blvd.). The area is served by the Hartsfield International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



USP Atwater

P.O. Box 019000
#1 Federal Highway
Atwater, California 95301
209-386-0257
Fax: 209-386-4615

Western Region

Security level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern California.

Population: USP: 0, Camp: 50.
Staff: 247.

Location: On a portion of the former Castle Air Force Base. Approximately 130 miles from San Francisco. The area is served by Fresno Yosemite International Airport, Sacramento International Airport, Modesto City/County Airport (Harry Sham Field), Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Bastrop

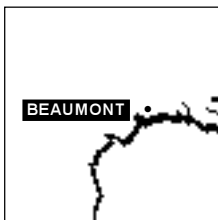
Box 730
1341 Highway 95 North
Bastrop, Texas 78602
512-321-3903
Fax: 512-304-0117

South Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western Texas.

Population: FCI: 1,204, Camp: 164.
Staff: 265.

Location: 30 miles southeast of Austin, 8 miles south of Elgin, and 8 miles north of Bastrop. Off Highway 95. The area is served by the Austin-Bergstrom International Airport in Austin (25 miles from the facility).



FCC Beaumont (Administrative)

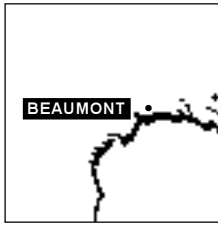
P.O. Box 26015
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77705
409-727-8187
Fax: 409-626-3401

South Central Region

FCC Beaumont's administrative facility provides various administrative services to the Beaumont Complex.

Staff: 178.

Location: On the Texas Gulf coast, about 90 minutes from Houston. From U.S. 10, take Route 69 and exit at Florida Avenue. Turn right on West Port Arthur Road and right on Hebert Road. The area is served by the Southeast Texas Regional Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



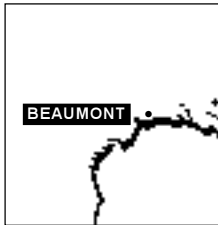
FCI Beaumont (Low)

P.O. Box 26025
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77720
409-727-8172
Fax: 409-626-3500
South Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern Texas.

Population: 1,937.
Staff: 228.

Location: See FCC Beaumont (Administrative).



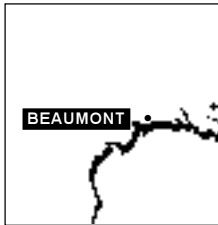
FCI Beaumont (Medium)

P.O. Box 26045
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77720
409-727-0101
Fax: 409-720-5000
South Central Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern Texas.

Population: 1,572.
Staff: 209.

Location: See FCC Beaumont (Administrative).



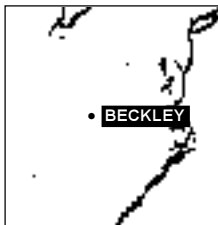
USP Beaumont

P.O. Box 26035
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77720
409-727-8188
Fax: 409-626-3700
South Central Region

Security Level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern Texas.

Population: USP: 1,194, Camp: 332.
Staff: 305.

Location: See FCC Beaumont (Administrative).



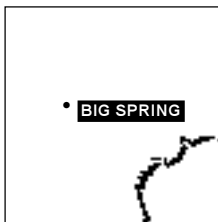
FCI Beckley

P.O. Box 1280
Beaver, West Virginia
25813
304-252-9758
Fax: 304-256-4956
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern
West Virginia.

Population: FCI: 1,718, Camp: 382.
Staff: 400.

Location: Approximately 51 miles southeast of Charleston, West Virginia; and 136 miles northwest of Roanoke, Virginia. The institution's street address is 1600 Industrial Park Road. The area is served by airports in Charleston and Beckley, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Big Spring

1900 Simler Avenue
Big Spring, Texas
79720-7799
915-263-6699
Fax: 915-268-6860
South Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Northern Texas

Population: FCI: 801, Camp: 126.
Staff: 249.

Location: Midway between Dallas and El Paso, on the southwest edge of Big Spring. At the intersection of Interstate 20 and U.S. Highway 80. The area is served by Midland/Odessa Airport, a small municipal airport, and commercial bus lines.



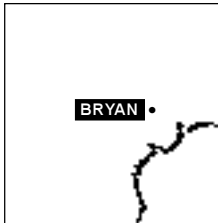
MDC Brooklyn

100 29th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11232
Phone: 718-840-4200
Fax: 718-840-5005
Northeast Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Eastern
New York.

Population: 2,373.
Staff: 502.

Location: In the Sunset Park section of Brooklyn, one of the five boroughs of New York City. The area is served by LaGuardia, Kennedy, and Newark Airports; Amtrak (Pennsylvania Station); and commercial bus lines (42nd Street Port Authority).



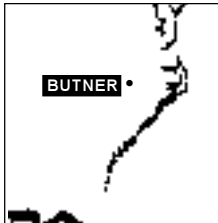
FPC Bryan

P.O. Box 2197
1100 Ursuline
Bryan, Texas 77805-2197
979-823-1879
Fax: 979-775-5681
South Central Region

Security level: Minimum/Female (adjacent Minimum/Female Intensive Confinement Center).
Judicial District: Southern Texas.

Population: FPC: 627, ICC: 119.
Staff: 154.

Location: 95 miles northwest of Houston and 165 miles south of Dallas. In the town of Bryan at the intersection of Ursuline Avenue and 23d Street. The area is served by Easterwood Airport in College Station, as well as by commercial bus lines.



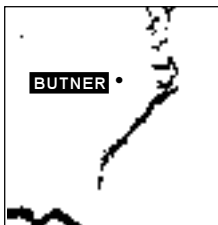
FCI Butner (Low)

P.O. Box 999
Butner, North Carolina 27509
919-575-5000
Fax: 919-575-5023
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern
North Carolina.

Population: 1,241.
Staff: 244.

Location: Near the Research Triangle area of Durham, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill, 5 miles off Interstate 85 on old Highway 75. The area is served by the Raleigh-Durham Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



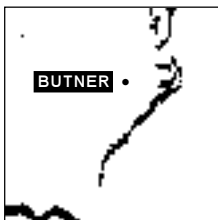
FCI Butner (Medium)

P.O. Box 1000
Butner, North Carolina 27509
919-575-4541
Fax: 919-575-6341
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Medium/Administrative/Male.
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern
North Carolina.

Population: FCI: 853, Camp: 319.
Staff: 304.

Location: see FCI Butner (Low).



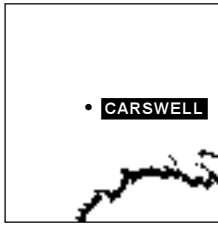
FMC Butner

P.O. Box 1500
Butner, North Carolina 27509
919-575-3900
Fax: 919-575-4801
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male.
Judicial District: Eastern
North Carolina.

Population: 528.
Staff: 371.

Location: see FCI Butner (Low).



FMC Carswell

P.O. Box 27066
"J" Street, Building 3000
Fort Worth, Texas 76127
817-782-4000
Fax: 817-782-4875

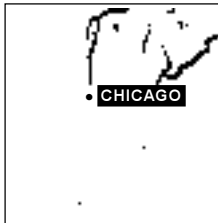
South Central Region

Security level: Administrative/
Female (adjacent Minimum/Female
Camp).

Judicial District: Northern Texas.

Population: FMC: 1,094, Camp: 193.
Staff: 425.

Location: In the northeast corner
of the Naval Air Station, Joint
Reserve Base, 1 mile from
Highway 183 and 3 miles from
Interstate 30. The area is served
by Dallas-Fort Worth Airport,
the Fort Worth Transportation
Authority, Amtrak, and commer-
cial bus lines.



MCC Chicago

71 West Van Buren
Chicago, Illinois 60605
312-322-0567
Fax: 312-322-1120

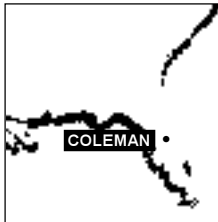
North Central Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.

Judicial District: Northern
Illinois.

Population: 731.
Staff: 219.

Location: In downtown Chicago,
at the intersection of Clark and
Van Buren Streets. The area is
served by Midway and O'Hare
Airports, Amtrak, and commer-
cial bus lines.



FCC Coleman (Administrative)

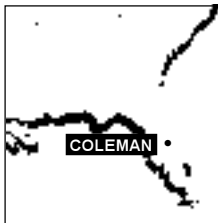
846 NE. 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida
33521-1029
352-689-5000
Fax: 352-689-3013

Southeast Region

FCC Coleman's administrative
facility provides various
administrative services to the
Coleman Complex.

