

**Federal Prison System  
Buildings and Facilities  
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## **I. Overview for the Bureau of Prisons, Buildings and Facilities (B&F) Appropriation**

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) was established in 1930 to provide more progressive and humane care for Federal inmates, to professionalize the prison service, and to ensure consistent and centralized administration of the 11 Federal prisons in operation at that time. The mission of the BOP, an agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ), is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens. Beginning in FY 2007, electronic copies of the Department of Justice's congressional budget justifications and Capital Asset Plan and Business Case exhibits can be viewed or downloaded from the Internet using the Internet address: <http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/2008justifications/>.

The major challenge the BOP faces is how to care for and manage the increasing Federal inmate population. The Federal inmate population has increased dramatically over the past 25 years, up nearly 700 percent, from approximately 25,000 inmates and 41 institutions in 1980 to 193,616 inmates and 114 institutions as of January 11, 2006 (the estimate for FY 2008 is 202,584 inmates and 115 institutions). Of these inmates, 163,700 are in facilities operated by the BOP, and 29,916 (over 15 percent) are in contract care -- privately operated facilities, facilities managed by state and local governments, community corrections centers, or home confinement.

The population increases in the 1980s were a result of Federal law enforcement efforts and new legislation that dramatically altered sentencing in the Federal criminal justice system. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 established determinate sentencing, abolished parole, and reduced good time. Additionally, several mandatory minimum sentencing provisions were enacted in 1986, 1988, and 1990. The large inmate population increases of FY 1998 - 2000 were mainly due to higher number of prosecutions of drug defendants, immigration cases, and weapon offenses. The increase in FY 2001 is attributed to incarceration of District of Columbia sentenced felons in Federal prisons. In FY 2006, the net inmate population increased by 5,190 and this net growth of at least 5,000 inmates per year is projected to continue over the next several years.

The dual purposes of the B&F appropriation are to: 1) enable construction of Federal prison facilities that provide a safe and secure environment permitting a complete range of programs and activities for improving offenders' capabilities to achieve crime-free lives; and 2) maintain existing facilities in a safe manner, thereby protecting taxpayer capital investments. The B&F appropriation has two decision units; (1) New Construction, and (2) Modernization and Repair (M&R). Detailed base program descriptions of the two decision units are provided herein.

For FY 2008, a total of \$210,003,000; with 269 positions; and 253 workyears is requested for the B&F appropriation to support DOJ Strategic Goal 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System. This request includes resources to complete construction of a partially funded medium security level institution in Mendota, CA. It is critical that the BOP move forward with this project as the inmate population at the medium security level continues to increase. Further delay in completing the prison would result in additional cost increases due to the steadily rising price of construction.

The 2008 Budget funds the completion of a partially-built medium security prison. Performance measures, including System-wide crowding in Federal prisons and American Correctional Association accreditations of Federal prisons, all hinge on sufficient BOP capacity to safely house the growing inmate population and strategies to reduce overcrowding. Consistent with achieving these Administration and Departmental objectives, this request includes remaining construction requirements needed to complete one medium security Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in Mendota, California.

Federal prison overcrowding has provided additional challenges to managing the Federal prisoner population. Recently, BOP has focused on overcrowding at its higher security institutions. Technological and management techniques have improved the Bureau's ability to safely manage a growing prisoner population. However, it is important to note that at medium security levels, more than half of the inmates are drug traffickers or weapons offenders; nearly 80 percent have a history of violence; and the average sentence exceeds 10 years. At high security levels, more than 70 percent of the inmates are either drug offenders, weapons offenders, or robbers, and another 14 percent have been convicted of murder, aggravated assault, or kidnapping. At the high security level, the average sentence exceeds 15 years. Also, more than 60 percent of high security inmates have been sanctioned for violating prison rules and nearly 90 percent have a history of violence.

For FY 2008, the request for New Construction program increases are as follows:

Remaining Construction Requirements for a Partially Funded Medium Security Institution:

	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE
FCI Mendota, CA (1,152 beds with 128 bed work camp)	<u>115,000</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Program Increases	115,000	6	6

Modernization and Repair Program:

This budget proposes an offset of \$9,935,000 to the M&R program. Maintaining sufficient M&R resources is essential to ensuring BOP facilities are kept in a good state of repair for the safety of staff and inmates. Failure to adequately maintain structures and utility systems erodes capital investment and multiplies the costs in future years for accomplishing the required maintenance and repair. This is particularly important given the Administration's emphasis on agency asset management planning processes.

The Federal Facilities Council recommends that maintenance programs be funded at a minimum of 2 to 4 percent of their replacement value. The FY 2008 Request level will fund the M&R program at ¼ of a percent replacement value.

The BOP's B&F program underwent PART assessment in FY 2005 for the FY 2007 budget process and received a rating of Adequate. While BOP's program was found to be strong

overall, the PART analysis suggested that BOP take greater advantage of public and private sector bed space to meet its capacity requirements. In FY 2006, the Criminal Alien Requirement (CAR) V contract (1,200 new beds for criminal aliens) was awarded, and the BOP continues to increase the number of inmates in contract beds at the Moshannon Valley private facility. In addition, the CAR VI contract was awarded in January 2007 to five offerors to house low security criminal alien inmates currently under BOP custody. Finally, the BOP has completed construction, on-time and within budget, of 11 new medium and high security facilities in FY 2004/ FY 2005 and two new facilities in FY 2006.

### **FY 2008 Total Bureau of Prisons Request by DOJ Strategic Goal**

The BOP's mission plays a direct role in supporting DOJ, Strategic Goal 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System. In FY 2008, the BOP is requesting a total of \$210,003,000; with 269 positions; and 253 workyears for its B&F appropriation to support the Department's Strategic Goals to:

§ Maintain and operate the Federal Prison System in a safe, secure, humane and efficient manner. (Strategic Goal 4.4)

### **Full Program Costs**

The BOP's budget integrates both DOJ and BOP Strategic Goals and Objectives. Each performance objective is linked with the costs of critical strategic actions. The 2008 B&F budget request includes resources to increase capacity and provide for maintenance and repair of existing institutions.

### **FY 2008 Budget Request by Decision Unit**

The BOP is requesting resources for program improvements that are critical to accommodate growth in the Federal inmate population. Even with these improvements, the projected rate of growth in the Federal inmate population will exceed the rated capacity added. In order to reduce crowding, funding for additional contracts with the private sector, timely completion of new construction, and timely activations are required. Thus, to address overcrowding, remaining construction funds are required to complete one partially-constructed prison, the medium security Federal Correctional Institution in Mendota, California.

## **New Construction - \$141,215,000**

Resources for each objective that the BOP supports are identified under each decision unit. The total costs include the following:

- The direct cost of all activities
- \$ Indirect costs
- \$ Common administrative costs

### Program Improvements:

	Dollars (\$000)	Pos.	FTE
Remaining Requirements FCI Mendota, CA (1,152 beds with 128 bed work camp)	<u>115,000</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Program Increases	115,000	6	6

## **Modernization and Repair - \$68,788,000**

It is vital that sufficient funding for the M&R program be provided to address the most critical repair and safety projects in order to maintain Federal prisons. For FY 2008, a ¼ of a percent replacement value adjustment is requested for the M&R program. This base level for M&R is required to fund crucial repairs of BOP's aging facilities' infrastructures.

Resources for each objective that the BOP supports are identified under each decision unit. The total costs include the following:

- \$ Program Offset of \$9,935,000.
- \$ The direct cost of all activities
- \$ Indirect costs

## **Challenges**

The major challenge the BOP faces is how to care for and manage the increasing Federal inmate population. BOP facilities are operating at 37 percent above rated capacity system-wide as of January 11, 2007. The Federal inmate population has increased dramatically over the past 25 years, up nearly 700 percent, from approximately 25,000 inmates and 41 institutions in 1980 to 193,616 inmates and 114 institutions as of January 11, 2007.

The BOP constantly monitors population growth, facility capacity, and prison overcrowding, and continues to work with the DOJ and U.S. Courts to follow trends and adjust population projections accordingly. Inmate population projections are based on data and information from a variety of sources including the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the BOP's own information system (SENTRY).

Federal prison overcrowding has provided additional challenges to managing the Federal prisoner population. Recently, BOP has focused on overcrowding at its higher security institutions. Technological and management techniques have improved the Bureau's ability to safely manage a growing prisoner population. However, it is important to note that at medium security levels, more than half of the inmates are drug traffickers or weapons offenders; nearly 80 percent have a history of violence; and the average sentence exceeds 10 years. At high security levels, more than 70 percent of the inmates are either drug offenders, weapons offenders, or robbers, and another 14 percent have been convicted of murder, aggravated assault, or kidnapping. At the high security level, the average sentence exceeds 15 years. Also, more than 60 percent of high security inmates have been sanctioned for violating prison rules and nearly 90 percent have a history of violence.

