

Chapter 1 : Federal Prison Industries: Overview and Legislative History - CORE

Abstract. UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

How to contact WikiLeaks? Tips for Sources After Submitting Contact If you need help using Tor you can contact WikiLeaks for assistance in setting it up using our simple webchat available at: Tips for Sources After Submitting Tor Tor is an encrypted anonymising network that makes it harder to intercept internet communications, or see where communications are coming from or going to. Tails If you are at high risk and you have the capacity to do so, you can also access the submission system through a secure operating system called Tails. Tails is an operating system launched from a USB stick or a DVD that aim to leaves no traces when the computer is shut down after use and automatically routes your internet traffic through Tor. Tips for Sources After Submitting Tips Our submission system works hard to preserve your anonymity, but we recommend you also take some of your own precautions. Please review these basic guidelines. Contact us if you have specific problems If you have a very large submission, or a submission with a complex format, or are a high-risk source, please contact us. In our experience it is always possible to find a custom solution for even the most seemingly difficult situations. What computer to use If the computer you are uploading from could subsequently be audited in an investigation, consider using a computer that is not easily tied to you. Technical users can also use Tails to help ensure you do not leave any records of your submission on the computer. Do not talk about your submission to others If you have any issues talk to WikiLeaks. We are the global experts in source protection – it is a complex field. Even those who mean well often do not have the experience or expertise to advise properly. This includes other media organisations. Act normal If you are a high-risk source, avoid saying anything or doing anything after submitting which might promote suspicion. In particular, you should try to stick to your normal routine and behaviour. Remove traces of your submission If you are a high-risk source and the computer you prepared your submission on, or uploaded it from, could subsequently be audited in an investigation, we recommend that you format and dispose of the computer hard drive and any other storage media you used. In particular, hard drives retain data after formatting which may be visible to a digital forensics team and flash media USB sticks, memory cards and SSD drives retain data even after a secure erasure. If you used flash media to store sensitive data, it is important to destroy the media. If you do this and are a high-risk source you should make sure there are no traces of the clean-up, since such traces themselves may draw suspicion. If you face legal action If a legal action is brought against you as a result of your submission, there are organisations that may help you. The Courage Foundation is an international organisation dedicated to the protection of journalistic sources. You can find more details at <https://www.couragefoundation.org/>: Submit documents to WikiLeaks WikiLeaks publishes documents of political or historical importance that are censored or otherwise suppressed. We specialise in strategic global publishing and large archives. The following is the address of our secure site where you can anonymously upload your documents to WikiLeaks editors. You can only access this submissions system through Tor. See our Tor tab for more information. We also advise you to read our tips for sources before submitting. Advanced users, if they wish, can also add a further layer of encryption to their submission using our public PGP key. If you cannot use Tor, or your submission is very large, or you have specific requirements, WikiLeaks provides several alternative methods. Contact us to discuss how to proceed.

Chapter 2 : UNICOR | History of Federal Prison Industries

Federal Prison Industries Abstract UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

