

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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John Marshall Briley President Representing the Secretary of Defense

William E. Morgan Vice-President Representing Agriculture

George Meany Representing Labor

Peter B. Bensinger Representing the Attorney General

Vacant Representing Retailers and Consumers

Vacant Representing Industry

### OFFICERS

Norman A. Carlson Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons Commissioner

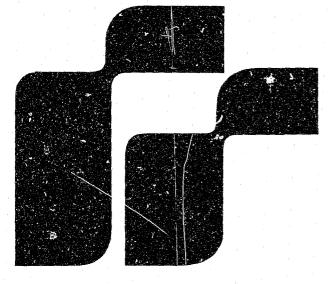
David C. Jelinek Associate Commissioner

Paul Plein Secretary/Deputy Associate Commissioner



## NCJRS

JUL 7 1978



In 1977, this new symbol was designed as the graphic expression of the term "Federal Prison System." The symbol is displayed on the cover of this annual report together with the new trade name for Federal Prison Industries, Inc., UNICOR, which will be introduced early in 1978.

The development of this new Corporate identity is consistent with the objective of the Federal Design Improvement Program initiated by the National Endowment for the Arts, to raise design quality throughout the Federal government.

This new graphic design conforms, also, to standards established by the Department of Justice which has embarked upon a Department-wide graphic design improvement program.

1

### TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Fiscal year 1977 was given largely to implementation of the Corporation's highest priority, its plans for expansion. Eleven new Federal Prison Industries were established at as many Federal institutions to provide employment opportunities and income for more inmates. A data entry shop was established at Miami, Florida; a machine tool and die shop at McNeil Island, Washington; an electronic cable factory at Memphis, Tennessee; cloth assembly operations at San Diego, California; Butner, North Carolina and Lewisburg (Camp), Pennsylvania; a wood plastics prototype shop at Petersburg, Virginia; a brush operation at New York, New York; an auto repair shop at Pleasanton, California; a boat fender operation at El Paso, Texas; and a print plant at Lexington, Kentucky was acquired from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The steady growth in the Federal prison population continued in 1977. In June of 1975 it was less than 24,000. A year later it was 27,000 and at the end of September, 1977 the Federal inmate population stood at 30,300. Thus, Federal Prison Industries primary mission to employ Federal inmates was being felt more strongly than at any time in recent history. With most Federal institutions over-crowded it was evident that prior corporate planning was paying dividends in preventing idleness as well as in training offenders not only in work skills but in abilities to work steadily at any job.

Consistent with the increased need for industrial employment, the Corporation by year's end had increased to seventy the number of shops and factories it operates. A total of 14,631 inmates were employed throughout the year with an average of more than 6,000 employed on any one day. The Corporation paid \$6.0 million in inmate wages, contributed almost \$2.0 million in payments to inmates performing meritorious or outstanding service in other than industrial jobs, and provided \$4.4 million for the operations of various vocational training programs under which more than 11 thousand inmates received instruction.

This was the first full year for the Corporation's Industrial Design Unit. Notable among many activities were the re-design of the Allenwood executive line of furniture, the design of new catalogs for shoes and furniture for the Schedule of Products, and the original design of hospital furniture for the Veterans Administration.

During this fiscal year, a number of decisions were made which will contribute to the strength of the Corporation in the coming years.

> In 1978 the Automated Data Processing Division and Graphics Division will be combined as the Data Graphics Division. This move is being made because of the relatively small size of both divisions, common regulatory issues involving Department of Justice and Joint Committee on Printing, and for improved utilization of key personnel.

> A Corporate Quality Assurance office will be established and staffed by mid year. This office will manage the overall Quality Assurance program for the Corporation.

A Corporate Marketing function has been described and plans made to staff it early in 1978. Reporting to top management, this office will communicate developments and conditions in the Federal market, improve market awareness of Federal Prison Industries and its new identity as "UNICOR," and develop corporate level marketing strategy and programs.

A new, "Industrial Operations" training program has been developed and will be made available to all Federal Prison Industries personnel early in 1978 in a self-instructional format. Designed for first line supervisors, the program will provide employees with increased awareness of overall Corporate operations.

