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BY THE U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

**Report To The Honorable Arlen Specter  
United States Senate**

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**Federal, District Of Columbia, And  
States Future Prison And Correctional  
Institution Populations And Capacities**

The Federal Prison System's average daily inmate population in fiscal year 1983 was 29,718 and is projected to reach 35,182 in 1988 and 37,977 in 1990. Rated capacity (the number of inmates institutions are designed to house) was 23,936 in 1983 with approved increases resulting in 27,124 inmate bedspaces in 1988.

The average daily population in District of Columbia institutions was 5,125 in 1983 and is projected to reach 5,900 in 1987. Rated capacity was 4,599 in 1983 and will increase to 5,342 bedspaces by 1985.

On September 30, 1983, there were about 391,597 persons in state prisons. States' projections of inmate population for 1984 through 1990 indicate it will grow to 528,193 inmates in 1990. The reported rated prison capacity of 332,444 as of September 30, 1983, and project a capacity of 369 in 1990.

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UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
DIVISION

B-214472

NCJRS

The Honorable Arlen Specter  
United States Senate

DEC 5 1984

Dear Senator Specter:

ACQUISITIONS

In response to your October 6, 1983 request, we obtained information on prison and correctional institution populations and capacities for the Federal Prison System, the District of Columbia, and the 50 states for the period 1983 through 1990. As agreed with your office, we compared their projections of future populations with their estimates of future prison and correctional institution capacities to (a) identify the potential deficit or surplus in prison and correctional institution bedspace and (b) estimate costs to reduce crowding through new prison construction or expansion projects assuming no alternatives to increasing prison capacity (such as expanded use of community treatment centers) were to be developed and implemented. Also, we examined the methods and models used by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and the District of Columbia in their prison population projections.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

In fiscal year 1983 the Federal Prison System had an average daily inmate population of 29,718 and projects its fiscal year 1988 inmate population to be 35,182 (an increase of 18.4 percent.) The fiscal year 1983 rated capacity (the number of inmates institutions are designed to house) of the Federal Prison System is 23,936. However, approved new construction and expansion projects will add 3,188 prison bedspaces, boosting rated capacity to 27,124 in fiscal year 1988. Unofficial BOP estimates put the average daily inmate population at 37,977 in fiscal year 1990, a 27.8-percent increase over 1983 levels. Currently the Federal Prison System's inmate population exceeds its rated capacity by 24 percent. If no further capacity increases occur beyond currently approved projects and the inmate population of the Federal Prison System reaches BOP's unofficial fiscal year 1990 estimate of 37,977 inmates, the deficit in prison bedspace will be 10,853 in 1990, producing an overcrowding rate of 40 percent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In fiscal year 1983 the District of Columbia's average daily incarcerated inmate population was 5,125. The District

projects this population will increase to 5,900 inmates in fiscal year 1987 and remain constant at that level through fiscal year 1990. The rated capacity of District Department of Corrections institutional facilities in fiscal year 1983 was 4,599 bedspaces,<sup>1</sup> but the average daily 1983 inmate population exceeded rated institutional capacity by 11.4 percent. Approved new construction and expansion projects will increase rated capacity to 5,342 institutional bedspaces by the end of 1984. If no further capacity increases occur beyond currently approved projects and the District's incarcerated inmate population reaches 5,900, as it has projected for fiscal year 1987, overcrowding rates will remain constant at 10.4 percent from fiscal years 1987 through 1990.

### THE 50 STATES

On September 30, 1983, approximately 391,597 persons were incarcerated in state prisons and correctional institutions in the 50 states, 17.8 percent (59,153) over their rated capacity. The physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions in 1983 was approximately 332,444. States' projections of future capacities for the years 1984 through 1990, indicate a rated capacity of 419,869 in 1990. But states' projections of future inmate populations for 1984 through 1990 indicate that the population will grow to 528,193 inmates in 1990, an increase of 136,596 (or 34.9 percent).<sup>2</sup> If there are no further increases in rated capacities other than those already underway or planned, and inmate populations reach the number the states are projecting, state prisons and correctional institutions will experience a prison bedspace deficit of 108,324 and an overcrowding rate of 25.8 percent in 1990.

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<sup>1</sup>This figure does not include 300 bedspaces in community corrections centers in that these are not prisons or correctional institutions.

<sup>2</sup>For states which did not provide projections for each year, we used the last figure provided and carried this number forward to permit summarization for all fifty states for the years 1984 through 1990. Unless future inmate populations decline in these years, the growth in state prison and correctional institution populations reflected in the above number is a conservative estimate of future trends. (See appendix I pp. 5 and 6 and appendix II pp. 12 and 13 which discuss limitations of data provided by the states.)

BOP estimates that capital costs to increase the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System to house all but 1.4 percent of the projected future inmate population of 35,182 in fiscal year 1988 would be \$310 million in 1983 constant dollars. The Bureau of Prisons did not provide projections of operating costs that would accompany increased capacity. The District of Columbia estimates that capital costs to increase the rated capacity of District of Columbia Department of Corrections institutional facilities to house projected fiscal year 1988 inmate populations would be \$59.9 million. The District estimates additional operating costs of \$8.7 million would be needed to support such increases in capacity. The 50 states would have to add 108,324 additional bedspaces to the rated capacities of their prisons and correctional institutions to house projected inmate populations in 1990 at an estimated capital cost of \$4.7 billion. On the basis of 1982 national average operating costs per inmate, additional operating expenses associated with such capacity increases are estimated at \$1.7 billion in 1982 constant dollars.

The appendices to this letter provide detailed information we obtained in response to your request. For the most part, the information was provided at our request by the Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, and departments of correction for the 50 states. We did not independently verify the accuracy of the data provided to us. A discussion of our objectives, scope, and methodology is provided in appendix I. Also, as requested by your office, we did not obtain agency comments. As arranged with your office unrestricted distribution of this report will be made 30 days after the date of the report or at the time of public release of the report's contents by your office.

Sincerely yours,



William J. Anderson  
Director

INTRODUCTIONOBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

At your request we obtained information on prison and correctional institution populations and capacities for the Federal Prison System, the District of Columbia, and each of the 50 states. As agreed with your office we

- obtained projections of future prison and correctional institution populations and physical design or rated capacities for the fiscal years 1984 through 1990;
- compared prison population projections with estimates of future prison and correctional institution capacity to (a) identify the potential deficit or surplus in prison or correctional institution bedspace and (b) estimate costs to reduce crowding through new prison construction or expansion projects, (assuming no alternatives to increasing prison capacity were to be developed and implemented); and
- examined the methods and models used in prison population projections.

