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Dave Sprout Interview, 2015

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Jennifer Thomson, interviewer (JT)
Dave Sprout, Lewisburg Prison Project, interviewee (DS)

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DS: Where the guys are in their cells. 24 hours a day double cell. Generally. They do get one hour five days a week per rack if they go out, but other than that they are in their cells with a cellmate 24 hours a day. This is the Bureau prisons call this a non-punitive program, I beg to differ with them on that. But the guys that are sent here are coming from other institutions where they may have received incident reports of some kind.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Someone would not be sentenced in court and come to the special management unit.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Usually there will be some incident for them to come here so it is right now there's approximately 1100 inmates. I believe, in the special management unit here in Lewisburg and almost the entire institution is special management unit.

JT: MmHm.

DS: There are a few hundred that are not but the vast majority are special management there. And they are double celled. The inmates anytime they're out of their cells are always restrained. They're not around.

JT: Can you talk about what that means.

DS: Sure. Any time an inmate is taken out of their cell here they're hand cuffed behind their back and that would be any time the doors opened to their cell both guys in the cell would be handcuffed behind their back. So staff would escort them wherever they're going, but they're always in restraints meaning handcuffed behind her back.

JT: MmHm.

DS: So they eat in their cells, they they don't go to chow hall. They are allowed three showers a week outside their cells, they can go to the law library if it's available once every so often, but other than that the men are in their cells twenty-four hours a day.

JT: And so this is... even though it's described non-punitive measure it, something which happens to an inmate in response to an incident at another facility?

DS: Correct. But the issue here is we believe that the guys are being punished twice.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Because if they have an incident say at Allenwood or some other penitentiary or institution they're going to be punished at that institution. Meaning they're going to spend time in the restrictive housing unit. They may have their commissary phone privileges taken away. Things like that.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Then when they put into this program. They're using the exact same incidences that got them punished before to be placed here

JT: Right.

DS: and so in our mind. It is certainly punitive here.

JT: Right.

DS: But the Bureau prisons sees it differently.

JT: Is this facility that we have here in town is it the only kind of its nature in the country?

DS: It's our understanding that the special management unit is a four-phase program, meaning that the men have to go through four separate phases to get out of the special management. Phases one into they are the start. Phase 1 would be when you start the program.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Phases one and two are here in Lewisburg. We do not believe there's any other institutions where phase one and two are held. There are other institutions where phases three and four are held.

JT: MmHm.

DS: But phases one to at least our information is only here Lewisburg.

JT: now as you were explaining to me earlier there were some recent policy changes.

DS: Yes, there was in early February. The administration started a policy regarding the razors at Lewisburg.

JT: OK.

DS: For the men. Before February the men were allowed three showers a week and they're usually taken out of their cells, escorted to the shower area cuffed, placed in the shower area, they get uncuffed at that time they are issued a razor if they want to use it during that shower time of 15 or 20 minutes. Whatever staff may allow they are allowed to use the razor. However, they would want to. If

they want to at the end of the shower time, staff would collect that razor and the men would be taken back to their cell. At no time... At Lewisburg razor would be considered contraband.

JT: OK.

DS: Meaning it's a prohibitive object.

JT: Were it to leave the shower area.

DS: Absolutely the inmate is not allowed to possess a razor in special management unit in phases one and two. So staff controls the razors, so an inmate has a razor in their cells that would need to come from staff somehow.

JT: MmHm.

DS: And there have been assaults at Lewisburg over the last five years of the special management where razors were involved.

JT: MmHm.

DS: In fact there are few lawsuits regarding that. But the gist of the lawsuits are staff had to be negligent in an inmate getting a razor.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Because they are not allowed to have them there is not been allowed to have a razor in phases one and two for the last 5+ years Lewisburg.

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: But they had a policy at Lewisburg early February that the men were not allowed to have control razor at any time, even during their shower.

JT: OK.

DS: The memo that we received was that they would be allowed to have a clippers of some kind. Whenever this would be two times a month.

JT: MmHm.

DS: To use as they see fit. This is the major change, a major policy change.

JT: And was there any rationale given for the change.

DS: I believe it was safety of staff and inmates was the rationale used, but still as I explained the razors are not in the hands of the inmate.

JT: Right.

DS: It's only given to them by staff at certain times and has to be documented and when razor is given back, it's documented so if an inmate has a razor. Usually it would be for either staffs negligence or intentional.

