



**COVID-19  
Feedback Collection  
28 October 2020**



Supported by the Justice Programme of the European Union

	Infected Prisoner	Infected Staff	Dead Prisoner	Dead Staff	
Lithuania	2	14			Infected inmates – 2 (1 in an open prison, 1 in a correction house) Infected staff – 14 (7 prison officers, 2 probation officers, 5 administrative staff at the Headquarters)
Belgium	32	118			Since the beginning of the pandemic 92 inmates (0,8% of the average population) get infected. 32 are still Covid + 118 staff members get infected. 28 Are still absent at work.
Finland	0	2			Update to Finnish corona figures: - Prisoners: 0 (during the whole epidemic) - Staff: 2 prison guards (this autumn + 6 members of administrative staff last spring)
Northern Ireland	0	0			* As of 4th September 2020 the Northern Ireland Prison Service had ten staff and no prisoners test positive for COVID 19.
Georgia	0	0			
Cyprus	0	0			No COVID infections in Cyprus prisons (inmates or staff).
Hungary	0	6			* 14 September 2020
Slovakia	94	127			To date, 27 of October 2020,
Latvia	0	0			No infected inmates and no infected staff in Latvia. Short-term visits may be organized through the Plexiglas and contacting by phone within the technical possibilities of the relevant prison. Family days and long-term meetings with relatives and other persons are cancelled.
Slovenia	0	0			
Poland	25	567			
Norway	17	33			As of 22 October in total 33 staff members and 17 inmates/convicted persons have tested positive for Covid-19. 19 staff members and 7 inmates/convicted persons have still not recovered. Visits are in general allowed, except for overnight visits. Prison facilities with cases of infection of Covid-19 are closed for visits, but this is dealt with locally.
Czech Republic	13	143			11 infected inmates (10 convicts and 1 pre-trial detainee) 14 staff members (71 uniformed staff members, 43 civilian employees)
Estonia	0	0			In Estonian prison system there are no infected inmates and no infected staff (as of 13.10.20 all 10 infected staff have already recovered).
Sweden	166	-			In Sweden there are 166 cases of infected inmates since the beginning of the pandemic. 165 of them are healthy so as of today (26 oct) there is one infected inmate.
Netherlands					Current number 7 confirmed C-19 infections within the prison administration. 4 confirmed C-19 infections within forensic care 1 confirmed C-19 infection within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders 5 confirmed C-19 infections within a detention centre. Total: 17 confirmed C-19 infections.  Visits still take place with restrictions. The restrictions being: health check at the entry of the prison and visits take place behind plexiglass. Chain partners use digital means as much as possible. Preferably, contact with a lawyer also takes place digitally, on the understanding that if the lawyer or detainee indicates that they wish to physically consult, this is possible.
Spain	106	111			Officers: 111 active cases and 224 under observation; Inmates: 106 active cases and 807 under observation
Israel	12	0			

Italy	6	1	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* INMATES</li> <li>• 6 inmates infected as of 12 August 2020</li> <li>• 243 recovered inmates</li> <li>• 30 COVID-positive inmates released and/or transferred to their home under the measure of "house arrest"</li> <li>• 4 inmates dead (of whom 2 died after being released from prison to "house arrest")</li> </ul> PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRATION STAFF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 (one) staff member infected as of 12 August 2020</li> <li>• 317 staff members recovered</li> <li>• 2 staff members dead</li> </ul>
Luxembourg	3	0			
Bulgaria	6	25			To date, 13th of October 2020, The number of Covid-19 infected inmates in Bulgarian prisons and detention centres: There are 5 inmates and 1 detainee infected by Covid-19. All of them are recovered. 25 Staff members have been tested positive on Covid-19. 20 staff members are recovered. The number of Covid-19 infected inmates in Bulgarian prisons and detention centers: There are 1 inmate and 1 detainee infected by Covid-19. Staff members have been tested positive on Covid-19 - 2. 16 staff members are recovered.
Spain - Catalonia	25	46			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inmates: 25 active positive cases and 181 already recovered (total 206)</li> <li>• Staff: 46 active positive cases and 192 already recovered (total 238)</li> </ul>
Austria	0	0			
Slovenia	0	7			The numbers for Prison Administration of the Republic of Slovenia are following (13 October): 7 staff members positive on COVID-19, 0 inmates positive on COVID-19.
Denmark	0	0			* In Denmark, 3 inmates have tested positive. All three have recovered.
Romania	0	*			* In the Romanian prison system, since the beginning of the epidemic, there have been 148 cases reported among prison staff and 0 cases reported among prison population, until the 31st August.
Malta	1	1			1 prisoner still not recovered
Moldova	3	30			

