



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Bradley Weinsheimer
Associate Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 19, 2025

The Honorable Hampton Dellinger
Special Counsel
Office of the Special Counsel
1730 M. Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036-4505

RE: OSC File No. DI-24-001615 – INVESTIGATION REGARDING A
WHISTLEBLOWER ALLEGATION OF VIOLATION OF LAW, RULE, OR
REGULATION OCCURRING AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
BECKLEY, LOCATED IN BEAVER, WEST VIRGINIA

Dear Mr. Dellinger:

In response to your request for review of a possible violation of law occurring at the United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Beckley, West Virginia (FCI Beckley), please see the attached report. Specifically, a federal employee at FCI Beckley alleged that officials at FCI Beckley were violating the Federal Prison Oversight Act of 2024 (“Oversight Act”) by assigning non-custody employees to correctional officer posts for more hours than permitted each week under the Oversight Act. I have delegated authority to review and sign the Department’s response, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 1213(d).

As reflected in the attached report, a Federal Bureau of Prisons Senior Counsel from the Office of the Director initiated an investigation upon receiving the referral from your office. That investigation did not substantiate a violation of law, rule, or regulation had occurred at FCI Beckley. The investigation confirmed the Oversight Act is not yet effective and the agency has no statutory duty to comply with augmentation restrictions until the Act is effective. I trust you will find this responsive to your concerns.

Sincerely,

Bradley Weinsheimer
Bradley Weinsheimer
Associate Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons**

OSC File No. DI-24-001615

Report of Investigation

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION REGARDING A WHISTLEBLOWER ALLEGATION OF VIOLATION OF LAW, RULE, OR REGULATION OCCURRING AT THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION BECKLEY, LOCATED IN BEAVER, WEST VIRGINIA

SYNOPSIS

The Office of Special Counsel (OSC) received a whistleblower disclosure that officials of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Federal Correctional Institution Beckley, West Virginia (FCI Beckley), may have engaged in conduct that constitutes a violation of law, rule, or regulation. The OSC received these allegations from [REDACTED], at FCI Beckley, who consented to the release of his name.

[REDACTED] alleged that officials at FCI Beckley are violating the Federal Prison Oversight Act of 2024 (hereinafter the “Oversight Act”) by assigning non-custody employees¹ to correctional officer posts for more hours than permitted each week under the Oversight Act. Specifically, [REDACTED] alleges that due to chronic understaffing of correctional officers at FCI Beckley, officials at that facility assign him and other non-custody employees to mission critical correctional officer posts on a routine basis.

Assigning non-custody employees to work correctional officer posts is known as augmentation in the BOP. While [REDACTED] acknowledges that augmentation is permitted, he alleges non-custody employees at FCI Beckley are spending less than 90 percent of their work week in their primary positions, in violation of the Oversight Act. He also alleges that augmentation prohibits non-custody employees from carrying out their own mission critical duties, such as implementation of First Step Act programs.

On October 22, 2024, OSC referred the matter to Attorney General Merrick B. Garland for investigation. The same day, BOP was notified of the need for an investigation, and assigned the investigation to a Senior Counsel in the Office of the Director. The Senior Counsel conducted interviews of [REDACTED] and other relevant BOP employees. Additional information was also gathered and reviewed during the investigation.

In summary, no information exists to indicate BOP officials at FCI Beckley have engaged in conduct constituting a violation of a law, rule, or regulation, as the Oversight Act is not yet in

¹ “Non-custody employees” refers to employees of the Bureau of Prisons other than correctional officers – for example, those employed in fields of education, recreation, food services, facilities, unit team, etc. – whose primary duties are other than a correctional officer.

effect, and therefore, BOP is not required to limit the use of augmentation in a manner that permits non-custody employees to spend 90 percent of their work week in their primary position.

