

United States Department of Justice



Federal Prison System Buildings and Facilities FY 2027 PERFORMANCE BUDGET Congressional Submission

U.S. Department of Justice
FY 2027 Performance Budget
Congressional Submission
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Buildings and Facilities

Table of Contents

I. Overview.....	3
II. Summary of Program Changes.....	9
III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language.....	10
IV. Program Activity Justification	
A. New Construction	
1. Program Description.....	11
B. Modernization and Repair	
1. Program Description.....	13
V. Program Increases by Item	15
A. USP Alcatraz Reactivation and Planning and Design	
VI. Program Offsets by Item	
A. Rescission of Unobligated Buildings and Facilities Balances.....	18
VII. Exhibits	
A. Organizational Chart	
B. Summary of Requirements	
C. FY 2027 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit	
D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal/Objective - NOT REQUIRED	
E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments	
F. Crosswalk of 2025 Availability	
G. Crosswalk of 2026 Availability	
H-R. Summary of Reimbursables Resources (Not Applicable)	
H-S. Summary of Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections Resources (Not Applicable)	
I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category	
J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes	
K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class	
L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations (Not Applicable)	
R. Summary of Change	
S. Status of Construction	



I. Overview for the Bureau of Prisons, Buildings and Facilities (B&F) Appropriation

1. Introduction and Background

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 at that time (now 121) across the nation. 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.

The BOP is a critical part of the Federal criminal justice system. Arresting authorities, prosecutors, judges, and community members rely on the BOP to ensure the over 153,000 inmates are always accounted for, are treated humanely and with dignity, and are returned to their communities with the training and skills they need to be productive law-abiding citizens. The BOP must carry out these duties while ensuring that staff are working in a safe environment and have the tools, training, and support they need on a daily basis.



The total FY 2027 Buildings and Facilities (B&F) appropriation request is \$178,623,000, 84 positions, and 83 full time equivalents (FTEs). This request also includes a balance rescission totaling \$400,000,000 for the new construction program in unobligated B&F balances.

2. Challenges

As of March 18, 2026, there were 153,182 individuals in Federal custody. The BOP faces challenges in managing the existing Federal prison population and providing for inmates' care and safety in crowded conditions, as well as the safety of BOP employees and surrounding communities. To mitigate some of these pressures, the BOP strives to accommodate the prison population by maximizing reentry placement, mission changes or facility expansion, as funding permits.

Calculating Bed Capacity. To inform and improve strategic, operational, and management decision-making, the BOP updated the calculation for available beds in each institution. During 2022, the BOP conducted a bed audit to determine physical capacity and calculate a more



Federal Bureau of Prisons

accurate verification of total beds at each institution to improve population management decision-making. Physical capacity counts each cell as double occupancy unless security or program needs deem otherwise. In addition, physical capacity supports informed population management and helps the BOP “right size” facilities by removing additional beds in non-inmate housing areas.

The BOP also assesses bedspace to improve bed usage and crowding across institutions. For example, such an assessment may be necessary in the event an institution sustains significant damage during a hurricane or must close a housing unit due to infrastructure repairs. Further, part of this assessment will account for specific beds with a specific purpose. For instance, adults in custody participating in the Bureau Rehabilitation and Values Enhancement (BRAVE) program, a cognitive behavioral, residential treatment program for young males, have dedicated beds separate from the general population. The following chart illustrates actual population and projections, by security level, through FY 2027.

