



Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected under the First Step Act, 2020

The First Step Act of 2018 (FSA) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), through its National Prisoner Statistics program, to collect data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on a number of topics and to report these data annually.¹ BJS is required to report on selected characteristics of prisoners, including marital, veteran, citizenship, and English-speaking status; educational levels; medical conditions; and participation in treatment programs. Also, BJS is required to report some facility-level statistics, such as the number of assaults on staff by prisoners, prisoners' violations of rules that resulted in time-credit reductions, and selected facility characteristics related to accreditation, on-site health care, remote learning, video conferencing, and costs of prisoners' phone calls.

The statistics in this report are for calendar year 2019, which represented the first full year under the FSA, and were collected in 2020. Data for 2020 will be available from the BOP in the second half of 2021. Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include federal prisoners held in correctional facilities operated either by the BOP or by private companies contracted by the BOP.

Key findings

- The portion of federal prisoners who were the parent, step-parent, or guardian of a minor child (defined as a dependent age 20 or younger by the BOP) grew from 45% to 49% from year-end 2018 to year-end 2019 (**table 1**).

- On December 31, 2019, a total of 31,458 federal prisoners were non-citizens of the United States (18% of all BOP prisoners), and 21,922 prisoners identified English as their second language (13% of all BOP prisoners).
- During 2019, a total of 3,791 federal prisoners earned a general-equivalency degree (GED) or other equivalent certificate while in prison.
- In 2019, there were 386 incidents of prisoners being placed in administrative maximum - segregated housing, the BOP's most restrictive level of segregated housing.
- Of the 180 pregnant prisoners in federal custody in 2019, a total of 94 gave birth in custody and 74 were released before giving birth (**table 2**).
- In 2019, there was one instance of a pregnant prisoner being placed in front-hand restraints for disruptive behavior.
- While in custody, 116 federal prisoners received medication-assisted treatment for a substance-use disorder in 2019.
- All 122 BOP-operated facilities had at least one clinical nurse, certified paramedic, or licensed physician on-site in 2019 (**table 3**).
- In 2019, all 122 BOP-operated facilities had video-conferencing capabilities for prisoners to participate in judicial hearings, foreign embassy consultations, reentry-related communications from probation offices, preliminary reentry preparation, disciplinary hearings, and the Institution Hearing Program.

¹See page 2 for detailed BJS requirements under the First Step Act (P.L. 115-391), Section 610, signed into law on December 21, 2018.

- A total of 89,369 prohibited acts occurred in BOP-operated facilities during 2019, of which 63,025 were committed in medium- or high-security facilities (71%) (table 4).
- A total of 54,848 individual federal prisoners committed the 89,369 prohibited acts (table 5).
- More than half of the individuals who committed prohibited acts in 2019 were age 35 or older (29,175 prisoners or 53%).
- During 2019, there were 1,252 physical assaults on BOP staff by federal prisoners, with 18 of the assaults resulting in serious injury to the staff member (table 7).
- In 2019, a total of 11,491 persons volunteered at BOP-operated facilities (table 8).
- Faith-based programs made up 56% of all BOP recidivism-reduction partnerships in 2019 (table 9).

First Step Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-391) Title VI, Section 610. Data Collection

(a) National Prisoner Statistics Program. Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, pursuant to the authority under section 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3732),² the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, with information that shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall include in the National Prisoner Statistics Program the following:

1. The number of prisoners (as such term is defined in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of this Act) who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.
2. The number of prisoners who have been placed in solitary confinement at any time during the previous year.
3. The number of female prisoners known by the Bureau of Prisons to be pregnant, as well as the outcomes of such pregnancies, including information on pregnancies that result in live birth, stillbirth, miscarriage, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, maternal death, neonatal death, and preterm birth.
4. The number of prisoners who volunteered to participate in a substance abuse treatment program, and the number of prisoners who have participated in such a program.
5. The number of prisoners provided medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration while in custody in order to treat substance use disorder.
6. The number of prisoners who were receiving medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration prior to the commencement of their term of imprisonment.
7. The number of prisoners who are the parent or guardian of a minor child.
8. The number of prisoners who are single, married, or otherwise in a committed relationship.
9. The number of prisoners who have not achieved a GED, high school diploma, or equivalent prior to entering prison.
10. The number of prisoners who, during the previous year, received their GED or other equivalent certificate while incarcerated.
11. The numbers of prisoners for whom English is a second language.
12. The number of incidents, during the previous year, in which restraints were used on a female prisoner during pregnancy, labor, or postpartum recovery, as well as information relating to the type of restraints used, and the circumstances under which each incident occurred.
13. The vacancy rate for medical and healthcare staff positions, and average length of such a vacancy.
14. The number of facilities that operated, at any time during the previous year, without at least 1 clinical nurse, certified paramedic, or licensed physician on site.
15. The number of facilities that during the previous year were accredited by the American Correctional Association.
16. The number and type of recidivism reduction partnerships described in section 3621(h)(5) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 102(a) of this Act, entered into by each facility.
17. The number of facilities with remote learning capabilities.
18. The number of facilities that offer prisoners video conferencing.

²See 32 U.S.C. § 10132.