The FY 2008 request for remaining construction resources for one partially funded project incorporates revised cost estimates, due to the cost increases for material and labor in the construction market. Costs for all types of construction have risen significantly over the past few years. The dramatic increases in construction costs have been widespread throughout the country and in most sectors of the industry. Well known industry publications, such as *Engineering News Record* and *Cost Construction Data*, published by R.S. Means, Inc., have noted the rapid cost escalation experienced over the last few years, the market volatility, and the uncertainty of predictions for the next several years. There have also been various articles in the local *Washington Post* regarding the escalating costs. For example, one article dated April 28, 2006, entitled "Rising Costs Throw Wrench Into Counties' Building Plans", states "Steadily rising expenses are a fact of life when dealing with bricks and mortar. The interval between a project's approval and the first shovelful of dirt can be long, and governments usually allow for inflation – often about 4 percent or 5 percent of the total price – when they calculate the price of big-ticket capital projects. But the surge in the construction expenses over the past two years has undermined those traditional estimates and forced officials to modify their plans."

It is becoming more difficult to anticipate the cost of building new institutions several years in the future at unknown sites and with uncertain funding. The more time that elapses between costs estimates and actual construction award, the greater the opportunity for unforeseen events (i.e. hurricanes, shifts in market and wage prices) to intervene and cause great fluctuations in price. The BOP has revised new construction project cost estimates to be more in line with current market expenses, leading to more accurate estimates for future institutions. Despite cost changes in the construction market, the BOP strives to continue building institutions in the most cost efficient manner by utilizing energy efficient designs and standard layouts and designs; co-location of facilities (economy of scale, sharing of support buildings, minimum security camp spaces, other support functions, site infrastructure and administrative and operational efficiencies); locating facilities in low cost geographic areas; and utilizing low or no cost sites.

The M&R program provides the resources to undertake essential rehabilitation, renovation, and replacement projects at existing institutions to ensure that structures, utilities systems, and other plant facilities are kept in a good state of repair. Funding is essential to institution security. It is

vital that the BOP maintain sufficient funding for the M&R program to fund the most critical repair projects in order to sustain safe operations of Federal prisons.

The BOP strives to follow the recommendations of the Federal Facilities Council which states that facilities maintenance programs should be funded at a minimum of 2 to 4 percent of their replacement value.

**II. Summary of Program Changes**  
**Federal Prison System**  
**Buildings and Facilities**

The requested increase for the BOP B&F appropriation is summarized in the table below.

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
New Construction Project with Prior Funding	Remaining construction requirements for a Medium Security FCI in Mendota, California	6	6	\$115,000	15
Total Program Increases		6	6	\$115,000	

The proposed offset for the BOP B&F appropriation is summarized in the table below.

Item Name	Description				Page
		Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
Program Offset	The proposed program offset for Modernization & Repair.	0	0	(\$9,935)	28
Total Program Offset		0	0	(\$9,935)	



### **III: Appropriation Language and Analysis of Appropriation Language**

#### **Appropriation Language**

The 2008 budget estimates include proposed changes in the appropriation language listed and explained below. New language is italicized and underlined, and language proposed for deletion is bracketed.

#### **Buildings and Facilities**

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, [\$117,102,000] *\$210,003,000*, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$14,000,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation. [Of the unobligated balances under this heading, \$142,000,000 are cancelled. (Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2007.)]

#### **Analysis of Appropriation Language**

No substantive changes proposed.

## IV. Decision Unit Justification

### A. New Construction

<b>New Construction</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount (\$000)</b>
2006 Enacted with Rescissions and Supplementals	131	110	\$48,115
2007 Estimate	122	104	108,914
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(82,699)
2008 Current Services	122	104	26,215
2008 Program Increases	6	6	115,000
2008 Offsets	0	0	0
2008 Request	128	110	141,215
<b>Total Change 2007 – 2008</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32,301</b>

#### 1. Program Description

##### New Construction

The BOP is at the end of the administration of justice pipeline. Most criminal justice agencies have some degree of discretion in controlling their workloads, typically through priority systems developed to ensure that the most important cases are handled first. However, the BOP has less choice and must accept all inmates sentenced to confinement by the Federal courts. In addition, in accordance with the D.C. Revitalization Act of 1997, the BOP assumed responsibility for the District of Columbia sentenced felon population.

The BOP continuously reviews capacity requirements, considers the current and projected inmate population levels, current law enforcement initiatives, geographic origin of the confined population, and the age and condition of existing facilities. As Federal inmate population levels are projected to continue increasing, every possible action is taken to protect the community, while keeping institutional crowding at manageable levels to ensure that Federal inmates continue to serve their sentences in a safe and humane environment.

The BOP strives to accommodate its population in the safest and most cost effective manner. Increased capacity is accomplished through the utilization of contract facilities, expansion of existing facilities, acquisition and conversion of military and other properties to prison use, and limited new construction.

From a cost perspective, the expansion of existing institutions is considered by BOP to be a cost effective technique for increasing prison capacity, and the BOP is currently adding housing units at facilities where program space and systems infrastructure can absorb further population increases. However, where major program and support areas such as food service and utilities are already seriously over capacity, expansion may be cost prohibitive and other alternatives need to be considered. The BOP received construction funds in FY 2003 for expansions of three

existing facilities to provide additional secure beds and housing units. The expansions are under development at FCI Otisville, New York; FCI Safford, Arizona; and FCI Sandstone, Minnesota.

Federal prison overcrowding has provided additional challenges to managing the Federal prisoner population. Recently, BOP has focused on overcrowding at its higher security institutions. Technological and management techniques have improved the Bureau's ability to safely manage a growing prisoner population. However, it is important to note that at medium security levels, more than half of the inmates are drug traffickers or weapons offenders; nearly 80 percent have a history of violence; and the average sentence exceeds 10 years. At high security levels, more than 70 percent of the inmates are either drug offenders, weapons offenders, or robbers, and another 14 percent have been convicted of murder, aggravated assault, or kidnapping. At the high security level, the average sentence exceeds 15 years. Also, more than 60 percent of high security inmates have been sanctioned for violating prison rules and nearly 90 percent have a history of violence.

**PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE**

**Decision Unit: New Construction**

**DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 4.4**

Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Estimate		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Change		FY 2008 Request	
<b>Workload:</b>											
<b>1. Number of beds added (BOP facilities)</b>		2,600		858		2,986		1,770		1,216	
<b>2. End of Year Capacity (BOP facilities)</b>		120,360		119,510		122,496		1,216		123,712	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b>		<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
		251	\$99,961	213	\$174,021	247	\$200,006	6	\$9,997	253	\$210,003
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Performance	FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Change		FY 2008 Request	
		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
<b>Program Activity</b>		110	\$48,115	120	\$86,094	104	\$108,914	6	\$32,301	110	\$141,215
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>3. Number of Environmental Impact Studies/Environmental Assessments completed</b>	1		1		2		0		2	
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>4. Number of major construction awards</b>	1		1		2		(1)		1	
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>5. Number of facilities completed</b>	3		3		1		(1)		0	
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>6. System-wide crowding level *</b>	37%		36%		36%		0		36%	

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: \* Population projections for FY 2006-2008 are based on data and information from a variety of sources including the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Bureau's own information system (SENTRY). Population projections based on U.S. Court data indicated large increases for FY 2006 and beyond and are largely driven by increased aggressive prosecutions, lengthy sentences, and large numbers of supervised release violators returning to prison.

**Data Definition:** The number of beds equates to rated capacity. Medium security facilities: strengthened perimeters, mostly cell-type housing, work and treatment programs and a higher staff-to-inmate ratio than low security facilities. High security facilities: also known as U.S. Penitentiaries, highly secure perimeters, multiple and single cell housing, highest staff-to-inmate ratio, close control of inmate movement. For new construction projects, a Notice to Proceed (NTP) is issued by the contracting officer, shortly after award of a design-build contract. The NTP authorizes the contractor to begin work under the contract, initially the start of design. Mission critical facilities are all existing BOP institutions.