To obtain projections of future prison and correctional institution populations and estimates of future capacity we asked the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, and departments of corrections directors from the 50 states to provide us with information on actual and projected future inmate populations and estimates of future prison and correctional institution capacities for fiscal years 1983 through 1990.

To determine the magnitude of prison crowding, now and in the future, we compared BOP's, the District's and the 50 states' projections of future prison and correctional institution capacities with their projections of future incarcerated offender populations. We then obtained BOP's and the District's estimates of how much additional new prison construction or expansion would be needed (including information on capital costs) to house projected future inmate populations at or near physical design or rated capacity if no alternatives to increasing prison capacity were to be developed and implemented. For the 50 states, we estimated capital costs to increase physical design or rated capacities to house future incarcerated offender populations states are projecting by the year 1990 using national average per bed construction costs experienced by the 50 states in 1983.

### Federal Prison System

Bureau of Prisons (BOP) officials provided data on fiscal year 1983 average daily inmate populations and official projections for fiscal years 1984 through 1988 and unofficial estimates of projected populations for the Federal Prison System for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 in response to our request. We interviewed BOP officials responsible for preparing population projections to determine what methods and assumptions BOP uses in developing its projections of future Federal Prison System inmate populations.

We examined the models and methods used by BOP in making its projections to confirm the results BOP obtained. We did not independently verify the accuracy of the data provided to us.

### District of Columbia

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections provided data on fiscal year 1983 average daily inmate populations and its most recently revised projections for fiscal years 1984 through 1990, along with supporting data, models, and a description of the methods used to develop the projections. We interviewed Department of Corrections officials about the assumptions upon which their population projections are based and how they were made. We did not independently verify the accuracy of the data provided to us.

### The 50 states

We used a mailed survey questionnaire addressed to the directors of 50 state corrections departments to obtain data on each state's 1983 state prison and correctional institution population and capacity, projected future populations, and estimates of future prison and correctional institution capacities for the years ending September 30, 1984 through 1990. Followup telephone interviews were conducted to obtain as complete a response as possible within the time constraints of the request. Information on methods states used in making their population projections was also requested.

### LIMITATIONS OF DATA

In several instances the data on inmate populations provided to us by the states did not distinguish between sentenced incarcerated offenders and other inmates held in detention awaiting trial, sentencing, or transfer. This was particularly true of states which operate unified corrections systems which include local correctional facilities as well as state prisons and correctional institutions. We have indicated these circumstances in the qualifying information and notes on limitations

of the data presented for the 50 states, in appendix VII. For the District of Columbia and the Federal Prison System we obtained a breakdown of the approximate numbers of persons housed or to be housed in prisons and correctional institutions, prison camps, detention centers, and other correctional facilities that represent confinement in a secure residential facility. Distinction by conditions of confinement, where possible, are noted.

Data for the Federal Prison System and the District of Columbia are presented as average daily populations for fiscal years 1983 through 1990. Data obtained from the states includes a mixture of projected average daily populations, projected populations for the years ending September 30, and/or projected populations as of the end of or the beginning of some other month for the period 1983 through 1990. For some states, projections of future prisoner populations were not available for all years. Some states were reluctant to provide any estimates of prison populations for future years despite our efforts to obtain them through followup telephone interviews. Also, during the followup phase of our work we were alerted to the fact that many states were in the process of modifying or revising their projections. The limitations obviously reduce the utility of inferences made based on these data.

In our survey of the 50 states we stipulated that we were concerned with populations of adult offenders and institutions for adult offenders that are under state jurisdictions. This would exclude county jails which are designed primarily for holding persons in detention while awaiting trial or sentencing and for holding short-term sentenced misdemeanor offenders. However, in some states there will be longer-term felony offenders serving a portion of their sentences in county prisons and jails. Unless these sentenced offenders in county facilities are considered to be under the custody/jurisdiction of the state and/or the county prisons are operated under the general authority of the state as part of the state's prison or correctional system, they were to be excluded. Also to be excluded were data on the population and capacity of institutions devoted to housing juveniles adjudicated by the family or juvenile courts.

#### DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this study, we used the following definitions.

- (1) Prisons and correctional institutions are secure residential facilities that house primarily adult sentenced offenders serving terms of confinement of one year or more.

(2) Prison capacity is defined in two ways.

--Physical design capacity is the number of inmates or residents the correctional setting is holding or will be built to hold under a standard such as 60 square feet per person per cell. In some jurisdictions, this is referred to as "rated" capacity.

--Maximum allowable capacity refers to the actual number of inmates that a facility can hold (for example, during emergency conditions) without violating state law, agency regulations, federal rules, or court orders.

PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
POPULATIONS-1983 THROUGH 1990

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System in fiscal year 1983 was 29,718, of which 28,064 were male and 1,654 were female prisoners. Table FPS-1 (on pages 43 to 45 in appendix VII) shows the average daily inmate populations by security level and facility in fiscal year 1983.

On September 30, 1983, Federal Prison System facilities held 30,214 inmates. The following table shows the composition of this population in terms of federal prisoners, sentenced non-federal District of Columbia prisoners, and sentenced state prisoners.

<u>Composition of inmate population</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Federal	27,728	91.8
District of Columbia	1,390	4.6
State <sup>a</sup>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	<u>30,214</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>a</sup>Includes 114 prisoners from local/territorial courts in the Northern Marianas, Guam, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

At our request, BOP provided us with an update of its official long-range projections of inmate populations for fiscal years 1984 through 1988 and unofficial projections/estimates for fiscal years 1989 and 1990. BOP's official long range projections show that the average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System is expected to grow from 29,718 inmates in fiscal year 1983 to 35,182 inmates in fiscal year 1988 (an increase of 18.4 percent). Unofficial BOP estimates for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 indicate an average daily population of 37,977 in fiscal year 1990 which would represent a 27.8 percent increase over the 1983 average daily inmate population. The following table contains both official and unofficial BOP population projections, distinguishing sentenced prisoners from alien detainees and other unsentenced prisoners.