That such a ludicrous and blatantly false claim is made suggests to me that, since UNICOR is of great importance, this page should be redone in its entirety. For example, someone may completely live off the land and be economically "self-sustaining", but still "dependent" on the government for title to such land and the ability to use it exclusively, amongst other dependencies. Please reconsider your argument. TheOneSean Talk to me It doesnt even mention the fact that they pay the prisoners maximum a buck forty-five an hour 1. Or the fact that they sell all the products that the prisoners spend their paychecks on, and then mark-up all the products accordingly to off set the minimal cost of funishing the prisoners wages. Also, and more wiki-relevant, is the fact that the sole souce is the companys website itself. This should be an encyclopedia article, not an autobiography. If no one is willing to present the other side to this, then it should be deleted. They should be glad they are not setting in a cell 23 hrs a day. What matters is that this article is clearly lacking NPOV and, as is, would be better left blank. If you want to argue that prisoners have no rights or that prison is an appropriate way to deal with social problems, you should do it somewhere else. Remember, in the United States, you have a Constitutional right to petition your government. In many states, such as California, "people have the right to instruct their representatives". Instruct means you tell them what to do, not just ask, and not just politely. Congressional Representatives and Senators get elected by the states under state law, so if your state has a law like this: This leaves this article without any references. Can the journal article and the information it references be replaced? The infowars article cites from other sources, and is relevant to this article. This page is in danger of becoming corporate whitewash. If the answer to the second question is no, then there is no reason to make excuses for the way things are currently set up. Also, well chosen small words are better than poorly chosen large words. Please take a moment to review my edit. I made the following changes: As of February , "External links modified" talk page sections are no longer generated or monitored by InternetArchiveBot. No special action is required regarding these talk page notices, other than regular verification using the archive tool instructions below. Editors have permission to delete the "External links modified" sections if they want, but see the RfC before doing mass systematic removals. If you have discovered URLs which were erroneously considered dead by the bot, you can report them with this tool. If you found an error with any archives or the URLs themselves, you can fix them with this tool.

Chapter 3 : Federal Prison Industries - CORE

Federal Prison Industries Summary UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional.

Considerations for the Next Administration: He trains law students and attorneys throughout the country and internationally. He is the co-author for Modern Trial Advocacy: Jason Kanterman is currently a law clerk for the Honorable Marie P. Apart from being a teaching assistant for numerous Professors, he was also on the Mock Trial Team at Rutgers and Trial Advocacy team as well. The views expressed in this article are solely those of the Author and are not made on behalf of either the New Jersey Supreme Court or the court system. The Author is available for contact by email at Jason. Introduction This year, some , inmates will be released from prison back into society. President, State of the Union Address before the U. Bush, State of the Union Address Criminal justice reform has, once again, taken center stage in American Politics. Clinton, Criminal justice reform: Our criminal justice system is out of balance, Hillary for America, July 8, , <https://www.hillaryclinton.com/2015/07/08/criminal-justice-reform/>: This discussion is more than just an academic exercise; it is about creating a system that reduces recidivism, reduces criminal behavior, and enhances community safety. One critical component for reforming our system is through enhanced reentry programming and support: Here is what follows. First, we will briefly explain what prisoner reentry is. We will then move on to the who, where, when, why, and how; specifically, where these programs can be implemented; who can and should be involved; when and why they will be important for the next administration to focus on; and how the next administration can help. Before continuing, it is helpful to understand the scope of the issue. During , , sentenced prisoners were released from state and federal prisons, an increase of nearly 20 percent from This number pales in comparison to the nearly 4. What Is Prisoner ReEntry: A Brief Introduction Reentry programs are designed to assist incarcerated individuals to successfully transition back into society after being released from prison. That said, most of the research appears to agree on the basic goals and structure of reentry type work. There is a wide array of offender reentry program designs, and these programs can differ significantly in range, scope, and methodology. Researchers in the offender reentry field have suggested that the best programs begin during incarceration and extend throughout the release and reintegration process. Additional research conducted by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Probation, the United States Department of Labor, and Congress, has indicated that most reentry programming seeks to provide participants with assistance in key areas, 7Todd A. All of these areas are necessary components to successful reentry, and many, if not all of these areas, overlap. For example, employment is important because it provides the reentrant with stability, responsibility, and income—all necessary tools for reintegration. As would be expected, individuals returning from an extended period of incarceration face a difficult road in finding gainful employment: Release preparation begins the first day of incarceration, Federal Bureau of Prisons available at <https://www.fbi.gov/prisons>: The value added by reentry programming in the employment arena is not limited to assisting reentrants in locating gainful employment, but also includes the benefit of reinforcing ideas of responsibility and stability: People recently released from prison not only need to find a job, but they also need to remain employed in order to establish stability and, ideally, to lay the foundation for long-term advancement and wage growth. However, the jobs they find are often temporary or transitional. Ex-prisoners also have a high rate of either quitting these jobs or being fired. Furthermore, those who met with a mentor were 56 percent more likely to meet the benchmark than those who did not. Similarly, reentry programming provides assistance to those facing difficulty locating and maintaining stable and safe housing: They tend to have limited or low incomes, and, often due to their criminal history, lack the ability to obtain housing through the channels that are open to other low-income people. As a result, one in five people who leave prison becomes homeless soon thereafter, if not immediately. In fact, a California Department of Corrections study found that in major urban areas such as San Francisco and Los Angeles, the percentage of parolees who are homeless can be as high as 30 to 50 percent at any given time. Preliminary studies indicate that those who leave prison and become homeless are substantially more likely to return to prison than those with stable housing. The integration may be seen in strategies for combating drug usage by ex-offenders.