**On what legislation are the restrictions imposed on prisoners (such as denying all prison leaves, prohibiting prison visits and limiting activities) based on (e.g. communicable diseases prevention / health care legislation or prison legislation) in your country? (A brief description will be adequate, not need to go to details.)**

Lithuania	In Lithuania the restrictions placed on prisoners are based on the Orders of the Director General of the Prison Department, issued in compliance with the Government Resolutions and the decrees of the State Commander of National Emergency Operations
Bulgaria	In Bulgaria all the restrictions for the prisoners such as temporary denying prison leaves, temporary suspension for prison visits and the limitation of activities and instructions for maintenance of good sanitary hygienic condition and frequent ventilation of the air in all premises, regular disinfection of the surface are based on an order from the Ministry of Health for prevention of infection diseases.
Spain	Dealing with inmate's rights restrictions and the pandemic, the principle is to follow the same rules as the ones for the rest of the society. Both, health care laws and penitentiary normative are take into account in stablishing the limits.
Italy	In Italy, the penal execution is regulated mainly by one Law (Penitentiary Act, Law n. 354 of 1975 and following modifications) and by its Regulations of enforcement (Decree of the President of the Republic n. 230 of 2000).  Provisions during COVID-19 pandemic: On the occasion of the SARS-COV-2 pandemic, the following provisions were issued: - Declaration of the State of Emergency issued by the Council of Ministers (act of the Government) - Law-by-decree 23 February 2020: Urgent measures to limit and manage the epidemic emergency of COVID-19 o Article 3: The measures indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 are adopted with one or more Decrees of the Prime Minister (DPCM) - Subsequently, a number of Laws-by-decree were approved (converted into law within 60 days by the Parliament) - For instance, the Law-by-decree n. 18 of 2020 provides for (article 83) "In the prisons for adults and for minors [...] the interviews with relatives or other entitled persons are carried out remotely, through devices and connections at the disposal of the Penitentiary Administration and the Juvenile Justice Administration or through telephone calls, which can even exceed the number provided for [by the law currently in force]." Moreover, "keeping into account the evidences represented by the healthcare authority, the Supervisory Judges can suspend the granting of prison leaves to people admitted to the semi-liberty regime". - The same Law-by-decree n. 18 of 2020 provides for the granting of home detention to all the inmates having to serve a sentence up to 18 months (article 123): "As a derogation to the legislation currently in force, the sentence to imprisonment is executed at the offenders' own domicile or in a place of care, assistance or housing where it does not exceed eighteen months, even if remaining part of a longer sentence", with the exception of offenders sentenced for serious crimes or of high social alert or who underwent disciplinary sanctions.