INVESTIGATION

Allegations:

████████████████████ confirmed he wrote to the OSC regarding the BOP's alleged violation of the Oversight Act. ██████████ indicated that his complaint stems from an appropriations act passed in December 2022, which is now codified in the Oversight Act, requiring the BOP to limit augmentation in a manner that allows non-custody employees, such as himself, to remain working in their primary positions for at least 90% of their workweek. It is ██████████ position that in order to comply with the Oversight Act, BOP officials cannot request him to work a correctional post for more than four hours per week (90% of a 40-hour work week = 4 hours are available for augmentation). ██████████ alleges, however, that since December 2022, officials at FCI Beckley have ordered him to work in correctional positions (augmentation) for more than four hours per week. ██████████ alleges the practice of augmenting non-custody staff has not been significantly restricted since the passage of the appropriations act in December 2022, nor has it changed since the passage of the Oversight Act in July 2024.

Background:

FCI Beckley is a medium-security federal prison housing approximately 1,126 medium security male adults in custody (AICs). The facility also includes a separate adjacent federal prison camp housing approximately 384 minimum security male inmates. FCI Beckley has approximately 360 full-time employees.

The BOP uses a practice commonly called “augmentation” to maintain appropriate staffing in critical correctional posts at federal correctional facilities. This practice utilizes employees who are not employed as correctional officers (i.e., unit team, education, facilities, etc.) to work in a position typically filled by a correctional officer. The purpose of augmentation is to fill critical correctional posts, which if left empty, could compromise facility operations, safety, and security (i.e., a housing unit requiring staff supervision). When augmented, an employee is temporarily reassigned to the mission critical correctional post for a specific shift, or for a number of hours. Because all employees employed at a federal correctional facility are primary law enforcement officers, this practice is permitted. Every primary law enforcement officer employed at a federal correctional facility is trained and qualified to work correctional posts.

Typically, augmentation is relied on more often when correctional officer staffing levels are low. The Bureau's staffing crisis, and the resulting usage of augmentation and overtime, has been

discussed extensively in Congressional hearings.² The BOP has prioritized retention and recruitment, resulting in increased hiring, but staffing issues remain a concern.³

Legislative History:

On March 15, 2022, Congress passed a Consolidated Appropriations Act. H.R. 2471; P.L. 117-103. In the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 117-103, the following language was included concerning the Salaries and Expenses of the Federal Prison System:

Augmentation.— BOP is expected to hire additional full-time correctional officers in order to reduce the overreliance on augmentation and improve staffing beyond mission-critical levels in custody and all other departments, including medical, counseling, and educational positions. BOP shall provide quarterly reports to the Committees on the use of augmentation broken out by region, institution, and security level for each time such practice is employed. In addition, BOP shall include with its fiscal year 2023 budget submission, and each year thereafter, a detailed report for each Federal correctional facility at which two or more Federal inmates have died in one calendar year, describing each incident and the role augmentation may have played in exacerbating the inherent dangers present at those locations.

See House Appropriations Committee Print, P.L. 117-103 at p. 262, found here: [CPRT-117HPRT47047.pdf](#). The BOP has provided quarterly reports regarding augmentation to Congress since the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2022. Reports for Fiscal Year 2024 have been prepared but have not yet been provided to Congress.

On December 29, 2022, a Consolidated Appropriations Act was passed by Congress. H.R. 2617; P.L. 117-328. In the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 117-328, the following language was included concerning the Salaries and Expenses of the Federal Prison System:

Augmentation.—BOP is directed to continue following the directives and reporting requirements in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 on the topic “Augmentation.” In addition, BOP is directed to ensure that non-custody correctional employees must spend 90 percent of their work week in their primary positions.

See House Appropriations Committee Print, P.L. 117-328 at p. 296-97, found here: [CPRT-117HPRT50347.pdf](#).

² See e.g., Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Surveillance of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, 118th Congress, July 23, 2024, transcript available at: [CHRG-118hrg56426.pdf](#); Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Surveillance of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, 118th Congress, November 7, 2023, transcript available at: [CHRG-118hrg54125.pdf](#); Testimony of Director Peters, Senate Judiciary Hearing, Sept. 13, 2023, available at: [Microsoft Word - BOP Director Written Testimony SJC Oversight Hearing 091323](#).

³ See Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Surveillance of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, 118th Congress, July 23, 2024, transcript available at: [CHRG-118hrg56426.pdf](#).