**Data Collection and Storage:** Data are gathered from several computer systems. Each project is assigned a specific project code. Each obligation and expenditure is entered into FMIS by the specific project code. Award of a design-build contract for new construction projects are maintained and monitored through the BOP's fund control system and DOJ's FMIS. The status of all critical mission facilities are maintained in the BOP's on-line system (SENTRY) as well as the daily generated prisoner population reports.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Within BOP headquarters, staff retrieve and verify data on a daily basis, analyze it, and formulate reports and projections. Subject matter experts review and analyze population and capacity levels daily, both overall and by security level. The BOP Capacity Planning Committee (CPC), comprised of top BOP officials, meets bi-monthly to review, verify, and update population projections and capacity needs for the BOP. Purchase requests for design-build contracts are approved by specific project management staff (based on dollar threshold limitations); commitments are entered into a computer based fund control system; and purchase requests are forwarded for procurement action. Once the procurement office awards a contract/purchase order, the obligation is entered into the DOJ FMIS. Each month, FMIS obligations are reconciled with the BOP's fund control register by project, and forwarded to the Central Office Finance Branch, Business Office, to ensure accuracy and compliance. The contracting officer issues the NTP, shortly after

award of a design-build contract. The award of a contract is based on completing the procurement of the contract and receipt of the necessary environmental or political requirements or clearances.

**Data Limitations:** Due to the unpredictable environment in prisons and other external factors, there may often be discrepancies between projected and actual numbers contained in the performance tables. Most plans are developed based on historical data, and past experience to project for the future. In addition, budget delays and shortfalls also affect performance results. The time required for a project to go from NTP to “completion” depends on numerous factors, such as: the extent of site development or remediation activities required; climate of the project site (how many months of good construction weather); what time of year the NTP is issued; unusual weather; unforeseen site conditions; and quality of management by the contractor.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Decision Unit: New Construction

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2000	FY2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
OUTCOME Measure	System-wide Crowding in Federal Prisons	32%	32%	33%	39%	41%	34%	37%	36%	36%	36%

### **3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

The New Construction decision unit contributes directly to the Department's Strategic Goal 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the outcome measures for this decision unit are: Number of facilities completed/constructed and System-wide crowding level. For FY 2006, the BOP activated an additional three newly constructed facilities at USP Tucson, Arizona; FCI Butner, North Carolina; and a Secure Female Facility in Hazelton, West Virginia. In fact, USP Tucson and FCI Butner have already been constructed and the Secure Female Facility was completed in April 2006.

In FY 2007, construction completion and the activation of an expansion at FCI Otisville, New York is planned.

In FY 2008, the activation process of one new institution (FCI Pollock, Louisiana) is expected to begin. Construction completion of FCI Pollock is projected for February 2007.

BOP exceeded the FY 2006 crowding target at 36 percent. Population projections for FY 2007 to FY 2008 are based on data and information from a variety of sources including the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the BOP's own information system (SENTRY). The FY 2007 crowding target is 36 percent and the FY 2008 crowding target is projected to increase to 36 percent.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

Acquire needed capacity through a multi-pronged approach of contracts with private providers of correctional services, with other units of government, and new construction, and ensure that existing facilities are safe and secure.

## Program Increases

### Item Name: Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Mendota, California

Budget Decision Unit: New Construction  
Strategic Goal & Objective: Goal 4; Objective 4.4  
Organizational Program: New Construction

Component Ranking of Item: 1 of 1

Program Increase: Positions 6 FTE 6 Dollars \$115,000,000

#### Description of Item

The FY 2008 budget funds the completion of a partially-built medium security facility with work camp in Mendota, California. The FCI will add much needed medium security bed space for male inmates and will reduce projected crowding at this security level.

The funding to build this facility was received over a two year period (FY 2001 and FY 2002) and the BOP began the required environmental impact study process at that time. The environmental Impact Statement process was completed in June 2004 and the Record of Decision was signed in August 2004. However, due to rescissions (in FY 2002 and FY 2004), coupled with rising construction costs, the BOP is unable to complete construction of the facility. On September 28, 2004, the BOP awarded a firm, fixed price contract with various options for the design and construction of the project. The contract was designed with options due to the rescission of funds from the project. After initial award, options were exercised for design, soil improvements, early site work and construction of some buildings. However, additional funds are required before the BOP can award a contract to complete the facility and bring the additional capacity on-line.

It is vital that the BOP move forward with this FCI since inmate population projections indicate a serious need for more medium security bed space in the Western U.S., to ease crowding at this level. In addition, further delay would mean an increase in cost, due to the steadily rising price of construction while the population grows and crowding increases.

#### Justification

The remaining construction funds, in the amount of \$115,000,000, are requested for an 1,152 bed medium security Federal Correctional Institution with work camp (128 beds) in Mendota, California. After earlier rescissions and award of options, approximately \$1.9 million remains available for this project, and resources to complete construction of FCI Mendota is now being requested. When fully operational, the FCI will have capacity to provide educational and vocational programming for 1,280 male inmates.



The 2008 Budget provides for new prison construction and additional contract beds to address the Administration's priority to reduce crowding in prisons and ensure the safety of both inmates and correctional officers. This strongly supports the Attorney General's six major priorities, as it will add critically needed higher security bed space to house persons prosecuted and sentenced under each of these initiatives.

The BOP tries to accommodate the projected population in the most cost effective manner, using a multi-pronged approach by increasing capacity through the utilization of contract facilities, expansion of existing facilities, the acquisition and conversion of military and other properties to prison use, and the limited construction of new prisons. From a cost perspective, the expansion of existing institutions is the least expensive way to increase Federal Prison System (FPS) capacity, and the BOP is currently building additional housing units at facilities where program space and systems infrastructure can absorb further population increases. However, where major program areas such as food service and utilities are already saturated, expansion may approach or even exceed the cost of newly constructed facilities. In order to optimize its effectiveness, facility expansion must be coupled with capital improvements geared towards adapting facilities to handle increased use.

The BOP's population projections have traditionally been accurate, and through continual work with DOJ and the U.S. Courts these population trends are monitored and projections are adjusted accordingly. Federal inmate population levels are projected to increase and continue to exceed the rated capacity of BOP institutions and contract facilities. Medium security facilities are operating at 39 percent above rated capacity.

Federal prison overcrowding has provided additional challenges to managing the Federal prisoner population. Recently, BOP has focused on overcrowding at its higher security institutions. Technological and management techniques have improved the Bureau's ability to safely manage a growing prisoner population. However, it is important to note that at medium security levels, more than half of the inmates are drug traffickers or weapons offenders; nearly 80 percent have a history of violence; and the average sentence exceeds 10 years. At high security levels, more than 70 percent of the inmates are either drug offenders, weapons offenders, or robbers, and another 14 percent have been convicted of murder, aggravated assault, or kidnapping. At the high security level, the average sentence exceeds 15 years. Also, more than 60 percent of high security inmates have been sanctioned for violating prison rules and nearly 90 percent have a history of violence.

The FY 2008 request for remaining construction resources for one partially funded project in Mendota, California incorporates revised cost estimates, due to large cost increases in the construction market. Costs for all types of construction have risen significantly over the past few years. The dramatic increases in construction costs have been widespread throughout the country and in most sectors of the industry. Well known industry publications, such as *Engineering News Record* and *Cost Construction Data*, published by R.S. Means, Inc., have noted the rapid cost escalation experienced over the last few years, the market volatility, and the uncertainty of predictions for the next several years. There have also been various articles in the local Washington Post regarding the escalating costs. For example, one article dated April 28, 2006, entitled "Rising Costs Throw Wrench Into Counties' Building Plans", states "Steadily rising expenses are a fact of life when dealing with bricks and mortar. The interval between a

project's approval and the first shovelful of dirt can be long, and governments usually allow for inflation – often about 4 percent or 5 percent of the total price – when they calculate the price of big-ticket capital projects. But the surge in the construction expenses over the past two years has undermined those traditional estimates and forced officials to modify their plans.”

It is becoming more and more difficult to anticipate the cost of building new institutions several years in the future at unknown sites and with uncertain funding. The more time that elapses between costs estimates and actual construction award, the greater the opportunity for unforeseen events (i.e. hurricanes, shifts in market and wage prices) to intervene and cause great fluctuations in price. As a result, the BOP is taking a fresh look at historic cost data and current contract prices, and is reassessing the process to regularly update cost escalation projections without overly influencing the procurement process. The BOP has revised new construction project cost estimates to be more in line with current market expenses, leading to more accurate estimates for future institutions. The BOP is very concerned with the uncontrollable rising cost of construction and the resulting impact on building prisons. Therefore, while forced to adhere to changes in the construction market, the BOP strives to continue building institutions in the most cost efficient manner, i.e. co-location of facilities. The BOP's use of the design-build approach limits gaps that exist between different phases in the construction process.