Staff: 268.

Location: In central Florida,
approximately 50 miles north-
west of Orlando, 60 miles
northeast of Tampa, and 35 miles
south of Ocala. The Complex is
located south of the town of
Coleman, off Highway 301 on
State Road 470 in Sumter
County.



FCI Coleman (Low)

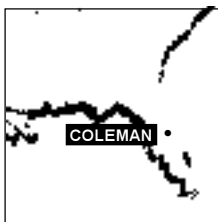
846 NE. 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida
33521-1029
352-689-4000
Fax: 352-330-0259

Southeast Region

Security level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Middle Florida.

Population: 2,098.
Staff: 204.

Location: see FCC Coleman
(Administrative).



FCI Coleman (Medium)

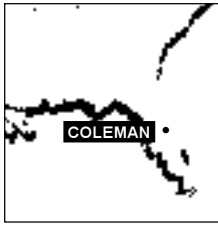
P.O. Box 1029
Coleman, Florida
33521-1029
352-689-5000
Fax: 352-330-0552

Southeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Female
Camp).
Judicial District: Middle Florida.

Population: FCI: 1,669, Camp: 345.
Staff: 262.

Location: see FCC Coleman
(Administrative).



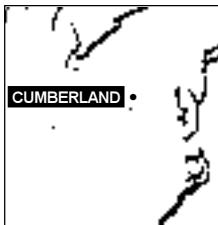
USP Coleman

846 NE, 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida 33521
352-689-6000
Fax: 352-689-6012
Southeast Region

Security level: High/Male.
Judicial District: Middle Florida.

Population: 400.
Staff: 275.

Location: see FCC Coleman (Administrative).



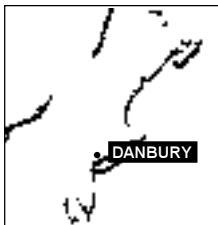
FCI Cumberland

14601 Burbridge Road, SE.
Cumberland, Maryland
21502-8274
301-784-1000
Fax: 301-784-1008
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Maryland.

Population: FCI: 1,165, Camp: 248.
Staff: 307.

Location: In western Maryland, 130 miles northwest of Washington, DC, 6 miles south of Interstate 68, off State Route 51 South. The area is served by the Cumberland regional airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



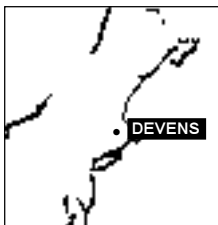
FCI Danbury

Route 37
33 1/2 Pembroke Road
Danbury, Connecticut
06811-3099
203-743-6471
Fax: 203-312-5110
Northeast Region

Security level: Low/Female (adjacent Minimum/Female Camp).
Judicial District: Connecticut.

Population: FCI: 1,074, Camp: 255.
Staff: 260.

Location: In southwestern Connecticut, 70 miles from New York City, 3 miles north of Danbury on State Route 37. The area is served by Westchester County Airport (45 minutes away), New York City airports (90 minutes away), and commercial bus lines.



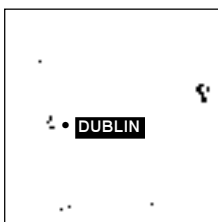
FMC Devens

P.O. Box 880
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
978-796-1000
Fax: 978-796-1118
Northeast Region

Security level: Administrative/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Massachusetts.

Population: FMC: 1,104, Camp: 127.
Staff: 415.

Location: In north central Massachusetts, approximately 39 miles west of Boston and 20 miles north of Worcester on the decommissioned military base of Fort Devens. Off of Route 2, exit 37B. Take the first right, and the the institution is 1/2 mile on the right.



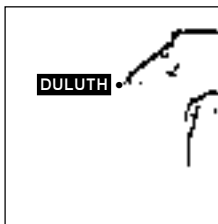
FCI Dublin

5701 8th Street, Camp Parks
Dublin, California 94568
925-833-7500
Fax: 925-833-7555
Western Region

Security level: Low/Female and Administrative/Male (adjacent Minimum/Female Camp).
Judicial District: Northern California.

Population: FCI: 1,030, Camp: 298.
Staff: 266.

Location: 20 miles southeast of Oakland. Off Interstate 580 (Hopyard/Dougherty Road exit, proceed east to the Camp Parks Army Base). The area is served by the San Francisco and Oakland airports and by commercial bus lines.



FPC Duluth

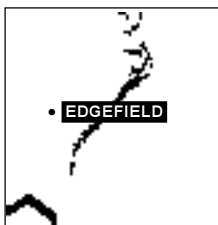
6902 Airport Road
P.O. Box 1400
Duluth, Minnesota 55814
218-722-8634
Fax: 218-733-4701

North Central Region

Security level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Minnesota.

Population: 527.
Staff: 104.

Location: On the southwestern tip of Lake Superior, halfway between Minneapolis-St. Paul and the U.S.-Canadian border, 7 miles north of Duluth, off Highway 53 at Stebner Road. The area is served by Duluth International Airport and commercial bus lines.



FCI Edgefield

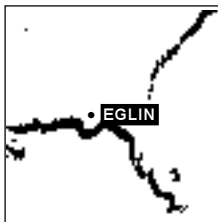
501 Gary Hill Road
P.O. Box 723
Edgefield, South Carolina
29824
803-637-1500
Fax: 803-637-9840

Southeast Region

Security level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: South Carolina.

Population: FCI: 1,542, Camp: 436.
Staff: 401.

Location: On the border of South Carolina and Georgia, northeast of Augusta. The FCI is located approximately 30 miles northeast of I-20, on Highway 25. The area is served by airports in Augusta, Georgia, and Columbia, South Carolina.



FPC Eglin

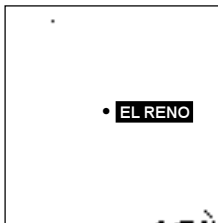
P.O. Box 600
Eglin AFB, Florida 32542-7606
850-882-8522
Fax: 850-729-8261

Southeast Region

Security level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Northern Florida.

Population: 888.
Staff: 132.

Location: In the Florida panhandle, 65 miles east of Pensacola, on Eglin Air Force Base. The area is served by Okaloosa County Air Terminal, Pensacola Regional Airport, and commercial bus lines.



FCI El Reno

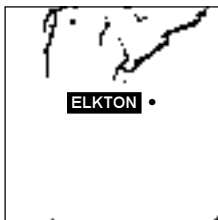
P.O. Box 1000
Highway 66 West
El Reno, Oklahoma
73036-1000
405-262-4875
Fax: 405-262-6266

South Central Region

Security level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western Oklahoma.

Population: FCI: 1,455, Camp: 196.
Staff: 379.

Location: 30 miles west of Oklahoma City. From Interstate 40, take exit 119 (Old Highway 66). Proceed 1.5 miles to the institution on the right. The area is served by Will Rogers World Airport in Oklahoma City.



FCI Elkton

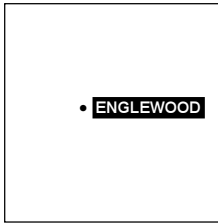
8730 Scroggs Road
P.O. Box 89
Elkton, Ohio 44415
330-424-7448
Fax: 330-424-7075

Northeast Region

Security level: Low/Male
(satellite Low/Male Facility).
Judicial District: Northern Ohio.

Population: FCI: 1,809, FSL: 458.
Staff: 347.

Location: In Northeastern Ohio, less than an hour from Pittsburgh, Youngstown, and Canton. The area is served by the international airport in Pittsburgh and regional airports in Youngstown and Canton, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



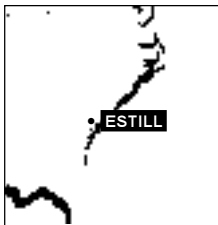
FCI Englewood

9595 West Quincy Avenue
Littleton, Colorado 80123
303-985-1566
Fax: 303-763-2553
North Central Region

Security level: Medium/Administrative/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Colorado.

Population: FCI: 936, Camp: 120.
Staff: 336.

Location: 15 miles southwest of Denver, off Interstate 285. The area is served by the Denver International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



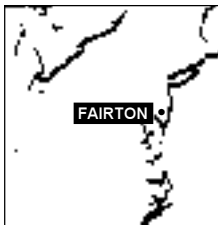
FCI Estill

100 Prison Road
P.O. Box 699
Estill, South Carolina 29918
803-625-4607
Fax: 803-625-5635
Southeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: South Carolina.