On July 25, 2024, Congress passed the Federal Prison Oversight Act, P.L. 118-71. The focus of the Oversight Act is to establish an inspection regime for the BOP, requiring the Inspector General of the Department of Justice to conduct periodic inspections of BOP facilities. It also requires the Attorney General to establish an Ombudsman to receive and address complaints about the Bureau of Prisons. P.L. 118-71. The final provision of the Oversight Act states,

Augmentation.--On and after the effective date of this Act, the Bureau of Prisons shall implement the directive in the second sentence on the topic "Augmentation" in the matter under the heading "SALARIES AND EXPENSES" under the heading "FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM" in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

P.L. 118-71.

As described above, the Oversight Act refers to the statement in the joint explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 117-328, the appropriations act passed in December 2022: "In addition, BOP is directed to ensure that non-custody correctional employees must spend 90 percent of their work week in their primary positions."

Regarding the effective date of the Oversight Act (when the statute takes effect), the Act states,

Effective Date.--This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date on which appropriations are made available to the Inspector General of the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice for the specific purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

P.L. 118-71.

Since the enactment of the Oversight Act on July 25, 2024, the only appropriations made available to the Department of Justice have been through the Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Pub. L. 118-83), which did not include appropriations for the specific purpose of the Oversight Act. BOP's Office of General Counsel, as well as DOJ's Justice Management Division (JMD) were consulted regarding the effective date of the Oversight Act. Both concur that the Oversight Act, including the augmentation provision therein, is not yet effective, as specific appropriations have not been made to carry out the Oversight Act. BOP is not required to comply with the augmentation language contained in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the December 2022 appropriations act (P.L. 117-328), because such statements do not have the same force and effect as statutory language. The legal requirement to implement the specific augmentation restriction at issue here is not triggered until the effective date of the Oversight Act, which is 90 days after appropriations are made for the specific purpose of carrying out the Oversight Act. As such, the BOP's current augmentation procedures are not violating the Oversight Act.

Augmentation Procedures:

████████████████████ provided two Memoranda of Understanding (MOU), which describe the augmentation procedures at FCI Beckley. The first memorandum was signed by the Union President of FCI Beckley at the time on April 22, 2020, and the Warden of FCI Beckley at the time, on April 19, 2020. The memorandum was recently updated on October 28, 2024, and was signed by both the Union President and the Warden of FCI Beckley.⁴

According to the FCI Beckley MOU, augmentation is utilized when necessary to mitigate overtime expenditures and provide adequate coverage, and the assignment of staff to correctional services posts is to be completed in a fair and equitable manner. The memo states that augmentation will be used primarily during dayshift hours (refers to shifts most commonly between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.). However, by signature of the representative parties, FCI Beckley management officials and the Union agree that management retains the right to assign work and make take actions necessary to carry out the Agency's mission.

The MOU indicates that FCI Beckley utilizes a reverse seniority⁵ roster that includes a list of augmentation-eligible staff at the institution, including supervisors. Certain positions have been identified as exempt from augmentation, including Food Service Cook Foreman, Clinical Director, Medical Officer, Dentist, Psychology staff (except for Psychology Technician), Warden and Associate Warden Secretaries, Unicorn staff, Executive staff, Recreation Specialist, and Powerhouse staff. The MOU directs that all non-correctional staff except for those exempt positions may be augmented to fill a correctional post as needed. Staff may also be exempt on a one-time or limited-time basis, however, the MOU states that an excuse must be approved by an Associate Warden. If excused, the staff member will remain on the list for the next necessary augmentation.

The MOU further states that the non-custody employee will be notified 24 hours prior to the start of the shift when possible, and a "shift" for augmentation purposes is defined as 2 or more hours. If an employee works a correctional post for 2 or more hours when augmented, he or she will have fulfilled the augmentation requirement and will then be placed back on the bottom of the augmentation roster. The MOU further indicates that credit for augmentation will be given if the non-custody employee assists with an Emergency Medical Trip, although employees who are BPT (Basic Prisoner Transport) qualified are given primary consideration for these types of assignments.⁶ Finally, the MOU states that when possible, correctional posts that are vacant due to unscheduled leave of the assigned officer, will be filled by correctional services staff, rather than by the use of augmentation. The MOU, as currently written, does not require a 10% (4-hour per week) limitation on the use of augmentation.