Specifically, the Strategy calls for supporting post-incarceration reentry efforts by assisting in job placement, facilitating access to drug-free housing, and providing other supportive services. Why Will This Be Important for the Next Administration Over 10, ex-prisoners are released from state and federal prisons every week and more than , ex-offenders are released from prison every year. Of those individuals released back into society, studies have shown high recidivism rates. Specifically, one study found that within three years of release, Cooper, and Howard N. Snyder, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in* That said, the ultimate goal of reentry programming is to provide individuals reentering society with the tools necessary to succeed, and not become just another factor in a recidivism statistic. The issues facing individuals returning to society post-incarceration are, without exaggeration, almost insurmountable without assistance. While some of the obstacles may seem obvious—like back-due criminal fines or child support and drivers license restoration fees—others may be more surprising. For example, an individual returning after an extended term of imprisonment may not understand how to open a bank or credit card account; they may not understand how to use the Internet or other technological advancements; and may not know how to obtain necessary assistance, such as healthcare or an education. Similarly, they may be precluded from certain activities hindering their reentry efforts, and again, some of these restrictions may not be surprising, while others less-known. For example, while it may appear obvious that a felon will not be permitted to possess a firearm—and therefore, will not be able to obtain certain types of employment armed security for example —the reentrant may also be precluded from obtaining licensing to practice less-apparent employment, such as a telemarketer or race-horse jockey. For the next administration, and for any thereafter, the promotion of public safety and the reduction of criminal activity should be tirelessly pursued, and for that reason, reentry should remain a focus.

Where and When Should ReEntry Programming Be Implemented The short answer is everywhere and continuously; criminal justice reform, and therefore, reentry, is truly a nationwide endeavor. Reentry programs can be implemented, and have in fact been implemented on the local, state, and federal levels, and appear in many forms. For example, the federal government conducts reentry-based programming in federal prisons pre-release; ²²See Reentry Programs, Federal Bureau of Prisons, <https://www.fbi.gov/newsroom/speeches/2015/08/2015081801>; Eastern District of Pennsylvania, <http://www.edpa.gov/reentry>. On the state and local levels, we see similar initiatives. For example, New York established county re-entry task forces designed to reduce recidivism by coordinating and strengthening community supports in response to high-risk offenders transitioning from prison back to the community, which they did by bringing together stakeholders, service providers and community resources needed to help those released from prison become productive members of the community. Even non-governmental organizations and community partners have begun taking part, often providing necessary community support, from volunteer hours, to free legal services. For the next administration, reentry provides an opportunity to engage local communities, throughout the country, around common goals: Aside from the various branches of government, which already play a vital role in the administration of criminal justice reform and reentry programming, community support and leadership is vital to the success of reentry endeavors. In various corners of this country, religious institutions, corporate entities, low-cost or pro bono service providers, educational institutions, and individual citizens provide necessary contributions to reentry efforts. For example, reentry programs have seen contributions from: Reentry programming plays a critical role in criminal justice reform. It provides a central location where reentrants can locate resources and find the support they need in order to successfully reintegrate into society. For the next administration, criminal justice reform will present an opportunity to implement rehabilitative justice through an investment of resources.

Chapter 4 : UNICOR Home Page

The Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI),¹ is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).² The FPI manufactures products and provides services that are.