Population: FCI: 1,170, Camp: 256.
Staff: 310.

Location: In Hampton County, off State Road 321, about 3 miles south of Estill. The area is served by air and rail in Savannah, Georgia, and Charleston, South Carolina. The area is served directly by commercial bus service.



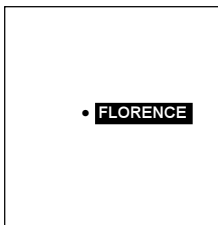
FCI Fairton

P.O. Box 280
Fairton, New Jersey 08320
856-453-1177
Fax: 856-453-4186
Northeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: New Jersey.

Population: FCI: 1,358, Camp: 86.
Staff: 361.

Location: 50 miles southeast of Philadelphia and 40 miles west of Atlantic City. Off Interstate 55, at 655 Fairton-Millville Road. The area is served by airports in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and Millville; Amtrak in Philadelphia and Atlantic City; and commercial bus service.



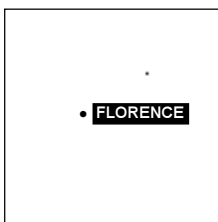
ADX Florence

P.O. Box 8500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9464
Fax: 719-784-5290
North Central Region

Security level: Administrative Maximum/Male.
Judicial District: Colorado.

Population: 386.
Staff: 331.

Location: On State Highway 67, 90 miles south of Denver, 45 miles south of Colorado Springs, and 40 miles west of Pueblo. The area is served by airports in Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo; Amtrak in Denver and Colorado Springs; and commercial bus lines.



FCI Florence

P.O. Box 6500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9100
Fax: 719-784-9504
North Central Region

Security level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Colorado.

Population: FCI: 1,216, Camp: 428.
Staff: 322.

Location: See ADX Florence.



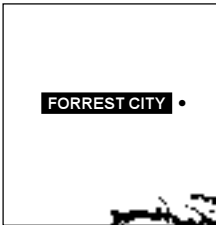
USP Florence

P.O. Box 7500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9454
Fax: 719-784-5150
North Central Region

Security level: High/Male.
Judicial District: Colorado.

Population: 884.
Staff: 316.

Location: See ADX Florence.



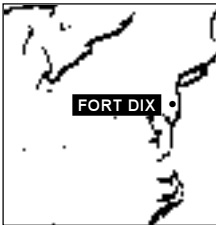
FCI Forrest City

P.O. Box 7000
Forrest City, Arkansas 72336
870-630-6000
Fax: 870-630-6250
South Central Region

Security level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern
Arkansas.

Population: FCI: 1,818, Camp: 222.
Staff: 316.

Location: In eastern Arkansas, between Little Rock (85 miles west) and Memphis (45 miles East), and near Interstate 40. The area is served by air and rail in Memphis, and Forrest City is directly served by commercial bus lines.



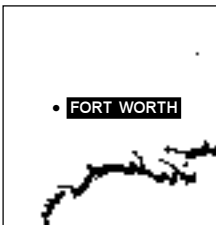
FCI Fort Dix

P.O. Box 38
Fort Dix, New Jersey 08640
609-723-1100
Fax: 609-723-6847
Northeast Region

Security level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: New Jersey.

Population: FCI: 3,894, Camp: 371.
Staff: 650.

Location: In central New Jersey, approximately 45 minutes east of Philadelphia. Off Route 68, follow signs for Fort Dix/McGuire Air Force Base. The area is served by Philadelphia International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



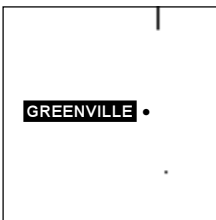
FMC Fort Worth

3150 Horton Road
Fort Worth, Texas 76119-5996
817-534-8400
Fax: 817-413-3350
South Central Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male.
Judicial District: Northern Texas.

Population: 1,614.
Staff: 418.

Location: In north central Texas, in southeast Fort Worth. North of Interstate 20 and east of Interstate 35. The area is served by Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



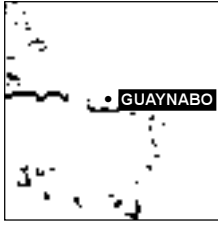
FCI Greenville

P.O. Box 4000,
100 U.S. Route 40
Greenville, Illinois 66246
618-664-6200
Fax: 618-664-6372
North Central Region

Security level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Female Camp).
Judicial District: Southern Illinois.

Population: FCI: 1,227, Camp: 211.
Staff: 313.

Location: Approximately 43 miles east of St. Louis, Missouri, and 63 miles from Springfield, Illinois. The area is served by airports in St. Louis, Mascoutah, Greenville, and Vandalia; Amtrak service in Alton and St. Louis; and commercial bus service in Vandalia.



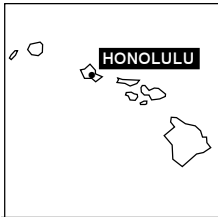
MDC Guaynabo

P.O. Box 2146
San Juan, Puerto Rico
00922-2146
787-749-4480
Fax: 787-775-7824
Southeast Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Puerto Rico,
U.S. Virgin Islands.

Population: 1,303.
Staff: 281.

Location: 6 miles west of San Juan, Puerto Rico, off Highway 22 at the intersection of Roads 165 and 28. The area is served by San Juan International Airport.



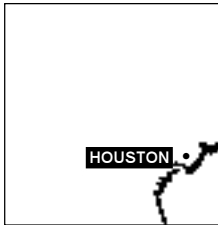
FDC Honolulu

351 Elliot Street
P.O. Box 30547
Honolulu, Hawaii 96820
808-838-4200
Fax: 808-838-4510
Western Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Hawaii.

Population: 241.
Staff: 178.

Location: Adjacent to Honolulu International Airport on the Aloha/Hawaiian Airlines side.



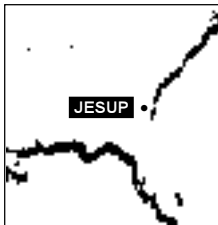
FDC Houston

1200 Texas Avenue
P.O. Box 526245
Houston, Texas 77052-6245
713-221-5400
Fax: 713-229-4200
South Central Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Southern Texas.

Population: 1,027.
Staff: 248.

Location: In downtown Houston at the intersection of Texas and San Jacinto Avenues. The area is served by George Bush International Airport, William P. Hobby Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



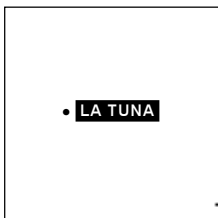
FCI Jesup

2600 Highway 301 South
Jesup, Georgia 31599
912-427-0870
Fax: 912-427-1125
Southeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(satellite Low/Male Facility and adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern Georgia.

Population: FCI: 1,096, FSL: 582,
Camp: 117.
Staff: 358.

Location: In southeast Georgia on Route 301, 65 miles southwest of Savannah, 40 miles northwest of Brunswick, and 105 miles northwest of Jacksonville, Florida. The area is served by airports in Jacksonville, Savannah, and Brunswick and by Amtrak.



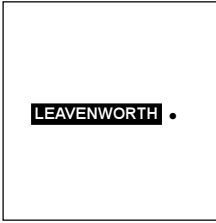
FCI La Tuna

P.O. Box 1000
8500 Doniphan
Anthony, New Mexico-Texas
88021
915-886-3422
Fax: 915-886-4951
South Central Region

Security level: Low/Male
(satellite Low/Male Facility and adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western Texas.

Population: FCI: 1,101, FSL: 374,
Camp: 130.
Staff: 374.

Location: On the Texas and New Mexico border, 12 miles north of the city limits of El Paso, off Interstate 10, on State Highway 20. The area is served by El Paso International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



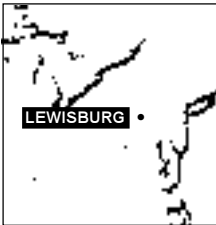
USP Leavenworth

1300 Metropolitan
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048
913-682-8700
Fax: 913-682-0041
North Central Region

Security level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Kansas.

Population: USP: 1,752, Camp: 449.
Staff: 528.

Location: 25 miles north of
Kansas City. On Highway 73.
The area is served by Kansas
City International Airport (15
miles from the facility).



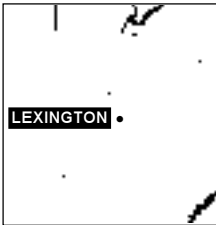
USP Lewisburg

R.D. #5
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania
17837
570-523-1251
Fax: 570-522-7745
Northeast Region

Security level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp
and Intensive Confinement
Center).
Judicial District: Middle
Pennsylvania.