The financial condition of the Corporation remains sound. Sales exceeded \$91.1 million with retained earnings of \$7.2 million. Cash balance at the end of the year was \$14.4 million, including a reserve of \$5.3 million for future construction and new equipment and expansion of facilities at established institutions, and a total of \$6.9 million needed to meet commitments for Vocational Training and Meritorious Service Award expenditures for the coming fiscal year 1978.

Marshall Briley, President John

Representing the Secretary of Defense

William E. Morgan, Vice President **Representing Agriculture** 

Vacant Representing Retailers and Consumers

11/ e aucj George Meany

Representing Labor

Peter B. Bensinger Representing the Attorney General

Vacant Representing Industry

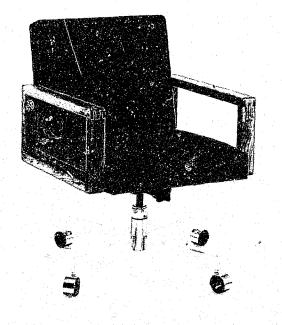
Attest:

Paul Plein, Secretary/Deputy Associate Commissioner

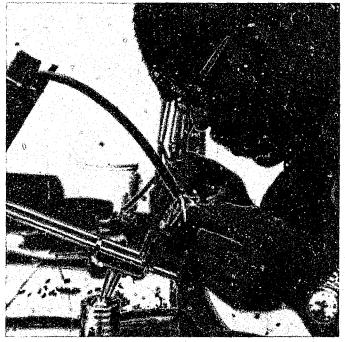
### THE BUSINESS OF UNICOR

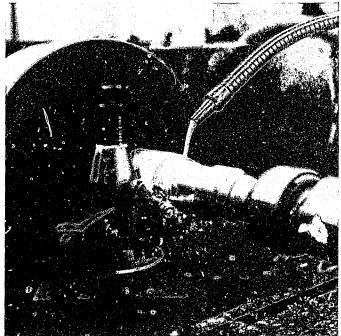
UNICOR provides employment and training for inmates of Federal correctional institutions through:

- More than forty different types of products and services for other Federal agencies.
- A diversified program of industrial operations conducted in such a manner as to offer a minimum of competition to private industry and labor.
- Employment that provides inmates with work, occupational knowledge and skills, plus money for personal expenses and family assistance.
- Training in entry level skills, factory onthe-job training, and through the financing of the Federal Prison System vocational training programs.
- The search for and development of new training-oriented industries, utilizing skills in demand in the labor market.









## AUDIT

6

The Corporation accounts are examined by the Office of Internal Audit, Department of Justice, annually. Its financial statements are also subject to examination by the General Accounting Office. This year the General Accounting Office conducted examinations at one location, plus the Washington office. We are pleased to report that there were no significant adverse findings.

The letter attesting to the findings of the General Accounting Office's examination is reprinted on the facing page. It also states the revised policy on audit frequency of the Corporation's financial statements.



#### UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE FIFTH FLOOR 803 WEST BROAD STREET FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22046

October 19, 1977

Board of Directors Federal Prison Industries, Inc. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. 20537

Gentlemen:

We have recently completed an audit of Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) financial activities for the 3 months ended September 30, 1976. Our audit included an analysis of reports compiled by the Department of Justice internal audit staff, a review of the consolidation of accounting reports in the FPI central office, and an examination of the internal controls at one FPI factory location. Our analyses disclosed no material deficiencies that would require further investigation by the Board of Directors.

Public Law 93-604 provided that effective July 1, 1974, each wholly owned Government corporation shall be audited by GAO at least once every 3 years. Prior to this law, GAO conducted audits of these corporations on an annual basis. Given the authority of the law, GAO has reasessed its financial audits to determine what audit frequency would best serve the needs of Congress and assist the continuing efforts of the corporations. Two major factors, the internal audit function and past deficiencies observed by our office, interacted in this determination. At FPI we decided that the internal audit coverage provided by the Department of Justice was adequate. Additionally, GAO audits have not disclosed any serious deficiencies that have resulted in qualification to FPI's financial statements in the past.

