

Message from the Attorney General

As Attorney General, I have pledged to lead a professional Department of Justice that is defined by integrity and dedicated to upholding the law. My initial efforts will be focused on three priorities: reducing gun crime and youth violence, combating drug use and reducing drug-related crimes, and ensuring the civil rights of all Americans. No American should feel beyond the protection of the law or the reach of the law.

After being confirmed as Attorney General, one of my immediate priorities was to get better acquainted with the various components of the Department of Justice. I was particularly interested in learning more about one of the Department's fastest-growing components -- The Federal Bureau of Prisons. I am pleased to introduce the *State of the Bureau* as an excellent overview of the Bureau of Prisons. This publication provides information on the operations of the Bureau and the programs and services provided to federal inmates.

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is an organization committed to serving the public and to protecting public safety. The principles that guide the Bureau's management and operations are expressed in the agency's core values. These core values embrace the tenets of sound correctional management, employee integrity, an emphasis on public service, a commitment to the well-being and professional development of each employee, a recognition of the human dignity of the inmates in its prisons, an understanding of the need to be responsive to its constituents and to involve the community in the correctional process, and a commitment to the highest standards in prison operations and staff conduct.

The Bureau's commitment to public accountability is particularly noteworthy. In describing the agency's major achievements, the *State of the Bureau* discusses the construction of appropriately-secure prisons for an increasing federal inmate population, staff training and employee development programs that will ensure our federal prisons are safe and secure and that consistent and sound management will continue to guide the BOP in the future, inmate self-improvement programs that have demonstrated success in reducing recidivism, the effective use of resources and of contract services, and the continual monitoring of agency activities through external accreditation and an internal program review process. This publication also highlights programs that help maintain institution security and ensure the Bureau is prepared for any emergency, measures to control illegal activity in federal prisons, activities to keep the public informed about the BOP, partnerships with other criminal justice agencies, and services to victims of crime.

The Bureau of Prisons' emphasis on sound planning is commendable. With its vision, mission, goals, objectives, and strategic plan, the BOP has a systematic planning process in place to ensure the agency is fulfilling its obligations to the federal courts, the Department of Justice, and the people of the United States.

As a former state Attorney General, a former Governor, and a former member of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee, I am aware of the tremendous responsibility involved in operating prisons and managing inmates. I commend the employees of the Bureau of Prisons for the difficult jobs they perform in confining federal offenders, providing programs to help inmates prepare for release, and helping to protect public safety.

John Ashcroft

Message from the Director

On May 14, 2000, the Bureau of Prisons celebrated its 70th Anniversary. The law that established the Bureau of Prisons required the agency to “be responsible for the safe-keeping, care, protection, instruction, and discipline” of Federal inmates. For over 70 years, the Bureau has been striving to meet its statutory mandate and provide for the humane incarceration of Federal offenders.

Even before the Bureau was established, however, more than a century of incarceration of criminal offenders in America helped to define the field of corrections and the role of prisons. The first American penitentiaries were built to isolate criminals from the community, to reform them through religious instruction and penitence, and to deter further crime. The overarching goal was to protect public safety.

During the Bureau’s early years, the agency recognized the contradictions and difficulties in devising a prison system that was expected to both punish and reform; to provide rigorous discipline and to teach inmates self-reliance. The Bureau’s formative years reflected a strong foundation of operating secure institutions and offering work, vocational training, and education programs to help inmates prepare for release.

Industrial work programs, vocational training, and education programs have evolved since the Bureau’s formation so that the skills inmates obtain correspond to conditions in the job market and enhance their ability to find employment. Also, the Bureau has added programs over the years to meet our agency’s mission and to fulfill our mandate. In recent years, the Bureau has emphasized programs such as substance abuse treatment to help break offenders from

drug and alcohol abuse, religious programs that offer opportunities for inmates to grow spiritually, a variety of programs to reinforce pro-social values and enhance life skills, and specific release preparation programs that help inmates find and keep employment after release.

Post-release success, however, requires more than sound correctional programs and inmates who are motivated to positive change. The third part of successful prisoner re-entry is the community’s involvement, acceptance, and support of ex-inmates in their efforts to secure housing, obtain jobs in the community, and become responsible, law-abiding citizens. The Bureau released approximately 18,000 inmates through halfway houses this past year. Halfway houses are very important because they help inmates adjust to life in the community. Unfortunately, we are finding it increasingly more difficult to get communities to help take responsibility for inmate re-entry by accepting halfway houses in their community.

The programs the Bureau has provided to inmates have changed over the years to correspond to changes in the way prisons meet the needs of society. Decades of innovations in prison design and construction, security technology, and the classification of inmates have augmented inmate programs to help ensure institution security and the safety of staff, inmates, and the general public. For the Bureau of Prisons, it has been and continues to be the work our staff performs that serves as the primary means to achieve the goal of public safety. It is the hard work, commitment, and dedication of staff that ensures the safe and secure operations of Bureau institutions, affirms our success, and makes the Bureau of Prisons such an outstanding organization.

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: 30 days.

⇒ Death: 30 days.

⇒ Parole hearing: 60 days prior to the hearing.

⇒ Release to the community: 60 days prior to the release.

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

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

FY 2000: 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 quarterly planning sessions to review the organization's progress toward meeting its annual goals and objectives. The planning sessions ensure that the agency's strategic goals continue to meet the needs of society and reflect the vision and mission of a modern correctional agency and the challenges confronting the Bureau. The BOP's current strategic plan reflects major issues that face the agency, both today and for years to come.

The following is an overview of the Bureau's FY 2000 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 2000, the Bureau's inmate population increased by 8.6 percent, from 133,689 to 145,125. Of this total, 125,560 were housed in facilities operated by the BOP, and 19,565 were confined in privately-managed facilities, and to a much lesser extent in facilities operated by State and local governments.

Through its ongoing construction and expansion program, the Bureau added approximately 5,340 beds at existing facilities. In a major construction initiative, the BOP significantly expanded the Metropolitan Detention Center in Brooklyn, New York. The BOP's total crowding rate increased from 31 percent to 32 percent during FY 2000. (Crowding at high-security and medium-security institutions was significantly higher at 54 percent and 50 percent, respectively.)

Several facilities were activated during FY 2000. Institutions that opened during the year included a Federal Medical Center in Butner, North Carolina; Federal Detention Centers in Houston, Texas, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and a Federal Correctional Institution in Victorville, California.

As of September 30, 2000, 29 facilities were under development. Thirteen were high-security United States penitentiaries, 15 were medium-security Federal correctional institutions, and one was a Federal detention center. These 29 facilities were in various stages within the planning, design, and construction process and were being scheduled for activation at various times during the period encompassing FY 2001 to FY 2007.

■ As a tool to manage its rapidly growing population, and especially the sentenced criminal alien population, the Bureau has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (IGA's) with State and local correctional agencies. Approx-

mately 7,000 inmates were confined pursuant to IGA's at the end of FY 2000.

■ During FY 2000, the Bureau continued its efforts to comply 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 Department of Corrections (approximately 8,300 offenders) be transferred to correctional facilities operated by 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. Since passage of the Act, the Bureau has transferred 2,916 D.C. offenders into BOP facilities. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,179 of these D.C. inmates were still in BOP custody. The rest of the D.C. sentenced felon population will be in Bureau facilities or in facilities under contract with the Bureau by December 31, 2001, as required by the Act.

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 statute required the Bureau to place at least 2,000 D.C. offenders in privately-operated facilities by December 31, 1999.) This procurement was divided into two phases. The first phase resulted in a contract award in April 1999, but all action on that project has been delayed due to pending legal and environmental

challenges. A contract was awarded on the second phase of the procurement in March 2000 and the facility is under construction. It is anticipated that this facility will begin accepting inmates in spring 2001.

■ The BOP has actively encouraged non-citizen inmates to apply for international treaty transfers to their native 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 2000, 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 369 foreign inmates from BOP facilities to 23 different countries, and 99 American citizens from foreign prisons to the United States. Transferred inmates will complete their sentences in their native countries.

■ The number of offenders in community corrections centers (CCC's) grew from 7,014 at the end of FY 1999 to 7,611 at the end of FY 2000, an increase of 8.5 percent. Approximately 20,000 inmates were referred to CCC's from institutions during FY 2000; about 90 percent successfully completed these programs. About 50 percent participated in the home confinement program during their CCC placement.

Human Resource Management:

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

■ To keep pace with the activation of new facilities to confine the expanding inmate population, the BOP hired 3,221 new employees in FY 2000, bringing the total staff complement to 32,096 by the end of the fiscal year.

■ During the fiscal year, 2,526 employees completed the Introduction to Correctional Techniques course at the Staff Training Academy in Glynco, Georgia; 4,838 completed courses sponsored by the Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado; and 646 completed specialty training in security-related functions conducted at various institutions.

■ During the fiscal year, the Staff Training Academy implemented several changes, including revising self-defense training (resulting in improved skills retention and a more than 50-percent reduction in student injuries); changing the marksman-based firearms training to a reactive shooting course; increasing the emphasis on safe handling of weapons; and replacing overheads, slides, and handouts with laptop computer-based materials (resulting in improved academic scores).