For more information, please contact hlmdigital cornell. UNICOR manufactures products and provides services that are sold to executive agencies in the federal government. FPI was created to serve as a means for managing, training, and rehabilitating inmates in the federal prison system through employment in one of its industries. The question of whether UNICOR is unfairly competing with private businesses, particularly small businesses, in the federal market has been and continues to be an issue of debate. The debate has been affected by tensions between competing interests that represent two social goods – the employment and rehabilitation of offenders and the need to protect jobs of law abiding citizens. By statute, UNICOR must be economically self-sustaining, thus it does not receive funding through congressional appropriations. UNICOR uses the revenue it generates to purchase raw material and equipment; pay wages to inmates and staff; and invest in expansion of its facilities. Legislation introduced in the th Congress would address many of the same issues as legislation in the th Congress. Like legislation in the th Congress, legislation introduced in the th Congress, S. This report will be updated as warranted. Federal prison industries RL [Electronic copy]. Federal Prison Population in Selected Years. FPI was created to serve as a means for managing, training and rehabilitating inmates in the federal prison system through employment in one of its eight industries. Such waivers can be granted by UNICOR to executive agencies if its price exceeds the current market price for comparable products. It then summarizes the statutory history of FPI and other laws affecting the industry. It also discusses legislative activity in the th Congress. This report does not address the related debates on inmate labor, criminal rehabilitation, or competitive versus noncompetitive federal government contracting. Background As the federal prison system was established in the first decade of the 20th century, factories were constructed within the prisons to manufacture products needed by the federal government. Labor organizations had been making arguments against prison industries since the late s due to the poor conditions in which inmates were working and their perception that the industries were taking jobs away from law abiding citizens. The Depression of the s and the resulting high levels of unemployment crystalized the debate. Its enabling act¹¹ requires that representatives of industries, agriculture, labor, and retailers and consumers serve as board members. Random House, , p. Roberts, Work, Education, and Public Safety: Until FY, UNICOR had seen an increase in the number of inmates working in its industries, primarily due to the increase in the federal prison population, as discussed below. Federal Inmates Employed in FPI for Selected Years 2 5 ,0 0 0 2 1,6 8 8 2 1, 2 0 ,2 13 19 ,72 0 Number of Inmates Employed 2 0 ,0 0 0 13 ,3 3 0 1 5 ,0 0 0 1 0 ,0 0 0 3 ,8 0 3 5 ,0 0 0 0 Source: The increase in federal inmates working at a UNICOR industry can be attributed in part to the increase in the federal inmate population, which has led to FPI expanding its industries. Federal Prison Population in Selected Years , , Number of Inmates , , , , 80, 60, 40, 20, 0 Year Source: CRS presentation of Table 6. Characteristics of Federal Inmates As Congress began to define and expand crimes eligible for federal penalties in the late 19th century, such perpetrators were being prosecuted at an increasing rate, which contributed to the overcrowding in state and local correctional facilities. As a result, Congress authorized the establishment of the first federal prisons in Federal inmates in the 19th and the first part of the 20th centuries tended to be nonviolent offenders who committed property or public order-related offenses. Pastore and Kathleen Maguire, eds. Correctional authorities had to accommodate to a more frequent history of violence in the inmate population under their jurisdiction. Although there have been many studies on the recidivism rate²⁶ and societal factors that may contribute to it, there have not been many studies on the impact of inmates who participate in prison industries work on recidivism. Several studies²⁴ Testimony of Harley G. A recent study compared the post-release employment and recidivism rates of inmates that were employed in state prison industries,²⁹ those employed in traditional prison industries, and those who were not employed at all while they were incarcerated. In addition, inmates that were employed in state prison industries retained their first