<u>Inmate category</u>	<u>Official BOP 5-year long range projection</u>					<u>Unofficial BOP estimates</u>	
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Sentenced	27,945	29,170	30,206	31,226	32,396	33,870	35,191
Unsentenced and other	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,786</u>
Total	<u>30,731</u>	<u>31,956</u>	<u>32,992</u>	<u>34,012</u>	<u>35,182</u>	<u>36,656</u>	<u>37,977</u>
Percent change in 1983 popula- tion	+3.4	+7.6	+11.0	+14.5	+18.4	+23.4	+27.8
Percent change year-to-year	+3.4	+4.0	+3.2	+3.1	+3.4	+4.2	+3.6

Average yearly increase, fiscal year 1984-1990 = 3.57 percent.

In making its projections of future Federal Prison System populations BOP used, in their terms, an "amalgamated" forecasting approach. This involves averaging the results from separate projections derived from the application of six different projection methods which are discussed more fully in appendix VI.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The average daily number of District of Columbia prisoners during fiscal year 1983 was 6,572, the majority of whom were housed in District of Columbia facilities. The following table shows where the District's average daily 1983 prisoner populations were being housed.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number</u>
D.C. and Lorton facilities	5,125
D.C. contract community correctional centers	300
Federal Prison System	1,147
Total	<u>6,572</u>

As shown above, the District's institutional correctional facilities housed an average daily population of 5,125 inmates during 1983. This number includes sentenced and unsentenced offenders since the District operates a unified detention and prison system. The limited numbers and/or capacity of existing District institutional correctional facilities and court ordered ceilings on allowable inmate population levels for certain facilities have resulted in the District housing both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners in two locations.

The Detention Facility, located in the District, had an average daily inmate population in fiscal year 1983 of 2,174 prisoners including both unsentenced and sentenced prisoners. The Lorton Prison Complex, about 20 miles south of the District, had an average daily inmate population in fiscal year 1983 of 2,951 prisoners (mostly sentenced prisoners but including some unsentenced detainees). The table below shows the average daily incarcerated populations for the District's Detention Facility and Lorton Prison Complex institutions in fiscal year 1983.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average daily population</u>
Detention Facility	2,174
Lorton Prison Complex:	
Central-medium security	1,223
Maximum security	447
Minimum security	255
Occoquan I-medium security	454
Youth Center 1-Youth Corrections Act facility	371
Youth Center 2-Youth Corrections Act facility	201
Total	<u>5,125</u>

At our request the District of Columbia Department of Corrections developed projections of future inmate populations from fiscal year 1984 through fiscal year 1990. Overall, the District is projecting a 15 percent increase in their institutional inmate population from fiscal year 1983 to fiscal year 1990, from 5,125 to 5,900 respectively. Their projections show the growth in inmate population leveling off in 1987.

The following table shows the District's projected average daily population in the District's Detention Facility, the Lorton Prison Complex, contract community corrections centers and the Federal Prison System during fiscal years 1984 through 1990.

<u>Location of D.C prisoner population</u>	<u>Inmate population by fiscal year</u>						
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Detention Facility	1,700	1,805	1,750	1,972	1,920	1,901	1,901
Lorton Prison Complex	3,768	3,903	4,050	3,928	3,980	3,999	3,999
Subtotal	<u>5,468</u>	<u>5,708</u>	<u>5,800</u>	<u>5,900</u>	<u>5,900</u>	<u>5,900</u>	<u>5,900</u>
Community corrections centers	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Subtotal	<u>5,768</u>	<u>6,008</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>
Federal Prison System	1,182	1,218	1,255	1,294	1,333	1,374	1,415
Total	<u>6,950</u>	<u>7,226</u>	<u>7,355</u>	<u>7,494</u>	<u>7,533</u>	<u>7,574</u>	<u>7,615</u>

The District projects that its average daily inmate population in the Detention Facility will decrease 13 percent (from 2,174 to 1,901 inmates) between fiscal years 1983 and 1990. The District attributes the anticipated decline to the scheduled opening of additional facilities at the Lorton Prison Complex in 1984, which will permit the District to house more of its projected future sentenced prisoner populations at the Lorton facilities. The projected inmate population at the Lorton facilities is expected to increase 36 percent (from 2,951 to 3,999 inmates) between fiscal years 1983 and 1990.

A population of approximately 300 residents in community correctional centers is expected to remain the same during this period. The number of non-federal District of Columbia sentenced offenders who are expected to be housed in the Federal Prison System represent 17 to 18 percent of the total population of District offenders. The District projects this number to increase proportionately with the size of the total District of Columbia correctional facility population--from 1,147 in fiscal year 1983 to 1,415 in fiscal year 1990, an increase of 23.4 percent.

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections develops projections for a three-year period using criminal justice and demographic factors which have been determined, historically, to

have had the greatest impact on the District's prisoner populations. The District uses these projections in extending the projection period four years to prepare capital planning estimates which include consideration of other factors such as changes in criminal justice policies, practices, operations, or law that have potential for changing future prisoner populations (but which cannot easily be incorporated in a projection formula). Assumptions and methods used by the District in its population projections are discussed more fully on pages 36 to 39 of appendix VI.

### THE 50 STATES

In a survey questionnaire sent to the directors of the 50 state departments of corrections, we asked for data on each state's actual 1983 and projected 1984 through 1990 state prison and correctional institution populations. While we were successful in obtaining responses from all 50 states through extensive telephone followup efforts, some states did not provide projections of future state prisoner populations for each year. In presenting each state's data we have noted which states did not provide information on projected prisoner populations with the designation N.A. for each year the data were not available. (See table S-1, on pages 46 to 59 in appendix VII.)

For some states the estimates include (a) inmates in detention status awaiting trial or sentencing, (b) inmates who serve all or a portion of their sentences in non-institutional settings while participating in residential community corrections programs, such as work release, but who are counted by the state in its total prisoner population, and (c) state sentenced prisoners who have been transferred to other state or federal institutions. The effect of these conditions would tend to overstate the size of the sentenced incarcerated population in 1983. And, if projected forward in time by the states, it would contribute to overestimating the growth trend in projected future sentenced inmate populations incarcerated in state prisons and correctional institutions.