Population: USP: 1,108, Camp: 284,
ICC: 190.
Staff: 542.

Location: In central Pennsylva-
nia, outside the town of
Lewisburg, 200 miles north of
Washington, DC, and 170 miles
west of Philadelphia. Six miles
south of Interstate 80, and two
miles off U.S. Route 15. The area
is served by Williamsport
Airport.



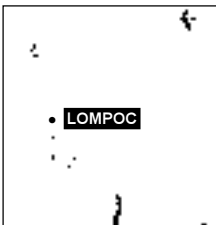
FMC Lexington

3301 Leestown Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40511
859-255-6812
Fax: 859-253-8821
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male (adjacent Minimum/Female
Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern
Kentucky.

Population: FMC: 1,928, Camp: 161.
Staff: 539.

Location: Seven miles north of
Lexington on U.S. Highway 421.
The area is served by Blue Grass
Field Airport and commercial bus
service.



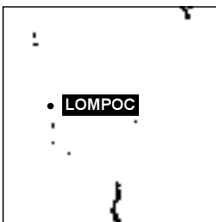
FCI Lompoc

3600 Guard Road
Lompoc, California 93436
805-736-4154
Fax: 805-736-7163
Western Region

Security level: Low/Male
(adjacent Intensive Confinement
Center).
Judicial District: Central
California.

Population: FCI: 986, ICC: 131.
Staff: 228.

Location: 175 miles northwest of
Los Angeles, adjacent to
Vandenberg Air Force Base. The
area is served by Santa Barbara
Airport (60 miles south), Santa
Maria Airport (25 miles north),
Amtrak, and commercial bus
service.



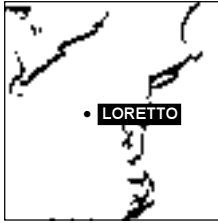
USP Lompoc

3901 Klein Boulevard
Lompoc, California 93436
805-735-2771
Fax: 805-737-0295
Western Region

Security level: High/Male (adja-
cent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Central California.

Population: USP: 1,420, Camp: 302.
Staff: 493.

Location: See FCI Lompoc.



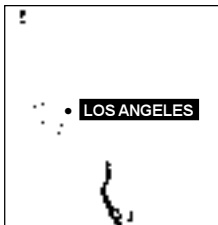
FCI Loretto

P.O. Box 1000
Loretto, Pennsylvania 15940
814-472-4140
Fax: 814-472-6046
Northeast Region

Security level: Low/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western Pennsylvania.

Population: FCI: 1,092, Camp: 112.
Staff: 236.

Location: In southwest Pennsylvania between Altoona and Johnstown, 90 miles east of Pittsburgh. Off Route 22, between Interstate 80 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike via Route 220. The area is served by Pittsburgh Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus service.



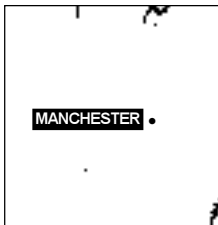
MDC Los Angeles

535 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-485-0439
Fax: 213-253-9520
Western Region

Security level: Administrative/Male/Female.
Judicial District: Central California.

Population: 810.
Staff: 280.

Location: In downtown Los Angeles, off the Hollywood Freeway (Highway 101) on the corner of Alameda and Aliso Streets. The area is served by Los Angeles International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus service.



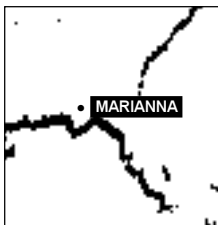
FCI Manchester

P.O. Box 3000
Manchester, Kentucky 40962
606-598-1900
Fax: 606-599-4115
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern Kentucky.

Population: FCI: 1,181, Camp: 516.
Staff: 336.

Location: 75 miles south of Lexington on Interstate 75, and 20 miles east of London on the Daniel Boone Parkway. On Route 8 (Fox Hollow Road), off State Highway 421. The area is served by airports in Lexington, Kentucky, and Knoxville, Tennessee.



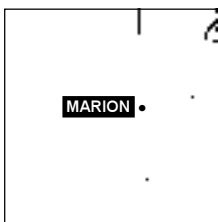
FCI Marianna

3625 FCI Road
Marianna, Florida 32446
850-526-2313
Fax: 850-482-6837
Southeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male (adjacent Minimum/Female Camp).
Judicial District: Northern Florida.

Population: FCI: 1,245, Camp: 260.
Staff: 355.

Location: In the Florida panhandle, 65 miles west of Tallahassee and 5 miles north of the town of Marianna. Off Highway 167. The area is served by airports in Tallahassee; Dothan, Alabama (35 miles northwest of the facility); and Panama City (54 miles south).



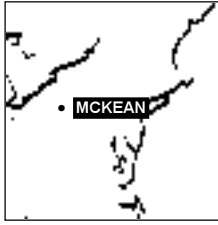
USP Marion

4500 Prison Road
P.O. Box 2000
Marion, Illinois 62959
618-964-1441
Fax: 618-964-1895
North Central Region

Security level: High/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern Illinois.

Population: USP: 408, Camp: 352.
Staff: 358.

Location: 300 miles from Chicago, 120 miles from St. Louis, 9 miles south of Marion. Off I-57 via Highway 148 north, east on Little Grassy Road. The area is served by the Williamson County Airport.



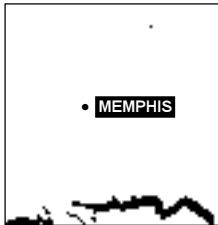
FCI McKean

P.O. Box 5000
Bradford, Pennsylvania
16701
814-362-8900
Fax: 814-363-6822
Northeast Region

Security level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western
Pennsylvania.

Population: FCI: 1,141, Camp: 280.
Staff: 321.

Location: In northwest Pennsylvania between Bradford and Kane. 90 miles south of Buffalo. Off Route 59, 1/4 mile east of the intersection of State Route 59 and U.S. Route 219. The area is served by Buffalo Airport and Bradford Airport.



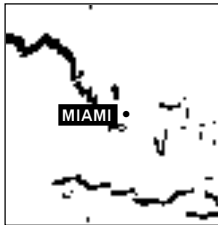
FCI Memphis

1101 John A. Denie Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38134-
7690
901-372-2269
Fax: 901-380-2462
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security level: Medium/Male
(satellite Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western Tennes-
see.

Population: FCI: 1,161, Camp: 311.
Staff: 340.

Location: In the northeast section of Memphis near the intersection of Interstate 40 and Sycamore View Road. The area is served by Memphis International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



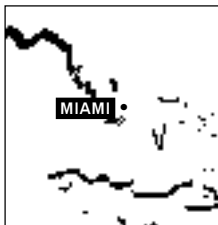
FCI Miami

15801 S.W. 137th Ave.
Miami, Florida 33177
305-259-2100
Fax: 305-259-2160
Southeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern
Florida.

Population: FCI: 1,191, Camp: 217.
Staff: 309.

Location: In southwest Dade county, 30 miles from downtown Miami. Off the Florida Turnpike (Homestead Extension, 152nd Street exit, 2.5 miles to 137th Street (south)). The area is served by Miami International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



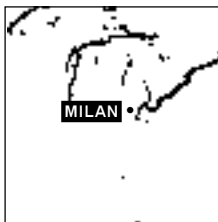
FDC Miami

P.O. Box 019118
33 N.E. 4th Street
Miami, Florida 33101-9118
305-577-0010
Fax: 305-536-7368
Southeast Region

Security level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Southern
Florida.

Population: 1,591.
Staff: 321.

Location: East of Miami International Airport in downtown Miami. Located at the corner of NE. 4th Street and N. Miami Avenue. The area is served by Miami International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



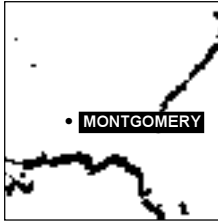
FCI Milan

P.O. Box 9999
Arkona Road
Milan, Michigan 48160
734-439-1511
Fax: 734-439-0949
North Central Region

Security level: Low/Administra-
tive/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern
Michigan.

Population: 1,619.
Staff: 360.