BOP Institution Security Level	FY 2023 Actual Population	FY 2024 Actual Population	FY 2025 Actual Population	FY 2026 Projected Population	FY 2027 Projected Population
High	17,820	16,563	16,751	16,876	17,118
Medium	49,299	48,314	46,238	46,584	47,253
Low	47,332	49,313	49,699	50,071	50,789
Minimum	14,377	15,270	14,411	14,519	14,727
Total – without Admin	128,828	129,460	127,099	128,050	129,887
Admin	15,021	15,366	15,088	15,200	15,419
Total – with Admin	143,849	144,826	142,187	143,250	145,306
Contract Confinement	14,575	14,038	13,083	13,181	13,370
Total Federal Prison Population	158,424	158,864	155,270	156,431	158,676

The B&F appropriation is composed of two decision units: 1) the New Construction decision unit includes funding to expand existing facilities and acquire or construct new prison facilities; and 2) the M&R decision unit includes funding to maintain existing facilities in an adequate state of repair to provide a safe and secure environment to continue prison operations.



Federal Bureau of Prisons

The proper maintenance, modernization, and repair of BOP institutions is important to ensure the long-term use of facilities. The purpose of the M&R program is to provide necessary resources to undertake essential rehabilitation, modernization and renovation of buildings, other structures, and associated systems. This program also provides the necessary modifications to meet legal requirements and accommodate correctional programs. Further, the M&R base program is responsible for utilities systems and other critical infrastructure repair or replacement projects to keep all systems and structures in an adequate state of repair. Failure to maintain structures and utility systems erodes capital investment and multiplies future costs. Most importantly, failure to maintain structures causes direct and indirect security problems.

The BOP facilities' systems and equipment (water, sewer, electrical, heating/air conditioning, etc.), many of which are aged and undersized, all operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. By nature of the environment, systems and equipment are subjected to frequent abuse that further shortens expected useful life. This overutilization causes extensive wear and tear and premature deterioration.

In FY 2025, the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTCA) Adjustment provided BOP with \$2.0 billion in support of BOP's Modernization and Repair (M&R) program, which will address a portion of BOP's over \$4.0 billion M&R backlog. This allocation enables BOP to prioritize the health, safety, and welfare of staff and inmates.

To leverage BOP's skilled in-house facilities trades professionals, BOP has implemented Facilities Management Strike Teams at seven of our locations, deploying rapidly to stabilize critical infrastructure, execute high-priority repairs, and accelerate capital improvements at a fraction of traditional contract costs. Strike teams have proven to be a highly effective force multiplier across the BOP, establishing standardized scopes and disciplined project management, reducing downtime, mitigating life-safety risks, and restoring operational capability in record time. Their ability to mobilize across the Agency portfolio, bundle work efficiently, and execute complex repairs without the delays of full procurement cycles has generated approximately \$18.9 million in cost avoidance while maintaining quality and accountability. The Strike Team model demonstrates that strategic use of internal expertise, paired with focused leadership and mission alignment, can deliver measurable results and tangible savings to the BOP.

The BOP continues to allocate M&R funds primarily for emergencies, life safety, and some of the highest priority major projects, annually. The BOP strives to follow the Federal Facilities Council (FFC) Standing Committee on Operations and Maintenance Report Number 131¹ for maintaining existing prisons. The FFC recommends the BOP funds facilities maintenance programs at a minimum of 2 to 4 percent of their replacement value.

¹ National Academy Press. *Budgeting for Facilities Maintenance and Repair Activities: Report Number 131 (1996)*. www.nationalacademies.org. "[Budgeting for Facilities Maintenance and Repair Activities: Report Number 131](#)" at NAP.edu. March 30, 2026 Accessed.



3. Full Program Costs

FY 2027 Budget Request by Decision Unit

New Construction Funds: \$2,000,000

New Construction base resources support land payments for the Federal Transfer Center in Oklahoma City, as well as salaries and administrative costs for staff essential to achieving program objectives. For FY 2027, the BOP requests \$2.0 million for New Construction. These funds also cover environmental requirements, geotechnical exploration, construction of inmate work program areas, expansion and conversion projects such as additional special housing unit space, and unforeseen preliminary project costs not included in individual project estimates. Additionally, when a specific location has not been identified, base funds are required for site investigations.

The budget proposes to rescind \$400.0 million in unobligated New Construction project balances, including approximately \$360.0 million reserved for the BOP's planned Letcher County, KY facility and \$40.0 million from the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Leavenworth, KS construction project.