For other states, some portion of the states' sentenced incarcerated population is being housed in local correctional facilities awaiting space in state institutions, or serving some portion of their sentences in locations near their homes to ease transition upon release and, thereby, freeing bedspace in state institutions for inmates who are to serve longer sentences. Consequently, where this segment of the states' sentenced incarcerated population has not been included in the figures provided, the data for that state underestimates the true size of the sentenced incarcerated inmate population that normally would be housed in state facilities.

For these and other reasons discussed more fully in the notes accompanying the presentation of data for the 50 states in table S-1 in appendix VII, caution should be exercised in interpreting and using the states' data as indicators of current and future trends in sentenced state inmate populations. Bearing these facts in mind, we compiled and analyzed the data to provide a composite measure of current and projected state prison and correctional institution populations for the 50 states.

On September 30, 1983 there were approximately 391,597 persons incarcerated in state prisons and correctional institutions in the 50 states. Projections made by the states of future inmate populations for the years ending September 30, 1984 through 1990 indicate that the population will increase to 528,193 inmates in 1990, an increase of 136,596 (or 34.9 percent). For those states which did not provide data on projected populations for certain years between 1984 and 1990, we used the last figure provided and carried this number forward as a surrogate indicator or measure of those states' future inmate populations to permit a summary nationwide projection for the 50 states. Unless future inmate populations decline in these years (which is not likely since projected prison populations are increasing for most of the affected states), the growth in state prison and correctional institution populations reflected in the above number is a conservative estimate of future trends.

The following table summarizes projected state prison and correctional institution populations, the percent change in 1983 populations, and percent change year-to-year (annual growth rate) in populations. A more detailed presentation by state of the data obtained from the 50 states on their projections of future inmate populations is provided in table S-1 on pages 46 to 59 in appendix VII.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Inmate population</u>	<u>Percent change in 1983 population</u>	<u>Percent change year-to-year in population</u>
1983	391,597	-	-
1984	424,319	+ 8.4	+8.4
1985	449,224	+14.7	+5.9
1986	468,611	+19.7	+4.3
1987	487,512	+24.5	+4.0
1988	502,170	+28.2	+3.0
1989	515,768	+31.7	+2.7
1990	528,193	+34.9	+2.4

Methods the states employed in projecting future state prison and correctional institution populations are identified and discussed on pages 39 to 41 in appendix VI.

PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
CAPACITIES-1983 THROUGH 1990

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

In fiscal year 1983 the Federal Prison System consisted of 43 institutions ranging from minimum security camps to maximum security penitentiaries, and had a total physical design or rated capacity of 23,936 inmates. Table FPS-2 on pages 61 to 63 in appendix VII provides a breakdown by BOP region, of the physical design or "rated" capacities and security level designations of Federal Prison System facilities at the end of fiscal year 1983.

Approved capacity increases

Based upon approved new construction or expansion projects ongoing or planned, BOP estimates that the physical design or rated institutional capacity of the Federal Prison System will increase by 3,188 prison bedspaces (from 23,936 to 27,124), between fiscal year 1983 and the end of fiscal year 1988. This will represent a 13.3 percent increase in rated capacity.

The following table provides summary information, by region, on the number of additional inmates that are expected to be housed upon completion of ongoing and planned new prison construction, expansion, and renovation projects that have been approved and funded through fiscal year 1984, total rated capacity upon completion, and capital costs of projects. Table FPS-3 on pages 65 to 73 in appendix VII provides additional information on new prison construction, expansion and renovation projects, by facility, for each BOP region.

SUMMARY OF APPROVED INCREASES IN CAPACITY  
FOR THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Existing Capacity - December 1983		Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984		
BOP Region	Current rated capacity	Capacity added in bedspaces (additional number of inmates housed)	Total rated capacity on completion	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs (000)
Northeast	4,967	1,113	6,080	\$ 72,400
Southeast	5,744	(51)	5,693	52,280
North Central	5,456	716	6,172	35,954
South Central	3,773	298	4,071	4,250
Western	3,996	1,112	5,108	65,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,936</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>27,124</b>	<b>\$229,944<sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup>In 1983 constant dollars

<sup>b</sup>Includes \$55,450,000 to support renovation work and \$174,494,000 for additional capacity

Increases in rated capacity between fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1988 will be greatest for security level 3 institutions which are generally considered medium security facilities. The rated capacity of these facilities will increase from 2,706 inmate bedspaces in fiscal year 1983 to 3,806 inmate bedspaces in fiscal year 1988, a gain of 1,100 or 40.7 percent. The rated capacity of security level 2 (minimum to medium security) institutions or facilities will increase by 25.3 percent during this period from 1,948 to 2,441 inmate bedspaces. Federal Prison System facilities designated for federal offenders serving comparatively short sentences or being held in detention or awaiting court processing (such as Metropolitan Correctional Centers) will gain 514 new bedspaces by fiscal year 1988, an increase of 23.4 percent over fiscal year 1983 rated capacity.

The table below shows the changes in rated capacity, by security level, for the Federal Prison System between fiscal year 1983 and fiscal year 1988, and capital costs for approved increases in rated capacity.

<u>BOP security level designation</u>	<u>Rated capacity December 1983</u>	<u>Number of additional inmate bedspaces</u>	<u>Total rated capacity upon completion</u>	<u>Capital costs in 1983 dollars (000)</u>
SL-1	5,557	766	6,323	\$ 11,140
SL-2	1,948	493	2,441	8,858
SL-3	2,706	1,100	3,806	62,120
SL-4	3,311	670	3,981	39,780
SL-5 & 6	3,516	36	3,552	22,320
SL-A <sup>a</sup>	2,201	514	2,715	40,350
Other-A <sup>b</sup>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>(391)</u>	<u>4,306</u>	<u>45,376</u>
Total	<u>23,936</u>	<u>3,188</u>	<u>27,124</u>	<u>\$229,944</u>

<sup>a</sup>Court processing or short sentence facilities.

<sup>b</sup>Federal Youth Correction Act, Springfield Medical Center, Butner Mental Health and Research, and Atlanta-INS Detainees.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In fiscal year 1983 District of Columbia Department of Corrections facilities had a total rated capacity of 4,899 bedspaces, including community correctional centers. The capacity of the District's institutional corrections system, 4,599 bedspaces in fiscal year 1983, has been constantly changing due to ongoing new construction, expansion, and renovation projects. Most of these projects are expected to be completed by the end of calendar year 1984, resulting in a total rated institutional capacity of 5,342 bedspaces. The District's Department of Corrections expects this rated capacity level to remain constant from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1990 since no other approved increases in rated capacity are planned.