Finland	Primary restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19 are in the areas of family visits and releasing prisoners on Temporary Release for rehabilitation purposes. Prisoners' Rights to family visits are enshrined in law, (The Prison Rules 2007 Statutory Instrument 252/2007) however an amendment to the legislation was enacted in order to curtail those entitlements (duration and frequency of visits) arising from the risk of infection caused by the pandemic.
England and Wales	We've made amendments to the Prison Rules 1999 and Young Offender Institution Rules 2000 to clarify powers to deal with the pandemic. The relevant amendments are:  The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Rules 2020 The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules 2020 The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus, etc.) (Amendment) (No. 3) Rules 2020
Israel	As of March 20, due to the Corona virus we had to take immediate actions in order to reduce the risk of the Corona virus from entering our facilities and to disconnect physical contact between inmates and visitors from the community. Due to the fact that there are some rights that should be giving to inmates and detainees by law, we had to make Legislative Amendments especially regarding taking detainees to court and giving them the right to see their lawyers in prison for professional consult. Since the state was in emergency situation we used the Emergency Regulation which are part of the law. Through that the detainees court hearing was through videos and technological system. This also gave has the possibility to block the entrance of visitors and lawyers to the facilities. But we could have used the Emergency Regulation for 3 months only
Spain-Catalonia	Under the state of alarm, the Central Estate Government is allowed to restrict rights such as circulation and mobility of citizens and following from that, the minimum restrictions on inmates' rights that are necessary in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 were imposed. Since June 2020, the state of alarm ceased and according to public health laws, the Health Departments of the 17 autonomous communities in Spain are allowed to impose restrictive measures to citizens' rights on health emergency's grounds provided that the Superior Court of Justice of that autonomous community, confirms that the health emergency situation actually justifies such degree of rights' restrictions. The restrictive measures imposed on inmates in Catalonia are a joint decision by the Health and Justice Ministries in the framework of restrictions imposed in the community validated by the Superior Court of Justice of Catalonia.
Czech Republic	The Prison Service of the Czech Republic cannot limit prisoner rights on its own. The limitations currently applied (and applied during the Spring) were issued by the Government. The Czech Government decides about such limitations of prisoner rights on the grounds of active State of Emergency (in force in Spring and now again) or based on the Protection of Public Health Act (this was the case between the State(s) of Emergency in Spring and the current one).
Latvia	To ensure the epidemiological safety in prisons, restrictions on prisoners shall be imposed in accordance with the order of the Head of the Latvian Prison Administration.
Netherlands	The mandate given to the prison director gives him the freedom to impose certain restrictions to keep order, peace and safety in the prison. The basic rights, stated in the penal principle law, are guaranteed.
Estonia	Restrictions imposed on prisoners are mostly described in Imprisonment Act (regulates procedure for and organisation of execution of imprisonment, detention and custody pending trial; English: <a href="https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513052020005/consolide">https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513052020005/consolide</a> ).  if the law doesn't provide a legal bases for a specific restriction or in a particular situation, in prisons we use one general provision and present our argumentation in a decision (written document). The general legal provision says the following: <b>"Respect of human dignity and compliance with rights</b> (1) Prisoners, detained persons or persons in custody are treated in a manner that respects their human dignity and ensures that their serving of the sentence or being held in custody does not cause them more suffering or inconvenience than that inevitable in association with detention in prisons or houses of detention. (2) Liberties of prisoners, detained persons or persons in custody shall be subject to the restrictions provided by law. <u>Unless the law provides a specific restriction, a prison, the Ministry of Justice or a house of detention may apply only such restrictions which are necessary for reasons of security of the prison or house of detention.</u> The restrictions shall comply with their objective of application and the principles of human dignity and may not distort the nature of the other rights and liberties provided by law."  In the emergency situation (when the emergency situation is declared) The Government of the Republic may impose by an order restrictions on the freedom of movement under the Emergency Act. They can also impose restrictions on the freedom of movement concerning prisons. For example, the long term and short term visits of prisoners in this spring were prohibited by the order of The Government of the Republic. Other restrictions concerning prisoners were imposed by prison governors under the Imprisonment Act using legal provision that was mentioned earlier. Was this provision enough as a legal basis and were the restrictions legal, can review the court when resolving the prisoner's complaint.
Sweden	We have based the restrictions on the Act on imprisonment (fängelselagen [2010:610]) and the Act on detention (häkteslagen [2010:611]). In for example chapter 7 section 1 in the Act of imprisonment it is regulated that a prisoners visits may be refused if it (1) may jeopardise security in a way that cannot be dealt with by a control measure in accordance with Section 2 or 3, (2) may counteract the prisoner's adjustment in the community, or (3) may be harmful in some other way for the prisoner or another person.

