



March 2020, NCJ 254268

Data Collected Under the First Step Act, 2019

Bureau of Justice Statistics • Statistical Tables

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 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 2018, which is prior to the enactment of the FSA, and were collected in 2019. Data for 2019 will be available from BOP in the second half of 2020. 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. Other reporting required by the FSA, such as the establishment of new methods by BOP to score risk-assessment or recidivism-reduction programs, will be included in BJS's annual reports when data become available.

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.

Key findings

- During 2018, BOP-operated facilities had three types of segregated housing units: special housing units that held 10,214 prisoners, special management units that held 1,054, and the administrative maximum unit that held 407 (**table 1**).
- At year-end 2018, a total of 80,599 prisoners—or 45% of all BOP prisoners—were the parent, step-parent, or guardian of a minor child (dependents age 20 or younger, per BOP definition).
- At year-end 2018, a total of 51,436 prisoners (about 29% of all BOP prisoners) had not attained a high-school diploma, general-equivalency degree (GED), or other equivalent certificate before entering prison.
- At year-end 2018, a total of 23,567 prisoners identified English as their second language (13% of all BOP prisoners).
- At year-end 2018, a total of 33,457 prisoners were non-citizens (19% of all BOP prisoners).
- One prisoner had been placed in front-hand restraints for disruptive behavior while the prisoner was 5-months pregnant (**table 2**). The same prisoner was restrained the following day while authorities escorted the prisoner from special housing to health services.
- All 122 BOP-operated facilities had at least one clinical nurse, certified paramedic, or licensed physician on site in 2018 (**table 3**).
- All 122 BOP-operated facilities were accredited by the American Correctional Association in 2018.

- In 2018, all 122 BOP-operated facilities had the capability for prisoners to use video-conference technology to participate in judicial hearings, foreign embassy consultations, reentry-related communication from probation offices, pre-reentry preparation, disciplinary hearings, and the Institution Hearing Program.
- There were no reported changes related to the cost of legal phone calls or visits to prisoners from 2017 to 2018.
- A total of 87,628 prohibited acts occurred in BOP-operated facilities during 2018, of which 39,897 were committed in medium-security facilities (45%) (**table 4**).
- A total of 55,361 individual prisoners committed the 87,628 prohibited acts (**table 5**).
- During 2018, there were 1,270 physical assaults on BOP staff by prisoners, with 21 of the assaults resulting in serious injury to the staff member (**table 7**).

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), 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 General Educational Development (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.

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

Title VI, Section 610. Data Collection (continued)

- 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.
 - 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

Characteristic/FSA item	Number	Percent
Veteran status^a	179,213	100%
Veteran (Item 1) ^b	10,732	6.0
Non-veteran	168,481	94.0
Minor children^{a,b}	179,213	100%
Had minor children (Item 7)	80,559	45.0
Did not have minor children	98,614	55.0
Marital status (Item 8)^c	179,898	100%
Never married	95,400	53.1
Married	38,600	21.4
Divorced	32,500	18.1
Separated	10,200	5.6
Widowed	3,200	1.8
Citizenship status^{d,e}	179,213	100%
U.S. citizen	145,756	81.3
Non-U.S. citizen (Item 20)	33,457	18.7
English-speaking status^d	179,213	100%
English was first language	155,646	86.8
English was second language (Item 11)	23,567	13.2
Educational status prior to BOP imprisonment^d	179,213	100%
Had a high-school diploma/general-equivalency degree/other equivalent certificate	127,777	71.3
Did not have a high-school diploma/general-equivalency degree/other equivalent certificate (Item 9)	51,436	28.7
Prisoners who earned a general-equivalency degree/equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10)^f	3,355	:
Population in segregated housing (Item 2)^g		
Special housing unit	10,214	:
Special management unit	1,054	:
Administrative maximum	407	:

:Not calculated.

^aA minor child is defined by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (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 stepchild.

^bIncludes prisoners held on December 9, 2018, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, per the BOP. Percentages are based on all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2018, per the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, 2018.

^cCounts 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, 2018, per the BOP.

^dIncludes prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2018, per the NPS program, 2018. Percentages are based on all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2018.

^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. Percent was 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. Percent was not calculated because the total number of prisoners who were held in federal correctional facilities during the calendar year was not available. See *Terms and definitions*.

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

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

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

^aOutcomes are not mutually exclusive. 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.

^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.

TABLE 3**Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2018**

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

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

*Count is of certified testing centers remotely connected to the National GED Testing Service.