Location: 45 miles south of Detroit and 35 miles north of Toledo, in the town of Milan. Off U.S. 23 (exit 27). The area is served by Detroit Metro and Toledo Express airports, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



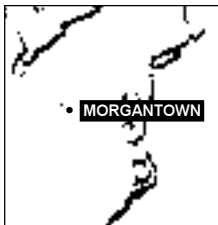
FPC Montgomery

Maxwell Air Force Base
Montgomery, Alabama 36112
334-293-2100
Fax: 334-293-2326
Southeast Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Middle
Alabama.

Population: 827.
Staff: 117.

Location: On Maxwell Air Force Base, off Interstates 65 and 85. The area is served by Donnelly Field (airport) and commercial bus lines.



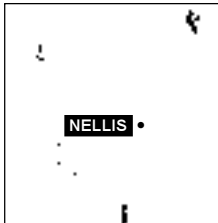
FCI Morgantown

Greenbag Road
P.O. Box 1000
Morgantown, West Virginia
26507-1000
304-296-4416
Fax: 304-284-3613
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Northern
West Virginia.

Population: 1,124.
Staff: 191.

Location: In north central West Virginia, on the southern edge of Morgantown. Off State Highway 857 (Greenbag Road). The area is served by the Morgantown Municipal Airport and commercial bus lines.



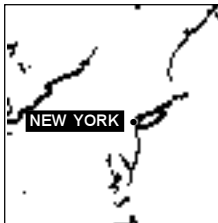
FPC Nellis

C.S. 4500
North Las Vegas, Nevada
89036-4500
702-644-5001
Fax: 702-643-2303
Western Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Nevada.

Population: 565.
Staff: 82.

Location: 15 miles from downtown Las Vegas on Nellis Air Force Base, Area II. Las Vegas is served by McCarran International Airport and commercial bus lines.



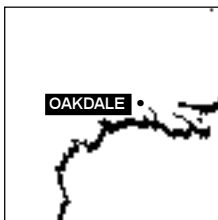
MCC New York

150 Park Row
New York, New York 10007
212-240-9656
Fax: 212-417-7673
Northeast Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Southern
New York.

Population: 873.
Staff: 283.

Location: In downtown Manhattan, adjacent to Foley Square and across the street from the Federal courthouse. The area is served by LaGuardia, Kennedy, and Newark Airports; Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



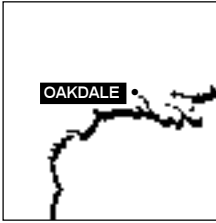
FCI Oakdale

P.O. Box 5050
Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
318-335-4070
Fax: 318-215-2688
South Central Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Western
Louisiana.

Population: 1,242.
Staff: 297.

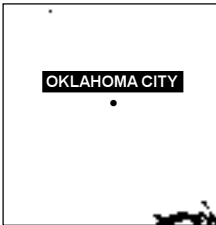
Location: In central Louisiana, 35 miles south of Alexandria and 58 miles north of Lake Charles. Off of State Highway 165 on Whatley Road. The area is served by Alexandria International Airport (40 miles from the facility) and by commercial bus lines.



FDC Oakdale
 P.O. Box 5060
 Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
 318-335-4466
 Fax: 318-215-2046
South Central Region

Security Level: Administrative/
 Male (adjacent Minimum/Male
 Camp).
 Judicial District: Western Louisi-
 ana.
 Population: FDC: 923, Camp: 108.
 Staff: 227.

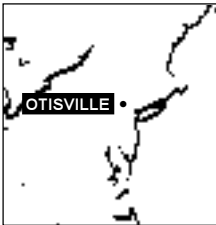
Location: See FCI Oakdale.



FTC Oklahoma City
 P.O. Box 898802
 7420 South MacArthur Blvd.
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 73189-8802
 405-682-4075
 Fax: 405-680-4055
South Central Region

Security Level: Administrative/
 Male/Female.
 Judicial District: Western
 Oklahoma.
 Population: 1,211.
 Staff: 303.

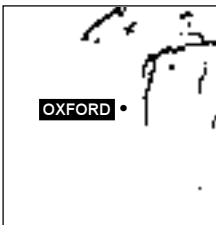
Location: 3 miles west of
 Interstate 44 and 4 miles south
 of Interstate 40. Located at and
 served by the Will Rogers World
 Airport. Also served by commer-
 cial bus lines.



FCI Otisville
 P.O. Box 600
 Otisville, New York 10963
 845-386-5855
 Fax: 845-386-1030
Northeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
 (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
 Judicial District: Southern
 New York.
 Population: FCI: 1,004, Camp: 116.
 Staff: 302.

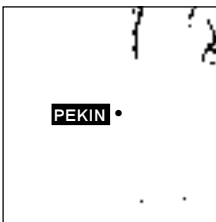
Location: In southeast New York,
 near the Pennsylvania and New
 Jersey borders, and 70 miles
 northwest of New York City. The
 area is served by several airports,
 the closest of which is in
 Newburgh, New York. Bus and
 train service connect Otisville to
 New York City.



FCI Oxford
 Box 500
 Oxford, Wisconsin
 53952-0500
 608-584-5511
 Fax: 608-584-6371
North Central Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
 (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
 Judicial District: Western
 Wisconsin.
 Population: FCI: 962, Camp: 166.
 Staff: 311.

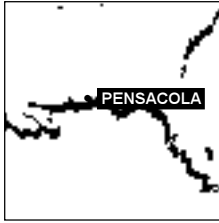
Location: In central Wisconsin,
 60 miles north of Madison. Off
 I-39 at the intersection of
 County Road G and Elk Avenue.
 The area is served by Dane
 County Regional Airport, and
 commercial bus service in
 Portage and Wisconsin Dells.



FCI Pekin
 P.O. Box 7000
 Pekin, Illinois
 61555-7000
 309-346-8588
 Fax: 309-477-4685
North Central Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
 (adjacent Minimum/Female
 Camp).
 Judicial District: Central Illinois.
 Population: FCI: 1,271, Camp: 213.
 Staff: 304.

Location: Located on Route 29
 South in Pekin, approximately
 10 miles south of Peoria, 180
 miles southwest of Chicago,
 and 180 miles northeast of St.
 Louis. The area is served by the
 Greater Peoria Regional Airport,
 Amtrak, and commercial bus
 service to Peoria.



FPC Pensacola

110 Raby Avenue
Pensacola, Florida
32509-5127
850-457-1911
Fax: 850-458-7295

Southeast Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Northern
Florida.

Population: 524.
Staff: 86.

Location: 175 miles west of Tallahassee and 50 miles east of Mobile, Alabama, on Saufley Field. Off Interstate 10. The area is served by Pensacola Municipal Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Petersburg

P.O. Box 90026
Petersburg, Virginia
23804-0026
804-733-7881
Fax: 804-863-1510

Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern Virginia.

Population: FCI: 1,283, Camp: 297.
Staff: 317.

Location: 25 miles southeast of Richmond. From Interstate 95, take Exit 54 (Temple Avenue/ Highway 144), proceed east approximately 3 miles, then turn left on River Road. The area is served by airports in Petersburg and Richmond, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FDC Philadelphia

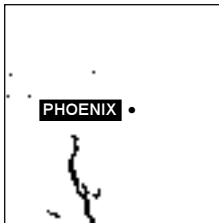
P.O. Box 572
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19105
215-521-4000
Fax: 215-521-7220

Northeast Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Eastern
Pennsylvania

Population: 1,043.
Staff: 265.

Location: In downtown Philadelphia. The area is served by Philadelphia International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Phoenix

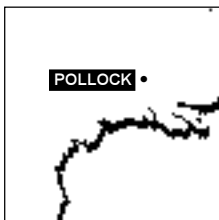
37900 N. 45th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona
85086
623-465-9757
Fax: 623-465-5199

Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Female
Camp).
Judicial District: Arizona.

Population: FCI: 1,237, Camp: 168.
Staff: 331.

Location: 30 miles north of downtown Phoenix. Off Interstate 17, Pioneer Road exit. The area is served by Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, several regional airports, Amtrak (in Tucson), and commercial bus lines.



USP Pollock

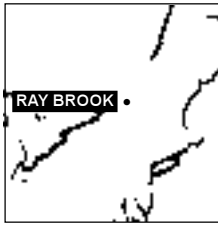
P.O. Box 1000
1000 Airbase Road
Pollock, Louisiana 71467
318-561-5300
Fax: 318-561-5344

South Central Region

Security Level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Western
Louisiana.

Population: USP: 655, Camp: 118.
Staff: 386.

Location: In central Louisiana between highways 165 and 167, approximately 12 miles north of Alexandria. The area is served by Alexandria International Airport and commercial bus lines.