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First Step Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-391)

Title VI, Section 610. Data Collection (continued)

19. Any changes in costs related to legal phone calls and visits following implementation of section 3632(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of this Act.
 20. The number of aliens in prison during the previous year.
 21. For each Bureau of Prisons facility, the total number of violations that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, the number of such violations for each category of violation, and the demographic breakdown of the prisoners who have received such reductions.
 22. The number of assaults on Bureau of Prisons staff by prisoners and the number of criminal prosecutions of prisoners for assaulting Bureau of Prisons staff.
 23. The capacity of each recidivism reduction program and productive activity to accommodate eligible inmates at each Bureau of Prisons facility.
 24. The number of volunteers who were certified to volunteer in a Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by level (level I and level II), and by each Bureau of Prisons facility.
 25. The number of prisoners enrolled in recidivism reduction programs and productive activities at each Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by risk level and by program, and the number of those enrolled prisoners who successfully completed each program.
 26. The breakdown of prisoners classified at each risk level by demographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, and the length of the sentence imposed.
- (b)** Report to Judiciary Committees. Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period of 7 years, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall submit a report containing the information described in paragraphs (1) through (26) of subsection (a) to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

TABLE 1
Selected characteristics of federal prisoners, 2018 and 2019

Characteristic/FSA item	2018		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran status	179,213	100%	174,391	100%
Veteran (Item 1) ^a	10,732	6.0	10,252	5.9
Non-veteran	168,481	94.0	164,139	94.1
Minor children ^{b,c}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%
Had minor children (Item 7)	80,559	45.0	85,949	49.3
Did not have minor children	98,614	55.0	88,442	50.7
Marital status (Item 8) ^d	179,898	100%	175,116	100%
Never married	95,400	53.1	93,000	53.1
Married	38,600	21.4	37,500	21.4
Divorced	32,500	18.1	31,700	18.1
Separated	10,200	5.6	9,800	5.6
Widowed	3,200	1.8	3,200	1.8
U.S. citizenship status ^{c,e}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%
Citizen	145,756	81.3	142,933	82.0
Non-citizen (Item 20)	33,457	18.7	31,458	18.0
English-speaking status ^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%
English was first language	155,646	86.8	152,469	87.4
English was second language (Item 11)	23,567	13.2	21,922	12.6
Educational status prior to BOP imprisonment ^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%
Had a high-school diploma/general-equivalency degree/ other equivalent certificate	127,777	71.3	122,975	70.5
Did not have a high-school diploma/general-equivalency degree/ other equivalent certificate (Item 9)	51,436	28.7	51,416	29.5
Prisoners who earned a general-equivalency degree/equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10) ^f	3,355	:	3,791	:
Population in segregated housing (Item 2) ^g				
Special housing unit	10,214	:	10,649	:
Special management unit	1,054	:	1,000	:
Administrative maximum	407	:	386	:

:Not calculated. Percentages were not calculated because the total number of prisoners who were held in federal correctional facilities during the calendar year was not available.

^aIncludes prisoners held on December 9, 2018 and November 12, 2019 in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, per the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Percentages are based on all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019, per the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, 2019.

^bA minor child is defined by the BOP as a person age 20 or younger who is listed as a dependent of the prisoner and may be a biological or legally adopted child or a step-child.

^cIncludes prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year, per the NPS program. Percentages are based on all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year.

^dCounts are imputed using the distribution of marital status from BJS's 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates and are based on the total population of prisoners under BOP jurisdiction as of December 31 of each year, per the BOP.

^eThe BOP does not have data on immigration status. Citizenship data are collected by the BOP and subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

^fIncludes all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities who earned a general-equivalency degree or equivalent certificate during the year. Percentages were not calculated because the total number of prisoners who were held in federal correctional facilities during the calendar year was not available.

^gIncludes persons held in segregated housing units at any time during the year. Some prisoners may be counted more than once if they were held in segregated housing at multiple times or in different housing units during the year. Excludes prisoners held in community-based or privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018 and 2019; National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, 2018 and 2019; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 2**Medical conditions, testing, and treatment of federal prisoners, 2018 and 2019**

Medical condition, testing, and treatment/FSA item	2018	2019
Pregnancy outcomes (Item 3)^a		
Total pregnancies	171	180
Live birth	86	94
Unknown because prisoner was released before pregnancy's conclusion	77	71
Miscarriage	5	5
Abortion	3	2
Ectopic pregnancy	0	0
Maternal death	0	0
Neonatal death	0	3
Preterm birth	0	5
Stillbirth	0	0
Incidents of restraints used on prisoners during pregnancy (Item 12)^b		
Total incidents	2	1
Prisoner was pregnant	2	1
Prisoner was in labor	0	0
Prisoner was in postpartum recovery	0	0
Total prisoners	1	1
Hand restraints used	2	1
Leg restraints used	0	0
Prisoners who received medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration while in BOP custody to treat a substance-use disorder (Item 5)^c		
	0	116
Prisoners who were receiving medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration prior to their admission to the BOP to treat a substance-use disorder (Item 6)		
	...	42
Prisoners who volunteered for/participated in substance-abuse treatment programs (Item 4)^d		
Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program		
Volunteered	16,077	19,564
Participated	24,190	22,966
Residential Drug Abuse Program		
Volunteered	8,903	8,546
Participated	15,138	14,618
Challenge Program		
Volunteered	675	825
Participated	1,670	1,694

...Data not available for 2018.