JT: And it sounds to me like so long is that razor wasn't smuggled out of the shower somehow the only real threat is to the inmate right? through a possible suicide or self-harm.

DS: Well, there are...I mean staff could be. If an inmate had a razor they can make weapons out of it. There's there's no question that has been done.

JT: Right, I'm saying even if it staff followed all the correct procedures, then the only person that could get hurt is the inmate while he's in the shower, right?

[CROSSTALK]

DS: Absolutely, you're correct, I apologize.

JT: No, no, don't apologize.

DS: Yes, yes, you're right. They are not around staff or they are not around another inmate with the razor if policy would be follow properly, you're absolutely right. So if staff would not be negligent or deliberately allow someone to have a razor. This policy would not need to be in effect, in my opinion. Now safety of staff and inmates are important, but also if the policies of their... It's our understanding that this is only institution that this policy is in effect. Now I... that's my understanding I could be wrong on that, that but even at the control unit out at ADX, I believe the inmates are allowed to have razors. To shave not to have them all the time.

JT: Right. To carry around

DS: Correct. And so, again, to some people this may not seem like a big deal or not, but to the guys it is. This is a major policy change. The program statements for the special management unit say the men are allowed to shave three times a week. By the Bureau of Prison policies, they are allowed. This was done just by a memo at the institution. And obviously it caused some concern with the guys because this was just something that was thrown on them. There are many reasons for the razors. This shaving some people, there are religious aspects to to shaving so this this crosses many boundaries here with with not being able to have a razor.

JT: MmHm.

DS: The other the other issue for the guys would be they're saying that it's a clipper of some kind. Again, I don't know what this is going to be, but but it would be sanitized and and... between uses of... This is one that would be going from block to block inmate inmate our understanding, not a disposable type thing. So that's of a big concern.

JT: Yeah.

DS: You know, there are... there are men there with diseases.

JT: Diseases, yeah.

DS: Just like out on the street and and would you want to use something as personal as as a razor type instrument of somebody else's. So that's going to be a major concern also for the men.

JT: MmHm.

DS: So with this policy, the administration had to know that there was going to be a reaction of some kind from the men. If not, then they're certainly not not doing their job well because this this certainly was going to cause some type of issue and our understanding of that issue was that the men wanted to grieve this meaning file administrative remedy meaning that's the process that needs to be done to bring it into court.

JT: And how does that work if an inmate wants to file a grievance, what does he have to do?

DS: At Lewisburg, they need to file what is called BP8. That's an informal [INDECIPHERABLE] of the, of the incident and it needs to be filled out on a form given to his his unit team. They have five days to respond to that, and if it would be in, they would deny whatever you're asking about, then you would file what is called BP9, and that would go to the warden, and you... it goes through to BP10s to BP11s.

JT: MmHm.

DS: The 10 goes to the region, which is in Philadelphia. The BP11 goes to the central office in Washington and, by law, you have to exhaust every one of those remedies before you would be able to file in federal court.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Regarding any issue you have. So so the men know they have to exhaust the remedies and the administration also knows that. So what we're hearing, many guys were asking for the administrative remedy, and were told no, you're not getting them no, you're not grieving this issue.

JT: Is that legal? Are they allowed to refuse a grievance even if they may not agree?

DS: It certainly is... is not legal in my estimation, because then the men have no recourse to go into court.

JT: MmHm.

DS: So those grievances that that is by the prison litigation Reform Act. They must exhaust all their administrative remedies. So without that there there are some... if they can't get a form... whether their exhaustion. Whether they are not able to exhaust, but that is a question a judge would have to determine.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Most guys aren't able to file on that, so they know how to follow the process and if that's that's taken away from them... Again, this is a new policy they had no idea about. And then they're not able to grieve the issue so this just compounded the problems.

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: that many of the guys were having.

JT: So then what happens? Some of them requested this grievance form, they were told they couldn't get it...

DS: Correct that's my understanding, and there... the administration seemed to say that what happened after that was because of the policy itself, but we're hearing it with not because of the policy. Part of it was because the guys could not grieve the policy.

JT: Right.

DS: And they were a couple guys who tried to grieve the policy, or tried to get some word out, possibly what was happening so that they couldn't follow through with the process.

JT: MmHm.