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

TABLE 4**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2018**

Security level of facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	87,628	333	43,690	23,331	20,274
Administrative	9,764	91	5,376	2,906	1,391
Minimum	1,798	27	1,168	205	398
Low	14,495	85	8,112	2,760	3,538
Medium	39,897	103	21,176	9,543	9,075
High	21,674	27	7,858	7,917	5,872

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 2018. Excludes acts by prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Time credits for the First Step Act were not earned in 2018 and were therefore unaffected by prohibited acts. See *Terms and definitions*.

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

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

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Total prisoners	55,361	100%
Sex		
Male	51,736	93.5%
Female	3,625	6.5
Race		
White	29,691	53.6%
Black	23,272	42.0
Asian/Other Pacific Islander	640	1.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,758	3.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	17,768	32.1%
Non-Hispanic	37,593	67.9
Age		
19 or younger	244	0.4%
20-24	4,464	8.1
25-29	10,154	18.3
30-34	11,325	20.5
35-39	10,838	19.6
40-44	7,630	13.8
45-49	4,790	8.7
50-54	2,881	5.2
55-59	1,645	3.0
60-64	795	1.4
65 or older	595	1.1

Note: 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. Excludes prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Time credits for the First Step Act were not earned in 2018 and were unaffected by prohibited acts.

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

TABLE 6

Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2018

Facility	Severity of act					Facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest		Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Administrative security	9,764	91	5,376	2,906	1,391	Petersburg FCI	191	0	87	22	82
Brooklyn MDC	1,122	6	687	221	208	Safford FCI	189	0	134	30	25
Butner FMC	265	0	141	94	30	Sandstone FCI	310	5	168	95	42
Carswell FMC	1,350	69	911	328	42	Seagoville FCI	389	3	188	81	117
Chicago MCC	463	1	272	165	25	Tallahassee FCI	489	7	314	165	3
Devens FMC	446	0	224	152	70	Terminal Island FCI	229	0	152	53	24
Guaynabo MDC	540	0	164	126	250	Texarkana FCI	514	0	306	63	145
Honolulu FDC	242	2	114	117	9	Waseca FCI	454	1	274	168	11
Houston FDC	365	0	198	158	9	Yazoo City FCI	635	0	271	57	307
Lexington FMC	567	8	336	121	102	Medium security	39,897	103	21,176	9,543	9,075
Los Angeles MDC	493	0	260	145	88	Allenwood FCI - Medium	737	1	394	169	173
Miami FDC	626	1	330	224	71	Atlanta USP	857	3	297	187	370
New York MCC	514	0	361	92	61	Beaumont FCI - Medium	689	2	285	227	175
Oklahoma City FTC	399	0	184	163	52	Beckley FCI	1,177	0	620	374	183
Philadelphia FDC	583	0	310	179	94	Bennettsville FCI	956	1	401	110	444
Rochester FMC	264	0	174	75	15	Berlin FCI	1,532	1	801	445	285
San Diego MCC	558	1	182	271	104	Butner FCI - Medium I	461	2	233	151	75
SeaTac FDC	440	3	231	132	74	Butner FCI - Medium II	609	3	360	158	88
Springfield MCFP	527	0	297	143	87	Coleman FCI - Medium	787	2	417	149	219
Minimum security	1,798	27	1,168	205	398	Cumberland FCI	718	0	297	182	239
Alderson FPC	312	6	222	58	26	Edgefield FCI	1,462	3	603	476	380
Bryan FPC	232	17	180	35	0	El Reno FCI	647	2	287	266	92
Duluth FPC	219	0	88	11	120	Estill FCI	719	1	394	156	168
Montgomery FPC	308	0	224	35	49	Fairton FCI	619	0	379	129	111
Morgantown FCI	296	0	214	30	52	Florence FCI	1,298	1	677	335	285
Pensacola FPC	166	1	83	8	74	Forrest City FCI - Medium	1,071	2	605	249	215
Yankton FPC	265	3	157	28	77	Gilmer FCI	1,063	5	606	224	228
Low security	14,495	85	8,112	2,760	3,538	Greenville FCI	924	0	508	210	206
Aliceville FCI	764	10	446	260	48	Hazelton FCI	1,749	13	949	405	382
Allenwood FCI - Low	419	1	269	72	77	Herlong FCI	784	3	477	203	101
Ashland FCI	339	0	203	52	84	Jesup FCI	466	2	242	126	96
Bastrop FCI	423	2	275	77	69	Leavenworth USP	1,360	1	502	303	554
Beaumont FCI - Low	665	4	357	108	196	Lompoc USP	613	1	296	96	220
Big Spring FCI	696	1	428	80	187	Manchester FCI	530	0	275	104	151
Butner FCI - Low	291	0	167	81	43	Marianna FCI	574	1	359	123	91
Coleman FCI - Low	657	0	425	162	70	Marion USP	704	1	391	189	123
Danbury FCI	294	0	202	34	58	McDowell FCI	993	4	662	195	132
Dublin FCI	822	32	535	238	17	McKean FCI	1,119	2	551	244	322
Elkton FCI	735	1	273	123	338	Memphis FCI	864	4	478	252	130
Englewood FCI	222	0	110	75	37	Mendota FCI	624	1	380	149	94
Forrest City FCI	596	1	216	50	329	Otisville FCI	322	1	196	88	37
Fort Dix FCI	1,480	5	715	55	705	Oxford FCI	1,118	7	632	303	176
Fort Worth FMC	457	3	261	129	64	Pekin FCI	783	5	369	239	170
La Tuna FCI	357	1	213	86	57	Petersburg FCI - Medium	926	6	497	218	205
Lompoc FCI	242	3	155	47	37	Phoenix FCI	567	5	313	193	56
Loretto FCI	290	1	204	41	44						
Miami FCI	321	2	129	35	155						
Milan FCI	499	1	275	141	82						
Oakdale I FCI	350	0	237	51	62						
Oakdale II FCI	176	1	123	29	23						