#### Current capacity

The following table shows the rated capacities in fiscal year 1983, by location.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Rated capacity (bedspaces)</u>
Detention Facility	1,355
Lorton Prison Complex	3,244
Community Corrections Centers	<u>300<sup>a</sup></u>
Total	<u>4,899</u>

<sup>a</sup>Although the community corrections centers are not prisons or correctional institutions, they are a source of inmate living space for prisoners who meet the District's eligibility criteria and are counted by the District Department of Corrections as part of the District's correctional system capacity.

The Department of Corrections does not distinguish between physical design capacity and maximum allowable capacity for some of their facilities. The major exception is the Detention Facility. It had a physical design or rated capacity of 1,355 inmate living spaces and a court-ordered maximum allowable capacity of 1,448 inmate living spaces in fiscal year 1983. The primary reason for the difference between physical design and maximum allowable capacities is that court-ordered capacity ceilings have been imposed which restrict the number of inmates the District is allowed to house at four Department of Correction's facilities. As a result, 3,214 of the 4,899 available fiscal year 1983 inmate living spaces (or 66 percent) are set by court order.

Court ordered capacity ceilings apply to the following District facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of inmate living spaces</u>
Detention Facility	1,448
Central	1,166
Youth Center 1	350
Youth Center 2	250

#### Approved capacity increases

The rated capacity of the District's institutional corrections system at the end of calendar year 1984 will be 5,342 inmate living spaces, up 16.1 percent from 1983 capacity levels. These increases will occur at the facilities shown in the table below.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of inmate living spaces added</u>
Detention Facility	93
Occoquan II	300
Occoquan III	250
Minimum (new)	<u>100</u>
Total	<u>743</u>

The change in the number of inmate living spaces at the Detention Facility is to result from a reallocation of existing space. Capacity increases at Occoquan II and III are realized by retrofitting the former Rehabilitation Center for Alcoholics located at the Lorton Prison Complex. The major new prison construction project is the new minimum security facility which will replace the current minimum security facility (old minimum) which, in turn, will be converted for use as a medium security facility designated as Occoquan III. This will result in a net increase of 100 minimum security inmate living spaces.

Comparisons of current capacity and approved increases for each of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections facilities are presented in tables DC-1 and DC-2 on pages 74 to 76 in appendix VII.

#### THE 50 STATES

In the survey questionnaire sent to 50 directors of state departments of correction, we asked for information on physical design or rated capacity and maximum allowable capacity of state prisons and correctional institutions as of September 30, 1983 and projections of capacities for the years ending September 30, 1984 through 1990. Some states operate detention facilities as well as institutions for sentenced offenders and did not distinguish among these facilities in the data provided. As with projections of future state inmate populations, for some states data were not available on projections of future state prison and correctional institution capacities for all years. Also, three states did not provide information on physical design or rated capacity and twenty-three states do not distinguish between physical design (or rated) and maximum allowable capacity.

In conducting telephone followup interviews we were informed of the complexity of defining prison and correctional institution capacity given the many different types of correctional facilities and the fluid nature of changes in capacity that occur over as short a period as 2 to 3 months. Many states have construction or expansion projects underway or planned that may

result in different future capacity levels depending on whether the unit of analysis is bedspaces, numbers of inmates who could be housed, or numbers of inmate living spaces. Some states were reluctant to estimate prison and correctional institution capacities in future years due to the uncertainties of approval and/or funding for new construction or expansion projects. In presenting the data provided to us by the states in table S-2 on page 77 of appendix VII we have noted which states did not provide information on projected prison and correctional institution capacities in each year 1984 through 1990 with the designation NA for "not available".

If we were to summarize the data provided by the states without information on capacities (for the years such data were not available,) the resulting sum would likely be an underestimate of state prison and correctional institution capacities. In analyzing the data, we used the last yearly figure for capacity given and carried this number forward for those years for which data was not provided. Unless future state prison and correctional institution capacities decline in these years (which is unlikely), the last yearly capacity level provided was considered to remain constant into the future. For purposes of our analysis, for the three states which did not provide data on physical design or rated capacity but did provide data on maximum allowable capacity we used these data to permit summarization and to estimate nationwide trends.

#### Physical design or rated capacity

On September 30, 1983 the number of inmates who could be housed based on the physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions was approximately 332,444. The number of inmates who could be housed based on projected changes in physical design or rated capacity by 1990 is approximately 419,869, an increase of 87,425 (or 26.3 percent) above 1983 physical design or rated capacity levels.

The following table provides a summary of state prisons and correctional institutions physical design or rated capacities for the 50 states for the year ending September 30, 1983, and projected capacities for the years 1984 through 1990.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical design or rated capacity</u>	<u>Percent change in 1983 capacity</u>	<u>Percent change in capacity year-to-year</u>
1983	332,444	-	-
1984	358,802	+ 7.9	+7.9
1985	383,677	+15.4	+6.9
1986	399,144	+20.1	+4.0
1987	410,291	+23.4	+2.8
1988	412,767	+24.2	+1.0
1989	414,073	+24.6	+0.3
1990	419,869	+26.3	+1.4

Tables S-2 and S-3 (on pages 77 and 78 of appendix VII), provide information on physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions, by state.

#### Maximum allowable capacity

Twenty-seven states provided figures on maximum allowable capacities of their prisons and correctional institutions. Twenty-three other states do not distinguish between physical design or rated capacity and maximum allowable capacity. Because of incomplete data on maximum allowable capacity for each state no projection of future capacity levels using this measure was made. (See table S-4 on page 79 in appendix VII for information on maximum allowable capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions, by state.)

