

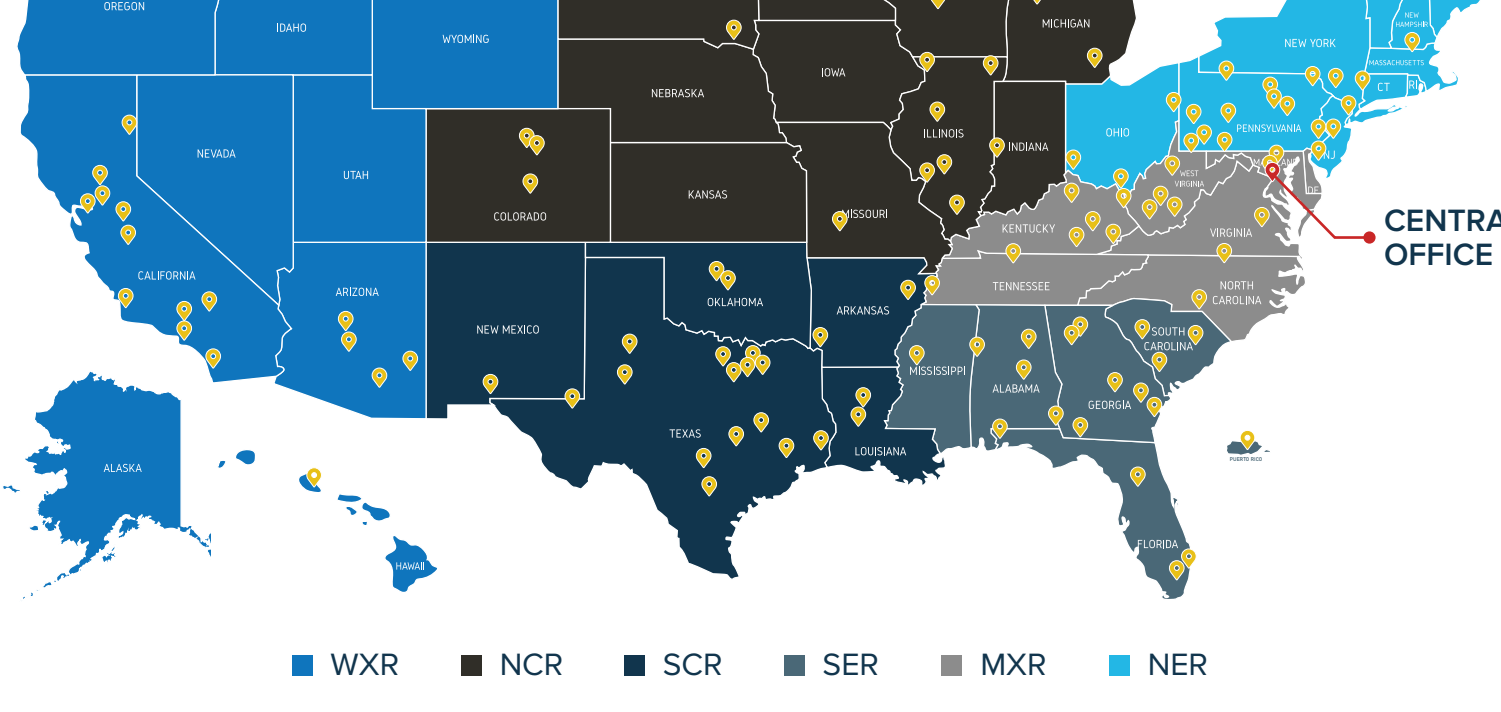


Federal Bureau of Prisons

Established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for federal inmates, the [Federal Bureau of Prisons](#) (FBOP) agency aimed to professionalize the prison service and ensure consistent and centralized administration of federal prisons. Here we provide an overview of the FBOP locations, functions, structure, and systems.