DS: And the people were put in hard restraints regarding... Using false misconducts and guys on the block knew this was happening,

JT: MmHm.

DS: So it was just starting to be a perfect storm, where the policy for the razors came on them, they were unable to grieve the policy, and then some guys were being placed in restraints because of this. And when they couldn't find out about certain guys they they started some guys maybe held their, held their food tray to block the window, which is an incident.

JT: Can you talk about what those... what the significance of those two acts is?

DS: If you... generally at Lewisburg, because the guys are in their cells 24 hours a day.

JT: MmHm.

DS: So the only way they can talk to somebody is if it would, they would come to their door to talk.

JT: OK, right.

DS: So if they want to talk to a Lieut. or the captain were the AW, they need to get staff to bring them down.

JT: OK.

DS: And if staff does not do that. They have no recourse. So what some, some do they cover their window.

JT: OK.

DS: Now, that is a misconduct in the prison because staff needs to be able to see in the cell at all times and that's legitimate, because there could be a in-- something going on in the cell.

JT: Right.

DS: Person could have a medical emergency or something, so they know. But that gets staff so then they will bring somebody either a Lieut., so that's what the guys were hoping for.

JT: MmHm.

DS: To talk to them to to try to air some of their grievance. Our understanding after that happened. Instead of trying to follow policy by bringing Lieut. or Capt. to talk and try to resolve some issues that the... It's called a sort team there there there the teams who do cell extractions. They are they're usually in full riot gear and and they started using pepper spray, using pepper balls, to just going cell to cell to cell for these guys who were causing any problems.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Other than wanting to try to talk to somebody regarding their issues, and that's when things escalated. At least that's what we heard. To the point where flash grenade, concussion grenades, were used in the cells.

JT: Now, those of the kinds of things that are only designed for use outside.

DS: That's that would be my understanding. I don't know exactly whether they're used, whether they're to be used indoors, but you have to remember a lot of these cells are 8 x 10 in concrete, and any these flash grenades or concussion grenades when they go off, the sound was deafening. We we heard that people throughout the prison could hear the concussion of a grenade. There is some, some question whether we heard that some of the back windows of the cells were blown out because of these, the administration is saying that was not the case. I don't know the answer to that. We've been told by several guys that the windows were blown out. We heard some the inmates broke the glass. I don't know. But but it was February and windows were broken. Fires were started because of the flash grenades, mattresses, things like that. So obviously inmates were injured. They also use a projectile grenade which is... has rubber pieces that go off inside the cell, and so there's going to be injuries. Now, they're not life-threatening injury... they're not use-- supposedly non-lethal weapons.

JT: MmHm.

DS: But again, you're in such a small, confined space, and of course the pepper balls were shot at them, gas was used, guys with athm-- we heard there were many many instances where where people with asthma who weren't even involved with this.

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: Were having issues because there was so much gas being used at the institution. We had heard, and I don't know... that staff from other institutions needed to come into the... Now, again, this is what I'm being...

JT: Of course.

DS: So and the prison is bas-- the administration--is basically saying this was a non-incident. There was nothing out of the ordinary. I've been working at the project now for nine years and I've never seen anything to this extent, especially at Lewisburg, we believe it went to three different blocks that the... So it went to several blocks where where staff did this. And once the guys were taken out ourselves. We heard some were assaulted. Many were placed in hard restraints.

JT: MmHm.

DS: We heard up to 20 to 30 at a time were in hard and placed back in their cells with hard restraints with the gas in their cells without being able to clean anything like that, so and this went on for approximately two days. That was our understanding so that... we didn't hear about this till... Obviously there was nothing... there was no news reported that because this institution seem to feel that this was nothing out of the ordinary, but believe it certainly was. And we... as the project are are asking for a full investigation from outside of the institution by the Office of the Inspector General. We are contacting them to to have this be reviewed and an investigation into whether staffs and the administration's response to what we feel were incidences that not anywhere close rise to the level of of what was done to them.

JT: Right.

DS: You have to remember now, this wasn't the inmates took over and controlled a block and/or are out in the yard and barricaded themselves.

JT: Right. Right. Right.

DS: All of these men were locked in their cells. There was no threat to staff or to the public at any time and that I can't understand because like I said all these men were still locked in their cells, and we just believe that the level of response was way above what was needed. Some some may think that this was a way for the administration to send a message to some of the guys about who's in charge. That they knew by changing the policy that there would be a reaction.