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TABLE 6 (continued)

Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2018

Facility	Severity of act					Facility	Severity of act				
	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest		Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Pollock FCI - Medium	1,228	1	717	196	314	Beaumont USP	1,135	2	278	485	370
Ray Brook FCI	464	2	239	123	100	Big Sandy USP	1,390	0	401	387	602
Schuylkill FCI	885	2	440	144	299	Canaan USP	1,269	1	381	484	403
Sheridan FCI	800	0	370	242	188	Coleman I USP	1,260	0	351	529	380
Talladega FCI	593	0	321	64	208	Coleman II USP	1,441	0	633	426	382
Terre Haute FCI	521	0	234	120	167	Florence USP - ADX	379	0	87	120	172
Three Rivers FCI	1,033	2	620	258	153	Florence USP - High	767	0	308	313	146
Tucson FCI	173	1	85	66	21	Hazelton USP	1,261	2	492	362	405
Victorville FCI - Medium I	899	3	597	177	122	Lee USP	1,472	2	476	552	442
Victorville FCI - Medium II	613	3	453	110	47	Lewisburg USP	1,231	2	338	690	201
Williamsburg FCI	1,025	1	683	190	151	McCreary USP	1,268	0	367	453	448
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	1,241	2	684	226	329	Pollock USP	1,212	6	590	296	320
High security	21,674	27	7,858	7,917	5,872	Terre Haute USP	1,300	0	546	443	311
Allenwood USP	1,265	6	483	567	209	Thomson Administrative USP	88	0	39	31	18
Atwater USP	1,430	0	587	536	307	Tucson USP	1,221	5	488	494	234
						Victorville USP	1,389	1	609	439	340
						Yazoo City USP	896	0	404	310	182

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 2018. Excludes acts by prisoners held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Time credits for the First Step Act were not earned in 2018 and were therefore unaffected by prohibited acts. See *Terms and definitions*. 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, 2018.

TABLE 7

Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2018

Assault on BOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	1,270	9	1,261
With serious injury	21	2	19
Without serious injury	1,249	7	1,242
Sexual	10	0	10
By threat/force	1	0	1
Without threat/force	9	0	9

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 2018. 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, 2018.