■ During FY 2000, the Bureau enhanced recruitment and employee development programs and streamlined several human resource functions. Major accomplishments included the initiation of the standardization of the position description classification process and the establishment of a plan to revise job crediting procedures in order to more closely reflect the knowledge, skills, and abilities of applicants. The agency enhanced recruitment efforts, increased the number of job fairs and contacts at colleges and universities, streamlined hiring processes, and made significant improvements to the process of monitoring and measuring the effectiveness of recruitment efforts. In addition, the Bureau procured computer systems to automate pre-employment interviews, the pre-employment vouchering process, and staffing processes.

■ The Bureau expanded its list of positions that are exempt from Federal law enforcement age restrictions by adding registered nurse and nurse practitioner positions.

■ To continue 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 BOP, representatives from the Bureau attended relevant meetings, conducted job workshops, participated in job fairs, and provided timely BOP employment information to applicants.

■ In FY 2000, the Bureau conducted joint regional training sessions for Wardens and Union Presidents from each institution on labor relations, alternative dispute resolution, and interest-based bargaining.

■ With a diverse inmate population, the Bureau recognizes the need to employ a staff complement that is representative of the inmate population and reflective of society as a whole. A diverse workforce is better able to communicate with inmates and in a better position to understand the cultural and ethnic differences among 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. As part of its Diversity Management Program, the Bureau developed a new approach to the topic of “diversity” during annual refresher training. The training of diversity management trainers was revised to promote more directly the value of managing diversity.

■ To assist in resolving workplace disputes, the Bureau instituted an alternative dispute resolution program at six pilot sites. The Bureau also fully implemented its formal Ombudsman Program, which the agency initially established in FY 1999. The Ombudsman provides employees with a confidential and neutral resource to informally resolve work-related concerns or problems.

■ The consolidation of the Bureau’s Security and Background Investigation Section was completed during the fiscal

year. The consolidation has eliminated duplicate review steps and has reduced the time it takes to complete background investigations.

■ In FY 2000, the BOP exceeded hiring goals established by the Department of Justice in response to the Administration’s Worker Trainee Program (also known as the “Welfare-to-Work” initiative).

■ 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 histories, mobility preferences, position preferences, performance evaluations, and other personnel data.

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 2000, the BOP’s total inmate population grew by almost 11,500 inmates. This is the third 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 suffered life-threatening injuries or lost their lives in the line of duty.

The Bureau’s escape rate from secure institutions has shown a steady and significant decline over past years. The rate per 5,000 inmates has dropped from 16.2 in 1982, to 2.3 in 1987, to 0.2 in 1992 to zero in 1997 and 1998. One escape in FY 1999 resulted in a rate of .04; no escapes occurred in FY 2000.

The significant reduction of escapes is the result of physical plant improvements, enhanced training, an increased emphasis on staff supervision of inmates, and the Bureau’s long-term emphasis on security enhancements.

■ During FY 2000, 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.

■ 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).

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To enhance its ability to deal with potential internal disruption in its operations, the Bureau held intensive, week-long crisis management maneuvers and training in each of the agency's six regions during FY 2000. The training involved all SORT's, HNT's, and CST's. During these exercises, wardens, associate wardens, captains, and SORT, CST, and HNT leaders received training in command and control operations during a crisis situation. All DCT's received training and certification at their respective institutions.

■ During the first quarter of FY 2000, the Bureau continued to prepare for potential disruptions related to the Year 2000 rollover. Institutions examined systems, maintained supplies, developed contingency plans, and then provided extra security immediately before and after the arrival of the Year 2000. These efforts made the change from 1999 to 2000 a relatively peaceful and uneventful one in the country's Federal prisons.

■ During the late 1990's, with funding assistance from the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Bureau initiated a program to bolster existing efforts to control the introduction of illegal drugs into Federal prisons through visiting rooms. Under this program, the Bureau has installed 28 ion spectrometry drug detection systems at facilities throughout the country. Ion spectrometry provides the ability to detect quickly and accurately microscopic traces of up to 30 drugs on an individual's hands, clothing, or possessions. The Bureau uses this

technology to test inmates' visitors. Of the 160,477 visitors tested from October 1998 to October 2000, approximately 2.5 percent tested positive and were not allowed to visit.

■ The Bureau has a well-designed urine surveillance program to detect, deter, and control illegal drug use in Federal prisons. In fiscal year 2000, the random testing of 73,954 inmates resulted in a positive test rate of 1.1 percent, while the overall testing of 161,452 inmates (which included the random tests as well as targeted testing of inmates under suspicion and others) resulted in a positive rate of 2.1 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 FY 2000, the Bureau continued its efforts to prevent inmates from continuing their criminal activities while incarcerated. A major focus was placed on reducing inmate telephone abuse.

During the fiscal year, the Bureau continued installation of a new inmate telephone system (ITS-II), which allows numerous administrative controls over inmate telephone calls and provides sophisticated reporting capabilities. The system is comprised of individual systems at each correctional facility, linked together through a Wide Area Network. At the end of FY 2000, ITS-II was installed in 85 institutions. The Bureau expects ITS-II to be installed at all institutions by November 2000.

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 Bureau can provide extra scrutiny of these offenders' telephone calls and mail.

During the fiscal year, the Bureau began the process of adding four new disciplinary codes that target inmate telephone abusers to the list of prohibited acts within Federal prisons.

■ 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.

■ In FY 2000, more than \$7.3 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 victim support groups.

■ In FY 2000, 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 2000, the BOP monitored 5,512 inmates, with more than 21,000 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. These panels and groups were conducted at 42 facilities. 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. Core topics include property crime, drug-related crime, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, assault, robbery, homicide, drunk driving, gang violence, and hate crime. 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 2000, 28 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 2000, 79 institutions maintained accreditation status, and another 8 were pursuing accreditation.

■ While ACA accreditation demonstrates that BOP institutions meet basic performance standards, the BOP uses a number of additional measures to thoroughly 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, suicide, 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.

During FY 2000, a total of 447 program reviews were conducted in community corrections offices, institutions, 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 2000. 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 2000, the BOP continued to provide information to the public through the Internet. The BOP added a considerable amount of information to its website (www.bop.gov) including overview documents titled *The Bureau in Brief* and *Inmate Programs and Services: An Overview*. In addition, Federal Prison Industries (FPI) placed its annual report and a Mock Job Fair Handbook on the FPI website (www.unicor.gov).

The Bureau also facilitated employee access to more documents and information, to include creating a more comprehensive version of BOP documents (called BOPDOCS) and making it available to employees on line.

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 FY 2000, the Bureau's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office processed 21,326 FOIA requests, with an average monthly backlog of only 65 requests. While the number of requests the Bureau received increased nearly 20 percent from FY 1999, the backlog remained low.

■ On May 30, 2000, Federal Prison Industries (FPI) launched an enterprise resource planning system to replace the existing manufacturing database. The new system, called Millennium, was the first major redesign of FPI's computer system in over 10 years and has changed how the corporation manages its daily operations and plans for the future. The system automates, integrates, and manages several administrative functions including financial management, materials management, project management, production, quality assurance, plant maintenance, sales, and distribution. The new system provides managers with real-time data on all operating aspects of the corporation, helping them make timely and well-informed decisions.

■ During FY 2000, 14 audits were initiated by the General Accounting Office or the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General, 19 were successfully closed, and 18 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 2000, the Bureau recycled approximately 10,140 tons of materials recovered from solid waste generated at its institutions. More than \$778,000 was collected from selling the materials and almost \$500,000 was saved from reduced trash.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau began implementing 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, seven 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 more than 32,000 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 2000, charges of sexual abuse were sustained against 12 Bureau staff and 10 non-BOP (contract) workers. All of these individuals resigned or were terminated, and 9 of the individuals (6 former BOP employees and 3 contract workers) were convicted of criminal violations.

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 2000, FPI activated a new factory at the Federal Correctional Institution, Victorville, California. There are now 105 FPI factories, located at 68 BOP facilities. FPI's sales for FY 2000 were \$546.3 million, compared to \$566 million in FY 1999 and \$534 million in FY 1998.

During FY 2000, FPI provided jobs to approximately 21,700 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. More importantly, research has shown that inmates who work in FPI are less likely to revert to criminal behavior after release and are more likely to be gainfully employed.

An ongoing study of Federal inmates demonstrates convincingly that work skills experience and training increases the likelihood that inmates will successfully reintegrate into the community following release from prison. The study, which compared inmates who worked in prison industries or completed vocational or apprenticeship training programs with similar inmates who did not complete those programs, found that inmates who worked in prison industries were 24 percent less likely to recidivate than inmates who did not participate, while inmates who participated in either vocational or

apprenticeship training were 33 percent less likely to recidivate than inmates who did not participate. The results further indicated that industries and training program participants were 14 percent more likely to be employed at 12 months following their release from prison than their non-participating peers.

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. Additional analyses completed in late 1999 of a subset of 18 to 24-year-old male inmates with 9th to 11th-grade educations revealed that, while all racial and ethnic groups benefitted, Hispanic and racial minority inmates benefitted the most from participating in industries and vocational or apprenticeship training -- this group's decrease in recidivism was nearly triple that of non-minorities.

■ Inmate involvement in education programs continued to increase during FY 2000. 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 52 percent.

General Educational Development (GED) program enrollments continued to increase significantly in FY 2000. 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 linked good conduct time credits to GED participation).

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In September 2000, there were almost 18,000 students enrolled in the GED program. This represents a 56 percent increase over enrollment levels before the laws were implemented.