JT: MmHm.

DS: Maybe trying to justify the program to say "Oh look. Look how bad these guys are."

[CROSSTALK]

JT: We have to use all these... weapons on them.

DS: "Look what they did... they in fact caused the incidences to happen." Again, I don't... that's speculation everyone can have an opinion on that. I kinda lean towards that that this is a way to show and justify the program.

JT: MmHm. Now so there's kinda two issues that you brought up there. One is that there's this desire to justify the program as a whole and then the other was to send a message to certain of the inmates. So I'm wondering like on that second issue have there been other things which have happened over the last few months where inmates have shown some kind of displeasure with their conditions?

DS: There's always, always a displeasure with the condition.

JT: Right, yeah.

DS: Especially at Lewisburg, but usually, if there's an issue it's usually one person or one cell that that one. What makes this unique, at least in my opinion, is the amount of guys involved.

JT: So how many how many inmates were involved?

DS: It's our understanding were three blocks.

JT: OK.

DS: I don't know exactly. I'm I'm I'm assuming between 20 to 25 cells on a block which could be double cells. Now that does not mean everyone, but we heard there were upward of 30 guys in restraints at one time.

JT: MmHm.

DS: We have not heard anything like that so so and this would be after taken out of their cells, placed in restraints and put back in their cells again. That's something that we have not heard been done specially on this scale.

JT: MmHm.

DS: That's what makes this unique in our mind, and that the response was over the top and and again I... they... because of the policy they implemented that no one else has in the Bureau of Prisons. And it was just thrown on these guys knowing that there would be some reaction. Being ready for it and then putting the hammer down on the guys.

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: I really believe that they're trying to show how... to justify the program itself.

JT: MmHm.

DS: That's that's my opinion and that's all it is.

JT: Right. Has there been any talk in any place within the prison system about maybe scaling down or getting rid of the SMU?

DS: The Bureau of Prisons came out... there was a study done. It just came out last week regarding the use of solitary and the SMU was part of that. It's about 280 pages. I have not been able to get through it yet [LAUGHS], but there's always... because right now solitary confinement is an issue that that it's in the public eye.

JT: Right. Right.

DS: And rightfully so. And Lewisburg because of the special management is right in the middle of that eye and they know that. In this way, by my opinion, justifying a "Look how bad these guys are. Look what they're doing. Look what we have to do we have to use all these the all the weapons that we have, and so so of course we need something like this." Again, my opinion but I really believe they're trying to justify the program, and show who is the boss.

JT: Right. So you talked about requesting an outside investigation. How likely do you think it is that that will happen?

DS: Well, I don't know. I'm kinda a pessimist regarding the Justice Department, but we will make a request and I encourage other people to ask for for a request for this.

JT: And for listeners out there who exactly would they make this request to?

DS: To the Justice Department and in the justice department website, it's the Office of Inspector General.

JT: Got it.

DS: That would be... Again, they're the ones who oversee staff misconduct. At least that would be my thought on here. That that it... but I do believe because of the reaction to what went on and the duration and the amount of people involved, that this is something that should be investigated. That would not be something I don't believe were privy to what, but I do believe that it needs to be done, especially outside part of the Department of Justice, not not in-house in any way. To see... And again, I was not there when happened, so I can't say. I work... we heard from multiple guys regarding this. Probably received more letters regarding one incident than any in the years I've been at Lewisburg. And remarkably similar too.

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: So, each block was basically the same. The amount of, you know especially the concussion or flash grenades that were used, where it basically shook the prison could be heard throughout. We heard that that there were guys with asthma issues well off the blocks that were involved here/

JT: MmHm. MmHm.

DS: That's how much teargas, pepper spray type gases would permeated through the whole institution so you can imagine being in the cell where this is happening to or on that block.

JT: Yeah.

DS: And again that that's and for... I mean, no staff was involved, there was no staff hostages, there were no staff that was assaulted. Nothing like that and and that's.... It would just seem to be a way over the top response.

JT: You're listening to Bucknell: Occupied, here on 90.5 WVBU. For all listeners out there who may have a question for my guest in the studio tonight. The number is 570.577.3489. Give us a call and certainly ask us any questions that you have. So Dave, I wanted to ask you to talk about specifically about the use of hard restraints at the prison and the conditions the inmates are kept in while they're in these hard restraints.

