

## SUBCHAPTER B—INMATE ADMISSION, CLASSIFICATION, AND TRANSFER

### PART 522—ADMISSION TO INSTITUTION

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3622, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 4161–4166 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987), 5006–5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984, as to offenses committed after that date), 5039; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510.

SOURCE: 44 FR 38244, June 29, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

#### Subpart A [Reserved]

#### Subpart B—Civil Contempt of Court Commitments

##### § 522.10 Purpose and scope.

Occasionally federal civil commitments for contempt of court may be referred to the Bureau of Prisons. These cases are not regular commitments to the custody of the Attorney General and are not convictions for any offense against the laws of the United States. The Bureau of Prisons cooperates with the federal courts in implementing the sentence by making its facilities and resources available. The confinement of civil contempt inmates shall terminate when the Bureau of Prisons receives notification from the court that the reason for the contempt commit-

ment has ended or that the inmate is to be released for any other reason.

##### § 522.11 Procedures.

(a) The U.S. Marshal's Service has primary jurisdiction in federal civil contempt commitments.

(b) When a U.S. Marshal requests designation from the Bureau of Prisons for a federal civil contempt commitment because local jails are not suitable, due to medical, security or other reasons, staff may designate the nearest Bureau institution having the necessary facilities.

(c) When the committing court specifies a Bureau of Prisons institution as the place of incarceration in its contempt order, the Bureau of Prisons shall designate that specified facility in accordance with the judicial wishes, unless there is a reason for not placing the inmate in that facility, in which case the matter shall be called to the attention of the court and an attempt made to arrive at an acceptable place of confinement with the agreement of the committing court.

(d) If a federal criminal sentence of imprisonment (including a Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act or Youth Corrections Act commitment) exists when a civil contempt commitment is ordered, credit towards service of the criminal sentence is delayed or suspended for the duration of the contempt commitment unless the committing judge orders otherwise.

(e)(1) If a civil contempt commitment order is in effect when a criminal sentence of imprisonment is imposed under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 227 (as applicable to offenses committed before November 1, 1987), the criminal sentence runs concurrently with the commitment order unless the sentencing judge orders otherwise.

(2) If a civil contempt commitment order is in effect when a criminal sentence of imprisonment is imposed under 18 U.S.C. Chapter 227 (as applicable to offenses committed on or after