job longer than inmates that were not employed in state prison industries. State prison industries participants also earned higher wages than those inmates that did not participate. Inmates that were employed in state prison industries were also arrested, convicted and incarcerated at slower rates than inmates who were employed in traditional prison industries, or inmates who were not employed while they were incarcerated. Those proponents of FPI who contend that prison industries improve public safety by reducing crime cite studies that have examined the recidivism rate for inmates who worked in prison industry jobs prior to their release. Under PIECP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance BJA certifies that state and local prison industries meet all of the necessary requirements to be exempt from restrictions place on prison-made goods under federal law. Recidivism and Post- release Employment, June , at [http: Saylor and Gerald G. Training Inmates Through Industrial Work continued CRS-8 Opponents contend, however, that prison industries do not have an effect on whether inmates recidivate. For example, proponents contend that it is more costly to run a prison where the inmates are idle, which could lead to disruptive behavior. They assert that prison industries can lower expenditures on day-to-day prison operations and decrease the likelihood of having to expend resources to thwart disturbances. With respect to societal benefits, proponents argue that prison labor leads to increased production of goods and services, which provides an increase in the overall national economic output. Additionally, some assert that prison industries must purchase raw materials and equipment from businesses, thus creating and maintaining jobs in communities see discussion below. Opponents, on the other hand, contend that FPI levies extensive costs on society by taking jobs away from law abiding citizens. They argue that industries such as furniture and textile continue to lose jobs, which could be attributed, in part, to lost contracts to FPI. Opponents also assert that FPI does not reduce the cost to taxpayers of housing prisoners. Flanagan, and Terrence P. In , Congress considered a proposal that would have provided the private sector with greater opportunity to compete for DOD contracts. The absence of legislative activity on this issue for over a half century from to is notable. The following developments in recent decades, however, have increased congressional interest in FPI: Only those laws that made substantial changes to the operation of FPI will be discussed below. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of The Crime Control Act P. In doing so, the act required the Secretary of Defense to conduct research and market analysis with respect to the price, quality and time of delivery of FPI products prior to purchasing the product from FPI to determine whether the products are comparable to products from the private sector. With respect to the market research determination, the act made such determinations final and not subject to review. It prohibits a DOD contractor or potential contractor from using FPI as a subcontractor and it also prohibits the Secretary of Defense from entering into a contract with FPI under which an inmate worker would have access to sensitive information. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of The Consolidated Appropriations Act of P. Intelligence Authorization Act for FY See Appendix A for a brief discussion of both bills. Three bills introduced in the th Congress, S. Section of both S. The bill would require the head of an executive agency to notify FPI of the procurement at the same time as other possible bidders and to consider an offer from FPI in the same manner as other offers. The bill would not allow an executive agency to purchase products or services from FPI unless it is determined that the product or service is comparable to products or services offered by the private sector. The head of the executive agency would have to ensure that FPI performs its contractual obligations to the same extent as any other contractor. It would allow an executive agency to use non-competitive procedures to enter into a contract with FPI only if: The Attorney General determines within 30 days after FPI has been notified of the procurement opportunity that 1 FPI cannot reasonably expect fair consideration in a competitive competition for the contract; and 2 the award of the contract to FPI is necessary to maintain work opportunities not otherwise available at a correctional facility, and the loss of such work opportunities could create circumstances that would significantly endanger the safe and effective administration of the facility. The product is only available from FPI. The head of the executive agency determines that the product would be produced, in whole or in significant part, by prison labor outside the U. L to require the intelligence community as defined in 50 U. CRS The determination made by the Attorney General must be supported by specific findings by the warden of the correctional facility with the FPI workshop that would perform the contract, or supported by specific findings by FPI regarding the reasons why it does not expect to be selected for the contract if a competitive