Slovakia	<p>In compliance with the Constitutional Act no. 227/2002 Coll. on Security in the State in Times of War, Hostilities, State of Emergency and Emergency as amended, Government of the Slovak Republic can declare also the state of emergency and emergency. The Government has already repeatedly made us of this lawful authorisation due to the epidemiologic situation. At the moment, in Slovakia the state of emergency has been declared from 1 October 2020.</p> <p>The state of emergency can be declared only on condition that life and health of persons has been or will be endangered, also regarding the pandemics outbreak. During this state, the state can in compliance with the above mentioned constitutional act, limit the fundamental rights and freedoms to the extent and time necessary. The maximum duration of the state of emergency is 90 days. At the moment, this state in Slovakia has been declared for 45 days.</p> <p>Particular legislation: The generally binding legal regulations governing the health care, mainly the Act no. 355/2007 Coll. on Protection, Support and Development of Public Health as amended: § 48 par. 4 letter n): “In case of public health threats, the public health authority or regional health authority order measures that are: forced isolation of persons ill with a communicable disease or persons suspected of a communicable disease or quarantine of persons suspected of a communicable disease who refuse the ordered measures according to § 12 par. 2 letter f)“.</p> <p>Concerning inmates, their duties relating the obligation to tolerate the acts of medical searches, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures and the like, are governed also by the following generally binding legal regulations: the Act on Pre-trial Detention no. 221/2006 Coll. as amended and the Act no. 475/2005 Coll. on Prison Sentence Execution as amended.</p>
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**Have you had to make any law changes in your country to provide the prison service with an adequate legal basis to deal with the epidemic? If yes, what kind?**

Lithuania	On 01-07-2020 the amendments to the Penal Sanctions Enforcement Code of the Republic of Lithuania were adopted as a result of COVID-19. The amendments empowered the Director General of the Prison Department, having notified the Minister of Justice, to restrict the inmates' rights in case of the national emergency.
Bulgaria	In Bulgaria there are no legislation changes for providing the prison service with a legal basis to deal with the Covid-19 epidemic.
Finland	<p>The granting of temporary release is also governed by law. Under the Criminal Justice Act 1960, the Minister for Justice may grant temporary release to prisoners at any time before they qualify for standard remission or to life-sentenced prisoners who are not entitled to standard remission. Due to current high community transmission rates, no prisoners are being approved temporary release from prison except in the most grave of humanitarian reasons. This legislation did not require to be amended, as absolute discretion on the granting of such temporary release rests with the Minister (and the officials making those decisions on the Minister's behalf).</p> <p>Certain prisoner have been required to isolate in their cells for a period of up to 14 days following committal. This is done under Rule 103 of the Prison Rules. All prisoners are tested for Covid-19 on day 6 and can exit Quarantine provided they are symptom free and return a negative Covid-19 test.</p>
Spain	On behalf of Spanish Prison Service (Central Administration), no specific normative change has taken place
Israel	<p>In June, after 3 months, we continued the situation described above by using Time Provisions that we were done by the authority of the Justice Minister and the Internal Security Minister - instead of the Emergency Regulation. Both ministers declared on partial restriction on bringing the inmates and detainees to court. Some are going physically to court and some are having court hearing through technological devices. As of now, legally we are working according to that.</p> <p>In regard to benefits that inmates have which are not obligatory by law (such as visitation, vacations etc.),our Commissioner has the authority to decide on that according to the state situation with the Corona and the limitation that are imposed on the general population</p>
Czech Republic	During the State(s) of Emergency, prison visits (were) are cancelled altogether. In between (May-October), the visits were allowed with fewer visitors per inmate, however, the Protection of Public Health Act had to be amended in May in order to extend its competencies and allow wider range of restrictions that could be applied on its basis.
Latvia	No law changes have been made. LPA regularly follows the epidemiological safety measures established in the country, in accordance with which the preventive safety measures are introduced for staff and prisoners.
Estonia	The only law change that we made was that we added additional legal bases into Imprisonment Act, which gives the prison service the right to impose on a person a prohibition on stay in prison when resolving of all events which directly endanger the general security of a prison or the application of imprisonment.
Slovakia	In connection with the epidemiologic situation (COVID-19), several generally binding legal regulations and amendments have been adopted (e.g. amendments of the Act on Protection, Support and Development of Public Health). Several internal norms within the Corps of Prison and Court Guard have been adopted as well.