Modernization and Repair: \$176,623,000

M&R Program funding supports essential repairs and security projects to ensure the safe operation of Federal prisons and the effective use of public resources. For FY 2027, the BOP requests \$176.6 million for M&R, of which \$152.0 million is dedicated to the United States Penitentiary (USP) Alcatraz renovation to support its future use. The budget also proposes an \$8.9 million program decrease in unobligated M&R balances.

The BOP's priorities for the M&R program projects are constantly changing as emergencies arise and equipment or systems fail. There is a dynamic mix of highest priority projects that involve, but are not limited to, building infrastructure improvements, security and life safety repairs such as fire alarms and roofs. M&R is an important component of institution security because deteriorated facilities add to increased risk of escape, inability to lock down cells, and potential violence due to frustration over inadequate living conditions, such as leaking and collapsing roofs.

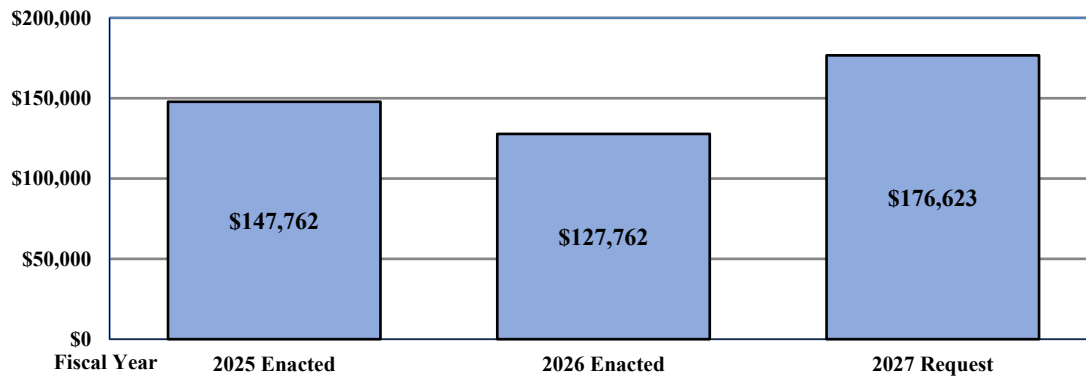
M&R base funds mitigate deterioration of prison buildings, infrastructure, and physical plants, while simultaneously minimizing future repair costs. This inhibits use of the public's \$40 billion replacement cost investment in a practical and efficient way. Delays in completing repairs will continue to increase the number and cost of projects, contributing to additional deterioration of BOP's aging and failing infrastructure. Every year a project is not completed, the amount required for that project increases due to cost escalation and further deterioration. Cost escalation varies from State to State and from year to year. For every year funding of a project is delayed, previous costs were averaging a five percent minimum rate increase.



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Inflation directly impacts construction estimates by increasing the cost of labor, materials, and equipment over time, requiring estimates to include escalation factors and contingencies to account for the price volatility between planning project and actual procurement. The chart below depicts M&R funding levels for FY 2025 – FY 2027 Request²:

Modernization & Repair Funding (\$000)



Performance Challenges

The biggest challenge the BOP faces is managing and providing for the care of inmates while maintaining safe and secure prisons. The BOP is most concerned with appropriately staffing prisons to reduce crowding throughout institutions, effectively managing inmates, and tending to infrastructures that are deteriorating.

Prison facilities are subjected to much heavier than normal use since they are continuously used 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in crowded conditions. As a result, the rate of deterioration tends to be higher than other Federal facilities, putting an additional strain on BOP's M&R resources. The BOP seeks to address this challenge by reprioritizing projects on a regular basis to ensure that the most critical needs are met but is often unable to address lower priority projects due to funding constraints.