These conditions have permitted us to establish a new policy on the frequency of our audits of FPI's financial statements. Effective with this letter, FPI has been placed on a 3-year audit cycle. Therefore, our next full audit is scheduled for fiscal year 1979. Our audit coverage, however, will involve the 3-year period.

During the interim periods, GAO will perform some auditing procedures on a selected basis at various FPI activities. These procedures will be directed primarily toward inventory observations and comparisons of the inventories with the accounting records, similar to the procedures we conducted this year at Lompoc. We will coordinate these efforts with you at a later date.

We appreciate the cooperation extended to our staff and look forward to continued association with your office.

Sincerely, David P. Dorando

7

David P. Sorando Regional Manager

# INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Sec. and

Division	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PROVIDED	PLANTS	AVERAGE NUMBE OF INMATES EMPLOYED	MAJOR FEDERAL CUSTOMERS	SALES
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING	Computer programming and data encoding services (keypunch, key-to-disk, key-to-tape).	7	195	Department of Agriculture Department of Defense Department of Commerce Department of Labor	\$ 917,934
ELECTRONICS	Wiring devices of all types, electrical cable assemblies, electronic wiring harnesses, printed circuits, electronic systems, support systems.	9	880	Department of Defense	12,527,168
GRAPHICS	General and special custom printing, wood and metal signs, decals, drafting services.	8	297	Department of the Interior General Services Adminstration Department of Agriculture Department of Defense	4,721,049
METALS	Metal office furniture, steel shelving, aluminum lockers, military beds, casters, bore brushes, tools and dies. This division also directs the production of certain non-metal items such as brooms, dairy products, automotive repair, and tire rebuilding.	13	1,054	U. S. Postal Service Veterans Administration General Services Administration Department of Defense Department of Health, Education & Welfare	18,375,547
SHOE and BRUSH	Military dress shoes, safety boots and shoes, orthopedic and custom shoes, institutional shoes; wide variety of paint, varnish and maintenance brushes.	5	756	Department of Defense General Services Administration Department of Justice Veterans Administration	່ 13,916,208ັ
TEYTILES .	Cotton and wool textiles, canvas, canvas goods, synthetic textile products, mattresses, gloves, clothing, weather parachutes.	14	1,795	U. S. Postal Service Department of Defense General Services Administration Veterans Administration	25,836,578
WOOD and PLASTICS	Allenwood walnut furniture, solid wood furniture, molded fiberglass with chrome trim furniture, plastic laminated particleboard furniture, lifeboat repair, fiberglass molding and furniture refinishing.	7 13°	1,018	Department of Defense General Services Administration Department of Justice Veterans Administration	10,170,548

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5,995

\$ 86,465,032

## BALANCE SHEET

At June 30, 1976, September 30, 1976 (TQ) and September 30, 1977 (Note 1)

ASSETS	1977	Ţġ	1976
CURREN7 ASSETS:		S.F. James	
Feads with U.S. Treasury	14,385,773	\$ 14,859,060	\$ 10,737,504
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	11,238,514	8;522,182)	10,375,123
Finished goods	7,170,207	61114286	5,552,819
Work-in-process	6,538,167	5,656,532	6,103,246
Materials and supplies	21,713,370	17/648,329	18,401,694
Total Current Assets	61,046,031	52/800,389	51,170,386
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: Operating:			
Machinery and equipment	21,806,640	20:018)567	19,905,054
Building and improvements	21,298,786	201824,360	20,318,247
	43,105,426	40,842,927	40,223,301
Less accumulated depreciation	20,238,008	18(660,3110	18,004,452
	22,867,418	22,182,617	22,218,849
Construction-in-process	1,593,420	-1,146,221	596,968
	24,460,838	23,328,838	22,815,817
Vocational Training:			
Machinery and equipment	2,218,870	2:094,920	1,948,130
Building and improvements	5,106,085	/5/09/1,009	5,572,883
	7,324,955	7,185,929	7,521,013
Less accumulated depreciation	2,763,972	2,6112,670	2,846,946
	4,560,983	4,573,259	4,674,067
Construction-in-process	-0-	<b>0.</b>	1,504
	4,560,983	4 573 259.	4,675,571
OTHER ASSETS	599,277	344104	324,444
Total Assets	90,667,129	\$-81,046,600	\$ 78,986,218
See notes to financial statements		A Turner Same	