Federal Prison Locations

The **Federal Bureau of Prisons** incarcerates 153,248 federal prisoners across 37 states. FBOP inmates are housed in 127 stand-alone U.S. federal prisons, 68 satellite camps, and 12 private facilities. The federal prison locations are as follows:



Alderson FPC Aliceville FCI Allenwood FCC Ashland FCI Atlanta RRM Atlanta USP Atwater USP Baltimore RRM Bastrop FCI Beaumont FCC Beckley FCI Bennettsville FCI Berlin FCI Big Sandy USP Big Spring FCI Brooklyn MDC Bryan FPC Butner FCC Canaan USP Carswell FMC Central Office HQ Chicago MCC Chicago RRM Cincinnati RRM Coleman FCC Cumberland FCI Dallas RRM Danbury FCI Detroit RRM Devens FMC Dublin FCI Duluth FPC Edgefield FCI El Reno FCI	Elkton FCI Englewood FCI Estill FCI Fairton FCI Florence FCC Forrest City FCC Fort Dix FCI Fort Worth FMC Giles W. Dalby CI Gilmer FCI Glynco Grand Prairie Greenville FCI Guaynabo MDC Hazelton FCC Herlong FCI Honolulu FDC Houston FDC Jesup FCI Kansas City RRM La Tuna FCI Leavenworth USP Lee USP Lewisburg USP Lexington FMC Lompoc FCC Long Beach RRM Loretto FCI Los Angeles MDC Manchester FCI Mariana FCI Marion USP McCreary USP McDowell FCI	McKean FCI McRae CI Memphis FCI Mendota FCI Miami FCI Miami FDC Miami RRM Mid-Atlantic RO Milan FCI Minneapolis RRM Montgomery FPC Montgomery RRM Morgantown FCI MSTC Nashville RRM New York MCC New York RRM North Central RO North Lake CI Northeast RO Oakdale FCC Oklahoma City FTC Orlando RRM Otisville FCI Oxford FCI Pekin FCI Pensacola FPC Petersburg FCC Philadelphia FDC Philadelphia RRM Phoenix FCI Phoenix RRM Pittsburgh RRM	Pollock FCC Raleigh RRM Ray Brook FCI Reeves III CI Rochester FMC Sacramento RRM Safford FCI San Antonio RRM San Diego MCC Sandstone FCI Schuylkill FCI Seagoville FCI SeaTac FDC Seattle RRM Sheridan FCI South Central RO Southeast RO Springfield MCFP St Louis RRM Talladega FCI Tallahassee FCI Terminal Island FCI Terre Haute FCC Texarkana FCI Thomson USP Three Rivers FCI Tucson FCC Victorville FCC Waseca FCI Western RO Williamsburg FCI Yankton FPC Yazoo City FCC
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The prison locations are also shown on this [federal prison map](#).

Major Functions of the FBOP



Federal Bureau of Prisons Structure

Inmates are confined in facilities spread out across the United States. Each facility reports to a regional office, who provides close oversight and support to that site. National programs are developed at the [Central Office](#) headquarters. Each [Central Office](#) division provides functional support to the entire agency.

The **administrative structure** is headed by the director then the deputy director. They are responsible for the following divisions and regions:



The Federal Prison Systems

The federal prison system's administrative are divided into five categories; minimum, low, medium, high (the most secure), and administrative. Each [federal prison security level](#) is discussed below.

Minimum Security Institution
Minimum security institutions, commonly called "federal prison camps," are designed for offenders who do not pose a risk of violence or escape. Minimum security institutions have dormitory and room housing, a relatively low staff-to-inmate ratio, and limited or no perimeter fencing.

Low-Security Institution
Low-security Federal Correctional Institutions (FCIs) have double-fenced perimeters, mostly dormitory or cubicle housing, and strong work and program components. The staff-to-inmate ratio in these institutions is higher than at minimum-security facilities.

Medium Security Institution
Medium security FCIs have strengthened perimeters (often double fencing with electronic detection systems) and mostly cell-type housing. There is a wide variety of work and treatment programs, a higher staff-to-inmate ratio than low-security FCIs, and even greater internal controls.

High-Security Institution
High-security institutions, also known as United States Penitentiaries (USPs), have highly secured perimeters (featuring walls or reinforced fences). There is multiple and single-occupant cell housing, the highest staff-to-inmate ratio, and close control of inmate movement.

Administrative Maximum Security Institution
Administrative facilities are institutions with special missions, such as the detention of pretrial offenders, the treatment of inmates with serious or chronic medical problems, or the containment of extremely dangerous, violent, or escape-prone inmates. They are capable of holding inmates in all security categories.

Learn More About the FBOP

Please contact us if you or a loved one are facing the prospect of incarceration in federal prison. While no one wants to be incarcerated in an FBOP facility, the first step to preparing for imprisonment in the Federal Bureau of Prisons is to build an informational foundation to make good decisions in custody.

Our team of expert prison consultants can help you serve the least amount of time, in the best federal prison, with the earliest opportunity for release.

[Contact us for a free initial consultation.](#)