The capacity that this request will provide is critical to the safe operation of the FPS. If the funding to complete FCI Mendota, California, is not provided, crowding will increase as the population grows, and construction completion can not occur, further delaying and lengthening construction schedules, and raising eventual costs.

#### Impact on Performance (Relationship of Increase to Strategic Goals)

This project is in direct support of the DOJ Strategic Plan, Goal IV, ensure the fair and efficient operation of the Federal Justice System. With construction of this facility, BOP's medium security capacity will increase by 1,152 critically needed beds and help to reduce inmate crowding. Without the capacity for FCI Mendota, medium security crowding is projected to rise from 40 percent to 44 percent by FY 2011, and invite Federal court intervention. Medium security facilities will continue to use disciplinary/segregation housing and bunking in program areas and open areas just to manage the general population, allowing little or no contingency space for emergencies, and raising threat levels for staff, communities and inmates.

Without the additional medium security capacity for sentenced inmates, the BOP will be forced to reassess its capacity for secure bed space currently available for USMS, JPATS and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) inmates. The BOP has in its custody approximately one-third of the total USMS and JPATS population, and if the BOP, through lack of construction funds, can not continue to add medium security bed space for sentenced inmates, it may be forced to limit USMS, JPATS and ICE beds in BOP facilities.

## Funding

(Dollars in Thousands)

### Base Funding

FY 2006 Enacted			FY 2007 Estimate			FY 2008 Pres. Budget Current Services		
<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Personnel Increase Cost Summary

<u>Type of Position</u>	<u>Modular Cost per Position</u>	<u>Number of Positions Requested</u>	<u>FY 2008 Request</u>
Project Mgr.	\$132/yr.	1	\$ 528
Constr. Rep./ Contract Spec.	\$113/yr.	4	\$1,808
Constr. Inspector	\$93/yr.	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 372</u>
Total		6	\$2,708

Note: Positions are available for four years.

### Non-Personnel Increase Cost Summary

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>FY 2008 Request</u>
Project Costs	1	1	\$112,292

### Total Request for this Item

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Non-Personnel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current Services	0	0	0	0	0
Increases	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>\$2,708</u>	<u>\$112,292</u>	<u>\$115,000</u>
Grand Total	6	6	2,708	112,292	115,000

## c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews

In FY 2005, the BOP's Buildings and Facilities (B&F) budget, which funds the New Construction and Modernization and Repair programs, was selected to undergo a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review, for the FY 2007 budget process. The Assessment was completed in the fall of 2005.

During this process, the BOP was rated "Adequate", and continues to work with DOJ and OMB to improve the score in the future. Further, the Assessment included several follow-up actions which the BOP has acted on:

Action: The BOP has constructed 11 new medium and high security facilities and is committed to contracting out for low and minimum security inmates. There are 109,500 low and minimum security inmates, and about 28,000 are housed in contract confinement.

Status: The BOP completed construction of 11 new medium and high security facilities in FY2004/FY2005, completed one in January 2006 (FCI Butner, NC) and one in April 2006 (SFF Hazelton, WV). In addition, BOP continues to demonstrate its commitment to contracting out for low and minimum security inmates. At the end of November 2006, there were over 112,000 low and minimum security inmates, and 30,015 were housed in contract confinement. This is an increase from 14.9 percent at the end of FY 2005 to 15.5 percent at the end of November 2006.

Action: The BOP is beginning to take greater advantage of State, local and private sector bed space to meet its space requirements.

Status: The BOP continues to add contract low security beds consistent with funding, to help reduce crowding. The BOP awarded a 1,195 bed contract (not to exceed 1,374) at the end of 2004. The 2006 Enacted Budget annualizes funding for 1,756 of the 4,500 beds requested in the FY 2005 budget and included 1/2 year funding for 1,600 new contract beds. The CAR V (1,200 new beds for Criminal Aliens) was awarded on May 24, 2006. Additionally, the BOP continues to ramp up the Moshannon Valley private facility holding 1,332 inmates as of January 11, 2007. The FY 2007 President's Budget includes funding for nearly 4,000 contract beds. The FY 2008 request provides annualization of prior year increases which will fund 1,079 beds. Finally, CAR VI contract was awarded in January 2007 to five offerors to house low security criminal alien inmates currently under BOP custody. NOTE: This follow-up action will be on-going with each new FY request for additional contract beds.

Action: Analyze, review and provide summary on staffing efficiencies, savings and cost avoidances associated with the procurement of electrified security fences. The BOP expects to award contracts in FY 2006 for \$10 million to procure lethal electrified fences at seven high security federal prisons. The BOP believes this technology will serve as heightened security and help deter potential escapes and operate more cost-effectively by reducing the guard towers, and redesigning staffing patterns.

Status: The BOP awarded a contract on April 14, 2006, to have non-lethal electric perimeter fencing installed at 7 newly constructed high security facilities (USP Coleman, FL I and II; USP Terre Haute; USP McCreary, KY; USP Tucson, AZ; USP Pollock, LA; and USP Hazelton, WV). Notice to proceed with the contract was delayed due to a protest by an unsuccessful offeror. Notice to proceed was issued August 14, 2006. This project is planned to be completed in phases at the 7 construction sites during 2007. Upon completion of this project, expected in early 2008, and implementation of electric fencing, the BOP expects to achieve an annual savings of 165 positions and FTE and associated annual cost avoidance of \$11 million (expressed in current year value).

Action: System wide crowding at federal correctional facilities has been in excess of 30 percent for the past several years. The BOP is evaluating crowding conditions, and rated capacity may need to be adjusted.

Status: The OMB required the BOP to complete an assessment of "the acceptable level of crowding in federal prisons." The BOP completed the assessment, reviewed the study with DOJ leadership and forwarded it on March 28, 2006. The study concluded that the acceptable level of crowding should be reduced substantially, as high levels of crowding lead to serious assaults. The study involved a time span of more than 8 ½ years and documented the higher level of serious assaults that are associated with crowding. The study is currently under Administration review.

Action: Perform an independent, non-biased evaluation and/or validation of the Program Review Division's program audit review procedures of the construction program to ensure compliance with PART guidelines. If possible, enhance and modify BOP's existing program evaluation approach to provide the most rigorous evidence and recommendations possible. This approach will be high quality, of sufficient scope unbiased and independent, and conducted on a regular basis, covering targeted aspects of new construction and modernization and repair programs.

Status: A management assessment is in the planning stages to ensure program review guidelines are of sufficient scope to address compliance with PART guidelines.

## IV. Decision Unit Justification

### B. Modernization and Repair

<b>Modernization and Repair</b>	<b>Perm. Pos.</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount (\$000)</b>
2006 Enacted w/ Rescissions and Supplemental	139	141	\$51,846
2007 Estimate	141	143	91,092
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(12,369)
2008 Current Services	141	143	78,723
2008 Offsets	0	0	(9,935)
2008 Request	141	143	68,788
<b>Total Change 2007- 2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,304)</b>

#### 1. Program Description

##### Modernization and Repair

The Modernization and Repair (M&R) program provides the resources to undertake essential rehabilitation, modernization and renovation of buildings, other structures, and associated systems, necessary modifications to meet legal requirements and accommodate correctional programs, repair or replacement of utilities systems and other critical infrastructure and repair projects at existing institutions in order to keep all systems and structures in a good state of repair. Proper maintenance, modernization, and repair of BOP institutions is essential. Failure to adequately maintain structures and utility systems erodes capital investment and multiplies the costs in future years for accomplishing the required maintenance and repair. Most important, failure to maintain structures can cause direct and/or indirect security problems.

Most maintenance and repair projects are performed using inmate work crews. This provides instructional work for inmates and labor for the work to be performed. Inmate work crews require staff supervision to direct the work being performed and for obvious security reasons.

Of the BOP's 114 institutions, 36 are over 50 years old (as of January 1, 2007), and most have not undergone major renovations from the time they were constructed or acquired and converted to prison use by the BOP. Each facility has numerous buildings, as well as inmate living quarters on the compound, many of which require extensive work to maintain an adequate state of repair to assure that they meet established standards. Prison facilities are subjected to much heavier than normal use, since they are continuously used 24-hours a day, 365 days a year. Because of record levels of crowding, at medium and high security, these facilities are over utilized which is causing extensive wear and tear, as well as premature deterioration. This is especially true in many of the older facilities where the utility system infrastructures (water, sewer, electrical, and heating/air conditioning) were originally designed for a smaller inmate population.

Institutions perform detailed annual inspections of all areas of their physical plants and provide a list of projects to their regional office for all items which are in need of remedial action. The six regional offices consolidate project request lists from their facilities and forward the priority lists to the central office. The central office prioritizes all the M&R project requests submitted by the regions and allocates funds for as many projects as practical.