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	1977	T@'	1976
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable \$	3,231,985	\$ + 2,372,3777	\$ 2,319,903
Accrued payroll	2,858,755	2,362,400	2,712,378
Other accrued liabilities Contingent liability for price	1,294,051	9244,0577	1,123,746
adjustments (Note 3)	57,320	1624,01311-	164,081
Total Current Liabilities	7,442,111	5.820.045	6,320,108
CAPITAL:			
Initial investment of U.S. Government Capital contributions received from	4,176,040	4,3176,049	4,176,040
other Government agencies, net	4,661,923	R. 31886 864	3,872,166
Retained earnings	74,387,055	67,1163,721-	64,617,904
Total Capital	83,225,018	75,216,655	72,666,110
Total Liabilities and Capital \$		S SI QUE COM	\$ 78,986,218
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## STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

For Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1976, September 30, 1976 (TQ) and September 30, 1977 (Note 1)

	1977	<u> </u>	1976
SALES TO OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES \$		3 2, 599, 484	\$ 78,153,903
Cost of goods and services sold (Note 4)	70,550,430	17,099,675	64,249,366
GROSS PROFIT Selling Expenses:	15,914,602	4,499,759	13,904,537
Freight	560,602	14000003	392,646
Samples	26,848		24,605
	587,450	146,518	,
Administrative Expenses (Note 5)			
Salaries	710,171	150,128	599,345
Workmen's compensation (Note 6)	279,645	142,165	288,101
Travel	58,145	10,208	36,087
Rent for Washington office	34,711	6,987	26,176
Telephone	10,943	2,681	11,828
Printing and reproduction	73,433	35,2451	39,497
Auditing (Note 7)	180,000	50,700	210,000
Miscellaneous	570,962	78,515 -	195,550
	1,918,010	49785575	1,406,584
Depreciation	12,194	3,086	2,572
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2,517,654	626,1129	1,826,407
Income from operations	13,396,948	3,275,530	12,078,130
OTHER INCOME	492,045	38,743	154,491
LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF ASSETS	(100,491)	. 32,504	(47,509)
INCOME BEFORE NON-OPERATING			An
EXPENSES	13,788,502	3,944,832	12,185,112
Christmas packages to inmates	69,715	. ⊲@¤ ©615, 41612 .	58,626
Meritorious compensation to inmates	1,992,359		1,281,969
Accident compensation	121,097	.:	92,766
Vocational expenses (Note 8)	4,371,997	1,052,918	4,722,189
Total non-operating expenses (Note 9)	6,555,168	1,409,065	6,155,550
NET INCOME RETAINED EARNINGS AT BEGINNING	7,233,334	2,535,817	6,029,562
ος year	67,153,721	64,617,904	58,588,342
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR	5 74,387,055	·9 (67/1153),7/211	\$ 64,617,904
See notes to financial statements			

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1976, September 30, 1976 (TQ) and September 30, 1977 (Note 1)