In FY 2000, inmates completed approximately 15,000 occupational education courses, leading to job skills certifications that can assist with post-release job placement.

The focus on education services to inmates with special learning problems or disabilities remains a high priority for the Bureau. Since July 1997, seventy-three special education teachers have received intensive training in diagnostic assessment and methods for accommodating inmates with disabilities.

■ 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. Video-to-Child programs allow inmates to videotape themselves reading books or telling stories and then to send the tapes to their children.

■ During FY 2000, the Bureau developed a partnership with the Reading is Fundamental (RIF) organization. Six institutions were selected to begin a RIF program in conjunction with their parenting program.

■ The Bureau's Inmate Placement Program coordinated 45 mock job fairs in 37 Federal prisons during FY 2000. Approximately 1,600 inmates and 670 company recruiters and local employment agency staff participated. Roughly 5,500 Federal prisoners and more than 1,900 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 operates drug treatment programs for the 34 percent of Federal inmates with such a need. Included are drug abuse education programs, residential programs (where inmates live in housing units devoted to drug treatment activities), a variety of non-residential programs (for inmates in the general population), and aftercare programs. (Drug treatment programs are offered in Spanish to address the needs of Spanish-speaking inmates.)

During the fiscal year, 15,649 inmates participated in a drug abuse education course. Also during the year, the BOP provided residential drug abuse treatment to 12,541 inmates at 47 institutions (bringing the total to 61,759 inmates since 1990). An additional 7,931 inmates participated in nonresidential drug treatment programs and 8,450 inmates participated in transitional drug abuse treatment in community corrections centers during the fiscal year.

According to the results (released in August 2000) of a rigorous study of the effect of residential drug abuse treatment, male and female inmates who completed the residential program and were released to the community for at least 3 years were less likely to be re-arrested, less likely to have their supervision revoked (and be returned to prison), and less likely to be detected for drug use than were similar inmates who did not participate in the residential drug abuse treatment program. The study also found improved employment among women after release.

In addition, an evaluation of inmate behavior found that institution misconduct among male inmates who completed the residential drug abuse treatment program was reduced by 25 percent when compared to misconduct among similar male inmates who did not participate in the residential program, and institution misconduct among female inmates who completed residential treatment was reduced by 70 percent.

■ During FY 2000, BOP psychologists conducted over 188,850 mental health intake assessments and evaluations on offenders committed to Bureau facilities. To meet the mental health needs of offenders, psychologists provided approximately 83,350 sessions of individual therapy and crisis counseling. As part of the BOP's efforts to prevent inmate suicides, 2,865 suicide risk assessments and 1,355 suicide watches were conducted. Psychologists attended to the needs of offenders in special housing units and completed 62,915 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, quick-tempered inmates). The cognitive restructuring approach used in the drug treatment programs was carried over as the foundation for programs to change the criminal thinking patterns 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. 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 restructuring 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 and over 450 inmates were participating at the end of the fiscal year. More than 480 inmates have graduated since the CODE programs began.

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). Nearly 600 inmates have participated in the program since its inception. Approval was granted this year to implement a similar program at FCI Marianna, Florida.

The Residential Values Program is designed to help quick-tempered or easily-angered inmates who often become management problems in prison. The program is offered at three medium-security institutions, one low-security institution, and one Federal prison camp.

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. Forty-seven inmates graduated during the fiscal year. A preliminary 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 Sexual Offenders Treatment program offered at FCI Butner, North Carolina, is

an intensive, residential therapeutic program for male sex offenders. Since it began in 1990, more than 300 inmates have completed the program. There are currently approximately 60 inmates enrolled.

The Habilitation Program offered at FCI Butner, North Carolina, targets high-security inmates who display behavioral problems stemming from adjustment difficulties or mental health issues. At the end of FY 2000, nearly 100 inmates had participated in the program.

■ During FY 2000, BOP chaplains, assisted by approximately 9,500 contractors and volunteers, provided more than 300,000 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 ongoing training, 100 chaplains participated in 24 hours of instruction on the religious beliefs and practices of Christians and individuals in Nature-based religions. Last year, four different

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faiths were highlighted in this training. Next year, the Bureau will select two or three more faith groups for specialized training. In addition, 24 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 2000, the Bureau revised its religious diet program to strengthen management controls and curtail waste and abuse by ensuring that inmates were sincere in their beliefs and their participation. Inmate participation in the religious diet program has been reduced by 56 percent, enhancing the program's integrity and containing costs.

■ 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. Many of these programs are being evaluated to assess their effectiveness.

■ The Bureau provides essential medical, dental, and mental health care to all inmates in Federal prisons. In FY 2000, approximately 1.5 million medical encounters between inmate-patients and BOP or contract health care providers took place.

The medical care provided in BOP institutions is consistent with community standards. Ninety-five Bureau institutions have health care programs accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO). During the fiscal year, the Bureau and JCAHO evaluated a partnership that would combine the BOP's internal health care program review process with the JCAHO accreditation process.

■ In FY 2000, the Bureau's Medical Director began issuing clinical treatment guidelines for high-risk and high-volume diseases such as diabetes, HIV, hepatitis, and hypertension, and clinical practice guidelines for managing other ailments and conditions. These guidelines, based on nationally-accepted standards of care, are available to other correctional systems on the National Institute of Corrections website.

■ In fiscal year 2000, the BOP established new guidelines and procedures for the evaluation and possible referral of inmates diagnosed with a need for an organ or tissue transplant. Based on this new policy, in September, the Bureau facilitated a successful bone marrow transplantation.

■ In FY 2000, 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 a system to identify and treat mentally-ill offenders at the most appropriate therapeutic level and approval to establish 428 "step-down" beds at four BOP institutions for chronic care mental health cases and inmates in transition between a regular facility and a medical referral center.

■ During the fiscal year, the Bureau and the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) conducted a pilot study regarding the delivery of health care to USMS prisoners in BOP detention centers. Traditionally, the Bureau has provided health care services to USMS prisoners in BOP facilities, while the Marshals Service has been responsible for outside medical care. Under the pilot program, the BOP assumed outside medical care responsibilities for prisoners at three BOP detention centers. The purpose of the pilot was to assess the financial and operational impact of this initiative on Bureau facilities.

■ After several years of collaborative work with the National Institute of Justice's Office of Science and Technology, the Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, and after a pilot test of telemedicine capabilities, in FY 2000, the Bureau formally implemented 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 without the security risks involved with transporting an inmate outside of an institution. It enables a medical professional to diagnose and even 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 (e.g., Federal correctional institutions with Federal medical centers).

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 have created an overwhelming need for bedspace for unsentenced prisoners and detainees. The Bureau currently operates 11 detention centers that confine primarily U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) prisoners. At the close of FY 2000, 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 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 2000, 14 BOP facilities functioned as IHP hearing sites, with 16 additional sites for IHP release processing only. At institutions with IHP hearing programs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) staff work on site, and the Executive Office for Immigration Review holds hearings, either by videoconferencing or in an on-site hearing room.

The BOP recognized the need to expand the IHP, and has increased the number of beds at the IHP sites. During the fiscal year, the number of beds for inmates in

the hearing process increased by 250 to a total of 5,793. The number of beds made available for inmates awaiting deportation upon completion of their sentences increased to a total of 11,243. This was a significant increase from the previous year's availability of 6,962 beds and primarily was due to the activation of two new contract facilities and expansion at an existing contract facility.

■ The BOP, USMS, and INS have been working together for years to ensure the safe, efficient transportation of inmates to and from the courts, between correctional/detention facilities, and on international deportation flights. Through an interagency network of bus routes and airlift flights, referred to as JPATS (the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System), the BOP, USMS, and INS managed 152,486 prisoner movements in FY 2000.

■ During FY 2000, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) provided training to 16,154 executives, trainers, and specialists working in State and local corrections, and conducted five distance learning videoconferences that were viewed by approximately 53,000 corrections professionals and others nationwide. NIC also provided 432 responses to technical assistance requests from State and local corrections agencies. The NIC Information Center responded to approximately 10,000 requests for information from corrections practitioners, policymakers, judges, legislators, and others from throughout the United States and abroad. NIC awarded 42 cooperative

agreements and supported a variety of projects to advance State and local corrections in the United States and overseas. A significant amount of NIC's training and assistance focused on prison and jail management and operations, corrections leadership and management, mental health services in jails, and staff sexual misconduct (including workshops at the national meetings of the American Jail Association and the National Symposium on Women Offenders).

■ During FY 2000, NIC's Office of Job Training and Placement conducted distance learning programs to train approximately 1,900 offender employment specialists at 62 sites in 32 States. The Office also used its Job Retention Advisory Group to identify viable job retention initiatives for potential replication.

■ On June 14, NIC and the Office of National Drug Control Policy sponsored a conference for the departments of corrections involved in the Drug-Free Prison Zone Demonstration Project. The Project will continue through 2001 and involves cooperative agreements between NIC and the States involved to develop drug interdiction strategies. The Conference allowed participants to share information and address issues of concern.

■ In FY 2000, NIC began 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.

■ In FY 2000, NIC continued to support a number of correctional executive and practitioner networks (including website-based practitioner networks) allowing for information sharing, problem solving, the transfer of technology, an increase in corrections professionalism, and the development or improvement of strategic management.

