

The USDB's motto, "Our Mission, Your Future", symbolizes the "Can Do" attitude; the spirit of teamwork; and the philosophy of the USDB. The entire custodial staff provides individualized treatment to inmates to prepare them for a self-reliant, trustworthy and respectable future. The USDB reflects on the past only to build for the future, emphasizing behavior, education, vocational skills and a chance to choose.

ACADEMIC TRAINING

An extensive academic training program helps each inmate prepare for reintegration into society and to support a constructive future. Academic programs complement the vocational training program, and may culminate in apprenticeship certificates. General education opportunities and the prerelease program contribute to the inmate population's social adjustment. Classes are provided to inmates who lack high school diplomas and desire to complete the General Education Development (GED) test in earning high school equivalency diplomas for the State of Kansas or their home state. A learning center is available for individual study. Classes are available during the evening, and inmates may enroll in college courses or correspondence courses.

RECREATION

Recreation plays an important part in maintaining a balanced lifestyle and reducing idleness in corrections. With these objectives in mind, recreational programs at the USDB include sports programs, arts and crafts, library services,

in/outdoor exercise opportunities, music programs, and other leisure-time activities. The USDB was designed to include an indoor gym, indoor weight room, arts and crafts studio, music room, and library. Outdoor recreation includes a baseball field, running track, basketball courts and outdoor weight area. Televisions and board games are available within the housing units.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

With two staff chaplains, three contract clergy, and approximately 200 volunteers, the religious needs of the inmates are met through a variety of ministry programs. Offering both individual and group counseling and religious activities, this program is one of our most active. Every week, over 300 inmates participate in 43 activities.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONAL GROWTH

We stress the development of the individual potential through a wide range of programs. Individual and group therapy sessions are offered to inmates in specific treatment programs based on

their confining offenses, along with a variety of self-growth programs. These programs offer the inmate an opportunity to understand himself more fully and learn to work with others.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training, an important concept in the rehabilitation process, has progressively changed in the past few years, in order to remain current and relevant. The objectives of the vocational training programs are to provide technical knowledge, relevant work skills, and positive work ethics to assist inmates in their transition back into society. Formal classroom instruction and on-the-job training are provided in the following areas:

Barbering

Dental Assistant

Embroidery

Graphic Arts (art preparation; screen printing; printing and engraving)

Woodworking (general woodworking skills and computer assisted drafting; computer programming for equipment operations; furniture manufacturing; and finish applications)

Laundry/Dry Cleaning

Sheet Metal and Welding

Textile Repair

Visit us on the Web:

<http://usacac.army.mil/CAC/Usdb.asp>

UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

MISSION

*Incarcerate U.S. Military prisoners sentenced to **long terms of confinement. Conduct correctional and treatment programs** to maintain good order and discipline and reduce recidivism upon release; and, on order, provide trained and ready units and individual Soldiers to deploy and conduct Full Spectrum Operations.*



Fort Leavenworth,
Kansas

<http://usacac.army.mil/CAC/usdb.asp>

HISTORY

The United States Disciplinary Barracks (USDB) is located on Fort Leavenworth, Kansas which is approximately twenty-six miles northwest of Kansas City, Missouri. It is the only maximum-security facility in the Department of Defense and the oldest penal institution in the Federal system.

On 16 January 1872, a bill submitted to Congress requested approval for a military prison. On 3 March 1873, the bill was passed to establish the first military prison at Rock Island, Illinois. The Ordnance Department and the Secretary of War lodged a strong protest against this proposed location. They stated prisoners could not be trusted to work with munitions, and security measures necessary for the operation of a prison would greatly restrict the primary mission of the munitions factory located at Rock Island. On 21 May 1874, the original bill was amended to establish the military



prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it has been in operation since 21 May 1875. The buildings were formerly a Quartermaster Depot, supplying all military posts, camps, and stations in the Indian Territory to the West.

Twice in its history, the military prison transferred to the United States Department of Justice and used as a prison for civil offenders. It first transferred in 1895, and then back to the Army in 1906. During this period, the Department of Justice used the military prisoners to build the Leavenworth Penitentiary. In 1915, an Act of Congress changed the name from the United States Military Prison to the United States Disciplinary Barracks. In 1929, it once again transferred to the Department of Justice, and designated the Leavenworth Penitentiary Annex. In November of 1940, the prison was reestablished as the USDB and has since been in operation by the Department of the Army.

On 5 April 1994, the Secretary of the Army made the decision to build a new USDB, with a capacity for 515 inmates. The groundbreaking ceremony was held on 12 June 1998, with a contract duration of 1,070 days. After several delays, construction was completed and keys handed over to Fort Leavenworth on 1 August 2002. The Ribbon Cutting Ceremony was held on 20 September 2002. Between 30 September and

5 October 2002, inmates were transferred from the old USDB to the present USDB. At 1322 on 5 October 2002, the last inmates were secured inside the new USDB and at 1700, the final Flag Call Ceremony was conducted at the old USDB.



On 16 August 2004, demolition started on the "Castle" at the old USDB. The destruction began on Five Wing, and on 9 January 2005, Three Wing was the last remaining structure torn down. An estimated 6,000 truckloads of debris were removed from the area to be recycled or taken to the landfill.

CONFINEMENT

The length of confinement inmates serve at the USDB varies from five years to life. The maximum housing capacity is 515 inmates. The USDB's average population is 450 inmates.

Inmates are confined for a variety of offenses. Approximately 90% are confined for crimes against persons which include robbery, assault, and murder. Approximately 57% of those inmates are confined for sex related offenses, which includes but not limited to incest, pedophile and rape. Only 4% are confined for drug offenses. Property crimes account for 4% of USDB inmates. Inmates confined for strictly military offenses account for 2% of the population.

CUSTODY

There are five different custody grades assigned to the inmate population. Custody grades are used as an administrative tool to indicate the kind of supervision and security required for an inmate. The custody criteria are designed to provide classification of the inmate into a manageable custody level based on the assessment risk presented by the inmate. These grades range from installation trusty, minimum, minimum-inside-only, medium, and maximum custody.

CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT TEAMS

Carefully selected enlisted military personnel counselors assist the inmate in adjusting to confinement; in establishing a sound and sensible program within the institution; and in planning for release.