This picture represents one of the priority projects on the M&R backlog list. A section of the main building, wall and ceiling at FMC Lexington, KY is in great need of repair. The wall is deteriorating



² In FY 2025, the WFTCA approved \$2.0 billion in funding to help address the \$4.0 M&R backlog. The FY 2027 M&R Request includes \$152.0 million for the revitalization of Alcatraz, and \$24.6 million for general M&R repairs.



Federal Bureau of Prisons

and has begun crumbling. Securing sufficient M&R resources to fund repair projects, such as the one pictured, is critical to the security and safe operations of BOP prisons.

The BOP request for M&R funding would provide for the essential rehabilitation, modernization and renovation of buildings, and associated systems. Failure to adequately maintain structures and utility systems erode capital investment and multiplies the costs in future years for accomplishing the required repairs. Most importantly, failure to maintain structures can cause direct and indirect security problems, such as escapes, inability to lock down cells, and violence due to frustration over inadequate living conditions such as leaking and collapsing roofs. Failure to maintain the BOP's structures and utility systems inhibits BOP's ability to maintain safe and humane institutions.

As of October 1, 2025, almost one-third, or about 34 percent of the BOP's 122 institutions are over 50 years old, and about 66 percent are over 30 years old. The older an institution becomes, the greater the need for repairs/replacements of systems. Some of the types of repairs that these older facilities could require include infrastructure systems pertaining to water, sewer, electrical, HVAC, fire alarms, fences, roofs, etc. These older facilities present higher needs for repairs and renovations than newer facilities and consume a large proportion of BOP's M&R resources. BOP prioritizes its major M&R projects (typically those costing about \$300,000 or more) so that the most critical are funded first to maintain safe and secure facilities. In accordance with the U.S. Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General's May 2023 Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prison's Efforts to Maintain and Construct Institutions, the BOP is also developing an infrastructure strategy to ensure the most needed projects are completed at the most affected institutions. 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.



II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Program Change Details				Pg
	Description	Pos	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	
USP Alcatraz Reactivation Planning and Design	Modernization and Repair Increase – For FY 2027, the BOP requests funding for the USP Alcatraz renovation project.	0	0	152,000	15
Modernization and Repair Program	Modernization and Repair Decrease – For 2027, decrease of unobligated Buildings and Facilities balances.	0	0	-8,931	18
Total Program Changes		0	0	\$143,069	



Federal Bureau of Prisons

III: Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

Appropriations Language

The FY 2027 Budget Request includes proposed changes in the appropriations language listed and explained below.

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, \$178,623,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

Cancellation

Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under this heading, \$400,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, that no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Analysis of Appropriations Language

Of the funding provided for Buildings and Facilities appropriation, language includes a cancellation of \$400.0 million from prior year appropriation unobligated balances.



IV. Program Activity Justification

A. New Construction

New Construction	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount (\$000)
2025 Enacted	17	10	32,000
2026 Enacted	17	10	152,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adj.	0	0	-150,000
2027 Current Services	17	10	2,000
2027 Request	17	10	2,000
2027 Rescission of New Construction Balances	0	0	[-400,000]
Total Change 2026 - 2027	0	0	-\$150,000

1. Program Description

New Construction

The BOP New Construction base program includes salaries and administrative costs of staff necessary to carry out the New Construction program objective.

The budget proposes to rescind \$400.0 million in unobligated New Construction project balances. The proposal would cancel approximately \$360.0 million in construction funding reserved for the BOP’s planned Letcher County, KY facility and \$40.0 million from the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Leavenworth construction project.

New Construction base resources fund land payments of the Federal Transfer Center in Oklahoma City and salaries and administrative costs of staff necessary to carry out the program objective. They also fund environmental requirements and geo-technical exploration, construction of inmate work program areas, expansion and conversion projects, i.e. additional special housing unit space, and any unforeseen preliminary project cost issues, which may arise and are not included in the individual project cost estimate. Further, when BOP has not identified a specific location, new construction base funds for site investigations are required for a project.