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

■ The BOP continued its cooperation with the Federal judiciary during the year in a variety of ways, to include participating in a Border Courts Conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the National Sentencing Policy Institute in Phoenix, Arizona.

■ The Bureau cosponsored an International Prison Literacy Conference with the Correctional Service of Canada. More

than 800 correctional educators and administrators from 23 countries attended the conference, which was held in Ottawa, Canada. The conference focused on literacy, special learning needs, the use of technology, and teaching for independent learning.

■ During FY 2000, 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 facilities also continued to provide tours to members of the public.

■ 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.

■ At the end of FY 2000, more than 15,000 citizen volunteers were providing services in Bureau institutions and contract community corrections centers. Volunteers help inmates adapt successfully to imprisonment and prepare for their eventual adjustment into the community after release. Volunteers provide a variety of services, such as spiritual counseling, assistance with marriage and family issues, substance abuse counseling, education and vocational training, and health education. Volunteers also serve as mentors and role models for inmates.

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■ Bureau staff are involved in a wide variety of programs and activities that support the communities in which BOP institutions are located. Many Bureau institutions and offices have entered into partnerships with primary, secondary, and higher-level education institutions. In addition, staff are involved in community services projects and generously support and/or participate in charitable activities, blood drives, and community-based crime prevention and drug intervention programs. In April, four BOP dentists provided dental care to hundreds of needy patients in the country of Sri Lanka.

■ Through community partnerships and other activities, inmates also have the opportunity to volunteer their time. Carefully-selected inmates from many institutions 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 communities around their institutions, providing services such as repairing dilapidated buildings, constructing housing for the poor, and cleaning up or beautifying streets and roadsides, parks, schools, and other public grounds. Other inmates volunteer their time in the institution in conjunction with community-based service organizations. These inmates make wooden toys and cloth dolls from donated materials, repair bicycles, and help to train guide dogs, among many volunteer activities.

Bureau of Prisons Operations, Programs, and Services

Many of the accomplishments in the preceeding section mention or refer to a BOP program or activity, but they do not provide a full description of that program or activity. The following documents (available on the BOP website at www.bop.gov or from the Bureau's Office of Public Affairs) provide descriptions of Federal prison operations and the programs and services provided to Federal inmates.

Inmate Programs and Services: An Overview.

The Bureau in Brief.

About the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Additional information and assistance is available from the Office of Public Affairs, 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534 (202-307-3198).

Strategic Planning Objectives for FY 2001

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 four new facilities which will add 3,901 beds in rated capacity.

Objective 1.02

PART 1 - Continue construction of nine new facilities which are expected to be completed and begin activation in FY 2001 or early in FY 2002. This will add 6,046 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 7,744 beds in rated capacity.

PART 3 - Continue or begin environmental review, design, or design-build activities for 25 new facilities, which are expected to add 19,188 beds in the rated capacity in FY 2004 and beyond.

Objective 1.03

Design and implement a 5-year evaluation of the cost effectiveness and operational 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 using target utilization rates for institutions of at least the following:

Minimum-	80 %
Low-	70 %
Medium-	65 %

Objective 1.06

Unless there is a compelling reason to the contrary in a particular case, all sentenced 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 his or her family.

Human Resource Management

Objective 2.01

Administer a recruitment program which 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 2.06

Implement Executive Order 12871, Labor Management Partnership at all Bureau of Prisons facilities in accordance with guidelines established by the National Partnership Council.

Objective 2.08

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

Security and Facility Management

Objective 3.01

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

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 teams and training programs.

Objective 3.04

Increase staff and inmate involvement in environmental concerns such as recycling, decreased toxic chemical use, hazardous waste reduction, and hazardous chemical spill prevention by enhancing programs. Continue to provide instruction and guidance to field locations on the implementation of environmental regulations and prevention of potential violations.

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 Bureau of Prisons 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

By December 2000, reduce yearly Bureau Workers' Compensation charge-back costs by enhancing the Workers' Compensation Program through policy development and implementation, training, and case management.

Objective 4.08

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

Objective 4.09

The Federal Bureau of Prisons 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 2001.

Objective 4.10

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

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 the clear correctional management purpose to minimize 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 health 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 (PCPT), 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 to all inmates with a substance abuse problem (as defined by the BOP), who volunteer for treatment. Provide residential program graduates (who are otherwise eligible) with quality drug abuse treatment when transferred to a CCC. Encourage treatment participation in all components of the Bureau's drug abuse treatment strategy.

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 and implement plans to address the special program needs of physically disabled, chronically ill, mentally ill, geriatric, and hospice patients.

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 incar-

ceration through an enhanced emphasis on training and intelligence gathering (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 reduce violent, predatory behavior by emphasizing pro-social values and self-discipline.

Objective 5.15

Develop a strategy to activate FMC Butner and FMC Devens with an anticipated additional inpatient capacity up to 782 beds. With the activation of FMC Butner and FMC Devens, implement a plan for inpatient/outpatient stratification throughout the Bureau of Prisons.

Objective 5.16

Implement, operate, and evaluate cost effective correctional treatment programs and services for inmates that promote positive behavior change and improve mental health (e.g., sex offenders and mentally ill).

Objective 5.17

Implement an electronic medical record (EMR) system which incorporates all medical, psychiatric, psychological, and

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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 Sensitive Medical Data/Medical Duty Status 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.

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 the 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, non-traditional services.

Objective 6.04

The BOP and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) will work to build effective partnerships and linkages with Federal, State, and local criminal justice and correctional agencies and organizations; and to advance and shape effective correctional practice and public policy that responds 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 oversees the administration of correctional services and security-related operations in Bureau institutions, as well as inmate case management, unit operations and management, religious programs, psychology services, counseling programs, drug treatment programs, programs for special needs offenders, inmate records management and sentence computation, and Federal Witness Protection Program implementation.

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

Staff training is an integral part of Bureau of Prisons staff development. Introductory training is conducted at the Bureau's Staff Training Academy in Glyncro, Georgia; specialized professional training is conducted at the Management and Specialty Training Center in Aurora, Colorado, and at the Staff Training Academy's Specialty Training Center in Artesia, New Mexico.

Staff Training Academy

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

Specialty Training Center

1300 W. Richey Avenue
Artesia, New Mexico 88210
505-748-8099 Fax: 505-748-8075

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

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 99 institutions that the Bureau operated as of September 30, 2000 (97 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 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, which the Bureau began con-

structing in the late 1980's, institutions with several different missions and security levels are located in close proximity to one another. FCC's increase cost-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

The BOP operates three 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.

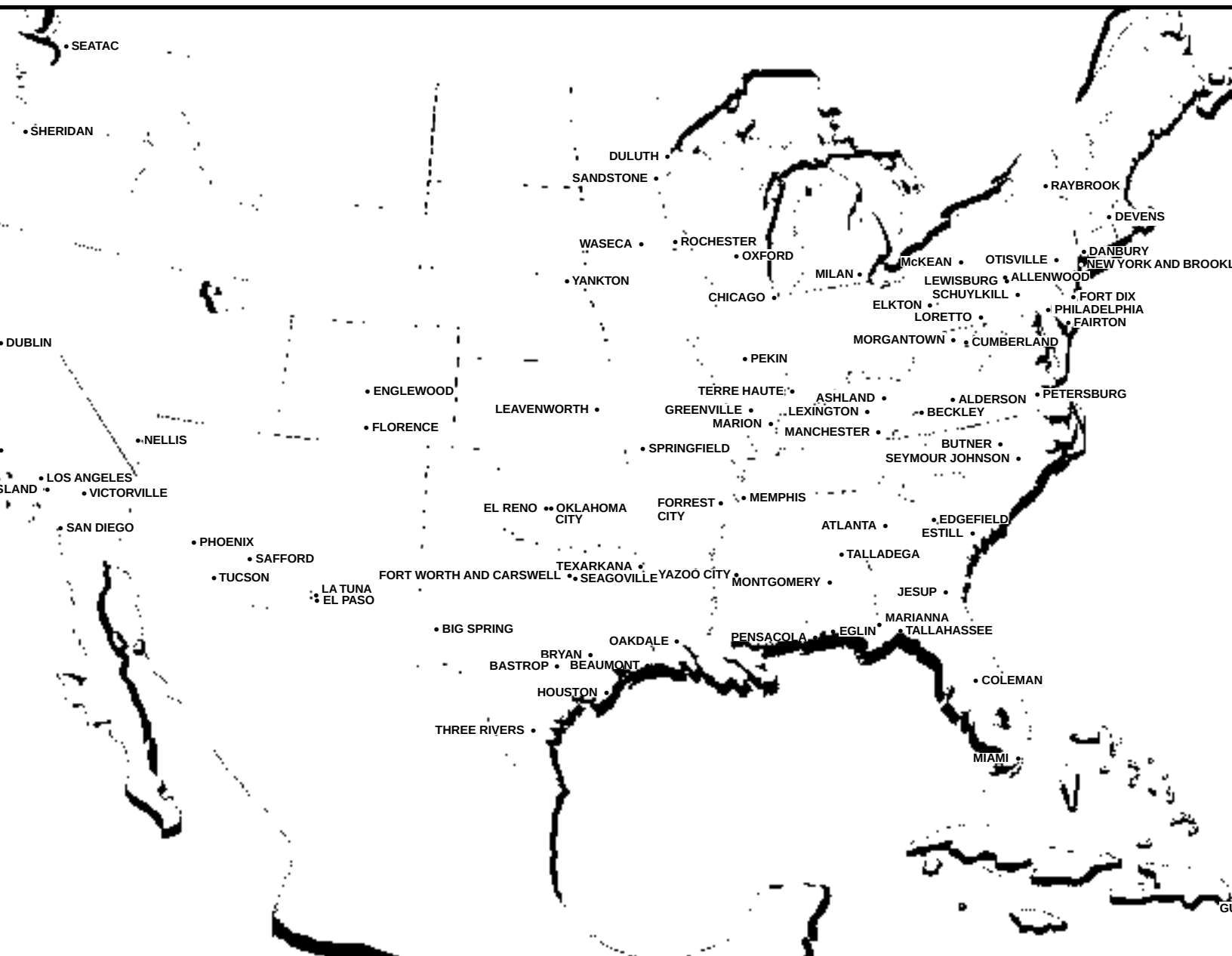
Population

Population refers to the number of inmates the institution actually held on September 30, 2000.

