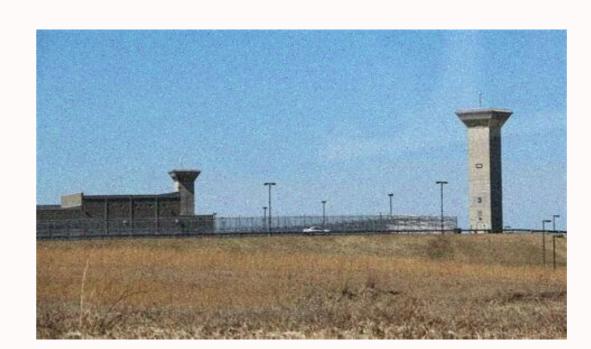
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What federal prisons are in west virginia

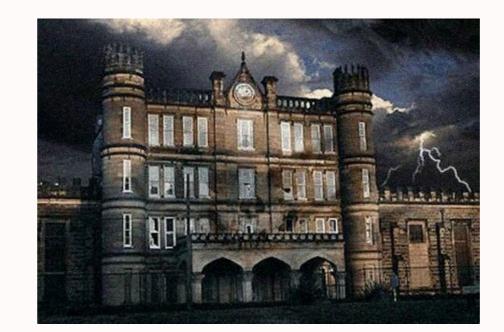
How many federal prisons are in west virginia. How many prisons are there in west virginia.



It is operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, a division of the United States Department of Justice. FPC Alderson is in two West Virginia counties, near the town of Alderson. A portion of the prison is in unincorporated Monroe County, while the other portion of the prison, [2] including the dormitories, is in unincorporated Summers County. [3] [4] [5] The majority of the prison is in Summers County. [6] Four other area towns, Hinton, Lewisburg, Ronceverte, and White Sulphur Springs, are within commuting distance of FPC Alderson. [7] History Topographic map, U.S. Geological Survey, July 1, 1983 In the 1920s, there was a shortage of federal prison space for female inmates. [8] Women offenders either were given alternative punishments or were housed alone within all-male institutions. Prison staff and fellow inmates sexually exploited girls and women who were incarcerated in these facilities. [8] Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the Assistant U.S. Attorney General, first encouraged establishment of a facility for women. [9] FPC Alderson, which opened on April 30, 1927, as the Federal Industrial Institute for Women, [10] was the first federal women's prison in the United States. [11] It was opened during a reform movement in the 1920s to help reform female offenders. [12] The first warden, Mary B. Harris, was chosen by Mabel Willebrandt. [9] Despite later bureau mythology that Alderson opened its doors with moonshining women from the hills of West Virginia, 174 women had been sent to the facility in the first year of operation before its formal November 14, 1928, opening. [13] The West Virginia location was chosen as it was remote enough from major population centers that potential escapes would be less likely while it had sufficient proximity to the American capital. [14] Serving as a model for prison reform at the time, it was styled after a boarding school offering education with no armed guards. [15] The facility followed a reformatory model with no fenced grounds. [8] The prison consisted of primarily work-oriente