**Did you organize training activities specifically related to COVID-19 management? If so, under which modality (in presence, remote, etc.)?**

Czech Republic	So far the Prison Service of the Czech Republic hasn't prepared and particular training related to Covid-19 pandemic issues.
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service did not organize any special training courses related to COVID-19. Prisons held meetings for C-19 action planning and lessons learned analysis. And prison medical department instructed prison staff how to use PPE.
Latvia	<p>In Latvian Prison Administration, training activities in presence related to COVID-19 management are not organized.</p> <p>Remotely, employees have been introduced with a special instruction on COVID-19 infection risks and relevant personal hygiene and preventive measures to be observed.</p> <p>Also, staff follows the Administration Order "On Ensuring Epidemiological Safety in Imprisonment Places of the Latvian Prison Administration" issued on 14 October 2020 by the Head of Administration, and the state recommendations on epidemiological safety.</p>

Spain-Catalonia	It has not been necessary.
Netherlands	We are not organizing any training activities related to COVID-19.
Slovakia	No special training activity has been carried out. An internal regulation has been processed and is being updated according to the development of the epidemiologic situation. Several leaflets of the Central Health Office were distributed to all prisons
Northern Ireland	The only training Northern Ireland Prison Service has carried out in relation to COVID 19 is remote training to teams of track and trace officers at each establishment. NIPS have issued plenty of guidance, mostly based on World Health Organisation and Public Health Agency guidance. Provision of healthcare for those infected is a matter for our colleagues in the South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust. We work closely with those colleagues as strategic and local levels to ensure that we do everything we can to keep infection rates down, and treat appropriately those who become infected.
Finland	<b>We have not organized training activities related to COVID-19. We have a wide range of written instructions for the management of COVID-19.</b>
Bulgaria	General Directorate Execution of Sentences organized the conduction of staff trainings in order to support the mental and psychosocial well-done of the prisons staff during the Covid-19 pandemic. The trainings have been managed by psychologist, social worker and a member from the medical staff in the form of explanatory conversations. The trainings were conducted in small groups in all prisons, in presence, respecting all ant epidemic measures. The role of the medical staff in the training is to clarify and present to the prison staff the nature of decease, the ways of spreading, the symptoms and the prevention measures of Covid-19. The role of the psychologist in these explanatory conversations is to show to the staff how to protect their mental health in extreme situations. The psychologists provide main points, as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease to the minimum the level of watching television, reading and listening to news about the spreading of the decease. All these will help you to decrease the stress level. Trust only reliable sources, such as web site of World Health Organization or Regional Health Inspectorates.</li> <li>• Take care of yourselves and support people around you;</li> <li>• Respect the work of your colleagues;</li> <li>• Take care of your health. It is as important as taking care of your mental health.</li> <li>• Think about your skills and strategies, which have been useful in the past. Use them now to control your feelings during the Covid-19 pandemic.</li> <li>• Try to live healthy with appropriate diet, enough sleeping, physical activities and social contact with the members of you family at home, with your friends by social medias, telephone and mails.</li> <li>• If you feel that the bad mood is more than usual, get in touch with medical staff or phycologist.</li> </ul> Focus on activities which keep your body and brain busy and in conscious
<b>Have you introduced the wearing of masks by prisoners in your jurisdiction on a mandatory basis?</b>	
Bulgaria	In Bulgarian prisons and detention centers the inmates are obligated to wear face masks only when they are convoyed and attend to group indoor activities, respecting the social distance. This regulations is based on an order from Ministry of the Health. No security issues have been found because of prisoners wearing face masks and their faces are covered. According to the instructions, which have been sent to all prisons and detention centers, based on the order from Ministry of Justice, all the prison staff with direct contact with the inmates are obligated to wear personal protective equipment.
Finland	No
Ireland	We have introduced the wearing of masks by prisoners on mandatory basis.
United Kingdom	Yes, we have both mandatory face masks and face coverings for prisoners.
Czech Republic	Prisoners are obliged to wear face masks any time they leave their cell or bedroom.
Spain-Catalonia	Inmates must wear face masks everywhere in the prison except when they are in their cells or if they are practicing sports outdoors with the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only sports not entailing close personal contact can be practiced</li> <li>• Groups of inmates belonging to the same unit at the same time, never mixing people from different units</li> <li>• Must wear masks when walking towards the outdoor sport location and can only take it out when the sports activity starts.</li> </ul>
Netherlands	At the moment, employees of the Custodial Institutions Agency use medical masks in specific situations in the institution, such as during a search and when contacting a person with a suspected infection. The use of masks by detainees is currently not allowed, except for transport. The current, national guideline is that the wearing of non-medical mouth masks is urgently recommended in public indoor areas. Despite the fact that the facilities of the Custodial Institutions Agency do not formally belong to a public space, it has decided to urgently advise the use of non-medical face masks by employees and visitors of correctional facilities for specific situations. This concerns the wearing of masks at places that could be crowded within the institutions (such as the entrance) and when employees come into close contact with groups of detainees, for example during recreation.
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has made the wearing of masks by prisoners mandatory only in certain situations.
Latvia	In Latvia, there is no special law governing the cases in which prisoners must wear masks. The use of face masks for all members of society is determined by Clause 6.3.2 of the Cabinet Regulation No. 360 - as from 14 October to 6 November 2020, there is an obligation to use mouth and nose shields in cultural and exhibition venues, selling markets, public transport and places of religious activity, if no event is held in these places.