	1977	TT@	1976
FUNDS PROVIDED BY:			
Sales of products and services	\$ 86.465.032	6 21,509,484	\$ 78,153,903
Other income	492,045	38,7748	154,491
Capital contribution	653,637	12,379	200,450
Total Funds Provided	87,610,714	21,351,031	78,508,844
FUNDS USED FOR:	01,010,71-2		. 0,000,011
Cost of goods and services sold,			
net of depreciation	68,682,482	16,647,518	62,483,788
Selling expenses	587,450	148513	417,251
Administrative expenses	1,918,010	4770,5775	1,406,584
Loss on sale of fixed assets	100,491	(182,504))	47,509
Acquisition of fixed assets	3,195,642	9441,891	1,425,876
Vocational training expenses	4,054,829	972.075	4,346,547
Net of depreciation (Note 8)	-1,00-1,02.0		.,,
Christmas packages to inmates	69,715	-@= Ť	58,626
Meritorious compensation to inmates	1,992,359	<b>396</b> ,4 <b>3</b> 2	1,281,969
Accident compensation	121,097	20,720	92,766
Total Funds Used	•	10,311,225	71,560,916
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	\$ 6,888,639	\$ _2,139,686	\$ 6,947,928
	φ 0,000,009	an managerea	Ψ 0,047,020
ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN WORKING			
CAPITAL:			
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets: Funds with U.S. Treasury	(470 007)	•. 4.11211.5BB	5,936,743
Accounts receivable	(473,287)	(1,352,941))	4,726,205
Inventories	2,716,332		4,720,200
Finished goods	1,055,921	331,467	(246,106)
Work-in-process	881,635	((444(8,77114))	(139,256)
Materials and supplies	4,065,041	((7/5)2),3(66)))	(2,883,404)
Other	255,163	18.570	(9,925)
(Increase) Decrease in Current Liabilities	200,100		
Accounts payable	(852,608)	((5(2),4177(4))	(281,615)
Accrued payroll	(341,594)	273,739	(50,938)
Other liabilities	(524,725)	275,883	(361,583)
Estimated liability for	(		•
price adjustments (Note 3)	106,761		257,807
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL	\$ 6,888,639	\$ 2,139,296	\$ 6,947,928

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### NOTE 1. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., include the accounts of the central office and the industrial facilities at 32 penal and correctional institutions. Appropriate eliminations are made for interindustry transactions and profits therefrom.

The straight line method of depreciation is used for all depreciable assets. Rates of depreciation are generally based on useful life guidelines established in Revenue Procedures 62-21, issued by the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service.

Raw materials inventory is recorded at actual cost of appraised value for donated material.

Work-in-process inventory is recorded at actual cost determined by one of the following methods: process costing, job costing, or standard costing, depending upon the type of industry.

Finished goods inventory is stated at the lower of cost or 95 percent of selling price.

All fixed assets costing \$200 or more are capitalized, otherwise they are expensed in the current period.

#### NOTE 2. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists primarily of amounts due from Government agencies (e.g., Post Office, General Services Administration and Department of Defense). Approximately \$807,000 FY 77, \$362,000 T.Q., and \$445,000 FY 76 of accounts receivable were past due 90 days or more.

### NOTE 3. Liability for Price AJjustments

During Fiscal Year 1977 partial settlement was made on the 1975 shoe contract for \$163,940.40 (remaining to be settled 216 pair of shoes total contingency \$140.40). Sales and Profits have been reduced by \$57,180.00 and a liability established to provide for anticipated payments for price adjustments on items sold during the year under a tentative price contract.

### NOTE 4. Cost of Goods and Services Sold

Cost of goods and services sold consists of material net of discounts and scrap sales, direct inmate labor, and overhead which includes Product Division Expense, survey of inventory and costs reclassified.

	Fiscal Year	Transition	Fiscal Year
	1977	Quarter	1976
Material Labor Overhead	\$ 44,158,026 4,057,938 24,272,022 \$ 72,487,986	\$ 10,542,784 1,059,374 5,612,270 \$ 17,214,428	\$ 38,368,493 3,822,048 21,673,463 \$ 63,864,004
Add Work-in-process, beginning	5,656,532	6,103,246	6,242,502
	(6,538,167)	(5,656,532)	(6,103,246)
Cost of goods and services manufacturedAdd Finished goods, beginningLess Finished goods, ending	71,606,351	17,661,142	64,003,260
	6,114,286	5,552,819	5,798,925
	(7,170,207)	(6,114,286)	(5,552,819)
Cost of goods and services sold	\$ 70,550,430	\$ 17,099,675	\$ 64,249,366

### **NOTE 5. Administrative Expenses**

Certain administrative expenses are subject to Congressional Limitation, they receive all charges related to the general management of the Corporation as a whole.