Staff

Staff refers to the number of employees at an institution on September 30, 2000.

For more information on a particular facility, contact that facility or the Bureau of Prisons Office of Public Affairs at 202-307-3198.





FPC Alderson

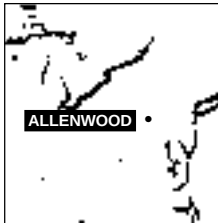
Glen Ray Road, Box B
Alderson, West Virginia
24910
304-445-2901
Fax: 304-445-2675

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: 907.
Staff: 183.

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)

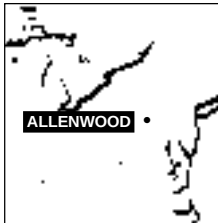
P.O. Box 1500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-1990
Fax: 570-547-0342

Northeast Region

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

Population: 1,316.
Staff: 227.

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)

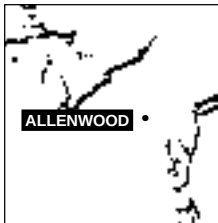
P.O. Box 2500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-7950
Fax: 570-547-7751

Northeast Region

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

Population: 1,212.
Staff: 317.

Location: See FCI Allenwood (Low).



FPC Allenwood

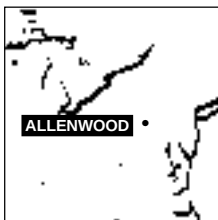
P.O. Box 1000
1049 Allenwood Camp Lane
Montgomery,
Pennsylvania 17752
570-547-1641
Fax: 570-547-7687

Northeast Region

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

Population: 702.
Staff: 117.

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

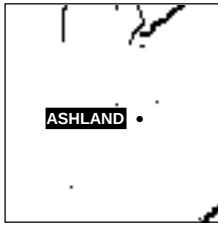
P.O. Box 3500
White Deer,
Pennsylvania 17887
570-547-0963
Fax: 570-547-0983

Northeast Region

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

Population: 1,026.
Staff: 373.

Location: See FCI Allenwood (Low).



FCI Ashland

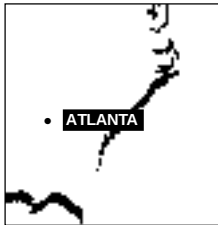
P.O. Box 888
Ashland, Kentucky
41105-0888
606-928-6414
Fax: 606-928-3635

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,071, Camp: 266.
Staff: 316.

Location: In the highlands of northeastern Kentucky, 125 miles east of Lexington and 5 miles southwest 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: 1,720, Camp: 480.
Staff: 700.

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.



FCI Bastrop

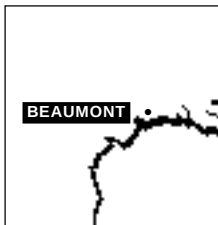
Box 730
1341 Highway 95 North
Bastrop, Texas 78602
512-321-3903
Fax: 512-304-0117

South Central Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,301, Camp: 171.
Staff: 263.

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)

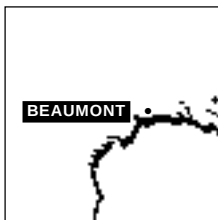
P.O.Box 26015
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77705
409-727-8187
Fax: 409-626-3401

South Central Region

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

Staff: 243.

Location: In the southeast Texas Gulf coast, about an hour away from Houston. Off U.S. 10. The street address is: Route 4, Box 5000, Hebert Road, 77705. The area is served by the Southeast Texas Regional Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



FCI Beaumont (Low)

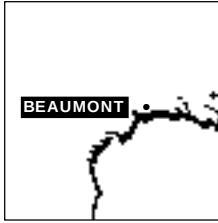
P.O. Box 26025
4550 Hebert Road
Beaumont, Texas 77720
409-727-8172
Fax: 409-626-3500

South Central Region

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

Population: 2,035.
Staff: 170.

Location: See FCC Beaumont (Administrative).



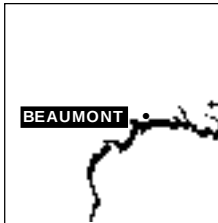
FCI Beaumont (Medium)

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: 1,665.
Staff: 193.

Location: See FCC Beaumont
(Administrative).



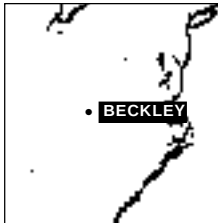
USP Beaumont

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: 1,469, Camp: 341.
Staff: 282.

Location: See FCC Beaumont
(Administrative).



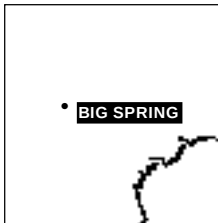
FCI Beckley

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: 1,591, Camp: 407.
Staff: 390.

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: 1,099, Camp: 165.
Staff: 255.

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 munici-
pal airport, and commercial bus
lines.



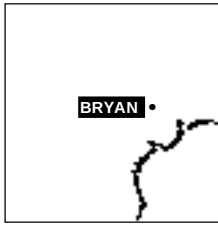
MDC Brooklyn

100 29th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11232
Phone: 718-832-1039
Fax: 718-832-4225
Northeast Region

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

Population: 1,958.
Staff: 519.

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

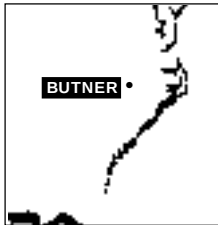
P.O. Box 2197
1100 Ursuline
Bryan, Texas 77805-2197
979-823-1879
Fax: 979-775-5681

South Central Region

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

Population: FPC: 738, ICC: 99.
Staff: 152.

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)

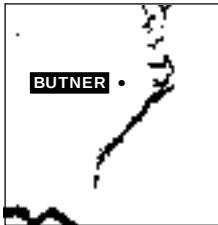
P.O. Box 999
Butner, North Carolina
27509
919-575-5000
Fax: 919-575-5023

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: 1,294.
Staff: 250.

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)

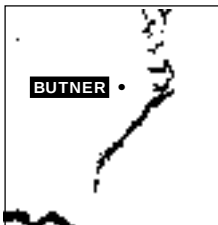
P.O. Box 1000
Butner, North Carolina
27509
919-575-4541
Fax: 919-575-6341

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: FCI: 865, Camp: 315.
Staff: 333.

Location: see FCI Butner (Low).



FMC Butner

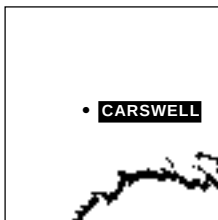
P.O. Box 1500
Butner, North Carolina
27509
919-575-3900
Fax: 919-575-4801

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: 128.
Staff: 248.

Location: see FCI Butner (Low).



FMC Carswell

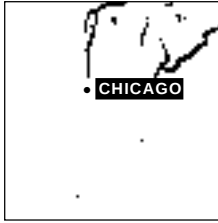
P.O. Box 27066
"J" Street, Building 3000
Fort Worth, Texas 76127
817-782-4000
Fax: 817-782-4875

South Central Region

Security level: Administrative/
Female (adjacent Minimum/Female
Camp).
Judicial District: Northern Texas.

Population: FMC: 1,163, Camp: 230.
Staff: 419.

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 commercial bus lines.



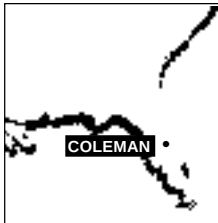
MCC Chicago

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: 756.
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.



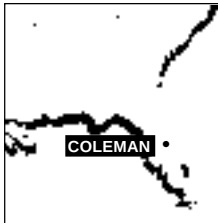
FCC Coleman (Administrative)

846 NE. 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida
33521-8999
352-330-3003
Fax: 352-330-3079
Southeast Region

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

Staff: 199.

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.



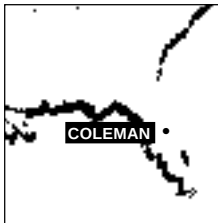
FCI Coleman (Low)

846 NE. 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida
33521-8999
352-330-3100
Fax: 352-330-0259
Southeast Region

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

Population: 2,022.
Staff: 204.

Location: see FCC Coleman
(Administrative).