^aPrisoners may have experienced more than one outcome. Includes prisoners who were female, in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities and community-based facilities, and known to be pregnant during the year. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) does not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

^bIncludes prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities. Excludes prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities during the year. The BOP does not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Restraints could be used multiple times on the same prisoner.

^cIncludes prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities who received medication-assisted treatment during the year.

^dIncludes prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Participation in the program depends on available space or expected release date. Not all volunteers participated, and not all participants volunteered. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 3
Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2018 and 2019

Characteristic/FSA item	2018	2019
Total number of federal facilities	122	122
Facilities operating without a health-care professional (Item 14)	0	0
Facilities accredited by the American Correctional Association (Item 15)	122	121
Facilities with remote-learning capabilities (Item 17)^a	198	198
Facilities with video conferencing available to prisoners as part of the criminal-justice process (Item 18)	122	122
Facilities with video conferencing available to prisoners to communicate with individuals outside of the criminal-justice process (Item 18)	15	16
Change in cost of phone calls that pertained to legal matters (Item 19)^b	\$0	\$0
Change in cost of prison visits that pertained to legal matters (Item 19)^c	\$0	\$0
Average vacancy rate for medical and health-care positions (Item 13)	15.3%	16.1%

Note: Includes publicly operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Excludes privately operated federal correctional facilities.

^aCount is of certified testing centers connected remotely to the National GED Testing Service, not of Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.

^bPhone calls to federal prisoners pertaining to legal matters are initiated by their attorneys, and therefore do not impose a cost on the prisoners.

^cVisits to federal prisoners by their attorneys to discuss legal matters have no cost associated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 4
Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2019

Security level of facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	89,369	244	42,835	22,456	23,834
Administrative	9,801	51	5,030	2,869	1,851
Minimum	1,663	14	1,084	195	370
Low	14,880	64	7,664	2,501	4,651
Medium	40,779	90	20,532	8,905	11,252
High	22,246	25	8,525	7,986	5,710

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prohibited acts by prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2019. Excludes acts by prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*. For 2018 counts, see *Data Collected Under the First Step Act, 2019* (NCJ 254268, BJS, March 2020).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019.

TABLE 5**Federal prisoners who were cited for prohibited acts that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by demographic characteristics, 2018 and 2019**

Characteristic	2018		2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total prisoners	55,361	100%	54,848	100%
Sex				
Male	51,736	93.5%	51,668	94.2%
Female	3,625	6.5	3,180	5.8
Race				
White	29,691	53.6%	29,809	54.4%
Black	23,272	42.0	22,572	41.1
Asian/Other Pacific Islander	640	1.2	648	1.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,758	3.2	1,819	3.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	17,768	32.1%	17,330	31.6%
Non-Hispanic	37,593	67.9	37,518	68.4
Age				
19 or younger	244	0.4%	211	0.4%
20-24	4,464	8.1	4,314	7.9
25-29	10,154	18.3	9,905	18.1
30-34	11,325	20.5	11,243	20.5
35-39	10,838	19.6	10,752	19.6
40-44	7,630	13.8	7,842	14.3
45-49	4,790	8.7	4,834	8.8
50-54	2,881	5.2	2,740	5.0
55-59	1,645	3.0	1,651	3.0
60-64	795	1.4	815	1.5
65 or older	595	1.1	541	1.0

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2018 and 2019. Excludes prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Time-credit reductions specific to First Step Act (FSA) guidelines were not available to be earned in 2018, although prisoners could earn time credits not specifically linked to the FSA.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018 and 2019.

