PASSAGEWAY



FROM COMMUNITY TO CONFINEMENT

Purpose

Those who first become defendants in the criminal justice system frequently lack the knowledge and experience necessary to prepare themselves for life and growth throughout a term of confinement. When reality finally sets in, the transition from freedom to incarceration can be devastating. If you are facing a term of imprisonment, you need to not only prepare yourself, but also your loved ones for what is to come with the life of incarceration. Information provided within this presentation can help ease fears and assist in acceptance of the reality that awaits.

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Presentence Investigation: Purpose and Procedure

- Presentence reports are required by Rule 32(c) (2) of the Federal Criminal Procedure
- Purpose is to assist the court in determining an appropriate sentence.
- Information gathered also aids the Bureau of Prisons with placement, classification, programming, and release planning



Presentence Investigation: Purpose and Procedure

- The probation officer conducts an interview that will consist of questions about:
 - 1. The offense
 - 2. Your prior criminal history
 - 3. Your personal history
 - 4. Your financial history
 - You will also be asked to sign releases
 - Attorney presence is optional
 - You have the right to refuse to disclose information, but remember, doing so may have an influence on the calculation of your sentence

Designations



Inmates are designated/redesignated to institutions based on:

- Level of security and staff supervision the inmate requires
- Level of security and staff supervision the institution provides
- Medical classification care level of the inmate and the care level of the institution
- Inmate's program needs
- Various administrative factors

Prison Levels

Bureau of Prisons operates institutions at five different security levels in order to confine offenders in an appropriate manner. Security levels are based on 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.

Satellite Camps And Federal Prison Camps



FCI La Tuna



FPC Bryan

Satellite And Federal Prison Camps

- Are Minimum Security Institutions
- Provide inmate labor to the main institution and to offsite work programs
- Usually do not have a perimeter fence
- Dormitory Style

Low Level Institutions



FCI Seagoville

Low Level Institutions

- Also Know as Low Security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)
- Have double fenced perimeters
- Staff to inmate ratio is higher than minimum security facilities
- Mostly dormitory or cubicle housing
- Offer a wide variety of work and program components

Medium Level Institutions



FCI El Reno



- Medium security FCIs have strengthened perimeters
- Mostly cell type housing
- Offer a wide variety of work and treatment programs
- Have an even higher staff to inmate ratio than low security FCIs and even greater internal controls

High Level Institutions



FCC Beaumont

High Level Institutions

- Also know as United States Penitentiaries (USPs)
- Have highly-secured perimeters
- Multiple and single occupant cell housing
- The highest staff to inmate ratio
- Close control of inmate movement

Correctional Complexes



FCC Forest City

Correctional Complexes

- Known as Federal Correctional Complexes (FCCs)
- At FCC, Institutions with different missions and security levels are located in close proximity to one another
- Increase efficiency through the sharing of services

Administrative

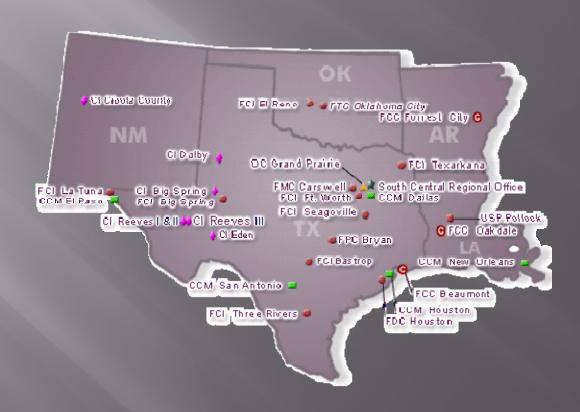


FTC Oklahoma City

Administrative

- Have special missions
 - Detention of Pretrial Offenders
 - Treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems
 - Contain dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates
- Include: Metropolitan Correctional Centers (MCCs), Federal Detention Centers (FDCs), Federal Medical Centers (FMCs), Federal Transfer Center (FTC), Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP), and the Administrative-Maximum U.S. Penitentiary (ADX)