TABLE 8**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, June 30, 2019**

Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level II ^b
Total volunteers	11,301	2,306	8,995	Guaynabo MDC	36	0	36
Alderson FCI	29	0	29	Hazelton FCI	155	34	121
Aliceville FCI	171	29	142	Hazelton USP	106	6	100
Allenwood FCI - Low	111	52	59	Herlong FCI	40	2	38
Allenwood FCI - Medium	88	33	55	Honolulu FDC	88	0	88
Allenwood USP - High	73	37	36	Houston FDC	13	0	13
Ashland FCI	103	8	95	Jesup FCI	78	0	78
Atlanta USP	77	7	70	La Tuna FCI	99	0	99
Atwater USP	96	58	38	Leavenworth FPC	115	26	89
Bastrop FCI	109	39	70	Lee USP	22	7	15
Beaumont FCC - Administrative	5	4	1	Lewisburg USP	76	55	21
Beaumont FCI - Low	129	27	102	Lexington FCI	89	26	63
Beaumont FCI - Medium	111	12	99	Lompoc FCI - Low	107	5	102
Beaumont USP - High	219	4	215	Lompoc USP	123	22	101
Beckley FCI	93	58	35	Loretto FCI	111	22	89
Bennettsville FCI	6	0	6	Los Angeles MDC	62	6	56
Berlin FCI	98	28	70	Manchester FCI	103	0	103
Big Sandy USP	48	6	42	Marianna FCI	19	19	0
Big Spring FPC	18	0	18	Marion USP	61	17	44
Brooklyn MDC	258	164	94	McCreary USP	38	13	25
Bryan FPC	119	56	63	McDowell FCI	10	0	10
Butner FCI - Low	204	2	202	McKean FCI	67	40	27
Butner FCI - Medium I	360	4	356	Memphis FCI	62	0	62
Butner FCI - Medium II	210	10	200	Mendota FCI	68	34	34
Butner FMC	201	2	199	Miami FDC	48	11	37
California City Correctional Center	102	39	63	Miami MCC	47	18	29
Canaan USP	31	0	31	Milan FCI	94	7	87
Carswell FMC	197	15	182	Montgomery FPC	20	4	16
Coleman FCI - Low	81	0	81	Morgantown FCI	60	19	41
Coleman FCI - Medium	175	2	173	New York MCC	42	5	37
Coleman II USP	77	1	76	Oakdale FCI	109	57	52
Coleman USP - High	74	0	74	Oakdale FDC	159	60	99
Cumberland FCI	123	52	71	Oklahoma City FTC	20	6	14
Danbury FCI	173	27	146	Otisville FCI	167	42	125
Devens FMC	80	5	75	Oxford FCI	17	10	7
Dublin FCI	427	174	253	Pekin FCI	169	16	153
Duluth FPC	40	14	26	Pensacola FPC	42	3	39
Edgefield FCI	14	0	14	Petersburg FCI - Low	69	0	69
El Reno FCI	61	12	49	Petersburg FCI - Medium	63	0	63
Elkton FCI	62	1	61	Philadelphia FDC	86	28	58
Englewood FCI	68	2	66	Phoenix FCI	132	13	119
Estill FCI	43	11	32	Pollock FCI - Medium	35	0	35
Fairton FCI	77	32	45	Pollock USP	35	0	35
Florence FCI - Medium	73	16	57	Ray Brook FCI	43	6	37
Florence USP - ADX	19	1	18	Rochester FMC	191	39	152
Florence USP - High	25	5	20	Safford FCI	46	19	27
Forrest City FCI - Low	64	0	64	San Diego MCC	51	2	49
Forrest City FCI - Medium	33	1	32	Sandstone FCI	142	49	93
Fort Dix FCI	164	64	100	Schuylkill FCI	27	9	18
Fort Worth FCI	132	19	113	Seagoville FCI	140	64	76
Gilmer FCI	56	24	32	SeaTac FDC	83	0	83
Greenville FCI	93	15	78	Sheridan FCI	125	31	94

Continued on next page

TABLE 8 (continued)**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, June 30, 2019**

Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level II ^b
Springfield MCFP	58	24	34	Tucson USP	205	72	133
Talladega FCI	51	3	48	Victorville FCI - Medical	125	1	124
Tallahassee Island FCI	79	16	63	Victorville FCI - Medium II	230	4	226
Terminal Island FCI	96	23	73	Victorville USP	126	1	125
Terre Haute FCI	107	10	97	Waseca FCI	56	2	54
Terre Haute FPC	74	6	68	Williamsburg FCI	38	0	38
Texarkana FCI	49	8	41	Yankton FPC	29	1	28
Thomson Administrative USP	39	6	33	Yazoo City FCI - Low	114	32	82
Three Rivers FCI	30	5	25	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	90	16	74
Tucson MCC	118	36	82	Yazoo City USP	77	16	61

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 24**. Data for 2018 were not available due to the adoption of a new system to track volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities. Includes volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities on June 30, 2019. Excludes volunteers in privately operated federal correctional facilities. 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, 2018.

Methodology

Data collection and reporting

The Office of Research and Evaluation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) collected the data for 2018 and provided it to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2019. Data for items 6, 16, 23, 24, 25, and 26 in the First Step Act under Title VI, Section 610 were not collected by the BOP for 2018. These data are expected for 2019. 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 held in privately operated facilities under 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, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies.

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 2018, more than half of prisoners who participated in DAP were within 2 years of their release date (57%).

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.²

Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)—a BOP drug-treatment program available to prisoners who have been diagnosed with a substance-abuse 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 alternative housing assignments for prisoners removed from the general prison population.³

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

²For 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.

³For more information on SHUs, see Program Statement 5720.11, Special Housing Units at <https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270.11.pdf>.

by the conditions of confinement and the expected time-frame to complete the program. Typically, 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. Jeffrey H. Anderson is the director.

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Stephanie Mueller and Laura Maruschak verified the report.

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