⁴ For ease of reference, this report will refer to the most recent MOU, as the procedures described in both are nearly identical.

⁵ Staff are listed in the order of years in service in the BOP, starting with the least number of years at the top, ending with the greatest number of years at the bottom of the list.

⁶ BPT is a voluntary qualification that requires interested staff to participate in a training course and if participating in armed escorts, to pass a specific firearms qualification course. Typically, outside medical trips require the use of staff who are BPT qualified, and thus, other non-custody staff on the augmentation roster may be skipped to assign a BPT qualified staff member to work a medical trip.

Witness Statements:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (complainant) is currently employed at FCI Beckley as a [REDACTED]. He has been employed by the BOP for almost 19 years and has spent his entire career at FCI Beckley. In August 2020, [REDACTED] was promoted from a Senior Officer Specialist (also known as a correctional officer) to a [REDACTED], the position he currently occupies. [REDACTED] currently works on a Compressed Schedule, working four 10-hour days per week, for a total of 40 hours.

[REDACTED] description of the augmentation procedures at FCI Beckley are largely consistent with the MOU. [REDACTED] indicated that the Lieutenants' Office at FCI Beckley is responsible for filling correctional posts and managing the augmentation roster. He indicated when his name is at the top of the augmentation roster, a Lieutenant will call him directly to assign him to a correctional post. [REDACTED] indicated that he is rarely given 24-hour notice of an augmentation assignment, as the MOU contemplates. Rather, [REDACTED] stated he is usually told of his augmentation assignment as he walks in the front entrance of the institution. Regarding excuses, [REDACTED] indicated those require an Associate Warden's approval, but on occasion, the Lieutenants' Office will excuse him or other Unit Team staff when they are assisting with an incoming airlift.⁷ [REDACTED] stated otherwise, an employee's workload is not generally considered as an excuse for augmentation.

[REDACTED] indicated that a typical shift for augmentation is an eight (8) hour shift, although he has been augmented to a shift for less than four (4) hours. [REDACTED] indicated that since December 2022, when he was ordered to work a correctional post for more than four (4) hours, he has refused, resulting in active disciplinary investigations against him. When asked how often he is typically augmented, [REDACTED] said it varies. He indicated at times, he could be augmented as often as every week, and at other times, three or four weeks go by before he is augmented again. Based upon his review of the augmentation roster during his interview, [REDACTED] indicated that during the three preceding days (November 12, 2024 – November 14, 2024), two staff were augmented one day, one on the second day, and three on the third day. He stated that at times, there could be eight or nine staff augmented on the same day. According to the augmentation roster, [REDACTED] was last augmented on October 29, 2024.

[REDACTED] indicated augmentation is primarily used during periods of training. For example, [REDACTED] stated augmentation will "be crazy" when Annual Refresher Training starts in January 2025. It is [REDACTED] understanding that augmentation isn't supposed to be used to backfill for a correctional officer taking unscheduled sick leave, but it does happen on occasion. At the time of the interview, [REDACTED] said it was not currently occurring.

When asked about the effect of augmentation on his duties as a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] indicated that augmentation makes it hard for him to complete his duties as required by the First Step Act (FSA). Specifically, [REDACTED] indicated the FSA requires [REDACTED]

⁷ An incoming airlift refers to a flight bringing new inmates into the institution. Unit Team staff assist with the intake process for newly arriving inmates.

██████████ to assist inmates with participation in Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) programs or Productive Activities (PAs), but augmentation interferes with carrying out that duty. As an example, ██████████ explained that he created a Veterans Support Group and has a list of inmates signed up to participate, but he has not yet started the class because he doesn't know when he will be augmented. He stated that if a ██████████ has a class scheduled and he or she is augmented, the class gets cancelled – other staff are not able to cover the classes for them during periods of augmentation. ██████████ knew of at least one class session that was cancelled due to augmentation.