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[22] Local residents have also referred to it as "the college campus."[21] By 2004, according to Alexandra Marks of The Independent, the operating model for Alderson followed "a punitive rather than a rehabilitative model".[12] John Benish, the former co-manager of the Alderson Hospitality House, a hospitality establishment where families of Alderson inmates stay, said that FPC Alderson is "built like a college campus. There is lot of property, a lot of greenery and there is no barbed wire around." The Alderson facility includes two dormitories with 500 inmates each. Inmates live in two-person cubicles instead of traditional barred prison cells.[23] As of 2004, most prisoners at Alderson were convicted of recreational drug-related offenses. Esther Heffernan, a sociology professor at Edgewood College, said that throughout history the inmates included "relatives of famous mobsters and grandmotherly women who embezzled money from banks. You've had a real mixture." 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She said that the inmates, "Coming from the streets of New York and D.C.," were awakened at night by crickets and frogs.[24] Prisoners are not permitted to patronize Alderson-area businesses.[25] The facility allows weekend visits, but special hours are available for holidays.[19] In prior years the families of inmates were allowed past visiting rooms only on Thanksgiving Day when they could also share in a holiday feast for \$1.75.[19] FPC Alderson was one of six federal and state prisons participating in the Paws4prisons service dog training program.[26] This program allowed inmates the opportunity to interact and work with dogs.[27] This included an academic curriculum where inmates first learn how to train "shelter-rescue dogs" and then progress to developing highly trained assistance dogs.[28] Notable inmates (current and former) Inmates released from custody prior to 1982 are not listed on the Federal Bureau of Prisons website. 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Corrupt public officials Inmate name Register number Status Details Monica Conyers 43693-039[permanent dead link] Released from custody on May 16, 2013 after serving 3 years. Detroit City Council member from 2005 to 2009 and wife of former-Congressman John Conyers; pleaded guilty to bribery in 2009 for accepting \$60,000 from a waste management company in return for her helping the company win a \$1.2 billion contract with the city.[43][44] Meg Scott Phipps 23786-056[permanent dead link] Released from custody in 2007 after serving 3 years. 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It originally consisted of fourteen cottages built in a horseshoe pattern on two-tiered slopes.[16] The offenders segregated by race in the cottages and each building contained a kitchen and rooms for about thirty women.[16] The vast majority of the women were imprisoned for drug and alcohol charges imposed during the Prohibition era.[17] Facility Aerial view, USGS, October 27, 1990 FPC Alderson is a 159-acre (64 ha) facility and is the largest employer in the Alderson, West Virginia area.[18] The prison is about a five-hour driving distance from Washington, D.C.[14] While there is no barbed wire on the fence surrounding the camp, the prisoners have schedules and each one must work.

Inmates get holidays off except those who work in the powerhouse and kitchen.[19] From its beginning, Alderson's staff members have maintained a focus on vocational training and personal growth experiences, with craft-shop activities an integral part of vocational training.[20] Free time is spent walking around the sidewalk that is set between the two dorms as this is within bounds for the inmates. Since 2004 inmates are no longer free to roam the entire campus and are restricted in areas of the prison. They also play recreational activities such as volleyball. Most of the inmates at FPC Alderson have been convicted of non-violent or white-collar crime. Many are in the drug program and have come from other prisons to attend the program at Alderson. They sleep in bunk beds in two large dormitories. The dormitories each hold over 500 inmates. Each inmate sleeps in a 5-by-9-foot (1.5 m × 2.7 m) cinder-block cubicle.[citation needed] The prison was nicknamed "Camp Cupcake" by members of the news media when Martha Stewart was sentenced to a five-month term there[21] and was referred to as "Yale" by Stewart herself.[22] Local residents have also referred to it as "the college campus."[21] By 2004, according to Alexandra Marks of The Independent, the operating model for Alderson followed "a punitive rather than a rehabilitative model".[12] John Benish, the former co-manager of the Alderson Hospitality House, a hospitality establishment where families of Alderson inmates stay, said that FPC Alderson is "built like a college campus."

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Mullins said the prison dormitories are in Summers County ^ "County population drop due partly to inmate switch". Bluefield Daily Telegraph. Associated Press. 2001-07-07. p. 6. The prison is located on Glen Ray Road in Monroe County. But Mullins said the prison dormitories are in Summers County. - Found on Newspaperarchive.com ^ "FPC Alderson Contact Information". Federal Bureau of Prisons. Archived from the original on 10 January 2011. Retrieved 2 October 2011. ^ "2020 CENSUS - CENSUS BLOCK MAP (INDEX): Summers County, WV" (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. p. 6 (PDF p. 7/18). Retrieved 2022-08-15. Alderson Federal Prison Cp ^ "FPC Alderson". Federal Bureau of Prison. Retrieved 17 July 2011. ^ a b c Johnson, Paula C. (2004). Inner lives: voices of African American women in prison. New York University Press. p. 313. ISBN 978-0-8147-4255-6. Retrieved 17 July 2011. ^ a b Sicherman, Barbara; Green, Carol Hurd (1980). Notable American women: the modern period: a biographical dictionary. Vol. 4. p. 736. ISBN 9780674627338. Retrieved 17 July 2011. ^ Friedman, Lawrence (September 9, 1994). Crime And Punishment In American History. Basic Books. p. 428. ISBN 9780465024469. Retrieved April 28, 2018. ^ Keller, Julia (1 October 2004). "It's a gosh-darned good thing: Stewart heads to West Virginia". Chicago Tribune. Archived from the original on 7 November 2012. Retrieved 17 July 2011. ^ a b Marks, Alexandra (8 October 2004). "The prison that Martha Stewart will call home".

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