Currently, the BOP has 714 M&R projects at various stages of completion. However, the number of projects is expected to decrease to 487 in FY 2007 and increase to 680 by FY 2008. Individual project costs range from a low of \$10,000 to millions of dollars. To manage this volume of projects and resources most efficiently, the BOP has significantly improved the M&R program by using long range master planning with detailed surveys of older facilities; establishing a project time limit policy (3 years); and 2 percent replacement value method of requesting annual funding.

To address the large inventory of older facilities, the BOP established a Long Range Master Plan that includes surveys of pertinent facilities. The first facilities to be surveyed were those which are over 50 years old and have not had any major renovations. Surveys are conducted by contractors to determine the extent of renovations required to bring the older facilities to an adequate state of repair, and whether the costs of repair would equal or exceed the cost of replacing the facility. Survey results, along with other known renovation needs, are then used by management in a long range plan, so M&R projects can be prioritized and planned well in advance.

A three year time limit policy for M&R projects was implemented in 1998 to ensure that institutions either complete scheduled projects in a timely manner, or the project is cancelled and the funds are committed to other high priority M&R projects. All projects are monitored so local, regional, and central office management are informed of projects which may not meet the time limit. From FY 2002 to FY 2004, 171 M&R projects have been cancelled as a result of the BOP's 3 year policy. The number of M&R projects being cancelled per fiscal year decreased from 65 in FY 2002 down to 48 in FY 2004, and only 20 projects cancelled in FY 2006. When a project is cancelled, the funding is applied to the next highest priority project.

The replacement value method of funding was first implemented in FY 2000 which allowed the BOP to adopt a project management approach to the M&R program, since it should ensure a reliable funding stream and stable work force. This method is based on recommendations of the Federal Facilities Council (FFC) Report Number 131 which recommends that facilities maintenance programs should be funded at a minimum of 2 to 4 percent of their replacement value. For FY 2008, a ¼ of a percent replacement value is included for the M&R program. It is extremely important that the M&R program be funded to the fullest extent possible so that BOP can safely operate and maintain the Federal prison system.

Using this method of funding rather than the previous line item method, projects are planned well in advance, and preliminary/preparation work is performed prior to the scheduled start of the projects. Previously, preliminary work could not always be performed since this required considerable expense, and there was no assurance projects would be funded. In addition, staff and jobs can now be scheduled to meet the unique requirements of each institution and project;

i.e. shifting inmates between housing units at a given institution. The level of planning provided by this funding method enables management to obligate funds and start projects on schedule, which was not previously the case. Under the prior method, projects were funded up-front as line items, so staff and funding were dedicated to specific projects which could not be started until preliminary/preparation work was completed. Further, security concerns, weather conditions and other unforeseen circumstances would delay projects. The replacement value method of funding has shortened the time required to complete large M&R projects, through concurrent management of projects in phases, based on projected availability of funds. Under this method, managers can plan projects in smaller stages over a longer period of time and can schedule work to allow for regional and seasonal weather conditions, as well as the unique needs of the facilities and availability of local contractors. Prior to this method, it could take BOP from 4 to 5 years to complete large M&R projects. With the replacement value method, the time to complete these projects can be reduced by 2 to 3 years.

The BOP M&R projects are classified under five general categories for internal management purposes, (Life Safety, General Improvements, Infrastructure Improvements, Hazardous Waste and Energy Savings). Within each of these categories are special projects to meet various regulations and codes requirements. Life Safety projects are required to make corrective actions in order to comply with National Fire Code (NFPA 101) standards. General Improvement projects are established to modernize and/or improve equipment, entire rooms, such as kitchens, or buildings that require total rehabilitation of structures, including walls, and utilities. Infrastructure Improvement projects are established to modernize or replace utilities, such as water pipes and electrical systems. Hazardous Waste projects are established to abate hazardous waste, such as asbestos, through removal, encapsulation, and other methods as necessary. Energy savings projects are established to conserve energy by using more energy efficient equipment and systems. Energy projects are also required to meet pertinent energy conservation laws and regulations.

The five categories may also contain subcategories of projects (such as Accessibility, Environmental and others) to meet specific needs. For example, General Improvement projects may each include smaller Accessibility projects to meet Architectural Barriers Act requirements. Environmental projects are necessary for the BOP to be in compliance with environmental and safety regulations required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The M&R program has demonstrated substantial improvements through the implementation of the Long Range Planning method with its associated facility surveys, the project time limit policy, and the 2 percent replacement value method of requesting funding. These changes have helped the BOP complete more projects in a shorter period of time and stretch its repair dollars. The BOP has been able to substantially reduce the M&R unobligated balance with the time limit policy, from over \$118 million in FY 1999 down to \$29.5 million at the end of FY 2006.



**PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Modernization and Repair of Existing Facilities**

**DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective: 4.4**

Workload/Resources		Final Target		Actual		Estimate		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Change		FY 2008 Request	
<b>Workload:</b>											
<b>1. Total projects established</b>		125		174		297		100		397	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b>		<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
		251	\$99,961	213	\$174,021	247	\$ 200,006	6	\$9,997	253	\$210,003
TYPE/ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	Performance	FY 2006		FY 2006		FY 2007		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2008 Program Change		FY 2008 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		141	\$51,846	93	\$87,927	143	\$91,092	0	(\$22,304)	143	\$68,788
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>2. Total projects completed and closed</b>	300		423		375		(75)		300	
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>3. Total projects active at year end</b>	606		592		514		97		611	
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>4. Court ordered remedial projects</b>	0		0		0		0		0	
	<b>5. Dollar value of fines for violations</b>	0		0		0		0		0	
<b>Performance Measure</b>	<b>6. Number of facilities over 30 years old</b>	55		55		55		3		58	
	<b>7. Number of facilities over 50 years old</b>	36		36		36		2		38	
	<b>8. Long range master plan for facilities over 50 years old in development</b>	0		0		0		4		4	
	<b>9. Long range master plan for facilities over 50 years old – completed</b>	25		25		25		0		25	

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:

**Data Definition:** Medium security facilities: strengthened perimeters, mostly cell-type housing, work and treatment programs and a higher staff-to-inmate ratio than low security facilities. High security facilities: also known as U.S. Penitentiaries, highly secure perimeters, multiple and single cell housing, highest staff-to-inmate ratio, close control of inmate movement. The three-year time limit policy for M&R projects means that institutions are allowed three years to complete scheduled projects or the project is canceled and the funds are committed to other high priority M&R projects. To ensure that electronic equipment utilized for life safety sustains trouble-free operation, the BOP schedules life cycle equipment replacement based on a ten-year cycle. The critical equipment is radio systems and PBX (Public Branch Exchange) systems. Mission critical facilities are all existing BOP institutions.

**Data Collection and Storage:** Data are gathered from several computer systems. Each project is assigned a specific project code. Each obligation and expenditure is entered into FMIS by the specific project code. Modernization and Repair (M&R) projects are closely monitored to ensure completion and closure prior to the 3-year expiration. At the start of every fiscal year, the BOP's Central Office identifies the M&R projects that

will reach the 3-year expiration by the end of that fiscal year. The BOP relies on an in-house data base in Microsoft Access and DOJ's FMIS to effectively track and manage M&R projects (dates and costs). The BOP uses the Total Maintenance System (TMS) program to determine nationally which radio, PBX System and equipment qualify for replacement annually, based on age and performance.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Within BOP headquarters, staff retrieve and verify data on a daily basis, analyze it, and formulate reports and projections. Subject matter experts review and analyze population and capacity levels daily, both overall and by security level. Purchase requests are approved by specific project management staff (based on dollar threshold limitations); commitments are entered into a computer based fund control system; and purchase requests are forwarded for procurement action. Once the procurement office awards a contract/purchase order, the obligation is entered into the DOJ FMIS. Each month, FMIS obligations are reconciled with the BOP's fund control register by project, and forwarded to the Central Office Finance Branch, Business Office, to ensure accuracy and compliance. M&R data is maintained in the Microsoft Access database and is verified periodically against FMIS which also tracks the financial status of projects. On an annual basis, the BOP's Central Office Facilities Branch documents which electronic equipment, utilized for life safety, will be at the end of the ten year life cycle. This is accomplished through review and evaluation of the systems by field staff, the contractor, and close monitoring of the TMS program. Each institution enters their data into the TMS program and the information on the critical equipment is reviewed and verified by their respective Regional Office for accurate dates and equipment condition. .