Regarding overtime, ██████████ stated he didn't recall including any complaints about overtime in his correspondence with OSC. He recalled a temporary issue with overtime, wherein management required non-custody staff to accept compensatory time off rather than overtime pay, but he indicated that issue is currently resolved. Overtime for non-custody employees is completely voluntary at FCI Beckley. ██████████ indicated he has occasionally signed up for overtime, but he does not work overtime very often. He stated that even if non-custody staff voluntarily work overtime, they are not given credit for augmentation. ██████████ indicated that currently, the amount of overtime being worked at FCI Beckley is the most he has ever seen. When asked what his sense of why that was the case, ██████████ stated it was most likely a staffing issue. He indicated some of it stems from correctional officers using unscheduled leave, but that it is mostly due to low staffing levels at FCI Beckley. ██████████ indicated it is hard to recruit employees to work at FCI Beckley due to its rural location. He also indicated that the state department of corrections recently instituted a pay increase for its employees. He stated that starting out, state correction employees only make a few thousand dollars less than BOP employees, and that it doesn't take as long to start working, due to a less extensive background check and less stringent requirements regarding potential employees' financial status.

EX1

EX1 is currently employed at FCI Beckley as a Lieutenant, although he has been assigned as the Acting Captain for the last 17 months. EX1 has been employed by the BOP for 19 years and has spent his entire career at FCI Beckley. He became a Lieutenant in 2015 and has been assigned as the Acting Captain at FCI Beckley twice.

EX1's description of the augmentation procedures are also largely consistent with the MOU and ██████████ description. EX1 confirmed that FCI Beckley utilizes an augmentation roster to track the use of augmentation. Although it is described as a "reverse seniority" roster, in reality, the roster is based on the last time a staff member was augmented. As new staff arrive at the institution, they are placed at the top of the list, but eventually, every staff member's place on the roster is based on the date they were last augmented. The augmentation roster is available for viewing by all staff at FCI Beckley, via a desktop icon.

According to EX1, augmentation at FCI Beckley is managed by the Operations Lieutenant, in coordination with the Admin Lieutenant.⁸ Typically, on a day when augmentation is necessary,

⁸ The Operations Lieutenant is the correctional supervisor in charge of managing and overseeing correctional services operations for the entire institution during a particular shift (i.e., Day Watch, Evening Watch, Morning

the Operations Lieutenant will review any correctional posts that are vacated due to training and would then use the augmentation roster to fill those positions with non-correctional employees. EX1 indicated that in accordance with the MOU, correctional posts vacated due to the use of unscheduled leave by the assigned correctional officer are not eligible for augmentation – only those posts vacated by training. He also indicated that typically, the need for augmentation will be relayed to the affected staff member the day prior to the assignment. Contrary to Correctional [REDACTED] assertion, EX1 stated they can give advanced notice of augmentation in most instances because they know what the training schedule is in advance, and therefore, they know which posts will be vacated on a particular day.

EX1 confirmed that excuses or exemptions from augmentation can be made on a one-time basis, or for a specific period of time. For example, he stated an Associate Warden approved a temporary exemption for clinical medical staff during a period when the medical department was experiencing a staffing shortage. Other times, individual staff may be exempted due to previously scheduled leave, such as leave to attend a doctor's appointment. When excused, the staff member's name remains at the top of the augmentation list for the next time augmentation is necessary.

EX1 indicated that a typical shift for augmentation is an 8-hour shift on Day Watch. However, if a correctional officer becomes available to cover the augmented post, the staff member may not be augmented for an entire 8-hour shift. For example, if a correctional officer was assigned to complete a medical escort trip, but returned from such assignment with no additional scheduled trips, that officer could be assigned to the augmented post, and the augmented non-custody employee could return to their normal position.

EX1 indicated that presently, the use of augmentation is lower, because FCI Beckley has increased their staffing levels dramatically. He stated that during the COVID-19 pandemic and during other periods of low staffing levels, the use of augmentation was much higher. EX1 indicated he does not receive a lot of complaints about the use of augmentation at FCI Beckley.