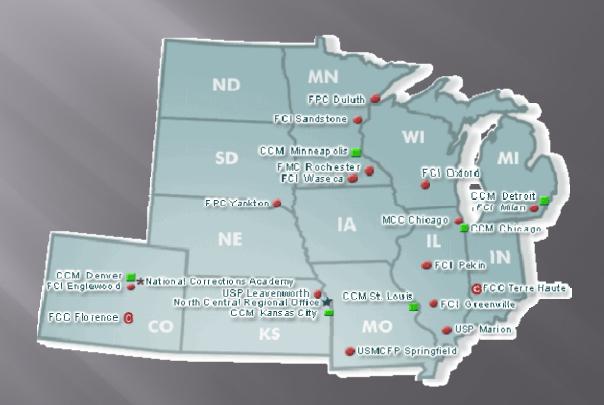
South Central Region Locations



Mid-Atlantic Region Locations



North Central Region Locations



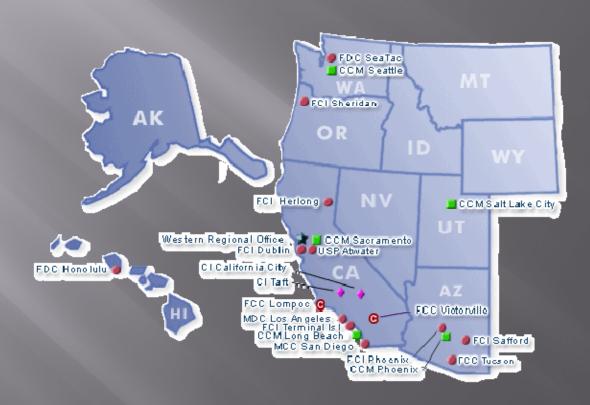
Northeast Region Locations



Southeast Region Locations



Western Region Locations



Female Facilities

- South Central Region
- FPC Bryan
- FMC Carswell
- FDC Houston
- FTC Oklahoma City

Female Offenders

- Female inmates are medically screened for pregnancy upon admission
- BOP provides medical social services related to pregnancy, birth control, child placement, and abortion
 - MINT (Mothers and Infants Nurturing Together)

Sentence Computation

- Following sentencing and designation, the BOP calculates inmate sentences in accordance with Federal statute and the BOP program statements P5880.30, P5880.28, and P5880.32
- Inmates can inquire about a sentence computation with the Inmate Systems staff
- May file an appeal through the Administrative
 Remedy process with assistance from the inmate's Unit
 Team

Personal Property

- You are limited to the amount of property you can have for security, safety, and sanitations reasons
- Bureau of Prisons provides clothing, hygiene products, bedding and laundry services while you are incarcerated
- You may purchase the following items through the commissary:
 - Additional personal care items
 - shoes



Personal Property Continued...



- Recreational clothing
- Food items
- You can only receive packages from home that contain release clothing
- Only authorized items retained upon admission to the Bureau of Prisons, items issued by authorized staff, items purchased from the commissary, or items purchased or received through approved channels are allowed

All other items are considered contraband and will be seized and disposed of

Voluntary Surrenders

- When an inmate voluntary surrenders to Bureau custody, he or she will be allowed to retain:
 - A plain wedding band (no stones or intricate markings)
 - Earrings (females only) with no stones and of value less than \$100.00
 - Medical or orthopedic devices
 - Legal documents
 - Social Security Card and other forms of identification
 - These items will be retained in the Inmate Central File until inmate's release
 - Religious items approved by the Warden
 - Prescription glasses
 - Cash/negotiable instruments

Inmate Money

- The Commissary was established by the Department of Justice in 1930. It was created:
 - To provide a bank type account for inmate monies
 - For the procurement of articles not usually issued as part of the institution administration
- Individual Commissary accounts allow BOP to maintain inmates' monies while they are incarcerated
- Family, Friends, and other sources may deposit monies into these accounts by mail or Western Union Quick

Collect

Visitation



- Face to Face visits are permitted with approved family and friends
- Confidential visits are permitted with attorneys
- Each prison has specific days and times for visitation
- An inmate is allotted at least four hours of visiting time per month
- There may be a restriction on the number of people who can visit at once

Visitation Continued.....