**Data Limitations:** Due to the unpredictable environment in prisons and other external factors, there may often be discrepancies between projected and actual numbers contained in the performance tables. Most plans are developed based on historical data, and past experience to project for the future. In addition, budget delays and shortfalls also affect performance results. For example, due to budget shortfalls in the past the M&R program could not complete all required equipment replacements based on the ten-year life cycle due to limited funds, and some replacements had to be delayed to the following year.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE**

Decision Unit: Modernization & Repair

Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY2000	FY2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006		FY 2007	FY 2008
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Performance Measure	M&R projects: Completed/Active	285/1,239	638/949	478/743	476/725	474/770	461/781	300/606	423/592	375/514	300/611

### **3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

The Modernization and Repair (M&R) decision unit contributes directly to the Department's Strategic Goal 4: Ensure the Fair and Efficient Operation of the Federal Justice System.

#### **a. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes**

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Table, the outcome measures for this decision unit are: Court ordered remedial projects and Dollar value of fines for violations. For FY 2007, the projected number of court ordered remedial projects is zero.

The BOP projects that there will continue to be no court ordered remedial projects or dollar value of fines for violations in FY 2007 to FY 2008. The BOP follows a plan to assure that existing facilities meet established standards.

Institutions perform detailed annual inspections of all areas of their physical plants and provide a list of projects to their regional office for all items which are in need of remedial action, and they are placed on a priority list for funding. However, projects could be delayed due to budget constraints and limited resources.

For FY 2007, the BOP estimates that 375 M&R projects will be completed and closed, and 514 remaining active at Fiscal Year end.

#### **b. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes**

Ensure that existing facilities are safe and secure.

**Program Offsets**

**Item Name: Modernization and Repair (M&R) Program**

Budget Decision Unit: Modernization and Repair  
Strategic Goal & Objective: Goal 4; Objective 4.4  
Organizational Program: Modernization and Repair

Program Reduction: Positions 0 FTE 0 Dollars (\$9,935,000)

Description of Item

In FY 2008, the Administration proposes an offset of \$9,935,000 in Modernization and Repair funds.

Justification

Impact on Performance (Relationship of Reduction to Strategic Goals)

Reduced funding can compromise institution security as needed repairs and renovations go unaddressed.

**Funding**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Base Funding

FY 2006 Enacted w/ Rescissions & Supps.			FY 2007 Estimate			FY 2008 Pres. Budget Current Services		
<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Pos</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
139	141	\$51,846	141	143	\$91,092	141	143	\$78,723

Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

<u>Type of Position</u>	<u>Modular Cost per Position</u>	<u>Number of Positions Requested</u>	<u>FY 2008 Request</u>
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------	----------------------------

n/a

Non-Personnel Reduction Cost Summary

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>FY 2008 Request</u>
Modernization & Repair Prog.	1	1	(\$9,935)

Grand Total

	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Non-Personnel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current Services	141	143	\$11,550	\$67,173	\$78,723
Increases/Offsets	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	(9,935)	(9,935)
Grand Total	141	143	11,550	57,238	68,788

**c. Results of Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Reviews**

See New Construction Program Increase section.



**B. Summary of Requirements**

**Summary of Requirements  
Buildings and Facilities  
(Dollars in thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>2006 Enacted (with Rescissions, direct only)</b> .....	270	251	\$88,961
2006 Supplementals.....	0	0	11,000
<b>Total 2006 Appropriation Enacted (with Rescissions and Supplementals)</b> .....	270	251	99,961
2007 President's Request (information only).....	263	247	117,102
2007 Continuing Resolution Level (as reflected in the 2008 President's Budget, Information Only).....	263	247	88,961
<b>2007 Estimate (direct only)*</b> .....	263	247	200,006
2007 Rescission Against Balances.....	0	0	0
2007 Estimate (with Rescissions).....	263	247	200,006
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
Restoration of 2007 Rescission Against Balances.....	0	0	0
Total Technical Adjustments.....	0	0	0
<b>Adjustments to Base</b>			
<b>Increases:</b>			
2008 pay raise (3.0%).....	0	0	522
2007 pay raise annualization (2.2%).....	0	0	173
Change in Compensable Days (2 days).....	0	0	182
Thrift Savings Plan.....	0	0	55
Subtotal, Increases.....	0	0	932
<b>Decreases:</b>			
Non-recrural of 2007 Construction Costs.....	0	0	(96,000)
Subtotal, Decreases.....	0	0	(96,000)
Total, Adjustments to Base.....	0	0	(95,068)
Total, Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments.....	0	0	(95,068)
<b>2008 Current Services</b> .....	263	247	104,938
<b>Program Changes</b>			
<b>Increases</b>			
FCI Mendota, CA (1,152 beds with 128 bed work camp) Remaining Requirements.....	6	6	115,000
Subtotal Increases (1,280 total beds).....	6	6	115,000
<b>Offsets</b>			
Modernization and Repair Decrease.....	0	0	(9,935)
<b>Total Program Changes</b> .....	6	6	105,065
<b>2008 Total Request</b> .....	269	253	210,003
2007-2008 Total Change .....	6	6	9,997
2008 Rescissions from Balances.....	0	0	0

\*The Department of Justice 2008 budget was built on a starting point that recognized progress in enacting the FY 2007 appropriation. The starting point used (referred to throughout this document as the "Estimate") is the average of the Senate Committee and House passed marks, less one percent, unless noted otherwise.

Estimates by Budget Activity	2006 Appropriation Enacted with Rescissions and Supplementals			2007 Estimate			2008 Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments			2008 Current Services			2008 Increases			2008 Offsets			2008 Request		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
<b>Buildings and Facilities:</b>																					
New Construction.....	131	110	\$48,115	122	104	\$108,914	0	0	(\$82,699)	122	104	\$26,215	6	6	\$115,000	0	0	\$0	128	110	\$141,215
Modernization and Repair.....	139	141	51,846	141	143	91,092	0	0	(12,369)	141	143	78,723	0	0	0	0	0	(9,935)	141	143	68,788
	270	251	99,961	263	247	200,006	0	0	(95,068)	263	247	104,938	6	6	115,000	0	0	(9,935)	269	253	210,003



## E. Justification for Base Adjustments

### Justification for Base Adjustments Federal Prison System Buildings and Facilities

#### Increases

2008 pay raise. This request provides for a proposed 3.0 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2008. This increase includes locality pay adjustments as well as the general pay raise. The amount requested, \$522,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$365,000 for pay and \$157,000 for benefits).

Annualization of 2007 pay raise. This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2007 pay increase of 2.2 percent included in the 2007 House passed bill for Treasury. The amount requested \$173,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits \$121,000 for pay and \$52,000.

Changes in Compensable Days. The increased costs of two more compensable days in FY 2008 compared to FY 2007 is calculated by dividing the FY 2007 estimated personnel compensation \$17,081,000 and applicable benefits \$6,930,000 by 260 compensable days. The cost increase of two compensable days is \$182,000.

Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). The cost of agency contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan will also rise as FERS participation increases. The contribution rate is 4.3 percent and the increase of the TSP is \$55,000.

#### Decreases

Non-Recurred Construction Cost. This non-recurs \$96,000,000 in projected FY 2007 new construction funds.

**F: Crosswalk of 2006 Availability**

**Crosswalk of 2006 Availability  
Buildings and Facilities  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Decision Unit	FY 2006 Enacted Without Rescission			Rescissions			Supplementals			Reprogrammings/ Transfers			Unobligated Balances Carried Forward/ Recoveries			2006 Availability		
	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Pos.</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<b><u>Buildings and Facilities:</u></b>																		
1. New Construction.....	131	110	\$48,737	...	...	(\$622)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$371,870	131	110	\$419,985
2. Modernization and Repair of Existing Facilities	139	141	41,375	...	...	(529)	...	...	\$11,000	...	...	...	...	...	65,597	139	141	117,443
Total.....	270	251	90,112	...	...	(1,151)	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...	...	437,467	270	251	537,428

Enacted Rescissions. Funds rescinded as required by the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-108) and the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-148).

Supplementals. Funds received in P.L. 109-148.

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2005 from the Buildings and Facilities account. The Bureau of Prisons brought forward \$437,467,000 from funds provided in prior years for the Buildings and Facilities account.

G: Crosswalk of 2007 Availability

Crosswalk of 2007 Availability  
 Federal Prison System  
 Buildings and Facilities  
 (Dollars in thousands)

Decision Unit:	FY 2007 Estimate			Rescissions			Reprogrammings/ Transfers			Unobligated Balances Carried Forward/ Recoveries			2007 Availability		
	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount	Pos.	FTE	Amount
1. New Construction.....	122	104	\$108,914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$333,878	122	104	\$442,792
2. Modernization and Repair.....	141	143	91,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,528	141	143	120,620
Total.....	263	247	200,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363,406	263	247	563,412

Unobligated Balances. Funds were carried over from FY 2006 from the Buildings and Facilities account. The Bureau of Prisons brought forward \$363,406,000 from funds provided in prior years for the Buildings and Facilities account.