FCI Ray Brook

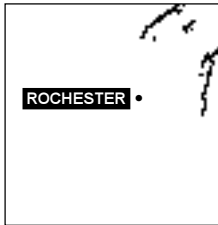
P.O. Box 300
Old Ray Brook Road
Ray Brook, New York 12977
518-891-5400
Fax: 518-891-7334

Northeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Northern
New York.

Population: 1,186.
Staff: 278.

Location: In upstate New York, midway between the villages of Lake Placid and Saranac Lake. Off Route 86. The area is served by the Adirondack Airport, the Albany Airport, and the Burlington, Vermont, Airport; Amtrak in Albany; and commercial bus lines.



FMC Rochester

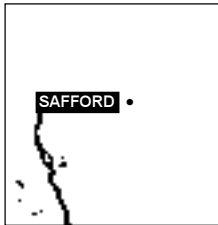
P.O. Box 4600
2110 East Center Street
Rochester, Minnesota
55903-4600
507-287-0674
Fax: 507-287-9601

North Central Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male.
Judicial District: Minnesota.

Population: 780.
Staff: 428.

Location: In southeastern Minnesota, 2 miles east of downtown Rochester. Off Fourth Street. The area is served by the Rochester Airport and commercial bus lines.



FCI Safford

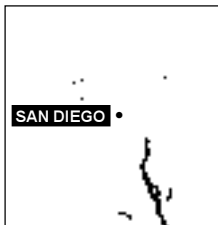
P.O. Box 820
Safford, Arizona 85548
928-428-6600
Fax: 928-348-1331

Western Region

Security Level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Arizona.

Population: 806.
Staff: 177.

Location: In southeastern Arizona, 127 miles northeast of Tucson, 165 miles east of Phoenix. Off Highway 191, 7 miles south of the town of Safford. The area is served by airports in Tucson and Phoenix, Amtrak in Phoenix and Tucson, and commercial bus lines.



MCC San Diego

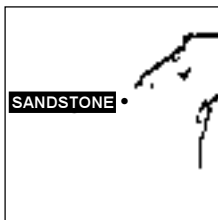
808 Union Street
San Diego, California 92101-6078
619-232-4311
Fax: 619-595-0390

Western Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Southern
California.

Population: 695.
Staff: 268.

Location: In downtown San Diego, adjacent to the Federal courthouse. The area is served by the Lindberg Field Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Sandstone

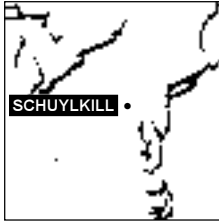
2300 County Road 29
Sandstone, Minnesota 55072
320-245-2262
Fax: 320-245-0385

North Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Minnesota.

Population: 872.
Staff: 239.

Location: 100 miles northeast of Minneapolis/St. Paul and 70 miles southwest of Duluth. Off Interstate 35 (Sandstone exit, follow Highway 23 to Route 123 east). The institution is 2 miles from the intersection. The area is served by commercial bus lines.



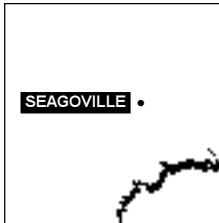
FCI Schuylkill

P.O. Box 700
Minersville, Pennsylvania
17954
570-544-7100
Fax: 570-544-7225
Northeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Middle Pennsylvania.

Population: FCI: 1,188, Camp: 297.
Staff: 339.

Location: 100 miles northwest of Philadelphia and 46 miles northeast of Harrisburg. West of Interstate 81, off State Highway 901. The area is served by Harrisburg International Airport, Amtrak in Harrisburg, and commercial bus lines.



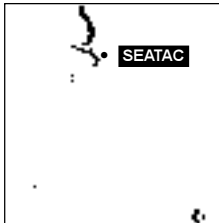
FCI Seagoville

2113 North Highway 175
Seagoville, Texas 75159
972-287-2911
Fax: 972-287-5466
South Central Region

Security Level: Low/Administrative/Male.
Judicial District: Northern Texas.

Population: 1,022.
Staff: 297.

Location: 11 miles southeast of Dallas, off Highway 175 (Hawn Freeway). The area is served by the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport, Amtrak in Dallas and Fort Worth, and commercial bus lines.



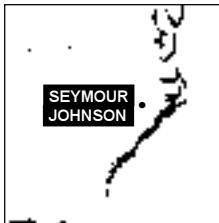
FDC SeaTac

P.O. Box 13901
Seattle, Washington
98198-1091
206-870-5700
Fax: 206-870-5717
Western Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male/Female.
Judicial District: Western
Washington.

Population: 760.
Staff: 254.

Location: 12 miles south of Seattle, and 16 miles north of Tacoma, 1 mile west of Interstate 5 (200th Street exit). The SeaTac International Airport is 1 mile from the facility. Amtrak and commercial bus lines also serve the area. The street address is 2425 South 200th Street.



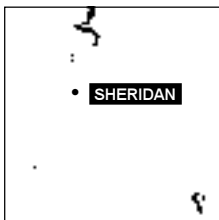
FPC Seymour Johnson

Caller Box 8004
Goldsboro, North Carolina
27533-8004
919-735-9711
Fax: 919-735-0169
Mid-Atlantic Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern
North Carolina.

Population: 534.
Staff: 87.

Location: Near Goldsboro, North Carolina, on Seymour Johnson Air Force Base. Off Interstate highways 40 and 95 and U.S. 70. The area is served by Raleigh/Durham International Airport and Kinston Airport, Amtrak in Raleigh and Durham, and commercial bus lines.



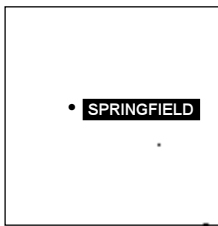
FCI Sheridan

P.O. Box 8000
27072 Ballston Road
Sheridan, Oregon
97378-9601
503-843-4442
Fax: 503-843-3408
Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
and Administrative/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Oregon.

Population: FCI: 1,410, Camp: 484.
Staff: 375.

Location: In northwestern Oregon, 90 minutes south of Portland. Off Highway 18 on Ballston Road. The area is served by Portland International Airport, Amtrak in Portland and Salem, and commercial bus lines.



MCFP Springfield

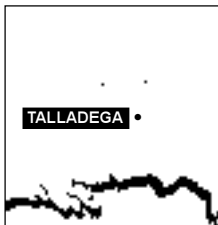
P.O. Box 4000
1900 West Sunshine
Springfield, Missouri 65801-4000
417-862-7041
Fax: 417-837-1711

North Central Region

Security Level: Administrative/
Male.
Judicial District: Western
Missouri.

Population: 1,222.
Staff: 618.

Location: At the corner of
Sunshine Street and the Kansas
Expressway. Off Interstate 44.
The area is served by the
Springfield/Branson Municipal
Airport and commercial bus
lines.



FCI Talladega

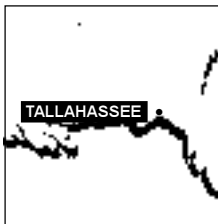
565 East Renfroe Road
Talladega, Alabama 35160
256-315-4100
Fax: 256-315-4495

Southeast Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Northern
Alabama.

Population: FCI: 1,068, Camp: 369.
Staff: 329.

Location: In northeast Alabama,
50 miles east of Birmingham and
100 miles west of Atlanta,
Georgia. Off the 275 bypass on
Renfroe Road.



FCI Tallahassee

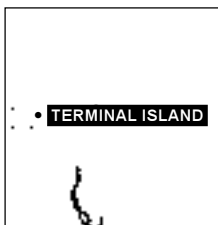
501 Capital Circle, NE.
Tallahassee, Florida
32301-3572
850-878-2173
Fax: 850-216-1299

Southeast Region

Security Level: Low/Female,
Administrative/Male.
Judicial District: Northern
Florida.

Population: 1,270.
Staff: 325.

Location: Three miles east of
downtown Tallahassee. On
Highway 319 at its intersection
with Park Avenue. The area is
served by Tallahassee Regional
Airport, Amtrak, and commercial
bus lines.



FCI Terminal Island

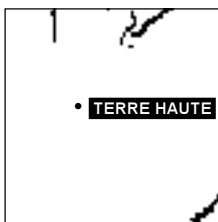
1299 Seaside Avenue
Terminal Island, California
90731
310-831-8961
Fax: 310-732-5325

Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Central Califor-
nia.

Population: 1,040.
Staff: 311.