TABLE 6**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2019**

Facility	Severity of act					Facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest		Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Administrative security	9,801	51	5,030	2,869	1,851	Oakdale I FCI	502	0	193	97	212
Brooklyn MDC	994	0	393	322	279	Oakdale II FCI	186	1	117	34	34
Butner FMC	293	0	178	83	32	Petersburg FCI	215	1	69	26	119
Carswell FMC	1,046	34	714	262	36	Safford FCI	300	1	217	29	53
Chicago MCC	514	0	306	176	32	Sandstone FCI	313	0	191	90	32
Devens FMC	411	0	220	114	77	Seagoville FCI	424	1	195	129	99
Fort Worth						Tallahassee FCI	402	3	206	171	22
Administrative FMC	393	1	222	96	74	Terminal Island FCI	176	0	99	44	33
Fort Worth FMC	120	0	47	52	21	Texarkana FCI	484	0	255	51	178
Guaynabo MDC	639	0	172	140	327	Waseca FCI	447	8	249	168	22
Honolulu FDC	253	1	157	81	14	Yazoo City FCI	680	0	285	53	342
Houston FDC	380	0	213	143	24	Medium security	40,779	90	20,532	8,905	11,252
Lexington FMC	503	4	309	79	111	Allenwood FCI - Medium	919	0	446	228	245
Los Angeles MDC	433	0	201	99	133	Atlanta USP	756	1	299	118	338
Miami FDC	494	0	229	192	73	Beaumont FCI - Medium	702	0	301	181	220
New York MCC	466	0	231	121	114	Beckley FCI	1,466	0	741	381	344
Oklahoma City FTC	382	3	160	170	49	Bennettsville FCI	1,168	1	530	171	466
Philadelphia FDC	790	1	383	203	203	Berlin FCI	1,243	3	548	355	337
Rochester FMC	390	5	299	62	24	Butner FCI - Medium I	461	1	184	131	145
San Diego MCC	314	0	86	156	72	Butner FCI - Medium II	786	1	402	191	192
SeaTac FDC	406	2	207	137	60	Coleman FCI - Medium	1,024	3	600	179	242
Springfield MCFP	580	0	303	181	96	Cumberland FCI	767	2	354	208	203
Minimum security	1,663	14	1,084	195	370	Edgefield FCI	1,841	5	734	423	679
Alderson FPC	313	2	215	71	25	El Reno FCI	534	6	259	111	158
Bryan FPC	236	5	183	45	3	Estill FCI	796	0	343	191	262
Duluth FPC	182	0	73	14	95	Fairton FCI	862	3	484	186	189
Montgomery FPC	207	2	152	17	36	Florence FCI	1,154	1	610	357	186
Morgantown FCI	252	1	156	23	72	Forrest City FCI - Medium	832	1	449	134	248
Pensacola FPC	272	1	184	8	79	Gilmer FCI	898	2	450	240	206
Yankton FPC	201	3	121	17	60	Greenville FCI	748	2	385	134	227
Low security	14,880	64	7,664	2,501	4,651	Hazleton FCI	1,665	11	905	273	476
Aliceville FCI	647	8	414	171	54	Herlong FCI	664	0	383	190	91
Allenwood FCI - Low	531	0	343	96	92	Jesup FCI	540	0	271	90	179
Ashland FCI	357	0	210	57	90	Leavenworth USP	1,050	0	367	167	516
Bastrop FCI	626	1	384	126	115	Lompoc USP	736	1	311	155	269
Beaumont FCI - Low	927	0	374	91	462	Manchester FCI	607	0	338	109	160
Big Spring FCI	458	1	222	58	177	Marianna FCI	23	0	8	2	13
Butner FCI - Low	306	1	220	43	42	Marion USP	749	0	394	194	161
Coleman FCI - Low	653	6	451	110	86	McDowell FCI	1,029	1	638	136	254
Danbury FCI	377	3	229	81	64	McKean FCI	993	4	515	149	325
Dublin FCI	553	20	392	120	21	Memphis FCI	928	2	496	230	200
Elkton FCI	770	0	310	150	310	Mendota FCI	532	1	277	148	106
Englewood FCI	279	0	136	87	56	Otisville FCI	302	0	180	80	42
Forrest City FCI	587	0	226	41	320	Oxford FCI	1,025	2	492	277	254
Fort Dix FCI	1,653	6	632	95	920	Pekin FCI	807	1	381	214	211
Fort Worth FCM	34	0	17	14	3	Petersburg FCI - Medium	1,230	3	574	211	442
La Tuna FCI	365	2	213	67	83						
Lompoc FCI	198	0	94	39	65						
Loretto FCI	356	0	232	42	82						
Miami FCI	532	1	158	27	346						
Milan FCI	542	0	331	94	117						

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TABLE 6 (continued)**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2019**

Facility	Severity of act					Facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest		Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Phoenix FCI	532	10	278	166	78	Beaumont USP	1,229	0	365	537	327
Pollock FCI - Medium	1,167	4	627	246	290	Big Sandy USP	1,339	1	369	421	548
Ray Brook FCI	484	1	248	120	115	Canaan USP	1,316	1	373	516	426
Schuykill FCI	960	1	473	148	338	Coleman I USP	1,032	0	399	375	258
Sheridan FCI	1,229	2	525	312	390	Coleman II USP	1,333	0	620	328	385
Talladega FCI	730	2	379	91	258	Florence USP - ADX	279	0	82	54	143
Terre Haute FCI	588	0	289	175	124	Florence USP - High	1,122	1	473	460	188
Three Rivers FCI	972	3	549	255	165	Hazleton USP	1,306	0	565	273	468
Tucson FCI	118	0	58	41	19	Lee USP	1,766	1	901	402	462
Victorville FCI - Medium I	886	5	588	199	94	Lewisburg USP	1,050	0	351	532	167
Victorville FCI - Medium II	730	1	483	189	57	McCreary USP	1,482	2	573	442	465
Williamsburg FCI	1,220	2	688	221	309	Pollock USP	1,272	8	564	387	313
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	1,326	1	698	198	429	Terre Haute USP	985	0	417	315	253
High security	22,246	25	8,525	7,986	5,710	Thomson Administrative USP	743	0	149	537	57
Allenwood USP	1,228	6	419	458	345	Tucson USP	1,297	3	508	597	189
Atwater USP	1,528	0	633	569	326	Victorville USP	1,402	0	503	600	299
						Yazoo City USP	537	2	261	183	91

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prohibited acts by prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2019. Excludes acts by prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum. FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019.