DS: Sure. At Lewisburg, and and again we heard from many many guys that they may be put in restraints at other institutions, but nothing compared at all to how it is at Lewisburg.

JT: OK.

DS: When when people are put in hard restraints they're stripped out of their clothes, and they're put in paper clothes. They they're shackled around their ankles together, they're handcuffed, and then they have a chain... a metal chain around their belly chain, Martin chain, whatever you want to call it.

JT: MmHm.

DS: And then the handcuffs are attached to that chain. So you... your your feet are shackled--

[CROSSTALK]

JT: You're hobbled, yeah.

DS: --and your hands with a black box, meaning cuffs, where you can't move your wrist in in the cuffs, and are attached to a chain. And then you were put in a cell by yourself. Now. They used to put two people together.

JT: MmHm.

DS: This way. They have not done that, at least... they may have done at this this last time because of space but not sound... OK, that's how you're put. But where the problem is is how these restraints are put on. They're put on so tight that they can break the skin.

JT: MmHm.

DS: I I've seen multiple times... of 30-40 inmates that I've seen over the years, where they have cuts on the wrist, cuts on their ankles from the cuffs being so tight that their hands swell up, they have nerve damage from the cuffs being placed that tight. And the other thing with the chain around their waist or

chest. That chain is put on so tight that I've seen guys two months after they been in restraints and it looks like they have a tattoo of chain around their chest or waist, because that's how tight the chain had been. And they're kept in there for hours or days depending on... and because of how they're kept, most guys cannot eat while they're in this. They can't drink and they can't use the facilities or the bathroom without staff, allowing them to have a hand free and we hear that does not happen. So the guys are in constant pain for X amount of time in the hard restraints and this is used again for... not for assaulting staff, not for assaulting an inmate, not for something where... I'm not saying anything would justify it. But this would be for threatening or in their mind, staff, staff... I mean we believe they falsified the incident report so that to place people in these restraints, so that is one of the worst things to me that happens at Lewisburg on... with the hard restraints. But another thing which they like to do, especially this time of year when you're put in the restraint room in paper clothes, in this, they then will open the window so that that you have. You are, you know, cold.

[CROSSTALK]

JT: This is sadistic. This is the definition of...

DS: It absolutely is. It's nothing but torture. It's what torture is. As far as I would be concerned,

JT: Right.

DS: Because there's no penological reason for it, at all. It could be argued the placement in restraints, and we are arguing that in court, and that will be decided at some point. But deliberate opening of the window when somebody's in paper clothes, and can't... no blanket, nothing like that, just to me, that's torture and that's that's what they been doing here at Lewisburg. Since the special management unit started. I've written to all three wardens that's been here regarding "Oh that doesn't happen here, that doesn't happen here" But, you know, every... when somebody's placed in restraints, every time that seems to be... and what we hear from staff "Oh, that's the Lewisburg way. That's how we do it Lewisburg." Again, it's nothing but torture in my mind.

JT: MmHm.

DS: So the being placed in the hard restraints of Lewisburg. Again, it is something I believe they use to try to justify the program.

JT: Right.

DS: Because again these aren't people who assaulted staff or something like that. To get a threatening shot just means that you "Oh, you threaten to kill staff." The guys don't... I mean that that's not there may be a few that that's happened over the years, but these guys know what happens to them. They're not going to do that--in my mind--and to be placed that way, again, completely against the BOP policy, but again it's the "Lewisburg Way" as as they like to say.

JT: What it sounds to me like what you're describing is a, is a culture that celebrates these types of practices.

DS: Absolutely, and and that's that that's what's so disheartening is that... Now, I believe there are many officers who work there that that don't, may not sign on with everything that goes on there.

JT: MmHm.

DS: They, they may not, that that this is not the way it should be, but you you don't go against what you're being told or from your higher-ups. You follow directions. If an incident report that you you you give an inmate an incident report where you know didn't happen, but you're told to do that, there's not much that can be done. At least...

JT: If you want to keep your job.

DS: Yes.

JT: Now I mean, this sounds a lot to me like, you read stories about the New York Police Department and the way in which there's quotas is for Stop and Frisk, right? And you gotta fill out these tickets even if you yourself don't believe in the practice.