process is used. The bill would ensure that contractors are not required to use FPI as a subcontractor or a supplier of products or provider of services. The bill would prohibit executive agencies from 1 including provisions in the solicitation for offers that requires a contractor to use or specify products or services of FPI in the performance of the contract; 2 inserting clauses in the contract that requires the contractor to use specific products or services offered by FPI in the performance of the contract; or 3 modifying the contract to require the use of products or services of FPI in the performance of the contract. The bill would also require a contractor that uses FPI as a subcontractor or supplier in providing a commercial product pursuant to a contract to implement management procedures to prevent the introduction of an inmate-made product into the commercial market. The bill would allow any prison or jail work program that is providing services for sale in the commercial market through inmate labor on October 1, , to continue to provide commercial services until either 1 the expiration date specified in the contract or other agreement; or 2 September 30, , if the work program is providing services directly to the commercial market. The bill would allow prison or jail work programs to continue to use inmate labor to provide services for the commercial market beyond the two dates specified above if the program has been certified pursuant to 18 U. The bill would allow a for-profit business that has an agreement with FPI on the enactment date, whereby federal inmates are providing services for the commercial market, to continue to provide services for the duration of the agreement. If the Secretary of Defense determines that an FPI product is not comparable to private sector products in terms of price, quality, or time of delivery, the Secretary of Defense would use competitive procedures for the procurement of the product, or make an individual purchase under a multiple award contract in accordance with the competition requirements applicable to such a contract. The Secretary of Defense would be required to consider a timely offer from FPI when conducting a competition for procurement of the product. In cases where FPI is determined to have a significant market share, section of both bills would allow the Secretary of Defense to purchase a product from FPI only if the Secretary uses competitive procedures for procuring the product, or makes an individual purchase under a multiple award contract in accordance with the competition requirements applicable to such a contract. In conducting a competition for procurement of a product, the Secretary of Defense would be required to consider a timely offer from FPI. The list of product categories could be modified at any time if the Secretary of Defense determines that newly available data require adding or removing a product category from the list. Issues for Congress Over the past decade, congressional awareness of FPI and its unique status has increased. While many view FPI as being necessary in the management and rehabilitation of federal inmates, and its mandatory source clause as paramount to keeping FPI operating, others view it as having monopoly-like powers that usurp and supplant the bidding process for federal contracts. CRS importance of being dependable, some critics contend that some of the industries FPI inmates work in are shrinking and the chances of them obtaining employment in that industry once they are released from prison are low. They also contend that the mandatory source clause does not require FPI to compete using the same quality and delivery standards as private businesses. On a related issue, opponents contend that through the mandatory source clause, FPI has expanded its authority with respect to its product and service lines without congressional approval. Proponents for FPI argue that the federal prison population has grown significantly see Figure 2 , and that FPI is a necessary component in federal correctional facilities that prevents inmate idleness and contributes to the management of inmates. They also contend that FPI provides inmates with job skills, job readiness, responsibility and accountability, which are critical for a successful reintegration into society. In , FPI announced plans to start selling services and while FPI is not a mandatory source for services as it is for products, it is a preferential source and federal agencies may purchase services from FPI without going through a competitive procurement process. Proponents credit FPI with creating jobs for private companies. Questions Facing Congress As the debate continues with respect to the proper role of FPI in training and rehabilitating federal offenders and its role in providing products and services to federal agencies, Congress is faced with several questions. In general, should the mandatory source requirement be maintained, stricken, or softened?

Nathan James Analyst in Crime Policy UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Chapter 6 : "Federal Prison Industries" by Nathan James

By Nathan James Abstract UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Chapter 7 : CRS: Federal Prison Industries, January 13, - WikiLeaks

Like many other initiatives of the federal government, UNICOR, formally known as Federal Prison Industries, Inc., started off as well-intentioned. Prisoners earning from \$ to \$ an hour are trained to work in factories supervised by BOP staff, where in theory they learn job skills that will help them find employment following their release.

Chapter 8 : Federal Prison Industries: Overview and Legislative History - Digital Library

This report provides background on the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.'s (FPI's) operations and statutory authority; it does not address the related debates on inmate labor, criminal rehabilitation, or competitive versus noncompetitive federal government contracting.

Chapter 9 : Considerations for the Next Administration: Criminal Justice Reform and Prisoner ReEntry

UNICOR, the trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), is a government-owned corporation that employs offenders incarcerated in correctional facilities under the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).