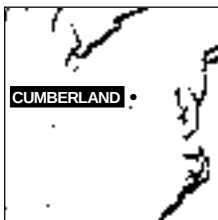
FCI Coleman (Medium)

846 NE. 54th Terrace
Coleman, Florida
33521-8997
352-330-3200
Fax: 352-330-0552
Southeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,700, Camp: 432.
Staff: 252.

Location: see FCC Coleman
(Administrative).



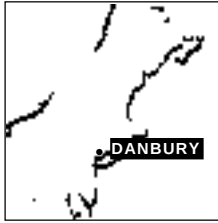
FCI Cumberland

14601 Burbridge Road, SE.
Cumberland, Maryland
21502-8771
301-784-1000
Fax: 301-784-1008
Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,101, Camp: 250.
Staff: 323.

Location: In western Maryland,
130 miles northwest of Washing-
ton, 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

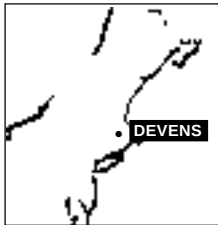
Route 37
33 1/2 Pembroke Road
Danbury, Connecticut
06811-3099
203-743-6471
Fax: 203-312-5110

Northeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,103, Camp: 226.
Staff: 270.

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 879
Ayer, Massachusetts 01432
978-796-1000
Fax: 978-796-1037

Northeast Region

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

Population: FMC: 943, Camp: 36.
Staff: 377.

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 institution is 1/2 mile on the right.



FCI Dublin

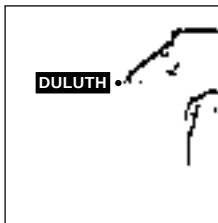
5701 8th Street, Camp Parks
Dublin, California 94568
925-833-7500
Fax: 925-833-7599

Western Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,075, Camp: 301.
Staff: 283.

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

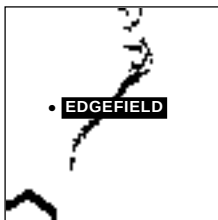
6902 Airport Road
P.O. Box 1400
Duluth, Minnesota 55814
218-722-8634
Fax: 218-733-4701

North Central Region

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

Population: 543.
Staff: 108.

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

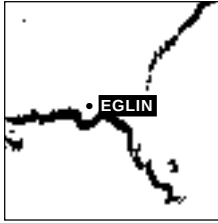
501 Gary Hill Road
P.O. Box 723
Edgefield, South Carolina
29824
803-637-1500
Fax: 803-637-9840

Southeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,492, Camp: 328.
Staff: 397.

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.



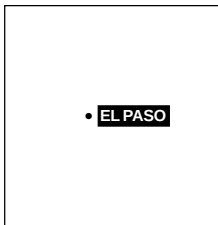
FPC Eglin

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: 909.
Staff: 133.

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.



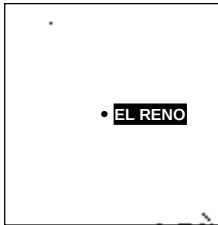
FPC El Paso

P.O. Box 16300
SSG Sims Road, Bldg. 11636
El Paso, Texas 79906-0300
915-566-1271
Fax: 915-724-3432
South Central Region

Security level: Minimum/Male.
Judicial District: Western Texas.

Population: 202.
Staff: 54.

Location: On Fort Bliss, about 15 miles northeast of downtown El Paso via Interstate 54. The city of El Paso is located on the southwest border of Texas near New Mexico and Mexico. The area is served by El Paso International Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



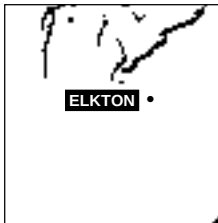
FCI El Reno

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: 1,299, Camp: 243.
Staff: 389.

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.



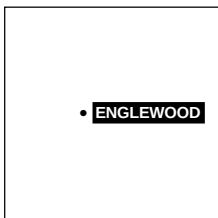
FCI Elkton

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

Security level: Low/Male (adjacent Minimum/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Northern Ohio.

Population: FCI: 1,903, Camp: 399.
Staff: 334.

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.



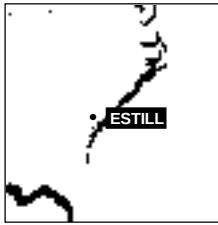
FCI Englewood

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: 881, Camp: 126.
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

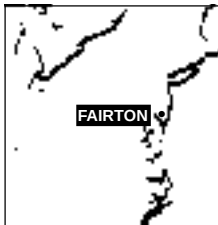
100 Prison Road
P.O. Box 699
Estill, South Carolina 29918
803-625-4607
Fax: 803-625-5635

Southeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,216, Camp: 305.
Staff: 309.

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

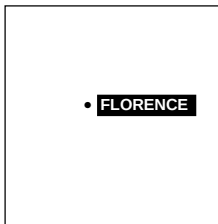
P.O. Box 280
Fairton, New Jersey 08320
856-453-1177
Fax: 856-453-4186

Northeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,199, Camp: 90.
Staff: 363.

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

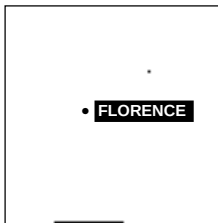
P.O. Box 8500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9464
Fax: 719-784-5290

North Central Region

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

Population: 342.
Staff: 316.

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

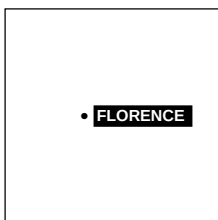
P.O. Box 6500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9100
Fax: 719-784-9504

North Central Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,177, Camp: 453.
Staff: 326.

Location: See ADX Florence.



USP Florence

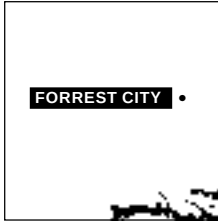
P.O. Box 7500
Florence, Colorado 81226
719-784-9454
Fax: 719-784-5150

North Central Region

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

Population: 1,019.
Staff: 333.

Location: See ADX Florence.



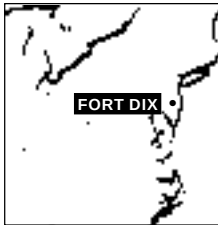
FCI Forrest City

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: 1,917, Camp: 238.
Staff: 322.

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.



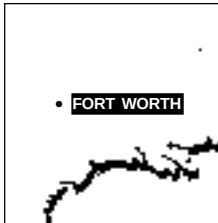
FCI Fort Dix

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: 3,830, Camp: 357.
Staff: 643.

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.



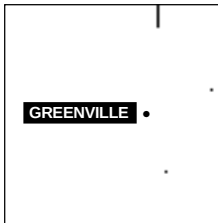
FMC Fort Worth

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: 1,513.
Staff: 415.

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.



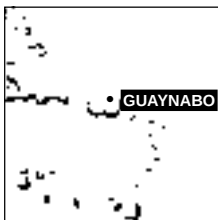
FCI Greenville

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/Male Camp).
Judicial District: Southern Illinois.

Population: FCI: 1,175, Camp: 246.
Staff: 301.

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



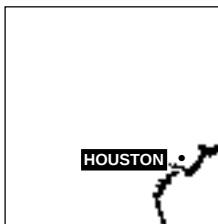
MDC Guaynabo

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: 1,180.
Staff: 292.

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 Houston

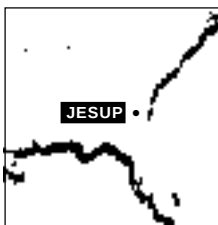
1200 Texas Avenue
P.O. Box 526245
Houston, Texas 77052-6245
713-221-5400
Fax: 713-229-4200

South Central Region

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

Population: 918.
Staff: 236.

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

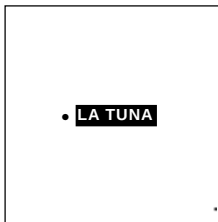
2600 Highway 301 South
Jesup, Georgia 31599
912-427-0870
Fax: 912-427-1125

Southeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,096, Camp: 298.
Staff: 339.

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

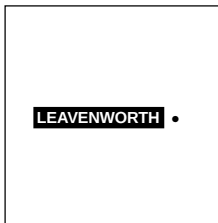
P.O. Box 1000
8500 Doniphan
Anthony, New Mexico-Texas 88021
915-886-3422
Fax: 915-886-4951

South Central Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,124, Camp: 188.
Staff: 293.

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

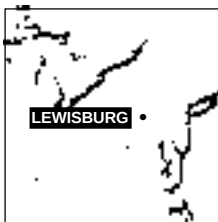
1300 Metropolitan
Leavenworth, Kansas 66048
913-682-8700
Fax: 913-682-0041

North Central Region

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

Population: USP: 1,629, Camp: 437.
Staff: 535.

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

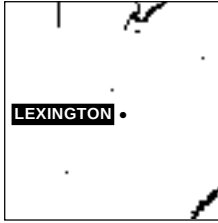
R.D. #5
Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
570-523-1251
Fax: 570-522-7745

Northeast Region

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

Population: USP: 1,118, Camp: 286,
ICC: 158.
Staff: 549.

Location: In central Pennsylvania, 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

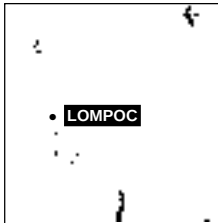
3301 Leestown Road
Lexington, Kentucky 40511
859-255-6812
Fax: 859-253-8821

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: FMC: 1,848, Camp: 277.
Staff: 540.