COMPARISONS OF PRISON AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS  
AND CAPACITIES

One measure of prison overcrowding is the difference between the number of inmates who are to be housed in prisons and correctional institutions and the number of inmate bedspaces available based on physical design or rated capacities of these facilities. The number of prisoners in excess of rated capacity or the deficit in prison bedspace, is an indicator of prison overcrowding. To determine the extent of prison overcrowding in the nation's prisons and correctional institutions we compared the number of inmates incarcerated on September 30, 1983 to the physical design or rated capacity of federal, District of Columbia, and state institutions on that date. Next we compared projected prison and correctional institution populations to projected physical design or rated capacity for the years 1984 through 1990 to determine whether current conditions of prison overcrowding are likely to continue through the end of the decade.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System in fiscal year 1983 exceeded the system's rated capacity of 23,936 by 24.2 percent and the projected average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System is estimated to exceed rated capacity of 27,124 by 40.0 percent in fiscal year 1990, based on current and approved increases in capacity. A comparison of BOP's projections of average daily prison populations for fiscal years 1983, 1988 and 1990 and projected rated capacity levels for the Federal Prison System during these years, indicates that the deficit in the number of available prison bedspaces in the Federal Prison System was 5,782 in fiscal year 1983 and is projected to be 8,058 in fiscal year 1988 and 10,853 in fiscal year 1990.

Additional increases in capacity  
to house projected populations

We asked BOP to provide us with estimates of what additional prison construction or expansion would be needed to house projected future Federal Prison System inmate populations through fiscal year 1990 and eliminate overcrowding if no alternatives to increasing the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System were to be developed and implemented. In response, BOP estimated that if it had to resort to increasing rated capacity to accommodate a projected inmate population of 35,182 in fiscal year 1988, it would add six new housing units at existing facilities, acquire six new minimum security federal prison camps, and construct eight new federal correctional

institutions at a total estimated capital cost of \$310 million in current 1983 dollars. This would result in adding 7,564 inmate bedspaces to achieve a rated capacity of 34,688 in fiscal year 1988.

BOP urged extreme caution in the use of the information it provided since "it does not, in any way, represent future facilities development plans of the BOP" because...

--Inmate population projections are revised on an annual basis.

--While the BOP would ideally prefer to have its inmate population equal the system's rated capacity, the reality of fiscal restraint precludes this option. Although BOP considers the current overcrowding rate of 28 percent to be excessive, there are lower overcrowding rates that are acceptable and under which the BOP will continue to insure the safe and humane incarceration of federal offenders.

--The construction of additional facilities is always the course of last resort in order to reduce overcrowding. The BOP has and will continue to utilize other techniques such as increasing our community treatment center and contract detention programs in order to reduce institution based population.

Table FPS-4 on pages 82 to 86 in appendix VII provides information on BOP's estimates of what additional increases to the Federal Prison System's rated capacity would be needed in fiscal year 1988 to house projected future federal inmate populations if no alternatives to increasing rated prison capacity are developed and implemented.

Based on these estimates, the projected number of Federal Prison System inmates in fiscal year 1988 would exceed rated capacity by 494 or 1.4 percent. However, if there were no further increases in rated prison capacity, the estimated number of inmates in fiscal year 1990 would exceed the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System by 3,289 inmates (or 9.5 percent.) Even if the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System were to be further increased (by 494 bedspaces) to house a projected fiscal year 1988 inmate population of 35,182, by fiscal year 1990 the projected inmate population (37,977) would exceed this rated capacity level by 2,795 inmates (or 7.9 percent).

Further comparisons of projected federal inmate populations and rated capacity levels, assuming different patterns of new construction or expansion, are provided in table FPS-5 on pages 87 to 89 in appendix VII.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The average daily inmate population of District of Columbia institutions exceeded rated capacity by 11.4 percent in fiscal year 1983. And projected average daily inmate populations of the District of Columbia's institutional correction system are estimated to exceed rated capacity by 10.4 percent in fiscal year 1990. We made a similar comparison of the District of Columbia Department of Correction's projections of average daily incarcerated populations for fiscal years 1983 through 1990 and projected increases in rated institutional capacities during these years. In fiscal year 1983, the District of Columbia's average daily institutional inmate population (of 5,125) exceeded its fiscal year 1983 rated capacity (of 4,599) by 526 inmates or 11.4 percent.

Approved new prison construction and expansion projects are expected to increase the rated capacity of District Department of Correction's institutions by 743 additional inmate living spaces to attain a rated capacity of 5,342 by the end of 1984. Rated capacity will remain at this level through fiscal year 1990, unless further new prison construction or expansion projects are initiated.

The following table provides comparisons of fiscal year 1983 and projected fiscal year 1984-1990 inmate populations with estimates of rated institutional capacity levels for the District's Department of Correction during these years.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Projected population</u>	<u>Projected capacity</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Percent overcrowded</u>
1983	5,125	4,599	526	11.4
1984	5,468	5,342	126	2.4
1985	5,708	5,342	366	6.8
1986	5,800	5,342	458	8.6
1987	5,900	5,342	558	10.4
1988	5,900	5,342	558	10.4
1989	5,900	5,342	558	10.4
1990	5,900	5,342	558	10.4

Additional increases in capacity to house projected populations

We asked the District's Department of Corrections to provide us with estimates of what additional prison construction or expansion would be needed to house the District's projected

future inmate populations, if no alternatives to increasing the capacity of the District's institutional corrections system were to be developed and implemented. The District of Columbia Department of Corrections estimated it would need two additional medium security correctional institutions to house the District's projected 1990 inmate population. If built these additional facilities would increase the corrections system's rated institutional capacity to 5,942 inmate living spaces by the end of 1988 to house a projected inmate population of 5,900 from then on. However, current District correctional facility development plans through the end of the decade do not include any further increases in rated capacity above 5,342 inmate living spaces. This would represent a continuation of the District's current overcrowding rate of about 10%, unless alternatives to incarcerating increased numbers District prisoners are developed and implemented.

Based on these estimates, the projected number of incarcerated prisoners in the District's institutional corrections system would exceed the District's rated capacity of 5,742 by 158 inmates (or 2.8 percent) in fiscal year 1987. There would be a small surplus of 42 inmate living spaces in fiscal years 1988 through 1990. The following table provides a comparison of actual and projected future incarcerated populations and rated capacity levels for fiscal years 1983-1990 based on the addition of 400 new inmate living spaces in fiscal year 1987 and 200 more in fiscal year 1988.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Projected population</u>	<u>Projected capacity</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Percent overcrowded</u>
1983	5,125	4,599	526	11.4
1984	5,468	5,342	126	2.4
1985	5,708	5,342	366	6.8
1986	5,800	5,342	458	8.6
1987	5,900	5,742	158	2.8
1988	5,900	5,942	(42)	(0.1)
1989	5,900	5,942	(42)	(0.1)
1990	5,900	5,942	(42)	(0.1)

Estimates of capital and operating costs for approved and additional prison construction and expansion projects for the District are discussed on pages 27 to 29 in appendix V.