On December 2, 2024, EX1 provided a copy of the augmentation roster from FCI Beckley.⁹ According to the roster active as of December 4, 2024,¹⁰ the last employee was augmented on November 25, 2024, and he/she was the sole non-correctional employee augmented that day. On November 21, 2024, two (2) employees were augmented. Consistent with [REDACTED] review of the augmentation roster, two (2) employees were augmented on November 14, 2024, one (1) employee was augmented on November 13, 2024, and three (3) employees were augmented on November 12, 2024. The use of augmentation varied greatly, with some days requiring the augmentation of seven (7) or eight (8) employees, and other days requiring only one (1). The time between the need for augmentation varied greatly as well. For example, only three (3) employees were augmented during the month of August, six (6) during

Watch). The Admin Lieutenant is typically assigned on a quarterly basis to manage administrative tasks for the Lieutenants' Office, such as managing the correctional services roster and schedule.

⁹ The augmentation roster is updated each time augmentation is needed. Therefore, the roster only reflects the last day of augmentation for each employee on the roster. It is not a historical roster and does not show any dates of augmentation beyond the most recent assignment.

¹⁰ Although the augmentation roster was provided by EX1 on December 2, 2024, the document was saved as a pdf file on December 4, 2024, and as such, December 4, 2024, is the date reflected on the roster

the month of September, but nearly 100 employees were augmented during the month of October.¹¹

HR1

HR1 is the Human Resources Manager at FCI Beckley. She has been in the HR Department for the past five years. According to HR1, since April 2023, FCI Beckley has been steadily increasing its staffing numbers. For example, in Pay Period 5 of 2023, FCI Beckley's staffing level for correctional services (correctional officers and Lieutenants) was at 83%. Currently, staffing levels for correctional officers is 94%, with a projected future level of 96.6% by the end of December 2024. Overall staffing levels at FCI Beckley are currently around 94%, with a projected 96.6% by the end of December. HR1 indicated the increase is most likely a result of Direct Hire efforts and recruiting events. For example, FCI Beckley holds monthly recruitment fairs at the institution, during which time HR staff talk to potential applicants and guide them through the application and hiring process. Additional recruiting events held at local colleges are also attended by Affirmative Employment Program recruiters.

HR1 indicated that the use of augmentation is directly tied to staffing levels of correctional officers at FCI Beckley. She also indicated that during periods of training, such as annual firearms recertification and annual refresher training, the need for augmentation is increased.

CONCLUSION

There is no evidence of a violation of a law, rule, or regulation by officials at FCI Beckley in connection with these allegations. As discussed above, the Federal Prison Oversight Act is not yet effective, as the effective date of the Oversight Act, including its provision regarding augmentation, is conditioned upon funding allocations for the specific purposes of the Oversight Act, which as of the date of this report, have not been approved by Congress.

Investigation into the allegations revealed FCI Beckley is utilizing augmentation appropriately and not in violation of any law, rule, or regulation. All witnesses described the use of augmentation being tied to staffing levels of correctional officers. With the use of Direct Hire authority, FCI Beckley has been able to increase the number of correctional officers over the past year. Consequently, the use of augmentation has decreased.

The BOP is continuing efforts to recruit and retain qualified employees, including offering recruitment and retention incentives, receiving approval for direct hire authority for correctional officers, and seeking a special salary rate for correctional officers.¹² However, augmentation remains a vital tool to fill mission critical correctional posts needed to ensure the safety and

¹¹ The significant use of augmentation during the month of October is attributed to annual firearms recertification training, during which time every employee at a federal correctional facility is required to attend training and complete the BOP's mandatory firearms qualification course. According to HR1, annual firearms recertification and annual refresher training are the times when augmentation is utilized the most since all staff are required to attend both once per year.

¹² See Testimony of Director Peters, Hearing before the Subcommittee on Crime and Federal Surveillance of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, 118th Congress, July 23, 2024, available at: [Peters Testimony.pdf](#).

security of federal correctional facilities, and FCI Beckley's present use of such does not violate any law, rule or regulation.

**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons**

OSC File No. DI-24-001615

Staff Name Key

EX1 – [REDACTED] Acting Captain

HR1 – [REDACTED], Human Resources Manager