- The prison you are housed at may make special accommodations for families' special circumstances, such as health problems or the distance of travel to the facility
- There is no Government payment or reimbursement for transportation
- Visitors with previous criminal backgrounds will be considered to be allowed to visit on a case by case basis
 - Background Checks
- Visitors that are on probation, parole, or supervised release will have to have written authorization to visit

Visitation Continued.....

- Children under 16 years old must have an adult with them when they visit
- No pets allowed unless the visitor can provide certification that the pet assists with a disability
- Inmates are not to conduct business in prison.
- Inmates who have yet to establish a visitors list, may receive visits from immediate family. The family member must call before visiting to verify whether or not he/she will be allowed to visit

Visitation Cont...

- Contraband is prohibited. This includes but is not limited to:
 - Drugs
 - Weapons
 - Unauthorized medicine
 - Unauthorized money
- The following items are allowed into the visiting room:
 - ID
 - Money
 - Baby care items
 - Medication (will be kept by the visiting room officer during visit)
- BOP does not allow conjugal visits



What to Expect on Visiting Day

- Visitor is to have a Photo ID and sign the visitor's logs
- The Photo ID checked by staff and compared to the inmate's visitor list
- The visitor will review the visiting guidelines with staff and sign a statement that there is nothing in his/her possession that is a threat to the security of the institution
- Staff will be present at all times during visitation
- Visitor is to be dress appropriately or will be denied visitation

Telephone Usage



- Inmates must have an established telephone contact list before permitted to make calls
- Calls are paid for by the inmate
- Notices are posted by each telephone advising of monitoring
- Unmonitored calls to attorneys are permitted in certain circumstances
- Third party or other alternative call arrangements are not allowed

Email

- Some BOP institutions allow inmates to utilize email through TRULINCS(Trust Fund Limited Inmate Computer System)
- TRULINCS allow text only correspondence in a secured manner between inmates and the general public.
- Email is subject to monitoring in order to maintain security
- No internet access
- Is paid for by inmate
- Can only send and receive messages from individuals on their approved contact list



- Inmate mail is classified as either general or special mail
- General mail is inspected by staff for contraband and content that may be a threat to the institution
- Special mail is opened in the presence of the inmate and is inspected for contraband and the qualification of any enclosures as special mail
- Inmates are allowed to subscribe to or receive publications that are not a threat to the security or discipline of the institution, nor facilitate criminal activity

Substance Abuse Treatment

- Inmates are required to participated in a drug abuse education course if:
 - Their presentence report suggests that alcohol or drugs contributed to the commission of their instant offense
 - Supervised release, parole, conditions of halfway placement, or conditions of confinement based on alcohol or drug use was violated
 - It was recommended by the sentencing judge that the inmate participate in a drug treatment program during incarceration
- Non residential drug abuse treatment and counseling are available at every BOP institution. Treatment includes:
 - Individual Therapy
 - Group Therapy
 - Group Counseling
 - Interactive cognitive restructuring models

RDAP

- Stands for: Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Programs
- Is Voluntary
- Inmates in the program are housed together in a separate unit of the prison reserved for drug treatment
- Five days a week, half day intensive program
- Upon completion, aftercare treatment services are provided
- Completion of the RDAP program may qualify an inmate to receive up to one year reduction of their sentence