#### THE 50 STATES

The inmate population in state prisons and correctional institutions exceeded the rated capacities of these facilities

by 17.8 percent on September 30, 1983. Projected inmate populations of prisons and correctional institutions of the 50 states are estimated to exceed their rated capacities by 25.8 percent on September 30, 1990. We made comparisons of actual and projected prison and correctional institution populations for the 50 states with their estimates of physical design or rated capacity for the years ending September 30, 1983 through 1990. On September 30, 1983, total combined prison and state correctional institution populations (391,597) exceeded total rated capacity (332,444) by 59,153 inmates. By September 30 1990, the states project a total combined inmate population of 528,193, 108,324 inmates over their projected total combined rated capacity of 419,869.

The following table illustrates the projected deficit in state prison and correctional institution bedspaces and rates of prison overcrowding for the years ending September 30, 1983 through 1990.

<u>Year ending Sept. 30</u>	<u>Projected populations</u>	<u>Projected capacity</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Percent overcrowded</u>
1983	391,597	332,444	59,153	17.8
1984	424,319	358,802	65,517	18.3
1985	449,224	383,677	65,547	17.1
1986	468,611	399,144	69,467	17.4
1987	487,512	410,291	77,221	18.8
1988	502,170	412,767	89,403	21.6
1989	515,768	414,073	101,695	24.5
1990	528,193	419,869	108,324	25.8

A detailed breakdown of projected prison and correctional institution bedspace deficits or surpluses for each state is provided in table S-5 on page 80 in appendix VII.

Additional increases in capacity to house projected populations

Based on the data provided by the 50 states, we estimate physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions would have to increase by about 32.6 percent (or 108,324 additional inmate bedspaces), in 1990 to house projected increases in inmate population, if no alternatives to increasing capacity were developed and implemented. In the preceding table the deficit column shows the number of additional prison bedspaces, beyond those already anticipated, that would have to be available each year to house projected increases in state prison and correctional institution population for the years 1984 through 1990.

COST ESTIMATES OF INCREASING PRISON AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITIES<sup>1</sup>

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The Bureau of Prisons has 23 approved projects, planned or underway, to expand existing correctional facilities, acquire or build new ones, and to renovate some older facilities so they may continue to be utilized. The total capital cost of these projects is \$229,944,000 of which about \$55.5 million is allocated to support renovation work at existing facilities. The remainder, approximately \$174.5 million, will support new prison construction or expansion efforts that will enable the Federal Prison System to achieve a rated capacity of 27,124 and house an additional 3,188 inmates in fiscal year 1988.

The following table compares the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System in fiscal years 1983 and 1988 .

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Number of facilities</u>	<u>Rated capacity</u>
1983	43	23,936
1988 Increase	4	3,188
1988 Total	47	27,124

Estimated costs to house projected  
future Federal Prison System inmate  
populations

BOP estimates that it would cost approximately \$310 million to increase the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System to 34,688, by adding 7,564 bedspaces.<sup>1</sup> This represents an average per bed capital cost of \$40,983.61.

We compared average per bed costs for approved construction and expansion projects (\$54,735) with average per bed costs based on BOP's estimate of costs to add 7,564 more bedspaces (\$40,984). We note that BOP's estimated average per bed costs of future possible new prison construction or expansion projects is \$13,751 lower than BOP's current capital cost experience with ongoing and planned projects.

If one uses average per bed construction costs based on BOP's current cost experience, capital costs to further increase the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System to 34,688 by adding 7,564 bedspaces would be \$414 million (in 1983 constant dollars).

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<sup>1</sup>In fiscal year 1983 constant dollars.

Table FPS-5 on pages 87 to 89 of appendix VII, compares different estimates of capital construction costs to increase the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System to house projected inmate populations and the overcrowding rates that would result.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District estimates that current approved prison construction and expansion projects at the Lorton Prison Complex will provide 743 additional inmate living spaces system wide, at a cost of approximately \$12.6 million. The following table provides a breakdown of funding for approved new construction or expansion projects.

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of inmates living spaces to be added</u>	<u>Scheduled activation date</u>	<u>Capital costs (000)</u>	<u>Source of Funding</u>
Dentention Facility	93 <sup>a</sup>	10/83	-0-	NA
New minimum security institution	100 <sup>b</sup>	10/84	\$ 5,191	FY 1984
Occoquan II	300 <sup>c</sup>	06/84	2,443	FY 1983
			2,553.6	FY 1985 (Request)
Occoquan III	250	04/84	1,710	FY 1984
			746.7	FY 1985 (Request)
Total	<u>743</u>		<u>\$12,644.3</u>	

<sup>a</sup>The Detention Facility had a rated capacity of 1355 inmate living spaces in 1983; the D.C. Department of Correction is establishing a new rated capacity level of 1,448 in FY 1984 which does not involve any major new construction or expansion work.

<sup>b</sup>The total rated capacity of the new minimum security facility will be 400. Since the old minimum security which housed 300 inmates is to be converted for use a medium security facility for adult misdemeanants (designated Occoquan III), the net increase of minimum security inmate living spaces is 100.

<sup>c</sup>The total rated capacity of Occoquan II will be 450 inmate living spaces upon completion of all construction work. At the end of 1983, 150 inmates were being housed in portions of Occoquan II that had been completed to the point that a modest portion of the facility could be used to house primarily sentenced adult misdemeanor offenders.

The Department of Corrections estimates additional operating costs that will accompany approved capacity increases to be about \$9.2 million in fiscal year 1984 dollars, resulting in total annual operating costs of \$46.4 million for the Lorton Prison Complex.

Cost of further increases  
in rated capacity

We asked District officials what it would cost to increase the rated capacity of the District's institutional corrections system to house the projected increase in future prisoner populations and eliminate overcrowding (assuming there were no alternatives to increasing prison capacity developed and implemented by the District of Columbia.) The Department of Corrections estimated capital costs of \$59.9 million to build two new correctional facilities--one 400 bed institution and one 200 bed institution. (See table below.)