TABLE 7**Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2019**

Assault on BOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	1,252	6	1,246
With serious injury	18	3	15
Without serious injury	1,234	3	1,231
Sexual	16	0	16
With threat/force	4	0	4
Without threat/force	12	0	12

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 22**. Includes assaults by prisoners in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2019. Excludes assaults by prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Includes assaults for which there were guilty findings in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) administrative process. Excludes assaults pending the process.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019.

TABLE 8**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 23, 2019**

Facility	Any level	Level-I ^a	Level-II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level-I ^a	Level-II ^b
Total volunteers	11,491	2,860	8,631	Guaynabo MDC	40	0	40
Alderson FCI	27	0	27	Hazelton FCI	142	42	100
Aliceville FCI	109	57	52	Hazelton USP	95	14	81
Allenwood FCI - Low	144	13	131	Herlong FCI	38	4	34
Allenwood FCI - Medium	78	32	46	Honolulu FDC	76	2	74
Allenwood USP - High	73	39	34	Houston FDC	11	0	11
Ashland FCI	88	0	88	Jesup FCI	106	17	89
Atlanta USP	83	6	77	La Tuna FCI	83	4	79
Atwater USP	114	46	68	Leavenworth FPC	22	7	15
Bastrop FCI	84	12	72	Lee USP	59	33	26
Beaumont FCC - Administrative	101	53	48	Lewisburg USP	91	22	69
Beaumont FCI - Low	6	0	6	Lexington FCI	95	8	87
Beaumont FCI - Medium	84	38	46	Lompoc FCI - Low	110	23	87
Beaumont USP - High	18	3	15	Lompoc USP	90	1	89
Beckley FCI	1	0	1	Loretto FCI	87	8	79
Bennettsville FCI	99	22	77	Los Angeles MDC	75	10	65
Berlin FCI	82	3	79	Manchester FCI	108	15	93
Big Sandy USP	169	5	164	Marianna FCI	72	24	48
Big Spring FPC	229	131	98	Marion USP	10	0	10
Brooklyn MDC	121	59	62	McCreary USP	47	24	23
Bryan FPC	58	6	52	McDowell FCI	52	25	27
Butner FCI - Low	137	5	132	McKean FCI	36	0	36
Butner FCI - Medium I	140	5	135	Memphis FCI	74	28	46
Butner FCI - Medium II	143	5	138	Mendota FCI	118	60	58
Butner FMC	178	3	175	Miami FDC	116	52	64
California City Correctional Center	50	6	44	Miami MCC	55	10	45
Canaan USP	102	35	67	Milan FCI	27	16	11
Carswell FMC	74	1	73	Montgomery FPC	23	5	18
Coleman FCI - Low	94	10	84	Morgantown FCI	75	32	43
Coleman FCI - Medium	173	5	168	New York MCC	55	6	49
Coleman II USP	72	2	70	Oakdale FCI	145	55	90
Coleman USP - High	196	48	148	Oakdale FDC	93	49	44
Cumberland FCI	147	55	92	Oklahoma City FTC	19	6	13
Danbury FCI	245	30	215	Otisville FCI	308	107	201
Devens FMC	87	10	77	Oxford FCI	19	5	14
Dublin FCI	40	15	25	Pekin FCI	169	32	137
Duluth FPC	397	191	206	Pensacola FPC	63	0	63
Edgefield FCI	14	0	14	Petersburg FCI - Low	32	2	30
El Reno FCI	59	0	59	Petersburg FCI - Medium	65	0	65
Elkton FCI	79	2	77	Philadelphia FDC	78	35	43
Englewood FCI	55	14	41	Phoenix FCI	141	24	117
Estill FCI	40	13	27	Pollock FCI - Medium	68	9	59
Fairton FCI	125	84	41	Pollock USP	35	1	34
Florence FCI - Medium	74	19	55	Ray Brook FCI	52	15	37
Florence USP - ADX	19	1	18	Rochester FMC	204	45	159
Florence USP - High	27	5	22	Safford FCI	73	48	25
Forrest City FCI - Low	27	0	27	San Diego MCC	23	7	16
Forrest City FCI - Medium	53	0	53	Sandstone FCI	56	2	54
Fort Dix FCI	193	68	125	Schuylkill FCI	126	42	84
Fort Worth FCM	129	22	107	Seagoville FCI	95	1	94
Gilmer FCI	52	19	33	SeaTac FDC	122	32	90
Greenville FCI	83	6	77	Sheridan FCI	59	24	35
				Springfield MCFP	134	42	92
				Talladega FCI	88	16	72

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TABLE 8 (continued)**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 23, 2019**

Facility	Any level	Level-I ^a	Level-II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level-I ^a	Level-II ^b
Tallahassee Island FCI	153	51	102	Victorville FCI - Medical	164	52	112
Terminal Island FCI	266	100	166	Victorville FCI - Medium II	151	39	112
Terre Haute FCI	54	4	50	Victorville USP	348	131	217
Terre Haute FPC	90	22	68	Waseca FCI	60	3	57
Texarkana FCI	115	21	94	Williamsburg FCI	35	0	35
Thomson Administrative USP	83	14	69	Yankton FPC	100	25	75
Three Rivers FCI	43	7	36	Yazoo City FCI - Low	29	1	28
Tucson MCC	66	0	66	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	93	25	68
Tucson USP	44	20	24	Yazoo City USP	170	50	120

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 24**. Includes volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities on December 23, 2019. Excludes volunteers in privately operated federal correctional facilities. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum.

FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

^aVolunteers who are authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) institution or administrative office. Level-I volunteers receive general training but not a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

^bVolunteers who are authorized to perform a service for 5 days or more per year in a BOP institution or administrative office. Level-II volunteers must attend volunteer or mentor training and receive a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019.

TABLE 9**Recidivism-reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2019**

Facility	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development	Total partnerships
Total partnerships ^a	8	187	1,019	96	150	144	98	27	103	1,832
Alderson FCI	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Aliceville FCI	0	2	11	0	3	2	2	0	0	20
Allenwood FCI - Low	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	5
Allenwood FCI - Medium	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Allenwood USP - High	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
Ashland FCI	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	9
Atlanta USP	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
Atwater USP	0	2	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
Bastrop FCI	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	13
Beaumont FCI - Low	0	1	6	1	6	5	0	0	0	19
Beaumont FCI - Medium	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Beaumont USP - High	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Beckley FCI	0	9	9	1	1	0	0	1	2	23
Bennettsville FCI	0	0	2	0	6	2	1	1	4	16
Berlin FCI	0	5	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
Big Sandy USP	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Big Spring FPC	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Brooklyn MDC	0	2	13	2	4	2	2	0	0	25
Bryan FPC	0	1	21	1	2	2	2	0	0	29
Butner FCI - Low	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Butner FCI - Medium I	0	2	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	12
Butner FCI - Medium II	0	0	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	12
Butner FMC	0	0	8	0	2	1	1	0	0	12
California City Correctional Center	1	5	4	3	4	0	2	0	7	26
Canaan USP	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	7
Carswell FMC	0	1	17	0	2	3	2	0	0	25
Coleman FCI - Low	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	9
Coleman FCI - Medium	0	1	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Coleman II USP	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	6
Coleman USP - High	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Cumberland FCI	0	0	10	0	3	2	1	0	0	16
Danbury FCI	0	5	21	2	1	5	3	0	3	40
Devens FMS	0	0	11	0	2	1	1	0	0	15
Dublin FCI	2	1	23	1	0	0	2	0	5	34
Duluth FPC	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	10
Edgefield FCI	0	0	3	2	8	2	1	0	1	17
El Reno FCI	0	1	13	0	5	1	0	0	0	20
Elkton FCI	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
Englewood FCI	0	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
Estill FCI	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Fairton FCI	0	1	11	2	1	0	1	0	1	17
Florence FCI - Medium	1	11	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	18
Florence USP - ADX	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
Florence USP - High	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	9
Forrest City FCI - Low	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	8
Forrest City FCI - Medium	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Fort Dix FCI	0	2	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	13
Fort Worth FCI	0	2	22	0	1	0	0	0	1	26
Gilmer FCI	0	0	5	1	0	0	2	0	7	15
Greenville FCI	0	0	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	12
Guaynabo MDC	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism-reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2019**

Facility	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development	Total partnerships
Hazleton FCI	0	2	11	4	6	1	2	0	0	26
Hazleton USP	0	0	5	6	4	3	1	0	0	19
Herlong FCI	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	9
Honolulu FDC	0	2	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	15
Houston FDC	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Jesup FCI	0	0	8	2	1	3	0	0	1	15
La Tuna FCI	0	3	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	15
Leavenworth FPC	0	1	16	0	2	0	1	0	0	20
Lee USP	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Lewisburg USP	0	0	4	0	2	4	1	0	1	12
Lexington FCI	0	1	17	0	6	7	2	2	0	35
Lompoc FCI - Low	0	8	7	1	1	2	2	0	1	22
Lompoc USP	0	6	9	1	1	3	2	10	2	34
Loretto FCI	0	0	17	2	0	4	0	1	4	28
Los Angeles MDC	0	1	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	14
Manchester FCI	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Marianna FCI	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Marion USP	0	3	19	2	0	0	1	0	2	27
McCreary USP	0	5	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	14
McDowell FCI	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
McKean FCI	0	1	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	13
Memphis FCI	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
Mendota FCI	0	1	10	2	3	1	0	2	5	24
Miami FDC	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
Miami MCC	0	5	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	17
Milan FCI	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	0	1	15
Montgomery FPC	0	2	8	1	0	1	0	0	1	13
Morgantown FCI	0	0	18	0	0	4	2	0	4	28
New York MCC	0	11	3	2	2	0	1	0	2	21
Oakdale FCI	0	0	9	1	4	4	2	0	0	20
Oakdale FDC	0	0	6	1	3	4	0	0	0	14
Oklahoma City FTC	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
Otisville FCI	0	11	23	2	0	4	2	0	0	42
Oxford FCI	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	5
Pekin FCI	0	0	15	1	3	0	1	1	0	21
Pensacola FPC	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	2	12
Petersburg FCI - Low	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Petersburg FCI - Medium	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Philadelphia FDC	0	0	9	3	3	3	2	0	2	22
Phoenix FCI	0	3	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	13
Pollock FCI - Medium	0	0	8	7	1	3	0	0	1	20
Pollock USP	0	0	10	2	1	2	0	0	1	16
Ray Brook FCI	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Rochester FMC	0	0	15	0	5	2	2	0	0	24
Safford FCI	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	0	3	15
San Diego MCC	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Sandstone FCI	0	3	11	0	3	3	1	0	1	22
Schuylkill FCI	0	0	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	9
Seagoville FCI	0	0	19	2	0	0	1	0	0	22
SeaTac FDC	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	6
Sheridan FCI	0	0	7	0	0	19	0	0	2	28
Springfield MCFP	0	3	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	13