I: Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Detail of Permanent Positions by Category  
Buildings and Facilities

Category	2006 Enacted w/Rescissions and Supps.		2007 Estimate		2008 Request							
	Total Authorized	Total Reim-bursable	Total Authorized	Total Reim-bursable	Adjust. to Base Increases	Adjust. to Base Decreases	Adjust. to Base Total ATB	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Total Program Changes	Total Authorized	Total Reim-bursable
General Administration Clerical and Office Services (300-399)....	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0
Accounting and Budget (500-599).....	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Engineering and Architecture Group (800-899).....	135	0	128	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	133	0
Business and Industry Group (1100-1199).....	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	56	0
Ungraded (mechanical and construction).....	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>0</b>
Washington.....	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
U.S. Field.....	217	0	210	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	216	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>0</b>

**J: Financial Analysis of Program Changes**

**Financial Analysis of Program Changes**  
**Federal Prison System**  
**Buildings and Facilities**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Item	New Construction				Modernization & Repair		Program Changes	
	FCI Mendota, CA		Offset		Offset		Pos.	Amount
	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount	Pos.	Amount		
GS-11.....	1	260					1	260
GS-12.....	3	988					3	988
GS-13.....	2	812					2	812
Total positions and annual amount.....	6	\$2,060	0	\$0	0	\$0	6	\$2,060
Lapse (-).....	0	0						...
Total FTE and personnel compensation.....	6	\$2,060	0	\$0	0	\$0	6	\$2,060
Personnel benefits.....	...	845					...	845
Travel and Transportation of persons.....	...	88					...	88
Transportation of things.....	...	21					...	21
Rental payment to others.....	...	16					...	16
Comm, utilities and miscellaneous.....	...	17					...	17
Printing and reproduction.....	...	5					...	5
Other services (Object Class 25.2) .....	...	110,347				(9,935)	...	100,412
Supplies and materials.....	...	62					...	62
Equipment.....	...	1,478					...	1,478
Land and Structures.....	...	61					...	61
Total, 2008 Program Changes Requested.....	6	\$115,000	0	0	0	(\$9,935)	6	\$105,065

**K: Summary of Requirements by Grade**

**Summary of Requirements by Grade  
Federal Prison System  
Buildings and Facilities  
(Dollars in thousands)**

	2006 Actual Obligations		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount
<u>Grades and salary ranges</u>								
GS-15 \$107,521-139,774.....	2	\$230	2	\$272	2	\$285	0	\$13
GS-14 \$91,407-118,828.....	17	1,683	17	1,966	17	2,024	0	58
GS-13 \$77,353-100,554.....	76	6,565	74	6,827	76	7,213	2	386
GS-12 \$65,048-84,559.....	82	6,269	78	6,166	81	6,369	3	203
GS-11 \$54,272-70,558.....	79	5,077	78	4,914	79	5,140	1	226
GS-08 \$40,612-52,794.....	3	129	4	182	4	188	0	6
GS-07 \$36,671-47,669.....	4	123	4	165	4	171	0	6
GS-06 \$33,000-42,898.....	7	186	6	229	6	235	0	6
GS-05 \$29,604-38,487.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, appropriated positions.....	270	20,262	263	20,721	269	21,625	6	904
Average GS Salary.....		\$75,044		\$78,787		\$80,390		
Average GS Grade.....		12.59		12.50		12.62		

L: Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Summary of Requirements by Object Class  
Buildings and Facilities  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Classes	2006 Actual Obligations		2007 Estimate		2008 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Total FTE & personnel compensation	213	\$17,166	247	\$17,600	253	\$20,275	6	\$2,675
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5 Total, Other personnel compensation	0	449	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	213	17,615	247	17,600	253	20,275	6	2,675
Remimbursable FTE [Full-time permanent]								
Other Object Classes:								
12.0 Personnel benefits		6,431		7,224		8,375		1,151
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons		609		840		940		100
22.0 Transportation of things		106		50		60		10
23.2 Rental payments to others		9,076		9,124		9,145		21
23.3 Comm., util., & other misc. charges		19		10		12		2
24.0 Printing and reproduction		(236)		0		0		0
25.2 Other services		114,440		321,093		164,277		(156,816)
26.0 Supplies and materials		12,233		4,945		5,750		805
31.0 Equipment		10,488		1,610		2,050		440
32.0 Land		3,140		2,000		2,200		200
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities		100		0		0		0
Total		174,021		364,496		213,084		(151,412)
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		(437,466)		(363,406)		(87,871)		
Transfer		0		0		0		
Unobligated Balance Expiring/Reduced		0		0		0		
Unobligated balance end-of-year		<u>363,406</u>		<u>87,871</u>		<u>84,790</u>		
<b>Total Requirements</b>		<b>99,961</b>		<b>88,961</b>		<b>210,003</b>		
<b>Relations of Obligations to Outlays:</b>								
Total Obligations		174,021		364,496		213,084		
Obligated balance, Start-of-Year		327,662		183,128		369,302		
Obligated balance, End-of-Year		(183,128)		(369,302)		(375,504)		
Outlays		<b>318,555</b>		<b>178,322</b>		<b>206,882</b>		

M: Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

Bureau of Prisons (BOP)  
Salaries and Expenses

Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations

1. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 84, directs the BOP to submit a report on its capacity needs, based on the projected prison population for each year from fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2016. Target response to the Committee is February 1, 2006. This report was completed and signed by the Director on December 27, 2005 and remains in the Departmental/Office of Management and Budget's clearance process.
2. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 84, directs the BOP to provide a report on the costs, efficiencies, and economies of scale that would result from the construction of additional facilities on the site of existing facilities. Target response to the Committee is February 1, 2006. This report was completed and sent to the Hill on March 28, 2006.
3. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 84, directs the BOP to provide a report comparing the costs of housing geriatric prisoners with serious medical conditions in existing facilities to housing them in specialized facilities designed for geriatric prisoners with serious medical conditions. Target response to the Committee is February 1, 2006. This report was completed and sent to the Hill on March 28, 2006.
4. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 83, states the Committee is concerned about the correspondence privileges allowed for convicted terrorists. The Committee strongly encourages the Attorney General to continue to examine this matter and provide an update to the Committee by February 1, 2006. This report was completed and sent to the Hill on May 2, 2006.



5. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 83, states the Committee commends the BOP on its work to address and prevent sexual misconduct. With funds provided in earlier appropriations Act, the National Institute of Corrections has made useful progress in providing training and technical support to correctional systems throughout the country to eliminate staff sexual misconduct with inmates, training in investigating cases, and training the 'trainers' in order that employees at every level will be more aware of, and better prepared to deal with, these cases. The Committee directs the BOP to continue these efforts and to report to the Committee by March 31, 2006 on progress made in this area. This report was completed and sent to the Hill on April 24,

6. The Conference Report associated with the FY 2006 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, page 83, directs BOP to provide a report to the Committee on its programs to assist the mentally-ill and also encourages the National Institute of Corrections to work with State and local prisons and jails to share expertise in working with mentally-ill offenders. This report was completed and sent to the Hill on May 23, 2006.