Belgium	In the Belgian prison system, wearing a mouth mask, together with good hand hygiene, remains the most important measure. This measure also applies to staff. This means that a mouth mask must be worn when social distance cannot be guaranteed, and that there is no unnecessary physical contact with people who do not belong to personal close contacts, except for carrying out professional tasks. Prisoners should always wear a mouth mask when leaving their cell. During the walk, detainees should wear a mouth mask when they are unable to maintain social distance, except when sporting, eating, drinking or smoking. Everyone - staff, prisoners and outside persons - should be actively addressed if they do not wear their mouth mask when and as they should. Of course, in the event of a clear breach of the rules and injunctions, disciplinary proceedings can always be initiated.
Lithuania	Masks are not mandatory for inmates and pre-trial detainees placed in the same section or cell inside a penitentiary establishment.
Norway	No, masks are used only in cases when inmates are infected by Covid-19 or if there is a suspicion of inmates being infected.
<b>The IPS would like to know if any jurisdiction has trialled the use of official mobile phones by prisoners in prisons to enhance communications with families and/or prisoner services?</b>	
Czech Republic	In the Czech Republic communication through mobile phones for inmates and their families hasn't been introduced and currently there are not even any plans for this type of communication. We use prison phone call system and video visits.
Norway	Mobile phones are not in use in Norwegian prisons. Increased use of tablets (I-pads) has been introduced because of Covid-19.
Slovakia	In Slovakia, mobile phones are not in use in the prisons.
Finland	Mobile phones are not allowed in Finnish closed prisons. In open prisons (where we have about 1/3 prisoners) the inmates had already before the epidemic non-smartphones that are provided by the prison.
Netherlands	No phones are allowed inside of the prisons
Israel	Mobile phone at the Israeli Prisons are not allowed. To add to that I would like to say that there are many attempts from prisoners to try and smuggle cellphone to the prison facilities through visitation.
Belgium	Mobile devices for telephony for prisoners are not allowed in Belgian prisons. The inmates can use normal fix telephones in the cell or video visit (WEBX) in secured conditions in the common areas.
Latvia	According to Section 41 Part 6 of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, inmates serving their sentence in open prisons are also allowed, with the permission of the Head of the custodial institution, to keep personal computer equipment with Internet access, if it is necessary for the provision of education or employment of the inmate, and a personal mobile phone. Personal computer equipment and a mobile phone held by inmates are subject to inspection. An inmate can receive a mobile phone only by parcel or courier delivery. If there is a permission for the acceptance or replacement of the mobile phone, then, in the presence of an inmate, with assistance of Surveillance Section, the parcel is opened, the mobile phone is verified, registered and immediately issued. Mobile phones issued to inmates are registered in the Mobile Phone, Sim Card and Computer Register. If the phone does not have a permit or the inmate is at work, the mobile phone is kept in the Surveillance Section until issued. SIM cards can be purchased at the prison shop. Due to the pandemic, there are no significant changes, so far inmates rarely change phones and SIM cards practically not at all. Inmates keep their mobile phones with them and they are subject to inspection. Inmates in partly-closed prisons with the lowest or highest degree of serving the sentence have free access to payphones located in all units.