As the final component on the law enforcement pipeline, the BOP has no control over the size of its population or the duration of inmates’ incarceration. By law, the BOP must accept all inmates



Federal Bureau of Prisons

sentenced to confinement by the Federal courts. In addition, in accordance with the D.C. Revitalization Act of 1997, the BOP must accept responsibility for the District of Columbia sentenced felon population.

The BOP regularly 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. The BOP strives to manage the existing large population and resulting crowding to ensure that Federal inmates continue to serve their sentences in a safe and humane environment. The BOP continues to explore opportunities for increasing capacity through the activation of current facilities, expansion of existing facilities, acquisition and conversion of military and other properties, and the ongoing design and construction of new prisons, consistent with capacity planning and available funding.

From a cost perspective, the BOP considers the expansion of existing institutions to be a cost-effective technique for increasing prison capacity, and the BOP has added 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 at capacity, institutional expansion may be cost prohibitive and other alternatives are considered.

GAO Report 08-634, *Prison Construction*, recommended that the BOP communicate in DOJ's annual Congressional budget submission: (1) the extent to which project costs may vary from initial estimates, and (2) changes that may impact the functionality of projects.

- (1) Actual Costs May Vary from Initial Estimates - The cost estimates appearing on the Status of Construction exhibit are preliminary and are updated periodically based on the following factors: when full construction funds are anticipated to become available, geographic location, historical and projected cost escalation, and allowances for uncertainty as to actual sites to be developed. Although cost escalation has been lower in previous years, preliminary cost estimates historically increase (approximately five percent or more) each year until full funding is provided for projects and construction contracts can be awarded. However, most recent average costs have escalated much higher.
- (2) The FY 2027 Congressional Budget proposes a total rescission of \$400,000,000 in unobligated Buildings and Facilities' balances. The rescission will come from the USP Letcher County, KY project (\$360,000,000); the FCI Leavenworth, KS project (\$40,000,000).



B. Modernization and Repair

Modernization and Repair	Direct Pos.	Estimate FTE	Amount (\$000)
2025 Enacted	49	41	147,762
2026 Enacted	49	40	127,762
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adj.	18	33	-94,208
2027 Current Services	67	73	33,554
2027 Program Increases	0	0	152,000
2027 Program Decreases	0	0	-8,931
2027 Request	67	73	176,623
Total Change 2026 - 2027	18	33	\$48,861

1. Program Description

Modernization and Repair

For FY 2027, the BOP requests \$176.6 million for M&R, of which \$152.0 million is dedicated to the USP Alcatraz renovation to support its future use and \$8.9 million is a program decrease in unobligated M&R balances.

This program is intended to provide the base resources to undertake rehabilitation, modernization, and renovation of buildings, other structures, and associated systems. It is also intended to make necessary modifications to meet legal requirements and accommodate correctional programs; repair or replace utilities systems; and complete other infrastructure and repair projects at existing institutions to keep all systems and structures in a good state of repair. 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.

Inmate work crews perform most maintenance and repair projects. This provides instructional work for inmates and labor for the performed work. Inmate work crews require staff supervision to direct the work being performed and to promote institutional security.

As of October 1, 2025, almost one-third, or about 34 percent of the BOP’s 121 institutions are over 50 years old, and about 66 percent are over 30 years old. Furthermore, most institutions



Federal Bureau of Prisons

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 on the compound, including inmate living quarters, many of which require extensive work to maintain an adequate state of repair to assure that they meet established standards. Prison facilities are much heavier than normal use due to continuous use 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, in crowded conditions. Inmate overutilization of prison facilities' systems leads to extensive wear and tears 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. The image below, from FCI Terminal Island depicting crumbling concrete floor near powerhouse stairs, serves as one example of BOP's deteriorating infrastructure.