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

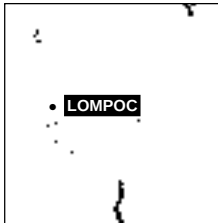
3600 Guard Road
Lompoc, California 93436
805-736-4154
Fax: 805-736-7163

Western Region

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

Population: FCI: 958, ICC: 149.
Staff: 230.

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

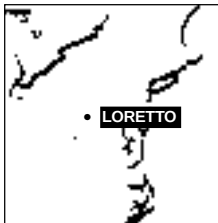
3901 Klein Boulevard
Lompoc, California 93436
805-735-2771
Fax: 805-737-0295

Western Region

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

Population: USP: 1,563, Camp: 299.
Staff: 481.

Location: See FCI Lompoc.



FCI Loretto

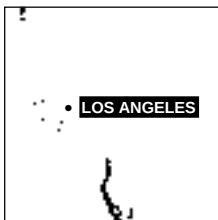
P.O. Box 1000
Loretto, Pennsylvania 15940
814-472-4140
Fax: 814-472-6046

Northeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 911, Camp: 121.
Staff: 227.

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

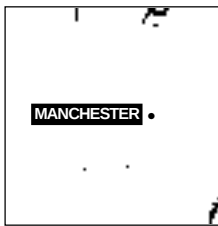
535 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-485-0439
Fax: 213-253-9520

Western Region

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

Population: 910.
Staff: 276.

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 commer-
cial bus service.



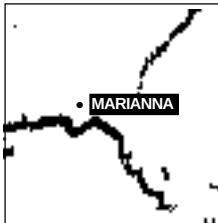
FCI Manchester

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: 1,142, Camp: 445.
Staff: 334.

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.



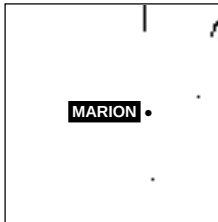
FCI Marianna

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: 1,233, Camp: 302.
Staff: 357.

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).



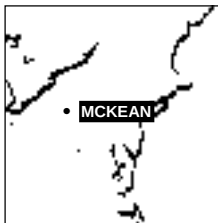
USP Marion

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: 336, Camp: 313.
Staff: 360.

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.



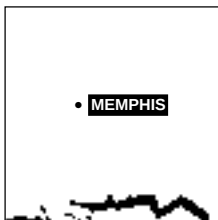
FCI McKean

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: 1,022, Camp: 307.
Staff: 341.

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.



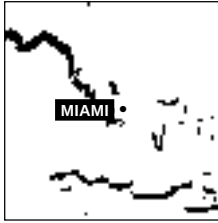
FCI Memphis

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
Tennessee.

Population: FCI: 972, Camp: 286.
Staff: 346.

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.



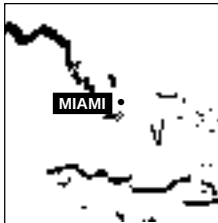
FCI Miami

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: 1,018, Camp: 348.
Staff: 300.

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.



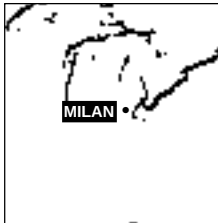
FDC Miami

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: 1,577.
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.



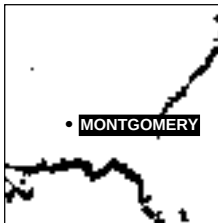
FCI Milan

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

Security level: Low/Administrative/Male.
Judicial District: Eastern
Michigan.

Population: 1,520.
Staff: 369.

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.



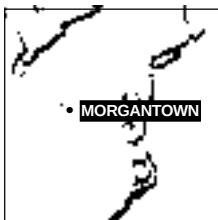
FPC Montgomery

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: 805.
Staff: 115.

Location: Near the Alabama River, at Maxwell Air Force Base. Off Interstates 65 and 85. The area is served by Montgomery Regional Airport, Amtrak, and commercial bus lines.



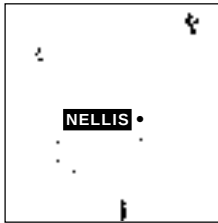
FCI Morgantown

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: 949.
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

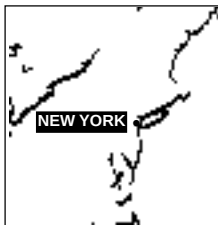
C.S. 4500
North Las Vegas, Nevada
89036-4500
702-644-5001
Fax: 702-644-7282

Western Region

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

Population: 555.
Staff: 83.

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



MCC New York

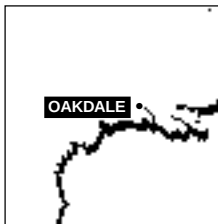
150 Park Row
New York, New York 10007
212-240-9656
Fax: 212-417-7673

Northeast Region

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

Population: 873.
Staff: 297.

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

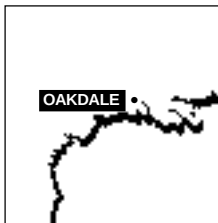
P.O. Box 5050
Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
318-335-4070
Fax: 318-215-2688

South Central Region

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

Population: 1,387.
Staff: 294.

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

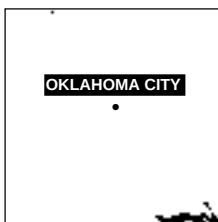
P.O. Box 5060
Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
318-335-4466
Fax: 318-215-2046

South Central Region

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

Population: FDC: 1,002, Camp: 144.
Staff: 239.

Location: See FCI Oakdale.



FTC Oklahoma City

P.O. Box 898802
7420 South MacArthur Blvd.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
73189-8802
405-682-4075

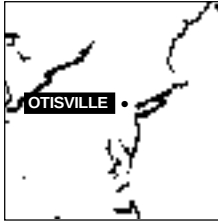
Fax: 405-680-4055

South Central Region

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

Population: 1,144.
Staff: 314.

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 commercial bus lines.



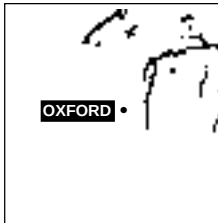
FCI Otisville

P.O. Box 600
Otisville, New York 10963
570-386-5855
Fax: 570-386-1030
Northeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 872, Camp: 112.
Staff: 311.

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.



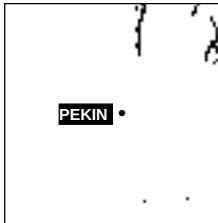
FCI Oxford

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: 969, Camp: 161.
Staff: 324.

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.



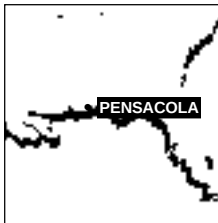
FCI Pekin

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: 1,217, Camp: 293.
Staff: 302.

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: 590.
Staff: 84.

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: 1,251, Camp:
333.
Staff: 337.

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.



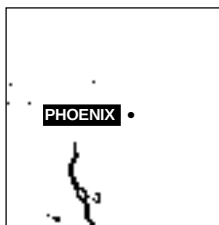
FDC Philadelphia

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: 929.
Staff: 265.

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



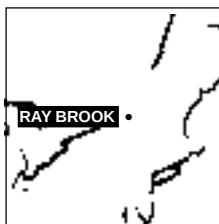
FCI Phoenix

37900 N. 45th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona
85086
623-465-9757
Fax: 623-465-7362
Western Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,239, Camp: 199.
Staff: 337.

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.



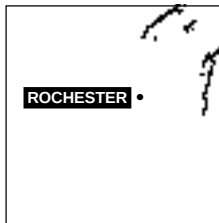
FCI Ray Brook

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

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

Population: 1,085.
Staff: 285.

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 commer-
cial bus lines.



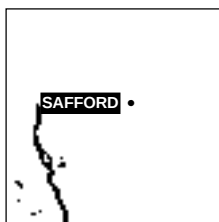
FMC Rochester

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: 803.
Staff: 427.

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



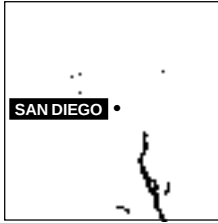
FCI Safford

P.O. Box 820
Safford, Arizona 85548
520-428-6600
Fax: 520-348-1331
Western Region

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

Population: 817.
Staff: 174.

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.



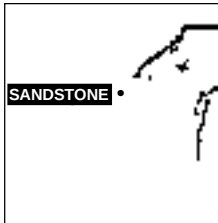
MCC San Diego

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: 888.
Staff: 266.

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



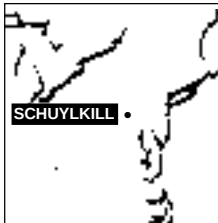
FCI Sandstone

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: 863.
Staff: 243.

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.



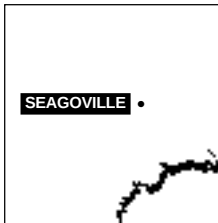
FCI Schuylkill

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: 986, Camp: 273.
Staff: 352.

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.



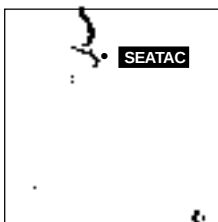
FCI Seagoville

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: 1,212.
Staff: 292.

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.



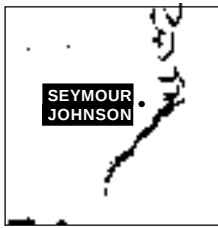
FDC SeaTac

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: 682.
Staff: 238.