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism-reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2019**

Facility	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development	Total partnerships
Talladega FCI	0	0	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	8
Tallahassee Island FCI	1	1	14	1	4	1	1	0	3	26
Terminal Island FCI	0	1	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	16
Terre Haute FCI	0	2	21	0	2	0	1	0	0	26
Terre Haute FPC	0	1	23	1	2	0	1	0	0	28
Texarkana FCI	0	1	5	2	3	2	0	0	1	14
Thomson Administrative USP	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	10
Three Rivers FCI	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Tucson MCC	0	6	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	13
Tucson USP	0	4	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	13
Victorville FCI - Medical	0	0	9	1	2	2	2	0	1	17
Victorville FCI - Medium II	0	0	9	4	2	3	2	1	1	22
Victorville USP	0	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	13
Waseca FCI	0	4	9	0	2	2	1	0	3	21
Williamsburg FCI	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	13
Yankton FPC	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Yazoo City FCI - Low	0	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	2	15
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Yazoo City USP	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 16**, which requests information on the recidivism-reduction partnerships active at the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in 2019, as described in section 3621(h)(5) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 102(a) of the FSA. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum. FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

^aPer 18 U.S.C. § 3621(h)(5), the warden of each BOP facility should, subject to availability of appropriations, enter into partnerships with nonprofit, private, and industry-sponsored organizations and institutions of higher education that lead to a reduction in recidivism.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019.

Methodology

Data collection and reporting

The Office of Research and Evaluation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) compiled data for calendar year (CY) 2019 and provided them to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2020. Under the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA; PL 115-391), the BOP was required to develop, test, and implement a risk and needs assessment tool specific to the federal prison population. The BOP also worked to approve evidence-based recidivism reduction programs (EBRRs) and productive activities (PAs) that would meet prisoners' needs as identified by the new federal risk and needs assessment tool. This work was undertaken during CY 2019 to meet the January 2020 statutory deadline. Since the approved list of EBRRs and PAs was not announced until January 2020, data for items 23, 25, and 26 in the FSA under Title VI, Section 610 were not collected by the BOP during CY 2019 and were not reported to BJS. Data on these items will be available for CY 2020.

BJS supplemented BOP data with data collected in BJS's 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates and BJS's National Prisoner Statistics program's Summary of Sentenced Population Movement (NPS-1B). Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include federal prisoners held in correctional facilities that were operated by the BOP or were held in privately operated facilities under a BOP contract.

Terms and definitions

Administrative maximum (ADX)—a type of segregated housing unit designed for occupancy by a single person. The BOP operates one facility with ADX units: the United States Penitentiary-Administrative Maximum in Florence, Colorado, which houses the most disruptive and escape-prone prisoners in BOP custody.

Challenge Program (CH)—a BOP drug-treatment program that is designed for high-security prisoners. It includes violence-prevention components and a protocol to allow prisoners with severe mental illness to develop everyday life-skills, such as medication management. CH does not include an early release incentive; however, a prisoner who successfully completes the program could earn a decrease in his or her security level and a transfer to a medium-security facility, where the prisoner can be admitted to the BOP's Residential Drug Abuse Program.

Level-I volunteers—volunteers authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in a BOP institution or administrative office. Level-I volunteers receive general training but not a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

Level-II volunteers—volunteers authorized to perform a service for 5 days or more per year in a BOP institution or administrative office. Level-II volunteers must attend volunteer or mentor training and receive a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

Medication-assisted treatment (MAT)—treatment of substance-use disorders by a licensed physician who administers or prescribes medication that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies. The three medications approved by the FDA and recognized by the BOP are methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone.

Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program (DAP)—a BOP drug-treatment program available to all federal prisoners at every public and private correctional institution. While DAP does not include an early release incentive, facility wardens are encouraged to allow prisoners who satisfactorily complete the program to be placed in residential reentry centers for the maximum time allowable. In 2019, more than half of the prisoners who participated in DAP were within 2 years of their release date (58%).

Prohibited acts—Actions taken by prisoners held in a BOP-operated or privately operated correctional facility that were against facility rules.

- **Low severity-level**—acts by prisoners in custody that will result in low-level sanctions. Such acts include—
 - malingering
 - feigning illness
 - abusive or obscene language
 - conduct with a visitor in violation of BOP regulations
 - unauthorized physical contact
 - interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the low severity-level.