	Fiscal Year 1977	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1976
Amounts subject to Congressional Limitation:			
Salaries	\$ 710,171	\$ 150,128	\$ 599,345
Travel	58,145	10,208	36,087
Rent for Washington office	34,711	6,987	26,176
Telephone	10,943	2,631	11,828
Printing and reproduction	73,433	35,241	39,497
Auditing	180,000	50,700	210,000
Miscellaneous	188,490	11,283	41,456
Expenses subject to limitation	\$ 1,255,893	\$ 267,178	\$ 964,389

Congressional Limitation:

1977 - \$1,618,000 T.Q. - \$524,000 1976 - \$1,906,000

#### NOTE 6. Workmen's Compensation

The amount shown for fiscal year 1976 represents an adjustment of \$48,101 to reflect the actual expenses billed the Corporation for fiscal year 1975 by the Department of Labor and an accrual of \$240,000 for fiscal year 1976.

### NOTE 7. Auditing

The amounts reported represents charges for the internal audit function performed by the Office of Internal Audit, Department of Justice and the audit of the Corporation's financial statements by the General Accounting Office. Department of Justice internal audits are performed annually. Beginning with fiscal year 1977 the General Accounting Office will audit the Corporation's financial statement on a tri-annual basis; previously audits were performed annually including the Transition Quarter. The amount shown for fiscal year 1977 reflects an accrual for estimated interim work by the General Accounting Office.

NOTE 8. Vocational Expense			
	Fiscal Year 1977	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1976
Personal compensation	\$ 2,711,960	\$ 619,871	\$ 2,920,449
Personal benefits	272,613	63,475	291,378
Travel and transportation of persons	60,263	20,268	59,422
Transportation of things	17,129	1,577	11,305
Rent, communications, utilities	215,333	46,218	246,357
Printing and reproduction	115,786	30,095	136,402
Other services	357,958	105,494	324,754
Supplies and materials	303,787	85,078	356,480
Subject to congressional limitation <sup>*</sup>	4,054,829	972,076	4,346,547
Add depreciation:			
Machinery and equipment	162,701	38,426	195,172
Building and improvements	154,467	42,411	180,470
Total	\$ 4,371,997	\$ 1,052,913	\$ 4,722,189

<sup>a</sup> Subject to Congressional limitation of \$4,829,000 for FY 77, \$1,331,000 for T.Q. and \$5,120,000 for FY 76.

#### NOTE 9. Non-Operating Expenses

These expenses are not directly related to the operations of FPI but apply to all inmates of Federal Prisons. The amounts are determined by the Board of Directors, except for accident compensation which is based on actual experience.

### LOCATIONS OF UNICOR ACTIVITIES

ALLENWOOD, PA. ALDERSON, W. VA. ASHLAND, KY. ATLANTA, GA. **BUTNER, N.C.** DANBURY, CONN. EL PASO, TEX. EL RENO, OKLA. FT. WORTH, TEX. LA TUNA, TEX. LEAVENWORTH, KAN. LEXINGTON, KY. LEWISBURG, PA. LOMPOC, CAL. MARION, ILL. MCNEIL IS., WASH. MEMPHIS, TENN. MILAN, MICH. MIAMI, FLA. NEW YORK, N.Y. OXFORD, WISC. PETERSBURG, VA. PLEASANTON, CAL. SAFFORD, ARIZ. SAN DIEGO, CAL. SANDSTONE, MINN. SEAGOVILLE, TEX. SPRINGFIELD, MO. TALLAHASSEE, FLA. TERMINAL IS., CAL. TERRE HAUTE, IND. TEXARKANA, TEX. WASHINGTON, D.C.

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- FACTORY BEING ESTABLISHED

**D**- DIVISION OFFICE

NOTE: Effective October 1, 1977, the ADP Division and Graphics Division will be merged under the control of a single Division Manager.

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20534

OFFICIAL BUSINESS PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300 POSTAGE AND FEES PAID UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUS-435 3RD CLASS MAIL



This publication printed by UNICOR (Federal Prison Industries) Printing Plant, Federal Penitentiary, Marion, Illinois.

Training in the Printing Plant at Marion includes an apprenticeship program in composition, camera and plate-making and offset printing. This program is approved by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and the Marion, Illinois Area Multi-Trades Joint Apprenticeship Standards.

