



# Corrective Action Plan

## FMFIA SECTION 2 – PROGRAMMATIC MATERIAL WEAKNESS – PRISON CROWDING

<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> <b>Corrective Action Plan</b> <b>Issue and Milestone Schedule</b>		<b>Report Date</b> September 30, 2010; 2010 Fiscal Year End	
<b>Issue Title</b> Prison Crowding		<b>Issue ID</b> 06BOP001	<b>Component Name</b> Bureau of Prisons
<b>Issue Category</b> FMFIA, Section 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable Condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material Weakness FMFIA, Section 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-conformance OMB A-123, Appendix A <input type="checkbox"/> Reportable Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Material Weakness			
<b>Issue Category – SAT Concurrence or Recategorization</b> Concur			
<b>Issue Description</b> <p>The growth of the federal inmate population continues to exceed available capacity. At the end of fiscal year 2010, the inmate population housed in BOP operated institutions reached 173,289. Inmates were housed in a rated capacity of 126,713, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 37 percent above rated capacity, the same rate as at the end of fiscal year 2009. The BOP's Long Range Capacity Plan relies on multiple approaches to house the increasing federal inmate population, such as contracting with the private sector and state and local facilities for certain groups of low-security inmates; expanding existing institutions where infrastructure permits, programmatically appropriate, and cost effective to do so; and acquiring and constructing new facilities as funding permits. The Long Range Capacity Plan details the acquisition, expansion, and construction necessary to maximize the BOP's ability to keep pace with the increasing inmate population, thereby striving to maintain safe and secure operations in facilities housing federal inmates.</p> <p>Through the utilization of contract facilities for low-security inmates, acquisition and expansion of existing institutions, and construction of new facilities, the BOP's Long-Range Capacity Plan projects a rated capacity in BOP operated institutions of 136,709 by September 30, 2014. If acquisition, expansion, and construction plans are funded as proposed, the over-crowding rate at that time is projected to be 38 percent. Without the utilization of contract facilities and the BOP's other mitigating actions, the projected over-crowding rate would be 45 percent.</p> <p>Corrective action efforts are not limited to the BOP alone. The Department has begun considering an innovative array of crime prevention, sentencing, and corrections management improvements that will focus on accountability and rehabilitation, while protecting public safety. The Department recognizes that the BOP's capacity management efforts must be teamed with targeted programs that are proven to reduce recidivism and promote effective re-entry. Remediation of the material weakness through increasing prison capacity is largely dependent on funding, while other correctional reforms and alternatives may require policy and/or statutory changes. The BOP will work with the Department on these initiatives.</p>			
<b>Business Process Area (N/A for Section 2 and Section 4 issues)</b> Not Applicable			
<b>Date First Identified</b> 2006	<b>Original Target Completion Date</b> 09/30/2012	<b>Current Target Completion Date</b> Dependent on funding	<b>Actual Completion Date</b>
<b>Issue Identified By</b> Bureau of Prisons		<b>Source Document Title</b> BOP Population Projections	
<b>Description of Remediation</b> Increase the number of federal inmate beds to keep pace with projected increases in the inmate population. Efforts to reach this goal include expanding existing institutions, acquiring surplus properties for conversion to correctional facilities, constructing new institutions, utilizing contract facilities, and exploring alternative options of confinement for appropriate cases.			

<b>Milestones</b>	<b>Original Target Date</b>	<b>Current Target Date</b>	<b>Actual Completion Date</b>
1. As of September 30, 2006, the inmate population in BOP owned and operated institutions reached 162,514 and was housed in a capacity of 119,510, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 36 percent.	09/30/2006		09/30/2006
2. As of September 30, 2007, the inmate population in BOP owned and operated institutions reached 167,323 and was housed in a capacity of 122,189, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 37 percent, an increase of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2007		09/30/2007
3. As of September 30, 2008, the inmate population in BOP owned and operated institutions reached 165,964 and was housed in a capacity of 122,366, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 36 percent, a decrease of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2008		09/30/2008
4. As of September 30, 2009, the inmate population in BOP owned and operated institutions reached 172,423 and was housed in a capacity of 125,778, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 37 percent, an increase of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2009		09/30/2009
5. As of September 30, 2010, the inmate population in BOP owned and operated institutions reached 173,289 and was housed in a capacity of 126,713, resulting in an over-crowding rate of 37 percent, the same rate as at the end of the previous year.	09/30/2010		09/30/2010
6. Planning estimates call for a rated capacity of 128,489 to be reached by the end of FY 2011. The over-crowding rate is projected to be 39 percent at that time, an increase of 2 percent for the year.	09/30/2011		
7. Planning estimates call for a rated capacity of 132,900 to be reached by the end of FY 2012. The over-crowding rate is projected to be 38 percent at that time, a decrease of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2012		
8. Planning estimates call for a rated capacity of 134,561 to be reached by the end of FY 2013. The over-crowding rate is projected to be 39 percent at that time, an increase of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2013		
9. Planning estimates call for a rated capacity of 136,709 to be reached by the end of FY 2014. The over-crowding rate is projected to be 38 percent at that time, a decrease of 1 percent for the year.	09/30/2014		
<b>Reason for Not Meeting Original Target Completion Date</b>			
Funding for additional capacity has not kept pace with the increases in the federal inmate population.			
<b>Status of Funding Available to Achieve Corrective Action</b>			
The FY 2011 and out-year budget requests are structured to address the BOP's long-term capacity needs in the most cost effective manner possible. The DOJ's proposed FY 2012 budget for BOP is under review at the Office of Management and Budget; as of year-end FY 2010, the BOP's Long-term Capacity Plan was partially funded through FY 2016. The BOP will continue to structure budget requests to address capacity needs in the most cost effective manner possible.			
<b>Planned Measures to Prevent Recurrence</b>			
The BOP will continue to develop budget requests consistent with inmate population increases.			
<b>Validation Indicator</b>			
Results are measured as a new institution or expansion project is activated and resulting increases in rated capacity are established. A corresponding decrease in the over-crowding rate will also be a tangible measurement of the results. Progress on construction projects at new and existing facilities will be validated via on-site inspections of each facility or by review of monthly construction progress reports.			
<b>Organization Responsible for Corrective Action</b>			
BOP Program Review Division			