DS: Right. Yeah, I believe, you know, I said this probably last time I was here and I do believe being a corrections officer is one of the toughest jobs there is, but it also goes with the responsibility. They want to consider themselves professionals then they need to be professional in their job.

JT: MmHm.

DS: And just to go back to the professionalism. This is... these are the worst of the worst according to the Bureau of Prisons. And you know, these guys are, they have to put them in these restraints. We heard in December out in the rec cages that staff and inmates had a snowball battle. Now people might think "Well, gee, that's just you know, guys havin'" you know... But, you have in an institution like this with a special management where you have the rules and the way they follow. Now today you're having a snowball battle, now tomorrow that staff never may be having a bad day, and all of a sudden you're put in restraints because you you maybe thought you could

JT: Be more familiar, yeah.

DS: More familiar. Very unprofessional at the least, but that's the type of thing, and the inmates are supposed to know what staff is feeling today or tomorrow, and that that's where the problem.

JT: Yeah.

DS: When you're kept in these conditions and and then... because the inmates are on edge too. I mean, obviously when you're kept this way month after month, year after year.

[CROSSTALK]

JT: Yep. It's a nasty way to live.

DS: But the professionalism of staff comes into question when they can have a snowball battle with inmates, it's just on so many levels.

JT: Yeah.

DS: That is, that is so wrong.

JT: Yeah.

DS: And especially especially in this type of setting.

JT: But I mean, that's... if we continue this analysis is torture that's part of it, right? That you can't... you can never predict where you're torture is at on any particular day.

[CROSSTALK]

DS: Absolutely. Correct. And the guy... you know they just don't know how to react to somebody when they come on the block. And again, these guys are at the mercy of staff. Like you said, they're in their cells twenty-four hours a day. They don't get to go to the chow hall to have...

JT: Yeah.

DS: If their meal happens to not come or there's something missing. They have no control over these things. And so when staff does not act professionally or for some reason has it out for an inmate, maybe, for many reasons, and we we have we have guys who... this program is supposed to be an 18 to 24 month program.

JT: OK.

DS: And that's through phases one through four. There are many guys here at Lewisburg been here 3, 4, 5 years in the special management program. And again, policies clearly says that's not to be the case. They just keep giving them extensions and again I just can't imagine being in it under these conditions for four and five years and the mental health issues.

JT: MmMm.

DS: that many of the guys have because of that, even if they didn't come in here with any mental health issues. It's just staggering.

[CROSSTALK]

JT: Right, well I mean it sounds like the program is designed to in fact induce these kinds of mental issues.

DS: Well.

JT: And again, that's my speculation... Yeah, I know we're in the realm of speculation here.

DS: I have not been able to figure out why this program is. Other than, I guess I'm not too smart, because I can't figure it out why they would... what what the purpose of something like this program. Because you know, for the amount of time they might be here staff around, especially Lewisburg, they're not around the inmates so there's very very few staff at Lewisburg over the last four or five years who have been assaulted by staff or I mean by inmates because they're not around them.

JT: Right. Right. Right.

DS: They don't have the opportunity. They may have gotten a shoulder bump or a head bump or something like that. But very, very, very few compared to other institutions, but at some point in time, these people are going to get out of the program or get get released. I I've seen guys who have been in this program for 3+ years, been in prison for 15 to 20 years, and they're, they're released from prison, from the special management with no halfway house. No preparation whatsoever to be ready to go on the outside. They drop them off downtown Lewisburg to get on the bus. From being in the special management unit for 2-3 years.

JT: What to take the bus to New York City?

DS: Wherever they're going. Their bus trip home, wherever home is.

JT: MmHm.

DS: There was a guy at the bus stop downtown, he was going to Texas. That's that's where wherever they're going, they will be bussed to wherever they're going. When they're released from the Bureau of Prisons, and how these people can be released from these setting...

JT: MmHm.

DS: ...out to the general public without any preparation at all, to to try to cope with the outside world. If you've been in prison for 20 years, the world's changed a little bit.

JT: Yeah.

DS: And it's just mind-boggling to me that the Bureau of Prisons would allow something like that to happen. Now, I heard Director Samuels who of the Bureau of Prisons tell Congress, I believe, and it was my understanding that that that he said this does not happen, but it certainly happens at Lewisburg.

JT: MmHm.

DS: That people are released from a control unit setting directly out to the public.

JT: So what, for these inmates who were

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