Location: In Los Angeles Harbor,
between San Pedro and Long
Beach. Off Harbor Freeway (110
South) at the Terminal Island
exit. Cross the Vincent Thomas
Bridge to the Ferry Street exit.
The area is served by Los
Angeles International Airport,
Long Beach Airport, Amtrak, and
commercial bus lines.



USP Terre Haute

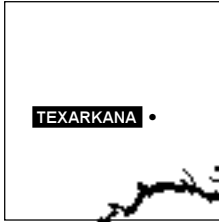
Highway 63 South
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808
812-238-1531
Fax: 812-238-9873

North Central Region

Security Level: High/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
(Operates Special Confinement
Unit for inmates under Federal
death sentences).
Judicial District: Southern Indiana.

Population: USP: 1,286, Camp: 424.
Staff: 491.

Location: Two miles south of the
City of Terre Haute, which is 70
miles west of Indianapolis on
Interstate 70. The institution is
located on Highway 63. The area
is served by Hulman Regional
Airport and commercial bus
lines.



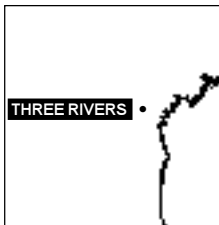
FCI Texarkana

P.O. Box 9500
Texarkana, Texas 75505
903-838-4587
Fax: 903-223-4417
South Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Eastern Texas.

Population: FCI: 1,291, Camp: 305.
Staff: 317.

Location: In northeast Texas near the Arkansas border, 70 miles north of Shreveport, Louisiana, and 175 miles east of Dallas. Off Route 59 south, on Leopard Drive.



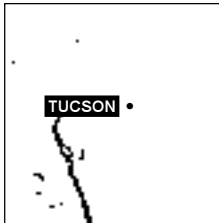
FCI Three Rivers

P.O. Box 4000
Three Rivers, Texas 78071
361-786-3576
Fax: 361-786-5069
South Central Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern Texas.

Population: FCI: 1,078, Camp: 302.
Staff: 306.

Location: About 80 miles south of San Antonio and 73 miles northwest of Corpus Christi. On Interstate 37, 9 miles west of the town of Three Rivers; near the Choke Canyon Reservoir.



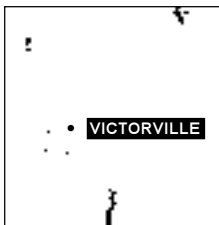
FCI Tucson

8901 South Wilmot Road
Tucson, Arizona 85706
520-574-7100
Fax: 520-574-4206
Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male,
Administrative Male/Female.
Judicial District: Arizona.

Population: 862.
Staff: 234.

Location: In southern Arizona, 10 miles southeast of the city of Tucson, near Interstate 10 and Wilmot Road. The area is served by Tucson International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



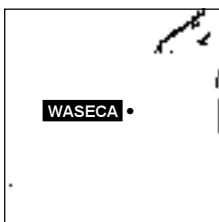
FCI Victorville

13777 Air Expressway Blvd.
Victorville, California 92394
760-246-2400
Fax: 760-246-2621
Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Female Camp)
Judicial District: Central California

Population: FCI: 1,676, Camp: 201.
Staff: 319.

Location: In San Bernardino County, approximately 85 miles northwest of Los Angeles, on Interstate 15. The area is served by Ontario International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



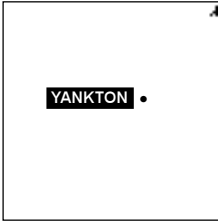
FCI Waseca

P.O. Box 1731
1000 University Drive, SW.
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
507-835-8972
Fax: 507-837-4547
North Central Region

Security Level: Low/Male.
Judicial District: Minnesota.

Population: 1,091.
Staff: 223.

Location: In southern Minnesota, 75 miles south of Minneapolis on Interstate 35; 13 miles west of Owatonna on State Highway 57. The area is served by airports in Minneapolis and Rochester.



FPC Yankton

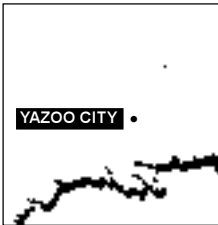
Box 680
Yankton, South Dakota
57078
605-665-3262
Fax: 605-668-1116

North Central Region

Security Level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: South Dakota.

Population: 612.
Staff: 110.

Location: In southeastern South Dakota, 60 miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa, and 85 miles southwest of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, off U.S. Highway 81. The area is served by airports in Sioux City and Sioux Falls.



FCI Yazoo City

2225 Haley Barbour Parkway
P.O. Box 5050
Yazoo City, Mississippi
39194
662-751-4800
Fax: 662-751-4905

Southeast Region

Security Level: Low/Male
(adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern
Mississippi.

Population: FCI: 1,973, Camp: 135.
Staff: 299.

Location: About 60 miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, off highway 49. The area is served by most major carriers at the airport in Jackson. Yazoo City also is served by Amtrak and commercial bus lines.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections is an integral component of the Bureau's correctional programs. Community corrections staff develop and administer contracts for community-based correctional programs and serve as the Bureau's local liaison with the Federal courts, the U.S. Marshals Service, State and local corrections, and a variety of community groups.

The Bureau contracts with community corrections centers (also known as half-way houses) to provide assistance to inmates who are nearing release from prison. Community corrections centers provide a structured, supervised environment and support in job placement, counseling, and other services. Community corrections centers allow pre-release inmates to gradually rebuild their ties to the community, and they allow correctional staff to supervise offenders' activities during this readjustment phase. An important component of the community corrections center program is transitional drug abuse treatment for inmates who have completed residential substance abuse treatment while confined in a Bureau institution.

Some Federal inmates are placed on home confinement for a brief period at the end of their prison terms. They serve this portion of their sentences at home under strict schedules and curfew requirements. Some community corrections centers enhance the accountability of inmates on home confinement through electronic monitoring.

Approximately 45 percent of Federal offenders in community-based programs are housed in comprehensive sanctions centers. Comprehensive sanctions centers are similar to community corrections centers, but they have a more structured system for granting offenders gradual access to the community. They also require inmates to participate in more programs and they formally involve the U.S. Probation Office in the release planning process.

Through the community corrections program, the Bureau has developed agreements with State and local governments and contracts with privately-operated facilities for the confinement of juvenile offenders and for the detention or secure confinement of some Federal inmates.

The Bureau's community corrections program is administered by the staff of the Community Corrections and Detention Division in the Central Office in Washington, DC, community corrections regional administrators and regional management teams in each of the Bureau's six regional offices, and the employees of 29 community corrections management (CCM) field offices throughout the United States. The field offices are responsible for all community corrections activities within their assigned judicial districts.

Atlanta CCM Office

715 McDonough Blvd., SE.
Atlanta, GA 30315
404-635-5673, Fax: 404-730-9785
Districts: Northern/Middle/Southern Georgia, South Carolina

Baltimore-MARO CCM Office

10010 Junction Drive, Suite 101-N
Annapolis Junction, MD 20701
301-317-3281, Fax: 301-317-3263
Districts: Maryland, Delaware, Northern West Virginia, Eastern Virginia

Boston CCM Office

JFK Federal Building, Suite 2200
Boston, MA 02203
617-565-4293, Fax: 617-565-4297
Districts: Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire

Chicago CCM Office

200 West Adams, Suite 2915
Chicago, IL 60606
312-886-2114, Fax: 312-886-2118
Districts: Central/Northern Illinois, Eastern/Western Wisconsin

Cincinnati CCM Office

36 East 7th Street, Suite 2107-A
Cincinnati, OH 45202
513-684-2603, Fax: 513-684-2590
Districts: Northern/Southern Ohio

Dallas CCM Office

4211 Cedar Springs Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75219
214-224-3522, Fax: 214-224-3367
Districts: Oklahoma, Northern Texas

Denver CCM Office

1961 Stout Street, Room 441
Denver, CO 80294
303-844-5177, Fax: 303-844-6189
District: Colorado

Detroit CCM Office

211 Fort Street, Suite 620
Detroit, MI 48226
313-226-6186, Fax: 313-226-7327
Districts: Eastern/Western Michigan,
Northern Indiana

El Paso CCM Office

4849 North Mesa Street, Suite 208
El Paso, TX 79912
915-534-6328, Fax: 915-534-6432
Districts: New Mexico, Western Texas

Houston CCM Office

515 Rusk Street, Room 12016
Houston, TX 77002
713-718-4781, Fax: 713-718-4780
Districts: Southern/Eastern Texas

Kansas City CCM Office

Gateway Complex, Tower II
400 State Avenue, Room 131
Kansas City, KS 66101-2405
913-551-1117; Fax: 913-551-1120
Districts: Northern/Southern Iowa,
Kansas, Nebraska, Western Missouri