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 that are in need of remedial action. The regional offices consolidate project request lists from their facilities and forward the priority lists to the Central Office. The central office prioritizes all the major M&R project requests submitted by the regions and allocates funds for as many projects as practical. Currently, the BOP has 1,738 ongoing major and minor M&R projects at various stages of completion. Individual project costs can range from \$10,000 to \$180 million.



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 there are special projects to meet various regulations and codes requirements. Life Safety projects are required to make corrective actions to comply with National Fire Code (National Fire Protection Association 101) standards. General Improvement projects modernize and/or improve equipment, entire rooms, such as kitchens, or buildings that require total rehabilitation of structures, including walls, floors and windows. Infrastructure Improvement projects modernize or replace utilities, such as water pipes and electrical systems. Hazardous waste projects abate hazardous waste, such as asbestos, through removal, encapsulation, and other methods as necessary. Energy Savings projects 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 comply with environmental and safety regulations required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).



V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: USP Alcatraz Reactivation Planning and Design

Strategic Goal: Goal 5: Administer Just Court and Correctional Systems
Strategic Objective: 5.2 Maintain a Safe and Humane Prison System
Budget Decision Unit: Modernization and Repair
Organizational Program: Modernization and Repair
Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars. \$152,000,000

Description of Item

For FY 2027, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is requesting \$152.0 million for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), mobilization and a portion of the seismic stabilization.

Justification

The BOP will use these funds to complete the EIS and analyze the potential environmental effects of reactivating the USP Alcatraz and identify possible impacts and develop strategies to mitigate negative effects before proceeding with reactivation.

The requested funds will support site mobilization, preparatory work, and logistics coordination to ensure a safe and effective start to construction. During this phase, the BOP will assume control of the facility, oversee operations and maintenance, finalize permits and legal documents, conduct pre-construction meetings, establish temporary infrastructure, and deploy key equipment and labor to the site.

The BOP plans to continue the structural stabilization work conducted by the National Park Service.

Impact on Performance

If this request for funding is provided, the BOP will be able to initiate the process of recommissioning Alcatraz. Also, this request is explicitly aligned with the Administration’s priority of reconditioning and reopening the Alcatraz prison.



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				2 nd Year	3 rd Year	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
N/A	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Personnel	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

3. Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
USP Alcatraz Reactivation Planning and Design	\$152,000	N/A	N/A	-\$152,000	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$152,000	N/A	N/A	-\$152,000	\$0



Federal Bureau of Prisons

4. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (S000)			Annualizations (S000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non- Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	\$0	\$152,000	\$152,000	-\$152,000	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$152,000	\$152,000	-\$152,000	\$0

5. Affected Crosscuts

N/A



Federal Bureau of Prisons

VI. Program Offsets by Item

Item Name: Modernization and Repair
Budget Decision Unit(s): Modernization and Repair
Organizational Program: Rescission of Unobligated Buildings and Facilities Balances

Program Offset: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars -\$8,931,000

Description of Item

The budget proposes cancelling a total of \$8,931,000 in unobligated B&F balances.

Justification

The budget proposes cancellation totaling \$8.9 million from the M&R decision unit.

Impact on Performance

In fiscal year 2025, the Working Families Tax Cut Act Adjustment provided \$2.0 billion to the Bureau of Prisons' Modernization and Repair program to address a backlog exceeding \$4.0 billion.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2025 Enacted				FY 2026 Enacted				FY 2027 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$147,762	0	0	0	\$127,762	0	0	0	\$33,554

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				2 nd Year	3 rd Year	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
N/A	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Personnel	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



3. Non-Personnel Offset Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2027 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Modernization & Repair	-\$8,931	N/A	N/A	\$8,931	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	-\$8,931	N/A	N/A	\$8,931	\$0

4. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2028 (net change from 2027)	FY 2029 (net change from 2028)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0	\$33,554	\$33,554	\$0	\$0
Offsets	0	0	0	\$0	-\$8,931	-\$8,931	\$8,931	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$24,623	\$24,623	\$8,931	\$0

5. Affected Crosscuts

N/A