Mental Health Treatment and Counseling

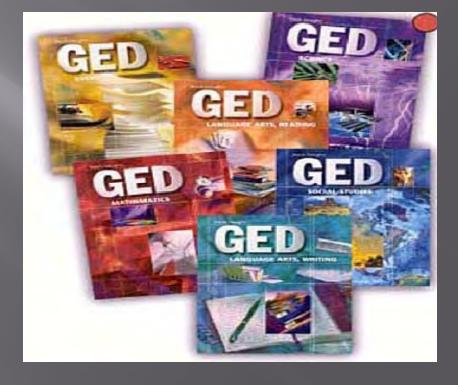
- Mental Health counseling and treatment is offered in an individual or group setting
- Informal counseling is also available
- Staff is comprised of psychologists and psychiatrists that are contracted through the BOP



- Provides Medical and Dental services by licensed and accredited health care providers
- Inmates with chronic or acute medical conditions are referred to medical prison facilities
- Also have chronic care clinics for conditions such as diabetes and hypertension
- BOP promotes health through counseling and education of the effects of medications, nutrition and diet, and infectious disease prevention
- Also promotes environmental health

Education, Vocational, and Job Training





Education, Vocational, and Job Training

Offer

- Literacy classes
 - Inmates with no high school diploma or GED are required to attend this class for a minimum of 240 hours or until they obtain a GED
 - Non English speaking inmates must take English as a second language
- Parenting classes
- Wellness education
- Adult Continuing Education
- Library services
- Instruction in leisure-time activities
- Occupational and Vocational training programs

Inmate Skills Development (ISD)

- Focus is to build the skills essential to successful reintegration
- Inmate Skills Development System (ISDS) was developed to:
 - Identify the inmate's strengths and weaknesses
 - Track the inmate's process on his/her individualized plan throughout incarceration
 - Help link inmates with the most appropriate programs given their specific needs
 - Ensure all parties focused on the same measurable outcomes (inmate, courts, probation, case m
 - Improve information flow
 - Assist in program resource allocation

Work Programs



Work Programs

- Inmates are required to work if medically able
- Work assignments range from food service to groundskeeper
- Can earn up to \$.40 per hour
- Approximately 18% of inmates work in Federal Prison Industries(FPI) factories.

Unicor (FPI)

- FPI stand for Federal Prison Industries
- Was established by Congress June 23, 1934
- Mission: To employ and provide job skills training to the greatest practicable number of inmates confined within the BOP
- FPI:
 - Assists inmates in gaining marketable job skills such as with metals, furniture, electronics, etc.
 - Inmates can earn up to \$1.15 per hour
 - High School diploma or GED is required
- Products made by the FPI are sold to other Federal Government agencies

IFRP



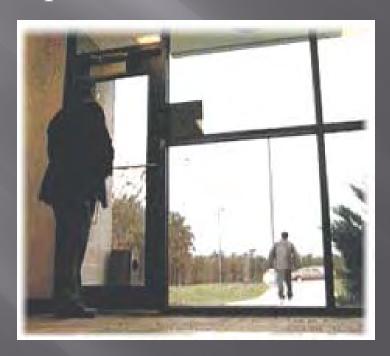
- Stands for Inmate Financial Responsibility Program
- Requires inmates to make payments from their earnings to court ordered fines, victim restitution, child support and other monetary judgments.



- Religious Services are scheduled for inmates of many faiths
- Are led or supervised by staff chaplains, contract spiritual leaders, and community volunteers
- Also have self improvement forums that include:
 - Scripture study
 - Religious workshops
 - Spiritual guidance
 - Counseling
 - Pastoral Care
- Inmates are allowed to observe religious holy days and wear and use religious items consistent with their faith as long as it is consistent with policy and is not a threat to the safety of the institution

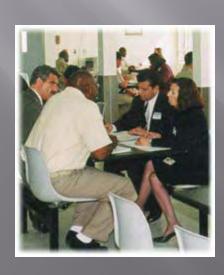
Temporary Release from Custody

- Granted for special, limited circumstances
- May be released through:
 - Furloughs
 - Staff-Escorted trips



Release Preparation

- Process intensifies the last 18 months of incarceration
- Release Preparation Program
- Halfway House placement
- Inmate Transition Branch





Relocation Requests

 Such requests should be made prior to release if an inmate plans to reside in another state/district upon discharge from BOP custody