Long Beach CCM Office

501 West Ocean Boulevard, Suite 3260
Long Beach, CA 90802-4221
562-980-3536, Fax: 562-980-3543
District: Central California

Miami CCM Office

401 North Miami Avenue
Miami, FL 33128-1830
305-536-5705, Fax: 305-536-6530
Districts: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands,
Southern Florida

Minneapolis/St. Paul CCM Office

300 South 4th Street, Suite 1210
Minneapolis, MN 55415
612-664-5560, Fax: 612-664-5569
Districts: North Dakota, South Dakota,
Minnesota

Montgomery CCM Office

2350 Fairlane Drive, Suite 110
Montgomery, AL 36116
334-223-7364, Fax: 334-223-7012
Districts: Southern/Middle/Northern
Alabama, Southern/Northern
Mississippi, Northern Florida

Nashville CCM Office

801 Broadway, Room 599
Nashville, TN 37203
615-736-5148, Fax: 615-736-5147
Districts: Eastern/Middle/Western
Tennessee, Eastern/Western Kentucky

New Orleans CCM Office

501 Magazine Street, Suite 1211
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-2371, Fax: 504-589-2378
Districts: Louisiana, Arkansas

New York CCM Office

26 Federal Plaza, Room 36-110
New York, NY 10278
212-264-9520, Fax: 212-264-9516
Districts: Eastern/Southern New York,
New Jersey

Orlando CCM Office

3659 Maguire Blvd., Suite 100
Orlando, FL 32803
407-648-6049, Fax: 407-648-6058
District: Middle Florida

Philadelphia CCM Office

U.S. Custom House, 7th Floor
Second and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-521-7300, Fax: 215-521-7486
Districts: Eastern/Middle Pennsylvania

Phoenix CCM Office

234 N. Central Avenue, Suite 425
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2212
602-379-4947, Fax: 602-379-4061
Districts: Southern California, Arizona

Pittsburgh CCM Office

William S. Moorehead Federal Building
1000 Liberty Avenue, Room 831
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
412-395-4740, Fax: 412-395-4730
Districts: Northern/Western New York,
Western Pennsylvania

Raleigh CCM Office

310 New Bern Avenue, Room 325
P.O. Box 27743
Raleigh, NC 27611-7743
919-856-4548, Fax: 919-856-4777
Districts: Southern West Virginia,
Eastern/Middle/Western North Carolina,
Western Virginia

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Sacramento CCM Office

501 I Street, Suite 9-400
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-930-2010, Fax: 916-930-2008
District: Eastern/Northern California,
Guam, Hawaii

San Antonio CCM Office

727 E. Durango, Room B-138
San Antonio, TX 78206
210-472-6225, Fax: 210-472-6224
District: Western Texas (Austin, San
Antonio, and Waco Divisions)

St. Louis CCM Office

1222 Spruce Street
Suite 6-101
St. Louis, MO 63103
314-539-2376, Fax: 314-539-2465
Districts: Southern Illinois, Eastern
Missouri, Southern Indiana

Seattle CCM Office

3160 Jackson Federal Building
915 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98174
206-220-6593, Fax: 206-220-6591
Districts: Alaska, Oregon,
Western/Eastern Washington, Montana

Salt Lake City CCM Office

324 South State Street, Suite 228
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
801-524-4212, Fax: 801-524-3112
Districts: Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho

Washington, DC, CCM Office

800 North Capitol Street, NW.
Suite 270
Washington, DC 20002-4244
202-343-1282, Fax: 202-343-1298
District: Washington, DC

Statistical Data, FY 2001

Federal Inmates

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Total, September 30, 2001 | 156,572 |
| In Bureau Institutions | 130,327 |
| In Contract Facilities* | 26,245 |

* Includes Federal inmates confined in privately-operated prisons, detention centers, community corrections centers, and juvenile facilities and Federal inmates in correctional facilities and detention centers operated by State and local governments.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Sentenced | 90.8% |
| Unsentenced | 9.2% |
| Staff to Inmate Ratio | 1:4.6 |

Inmate Characteristics (All Facilities)

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Average Age | 37 |
|-------------------|----|

Gender

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| Male | 93.0% |
| Female | 7.0% |

Race

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| White | 56.1% |
| Black | 40.8% |
| Other | 3.1% |

Ethnicity

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Hispanic | 31.9% |
| Non-Hispanic | 68.1% |

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Citizenship

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| United States | 70.7% |
| Mexico | 16.2% |
| Colombia | 2.6% |
| Dominican Republic | 2.1% |
| Cuba | 1.8% |
| Jamaica | 1.3% |
| Other | 5.3% |

Type of Commitments

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| U.S. Code | 93.5% |
| D.C. Superior Court | 3.7% |
| Parole Violation | 1.2% |
| Probation Violation | 1.2% |
| State, territorial | 0.4% |

Median Months Expected to Be Served

| | |
|--|-----|
| All offenses | 68 |
| Drug offenses | 80 |
| Robbery | 106 |
| Property offenses | 54 |
| Extortion, fraud, and bribery | 25 |
| Homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping | 127 |
| Firearms, explosives, arson | 73 |
| White-collar offenses | 18 |
| Immigration | 41 |
| Courts or corrections | 29 |
| National security | 77 |
| Continuing criminal enterprise | 204 |

Inmate Security Level (BOP Only)

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| Minimum | 22.0% |
| Low | 37.0% |
| Medium | 29.3% |
| High | 11.7% |

Statistics by Inmate Security Level*

| | MIN | LOW | MED | HIGH | BOP-WIDE |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| Sentence Imposed (% of Population)** | | | | | |
| Under 1 year | 2.9% | 1.7% | 0.8% | 0.3% | 1.5% |
| 1-3 years | 19.0% | 13.0% | 10.1% | 2.7% | 12.3% |
| 3-5 years | 17.6% | 16.3% | 13.6% | 6.1% | 14.6% |
| 5-10 years | 34.2% | 29.9% | 29.5% | 20.5% | 29.7% |
| 10-15 years | 19.8% | 20.3% | 18.3% | 16.6% | 19.1% |
| 15-20 years | 4.8% | 9.8% | 11.2% | 12.2% | 9.4% |
| Over 20 years | 1.6% | 8.3% | 14.3% | 20.7% | 10.0% |
| Life sentence | 0.1% | 0.7% | 2.2% | 20.9% | 3.4% |
| Offense (% of Population) | | | | | |
| Drug offenses | 73.5% | 66.1% | 46.7% | 28.5% | 57.8% |
| Robbery | 0.5% | 3.5% | 11.3% | 24.9% | 7.6% |
| Property offenses | 6.1% | 5.6% | 5.3% | 7.1% | 5.8% |
| Extortion, bribery, fraud | 10.8% | 3.9% | 2.0% | 1.1% | 4.6% |
| Homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping | 0.2% | 1.7% | 3.5% | 12.1% | 3.1% |
| Arms, explosives, arson | 4.9% | 8.0% | 16.0% | 16.3% | 10.6% |
| All others | 4.0% | 11.2% | 15.2% | 10.0% | 10.5% |

* *Inmate Security Level* categorizes inmates on security needs based on a combination of background factors (such as severity of offense, length of incarceration, prior commitments, and history of violence or escape), institutional adjustment, and public safety factors. An inmate's security level is used as a guide in making a designation, however, an inmate's security level does not always match the security level of the institution in which he or she is confined. Professional judgment is used to account for security concerns that are not adequately reflected in the inmate security level. The 0.1 percent of inmates with life sentences and a security level designation of "minimum" have earned this designation based on sustained good conduct over a long period of time. None of these inmates is assigned to a minimum-security level institution; they are all in secure facilities.

** Does not include inmates sentenced to death.

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Personnel

Personnel, September 30, 2001 33,507

Gender

Male 72.3%
Female 27.7%

Race/Ethnicity

White 64.6%
African American 21.1%
Hispanic 10.8%
Other 3.5%

Education

High school 36.8%
Technical school 4.1%
Some college 30.6%
Bachelor's degree 18.6%
Some graduate work 2.2%
Master's degree 4.5%
Ph.D. 1.6%
Advanced professional degree 1.6%

Age

18-24 1.9%
25-29 9.5%
30-34 21.3%
35-39 27.2%
40-44 21.2%
45-49 12.7%
50-55 5.2%
Older than 55 1.0%

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