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

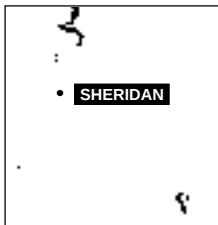
Caller Box 8004
Goldsboro, North Carolina
27533-8004
919-735-9711
Fax: 919-735-0169

Mid-Atlantic Region

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

Population: 564.
Staff: 90.

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

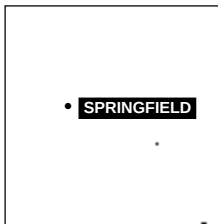
P.O. Box 8000
27072 Ballston Road
Sheridan, Oregon
97378-9601
503-843-4442
Fax: 503-843-3408

Western Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,303, Camp: 539.
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

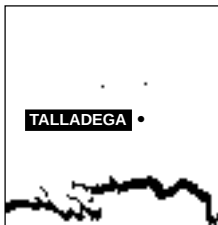
P.O. Box 4000
1900 West Sunshine
Springfield, Missouri 65801-4000
417-862-7041
Fax: 417-837-1711

North Central Region

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

Population: 1,212.
Staff: 625.

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

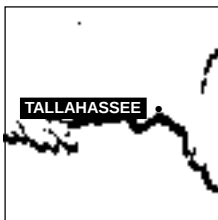
565 East Renfroe Road
Talladega, Alabama 35160
256-315-4100
Fax: 256-315-4495

Southeast Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,053, Camp: 471.
Staff: 334.

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

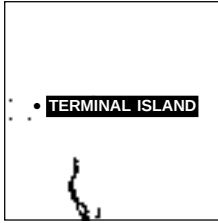
501 Capital Circle, NE.
Tallahassee, Florida
32301-3572
850-878-2173
Fax: 850-216-1299

Southeast Region

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

Population: 1,224.
Staff: 326.

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.



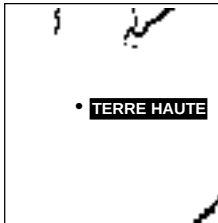
FCI Terminal Island

1299 Seaside Avenue
Terminal Island, California
90731
310-831-8961
Fax: 310-732-5335
Western Region

Security Level: Medium/Male.
Judicial District: Central California.

Population: 978.
Staff: 312.

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.



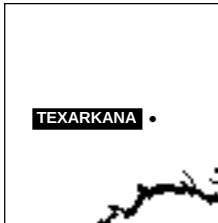
USP Terre Haute

Highway 63 South
Terre Haute, Indiana 47808
812-238-1531
Fax: 812-238-9873
Mid-Atlantic 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: 1,341, Camp: 378.
Staff: 484.

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.



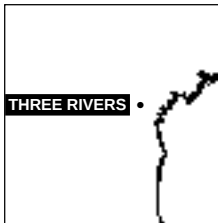
FCI Texarkana

P.O. Box 9500
Texarkana, Texas 75505
903-838-4587
Fax: 903-223-4424
South Central Region

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

Population: FCI: 1,383, Camp: 376.
Staff: 308.

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.



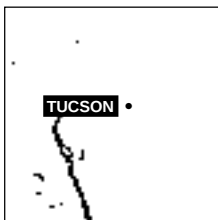
FCI Three Rivers

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: 1,000, Camp: 340.
Staff: 304.

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.



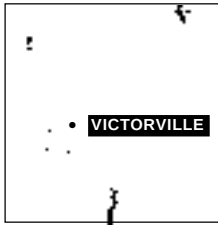
FCI Tucson

8901 South Wilmot Road
Tucson, Arizona 85706
520-574-7100
Fax: 520-670-5674
Western Region

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

Population: 720.
Staff: 230.

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.



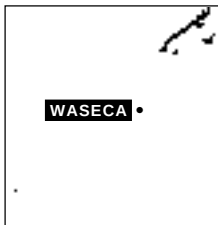
FCI Victorville

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

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

Population: FCI: 1,053, Camp: 86.
Staff: 325.

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.



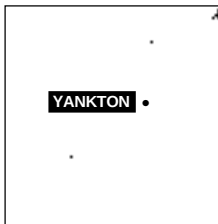
FCI Waseca

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: 1,095.
Staff: 228.

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.



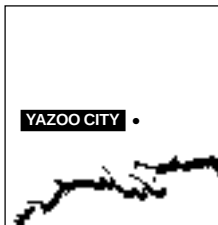
FPC Yankton

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: 596.
Staff: 108.

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, and by Yankton municipal airport.



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.
Judicial District: Southern
Mississippi.

Population: 1,845.
Staff: 293.

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.

Some low-risk, non-violent inmates with short sentences serve their sentence in a community corrections center. Approximately 40 percent of Federal offenders in community-based programs are confined in comprehensive sanctions centers. Comprehensive sanctions centers 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 in each of the Bureau's six regional offices; 13 management center administrators; and the employees of 28 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, District of Columbia, 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 W. 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 683
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, #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

U.S. Federal Courthouse
500 State Avenue, Room 237
Kansas City, KS 66101
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 36123-0727
334-223-7361, Fax: 334-223-7012
Districts: Southern/Middle/Northern
Alabama, Southern/Northern
Mississippi, Northern Florida

Nashville CCM Office

599 U.S. Courthouse
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 70113
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 and Southern
New York, New Jersey

Orlando CCM Office

3659 Maguire Blvd., Suite 650
Orlando, FL 32803
407-648-6511, 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

St. Louis CCM Office

U.S. Federal Courthouse
1114 Market Street, Room 902
St. Louis, MO 63101
314-539-2376, Fax: 314-539-2465
Districts: Southern Illinois, Eastern
Missouri, Southern Indiana

Salt Lake City CCM Office

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

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 Division)

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

Statistical Data, FY 2000

General Data

Inmates Committed to Bureau of Prisons Custody

Total, September 30, 2000	145,125
In Bureau Institutions	125,560
In Contract Facilities*	19,565

* Includes Federal inmates in privately-operated community corrections centers, detention centers, and prisons; Federal inmates in State and local correctional and detention facilities; and Federal juvenile offenders in contract facilities.

Sentenced	90.3%
Unsentenced	9.7%

Staff to Inmate Ratio	1:4.5
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Inmate Characteristics

Average Age	37
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Gender

Male	92.7%
Female	7.3%

Race

White	57.8%
Black	38.9%
Other	3.3%

Ethnicity

Hispanic	32.3%
Non-Hispanic	67.7%

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Citizenship

U.S.	70.0%
Mexico	16.2%
Colombia	2.9%
Dominican Republic	2.2%
Cuba	2.0%
Jamaica	1.3%
Other	5.4%

Type of Commitments

U.S. Code	95.7%
Probation Violation	1.2%
Parole Violation	0.9%
DC Superior Court	1.5%
State, territorial	0.7%

Median Months Expected to Be Served

All offenses	66
Drug offenses	81
Robbery	102
Property offenses	52
Extortion, fraud, and bribery	25
Homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping	119
Firearms, explosives, arson	73
White-collar offenses	18
Immigration	38
Courts or corrections	31
National security	90
Continuing criminal enterprise	201

Inmate Security Level

Minimum	23.8%
Low	38.1%
Medium	27.1%
High	11.0%

Statistics by Inmate Security Level (BOP Institutions Only)

	MIN	LOW	MED	HIGH	BOP-WIDE
Sentence Imposed (% of Population)*					
Under 1 year	3.0%	1.7%	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%
1-3 years	19.3%	14.7%	10.3%	3.0%	13.3%
3-5 years	18.0%	16.8%	12.2%	5.6%	14.6%
5-10 years	34.5%	29.6%	29.4%	20.4%	29.7%
10-15 years	19.6%	19.4%	19.1%	17.5%	19.1%
15-20 years	4.2%	9.3%	11.4%	12.5%	9.0%
Over 20 years	1.3%	7.9%	14.5%	22.0%	9.6%
Life sentence	0.1%	0.6%	2.3%	18.7%	3.0%
Offense (% of Population)					
Drug offenses	72.3%	64.2%	48.2%	31.8%	58.3%
Robbery	0.7%	3.8%	12.0%	26.6%	7.7%
Property offenses	6.5%	5.4%	5.1%	7.1%	5.8%
Extortion, bribery, fraud	11.3%	3.5%	2.4%	1.2%	4.9%
Homicide, aggravated assault, kidnapping	0.3%	1.8%	3.2%	9.3%	2.6%
Arms, explosives, arson	4.7%	7.1%	15.3%	16.0%	9.7%
All others	4.2%	14.2%	13.8%	8.0%	11.0%

* Does not include inmates sentenced to death.

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Personnel

Personnel, September 30, 2000 32,096

Gender

Male 72.5%

Female 27.5%

Race/Ethnicity

White 65.3%

African American 20.7%

Hispanic 10.6%

Other 3.4%

Education

High school 35.7%

Technical school 4.2%

Some college 30.8%

Bachelor's degree 19.1%

Some graduate work 2.3%

Master's degree 4.6%

Ph.D. 1.6%

Advanced professional degree 1.7%

Age

18-24 1.6%

25-29 10.0%

30-34 21.9%

35-39 27.9%

40-44 20.9%

45-49 11.7%

50-55 5.0%

Older than 55 1.0%

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