- **Moderate severity-level**—acts by prisoners in custody that will result in moderately serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - indecent exposure
 - misuse of authorized medication
 - possession of money in excess of an authorized amount
 - loan of property for profit
 - possession of anything not authorized for prisoners
 - refusal to work or accept a program assignment
 - refusal to obey an order from a staff member
 - violation of conditions of furlough or a community program
 - unexcused absence from work or a program
 - failure to perform work as directed
 - insolence toward, lying to, or making a false statement to a staff member
 - counterfeit, forgery, or reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, or official paper
 - participation in an unauthorized meeting or gathering
 - presence in an unauthorized area
 - failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations
 - use of equipment or machinery without staff authorization or contrary to instructions and safety standards
 - failure to stand count
 - interference with the taking of count
 - gambling
 - preparing or conducting a gambling pool
 - possession of gambling paraphernalia
 - unauthorized contact with the public
 - exchange of money or anything of value with another prisoner or other person without staff authorization
 - destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental or other property valued at \$100 or less
 - failure to keep one's person or quarters in accordance with sanitary standards
 - possession, manufacture, or loss of a non-hazardous tool, equipment, or contraband
 - smoking where prohibited
 - fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test
 - conducting a business
 - communication of gang affiliation, participation in gang activities, or possession of gang paraphernalia
 - circulation of a petition
 - use of mail or a telephone for abuses that do not circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
 - interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the moderate severity-level.
- **High severity-level**—acts by prisoners in custody that will result in serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - escape from non-secure confinement with subsequent voluntary return to BOP custody within 4 hours
 - fighting
 - threat of bodily harm
 - extortion, blackmail, protection, or demand or receipt of money in return for protection
 - engaging in sexual acts
 - making sexual proposals or threats
 - wearing a disguise or mask
 - possession of an unauthorized locking device or lock pick
 - destruction, damage, or alteration of a locking mechanism

- adulteration of food or drink
- possession of staff clothing
- engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration or work stoppage
- offer or provision of a bribe to staff
- exchange of money for contraband or some illegal purpose
- destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental property
- theft
- practice or demonstration of martial arts, boxing, wrestling, or drilling, unless authorized by staff
- presence in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission
- assault or attempted assault of anyone resulting in less-serious injury
- stalking
- possession of stolen property
- refusal to participate in a required physical examination not related to drug-abuse testing
- tattooing or self-mutilation
- sexual assault involving non-consensual touching without force or threat of force
- use of mail or a telephone for abuses that circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
- interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the high severity-level.
- **Greatest severity-level**—acts by prisoners in custody that will result in the most serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - murder
 - assault or armed assault
 - escape
 - arson that poses a threat to life, poses a threat of bodily harm, or furthers a riot or escape
 - possession or manufacture of a firearm or other dangerous instrument that can be used as a weapon
 - rioting or encouraging others to riot
 - taking hostages
 - refusal to take part in drug-abuse testing
 - introduction, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics, drugs not prescribed by medical staff, alcohol, or related paraphernalia
 - sexual assault, including non-consensual touching by force or threat of force
 - destruction of items during a search
 - use of mail or a telephone for an illegal purpose, or to further the commission of any other prohibited act at the greatest severity-level
 - interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the greatest severity-level.³

Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)—a BOP drug-treatment program available to prisoners who have been diagnosed with a substance-use disorder and who volunteer to participate. RDAP separates participants from the general prison population to live in an isolated unit that removes them from negative peer pressure. Successful completion of RDAP can yield incentives for participants, including early release if they are eligible. RDAP is intended to be delivered during the last 28 months of the prisoner's sentence, with the final part of RDAP being the Community Treatment Services Program.

Special housing unit (SHU)—a segregated housing unit in a BOP-operated facility where certain prisoners are separated from the general prison population. Privately operated facilities do not have SHUs. Prisoners held in the SHU may be housed alone or with other prisoners. The SHU ensures the safety, security, and orderly operation of correctional facilities and the protection of the public by providing

³For details on how the BOP categorizes prohibited acts as greatest, high, moderate, or low severity-level, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009.pdf.

alternative housing assignments for prisoners removed from the general prison population.⁴

Special management unit (SMU)—a segregated housing unit in a BOP-operated facility that holds any sentenced prisoner whose interaction requires greater management to ensure the safety, security, or orderly operation of BOP facilities or the protection of the public. Each SMU has three program levels that differ by the conditions of confinement and the expected time-frame to complete the program. Typically,

⁴For more information on SHUs, see Program Statement 5720.11, Special Housing Units at <https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270.11.pdf>.

prisoners complete the entire SMU program in about 12 months, after which they are placed in the general prison population at another facility.

- **SMU level 1**—prisoners have limited interaction and are normally restricted to their assigned cells.
- **SMU level 2**—prisoners have greater interaction than in level 1. Prisoners are normally restricted to their assigned cells but participate in more out-of-cell activities and programming on a case-by-case basis.
- **SMU level 3**—prisoners interact in a supervised, open setting.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Stephanie Mueller and Tracy Snell verified the report.

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