N: Summary of Change

**FY 2008 Summary of Change  
Federal Prison System  
Buildings and Facilities  
(Dollars in thousands)**

	Pos.	FTE	Amount
2007 President's Budget.....	263	247	\$117,102
Adjustment (Average of House & Senate Mark minus 1%).....	0	0	82,904
FY 2007 Estimate.....	263	247	200,006
<u>Adjustments to base:</u>			
<u>Increases:</u>			
FY 2008 Pay Raise (3.0%).....	0	0	522
Annualization of 2007 Pay Raise (2.2%).....	0	0	173
Change in Compensable Days.....	0	0	182
Thrift Savings Plan.....	0	0	55
Subtotal, Increases.....	0	0	932
<u>Decreases:</u>			
Non-recurrence of 2007 Construction Costs.....	0	0	(96,000)
Subtotal, Decreases.....	0	0	(96,000)
Total, Adjustments to Base.....	0	0	(95,068)
FY 2008 Current Services.....	263	247	104,938
<b>Program Changes</b>			
<b>Sentenced Capacity</b>			
<u>Project with Prior Funding:</u>			
FCI Mendota, CA (1,152 beds with 128 bed work camp) - Remaining Requirements.....	6	6	115,000
Subtotal, Project with Prior Funding (1,280 beds).....	6	6	115,000
Total Program Increases (1,280 beds).....	6	6	115,000
<u>Program Offsets:</u>			
Modernization and Repair Decrease.....	0	0	(9,935)
Total, Program Changes.....	6	6	105,065
FY 2008 TOTAL REQUEST.....	269	253	210,003

**Federal Prison System  
Status of Construction  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

		Total Funding by Fiscal Year	Total Cost Estimate	Oblig. to Date 12/31/06	Const. award Date	2008 Congressional Budget	*Activation Funding Date
						Status of Projects	
<b><u>New Facilities (Rated Capacity):</u></b>							
FCI Pollock, LA with housing unit (1,280).....	2001	\$5,000	\$120,000	\$117,348	9/29/2003	Design - Build contract. FCI substantially complete. Punchlist work being completed. <i>Completion projected for 2/2007.</i> Additional camp housing unit is under construction. <i>Completion projected for 7/2007.</i>	10/2007
		(3,000)					
	2002	3,000					
	2003	116,872					
	2005	(4,400)					
	2006	(2,300)					
		<u>3,000</u>					
		118,172					
FCI McDowell, WV with Camp (1,280 ).....	2001	5,430	225,000 **	35,816	N/A	The Design portion of the Design-Build contract was awarded 5/26/06. Second portion for early sitework was awarded on 9/27/06.	2009
		(3,000)	to				
	2002	91,047	235,000				
	2002	3,000					
	2004	<u>40,300</u>					
		136,777					
California/FCI Mendota, CA with Camp (1,280).....	2001	11,930	225,000 **	105,320	09/28/04	Initial portion of Design - Build contract was awarded 9/28/04 and a second option for partial construction, was awarded 12/21/04. Housing units, water tower & central utility plant are being constructed. Final option for award of the remaining work of contract expired on 10/8/06.	2010
		(3,000)	to				
	2002	147,000	235,000				
		(5,744)					
	2004	(51,895)					
		3,000					
	2005	1,900					
	2006	<u>4,000</u>					
		107,191					
FCI Berlin, NH with Camp (1,280).....	2002	5,000	250,000 **	3,124	N/A	FEIS was published on August 11, 2006. Record of Decision was signed 10/13/06. Procurement of the Design-Build contract is underway.	2010
	2003	20,000	to				
	2004	<u>154,500</u>	275,000				
		179,500					
FCI Yazoo City, MS with Camp (1,280) .....	2006	3,000	165,000 **	132	N/A	The FY 2006 Report language includes site/planning funds for this facility. Investigating potential site on existing BOP property at Yazoo City.	2011
			to				
			180,000				
FCI Aliceville, AL with Camp (1,408).....	2006	15,000	195,000 **	330	N/A	Investigating potential sites near Aliceville, Alabama.	2011
			to				
			210,000				

\* The "Activation Funding Date" reflects the change to "operations" funding from construction expenses. Operational expenses are cumulative and reflect past and future months of ramped up activity (staffing, equipment purchase and install, etc.) until the facility is ready to house inmates.

\*\* Projected cost estimates for these projects have been revised based on the following factors; Geographic location; Historical and anticipated cost escalation; and Allowances for uncertainty as to actual sites to be developed and as to when construction funds might become available.

**Federal Prison System  
Status of Construction  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Total Funding by Fiscal Year		Total Cost Estimate	Oblig. to Date 12/31/06	Const. award Date	2008 Congressional Budget <u>Status of Projects</u>	*Activation Funding Date
<b><u>New Facilities (Rated Capacity):</u></b>							
Secure Female Unit, North Central Region (512).....	2002	\$5,000	\$118,000 **	\$21	N/A	Considering potential sites.	2012
	2004	(2,000)	to				
	2005	<u>(2,500)</u>	130,000				
		500					
Secure Female FCI with Camp, North Florida (1,256)	2002	5,000	214,000 **	0	N/A	Planning preliminary site search.	2012
		<u>(2,500)</u>	to				
		2,500	230,000				
FCI South Central/Southeast with Camp (1,408).....	2002	5,000	245,000 **	0	N/A	Considering potential sites.	2012
	2004	(2,000)	to				
	2005	<u>(2,500)</u>	260,000				
		500					
FCI Hazelton, WV with Camp (1,280).....	2001	5,000	235,000 **	306	N/A	Investigating a potential site on existing BOP property at Hazelton, West Virginia.	2012
		(3,000)	to				
	2004	3,000	250,000				
	2005	<u>(2,500)</u>					
		2,500					
FCI Western with Camp (1,408).....	2001	6,000	270,000 **	3,411	N/A	Considering potential sites.	2012
		(3,000)	to				
	2004	(1,000)	289,000				
	2005	<u>2,000</u>					
		4,000					
USP Northeast/Mid-Atlantic with Camp (1,216).....	2001	5,000	275,000 **	21	N/A	Considering potential sites.	2012
		<u>(3,000)</u>	to				
		2,000	295,000				
FCI Midwestern with Camp (1,408).....	2001	5,431	200,000 **	0	N/A	Considering potential sites.	2012
		(3,000)	to				
	2004	<u>(1,000)</u>	225,000				
		1,431					
FCI Letcher County, KY (1,408).....	2006	5,000	250,000 **	7	N/A	The BOP has visited Letcher County to begin site reconnaissance. Considering possible sites.	2013
			to				
			275,000				

\* The "Activation Funding Date" reflects the change to "operations" funding from construction expenses. Operational expenses are cumulative and reflect past and future months of ramped up activity (staffing, equipment purchase and install, etc.) until the facility is ready to house inmates.

\*\*Projected cost estimates for these projects have been revised based on the following factors: Geographic location; Historical and anticipated cost escalation; and Allowances for uncertainty as to actual sites to be developed and as to when construction funds might become available.

**Federal Prison System  
Status of Construction  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

						2008 Congressional Budget		
		Total Funding by Fiscal Year	Total Cost Estimate	Oblig. to Date 12/31/06	Const. award Date	Status of Projects	*Activation Funding Date	
<b>Expansion of Existing Facilities:</b>								
<b>Camp Conversions/Low Security Expansions</b>								
Safford, AZ	Housing Unit & SHU (512).....	2000 2005	\$7,998 <u>2,420</u> 10,418	\$10,418	\$9,917	9/14/05	75% Complete. In final stages of construction as all buildings are completed and now working on clean up, painting, caulking and all final finishes. Final roof panels and soffits being installed. Bathroom tile and partitions are schedule for February.	5/2007
FCI Sandstone, MN	Housing Unit (362).....	2001 2003	1,000 <u>5,300</u> 6,300	6,300	6,107	9/30/03	99% Complete. Punchlist is being completed now. Expect inmates February 20th.	2/2007
FCI Otisville, NY	Expansion (75).....	2001 2003 2005 2006	1,000 11,600 3,400 <u>460</u> 16,460	17,500	15,729	8/22/05	57% Complete. The witsec unit is slightly behind schedule due to weather delays. Contractor is working overtime to get back on schedule. Roof and outside block have been main focus to close building so work can continue during bad weather.	5/2007

\* The "Activation Funding Date" reflects the change to "operations" funding from construction expenses. Operational expenses are cumulative and reflect past and future months of ramped up activity (staffing, equipment purchase and install, etc.) until the facility is ready to house inmates.

P: Waterfall

**ANTICIPATED NEW CONSTRUCTION CAPACITY BY FISCAL YEAR**

<u>Facility</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
FCI Sandstone, MN Expansion (Housing Unit).....	362					
Safford, AZ Expansion (Housing Unit).....	512					
FCI Otisville, NY Expansion .....	75					
FCI Pollock, LA (Medium and Housing Unit).....		1,280				
FCI McDowell, WV (Minimum & Medium).....			1,280			
California/FCI Mendota, CA (Minimum & Medium)...				1,280		
FCI Berlin, NH (Minimum & Medium).....				1,280		
FCI Yazoo City, MS (Minimum & Medium).....					1,280	
FCI Aliceville, AL (Minimum & Medium).....					1,408	
USP Northeast/Mid-Atlantic (Minimum & High).....						1,216
FCI Hazelton, WV (Minimum & Medium).....						1,280
FCI Western (Minimum & Medium).....						1,408
FCI Midwestern (Minimum & Medium).....						1,408
FCI South Central/Southeast (Minimum & Medium)..						1,408
Secure Female Unit, North Central Region.....						512
Secure Female FCI w/ Minimum, North Florida.....						1,256
FCI Letcher County, KY.....						
TOTAL CAPACITY	949	1,280	1,280	2,560	2,688	8,488