

to this section, the officer or employee shall complete a training course before being issued such spray, and annually thereafter, on the use of oleoresin capsicum spray.

(2) TRANSFERABILITY OF TRAINING.—An officer or employee of the Bureau of Prisons who completes a training course pursuant to paragraph (1) and subsequently transfers to employment at a different prison, shall not be required to complete an additional training course solely due such transfer.

(3) TRAINING CONDUCTED DURING REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.—An officer or employee of the Bureau of Prisons who completes a training course required under paragraph (1) shall do so during the course of that officer or employee's regular employment, and shall be compensated at the same rate that the officer or employee would be compensated for conducting the officer or employee's regular duties.

(c) USE OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY.—Officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons issued oleoresin capsicum spray pursuant to subsection (a) may use such spray to reduce acts of violence—

(1) committed by prisoners against themselves, other prisoners, prison visitors, and officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons; and

(2) committed by prison visitors against themselves, prisoners, other visitors, and officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

(Added Pub. L. 114-133, §2(a), Mar. 9, 2016, 130 Stat. 296.)

§ 4050. Secure firearms storage

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “employee” means a qualified law enforcement officer employed by the Bureau of Prisons; and

(2) the terms “firearm” and “qualified law enforcement officer” have the meanings given those terms under section 926B.

(b) SECURE FIREARMS STORAGE.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall ensure that each chief executive officer of a Federal penal or correctional institution—

(1)(A) provides a secure storage area located outside of the secure perimeter of the institution for employees to store firearms; or

(B) allows employees to store firearms in a vehicle lockbox approved by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons; and

(2) notwithstanding any other provision of law, allows employees to carry concealed firearms on the premises outside of the secure perimeter of the institution.

(Added Pub. L. 115-391, title II, §202(a), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5216.)

§ 4051. Treatment of primary caretaker parents and other individuals

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “correctional officer” means a correctional officer of the Bureau of Prisons;

(2) the term “covered institution” means a Federal penal or correctional institution;

(3) the term “Director” means the Director of the Bureau of Prisons;

(4) the term “post-partum recovery” means the first 12-week period of post-partum recovery after giving birth;

(5) the term “primary caretaker parent” has the meaning given the term in section 31903 of the Family Unity Demonstration Project Act (34 U.S.C. 12242);

(6) the term “prisoner” means an individual who is incarcerated in a Federal penal or correctional institution, including a vulnerable person; and

(7) the term “vulnerable person” means an individual who—

(A) is under 21 years of age or over 60 years of age;

(B) is pregnant;

(C) is victim or witness of a crime;

(D) has filed a nonfrivolous civil rights claim in Federal or State court; or

(E) during the period of incarceration, has been determined to have experienced or to be experiencing severe trauma or to be the victim of gender-based violence—

(i) by any court or administrative judicial proceeding;

(ii) by any corrections official;

(iii) by the individual's attorney or legal service provider; or

(iv) by the individual.

(b) GEOGRAPHIC PLACEMENT.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—The Director shall establish within the Bureau of Prisons an office that determines the placement of prisoners.

(2) PLACEMENT OF PRISONERS.—In determining the placement of a prisoner, the office established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) if the prisoner has children, consider placing the prisoner as close to the children as possible; and

(B) consider any other factor that the office determines to be appropriate.

(c) PROHIBITION ON PLACEMENT OF PREGNANT PRISONERS OR PRISONERS IN POST-PARTUM RECOVERY IN SEGREGATED HOUSING UNITS.—

(1) PLACEMENT IN SEGREGATED HOUSING UNITS.—A covered institution may not place a prisoner who is pregnant or in post-partum recovery in a segregated housing unit unless the prisoner presents an immediate risk of harm to the prisoner or others.

(2) RESTRICTIONS.—Any placement of a prisoner described in paragraph (1) in a segregated housing unit shall be limited and temporary.

(d) INTAKE AND ASSESSMENTS.—The Director shall assess the need for family-focused programming at intake, such as questions about children, gauge interest in parenting resources, and concerns about their child or caregiving, and administer ongoing assessment to better inform, identify, and make recommendations about the mother's parental role and familial needs.

(e) PARENTING CLASSES.—The Director shall provide voluntary parenting classes to each prisoner who is a primary caretaker parent, and such classes shall be made available to prisoners with limited English proficiency in compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.).