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Rated capacity</u>	<u>Estimated Acti- vation date if decided to build</u>	<u>Estimated capital cost<sup>a</sup> (000)</u>	<u>Cost per bed (000)</u>
Medium Security	400	1987	\$38,480	\$ 96.2
Medium Security	<u>200</u>	1988	<u>21,400</u>	<u>107</u>
Total	<u>600</u>		<u>\$59,880</u>	

<sup>a</sup>Adjusted by annual inflation factor of 11.29 percent.

Projected annual operating costs for an additional 600 inmate living spaces were estimated by the District at approximately \$8.7 million in fiscal year 1984 dollars. This would increase annual operating costs to \$55.1 million (in fiscal year 1984 dollars) to house about 4,000 district inmates in secure facilities designed for sentenced prisoners.

THE 50 STATES

To develop estimates of how much would it cost to increase physical design or rated capacities to house projected future state inmate populations, if no alternatives to increasing prison and correctional institution capacity were developed and implemented, we applied national average per bed cost data for different security levels to projected future deficits in state prison and correctional institution bedspaces.

First, one must assume that the security or custody level requirements of future state prison and correctional institution populations are likely to be similar to historical patterns that have been monitored by the staff of the American Correctional Association--10 percent will be housed in maximum security

facilities, 60 percent in medium security facilities and 30 percent in minimum security facilities.

As we previously pointed out, the projected deficit in state prison and correctional institution bedspace in 1990 is 108,324. Using national average per bed costs by custody or security level applied to the proportion of future inmate populations housed in such security levels, we estimate capital costs at just over \$4.7 billion, and additional operating costs of \$1.7 billion.

The following table shows the estimated capital and operating costs to increase the physical design or rated capacity of state prison and correctional institution systems to house projected 1990 state inmate populations.

Security level	Percent of total	Number of additional bedspaces needed	National average per bed capital costs <sup>a</sup>	Capital costs <sup>a</sup> (000)	Operating costs <sup>b</sup> (000)
Minimum	30	32,498	\$25,171	\$ 818,008	\$ 514,108
Medium	60	64,995	49,292	3,203,734	1,028,806
Maximum	10	10,831	64,842	702,304	171,444
Total	100	108,324		\$4,724,046	\$1,714,358

<sup>a</sup>in 1983 constant dollars

<sup>b</sup>in 1982 constant dollars; operating costs estimates were derived by applying the 1982 national average operating costs of \$15,829 per inmate to the number of additional inmates projected in 1990. (Source: George and Camille Camp, The Corrections Yearbook, 1983.)

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS USED IN  
PROJECTING PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL  
INSTITUTION POPULATIONS AND CAPACITIES

Forecasting future prison or correctional institution populations is an art, not yet a science. Although each year new developments in the state-of-the-art produce advances over previous methods, increasing the validity and reliability of prison population projections made beyond one or two years remains an elusive goal.

We reviewed recent literature on the subject and interviewed three recognized national experts in this field to identify criteria and standards that distinguish between poor and better methods of predicting the size, composition and future trends in populations. There does not seem to be any one method of population projection that will yield accurate, valid, and reliable forecasts of future populations that can be adapted to fit different criminal justice settings.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The Bureau of Prisons routinely reviews population trends and projects future federal inmate population levels to assist it in determining future facility requirements. However, BOP does not place a high degree of confidence in the results of such projection efforts. As BOP pointed out in its July 1982 report on the subject prepared for the Office of Management and Budget:

"The 'state of the art' for predicting prison populations is still in its infancy and accurate and reliable methodologies simply do not exist. Our review of numerous prison population projection studies conducted by national experts reveals, with the wisdom of hindsight, that their projections have continually been in error."

Inability to anticipate and account for the effects of changes in crime control and justice system policies, law, public sentiment, and the economy were cited by BOP officials as confounding accurate projection. If any of these factors are not accounted for and subsequently intervene, projections can be dismally inaccurate. To help compensate for potential error associated with any one method of forecasting future prison populations, BOP uses an "amalgamated forecast" which is an average of the independent results obtained from six different methods. The table below summarizes the results BOP obtained using six methods in its official amalgamated forecast of future average daily prison populations from fiscal year 1984 through fiscal year 1988 and unofficial estimates for fiscal years 1989 and 1990.

AMALGAMATED FORECAST

<u>METHOD</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>						
	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Simple Trend Extrapolation	33,270	36,317	39,664	43,275	47,239	51,566	56,290
Linear Regression	31,896	33,686	35,477	37,267	39,058	40,848	42,639
Unemployment	31,324	31,877	31,531	30,286	29,317	28,487	27,587
Capacity Model	30,478	31,410	31,788	32,618	33,698	36,057	37,131
Input/Output Model	27,287	27,503	27,719	27,933	28,145	28,353	38,556
Federal Criminal Justice System Activity Model (Multiple Regression)	<u>30,128</u>	<u>30,942</u>	<u>31,794</u>	<u>32,692</u>	<u>33,634</u>	<u>34,622</u>	<u>35,659</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>184,383</u>	<u>191,735</u>	<u>197,953</u>	<u>204,071</u>	<u>211,091</u>	<u>219,933</u>	<u>227,862</u>
Amalgamated Forecast (Average)	30,731	31,956	32,992	34,012	35,182	36,656	37,977

In its forecasts BOP makes a variety of assumptions about (a) past and current trends in prison population growth or decline, (b) continuity of historic relationships between changes in prison populations and a number of other factors such as unemployment and prison capacity, (c) changes in law enforcement productivity as measured by the number of convictions for offenses that may result in prison sentences; and (d) the relative stability of punishment policies, relationships between criminal justice agencies, and a wide range of social and economic forces that influence law enforcement and justice system workloads. For example, BOP assumed that the size of the alien detention population (mostly Cuban prisoners) and the unsentenced population housed in BOP facilities will remain constant in the future. Thus, to account for detainees and other unsentenced populations, BOP added 2,786 to all estimates of its sentenced populations. BOP also assumed that there would be no further changes in Department of Justice law enforcement and prosecution policies, priorities and resources that could influence prison admissions and that lengths of stay will remain constant during the projection period.

Each of the six methods of projection used by BOP incorporates one or more of these underlying assumptions. Any changes in these underlying assumptions will alter the resulting projection for each method and the amalgamated forecast.

Simple trend extrapolation

In the first of six methods, BOP computed a simple trend-line extrapolation using a trend which assumes that the inmate population of the Federal Prison System will grow by 9.16 percent each year. This method projects an average daily inmate population of 47,239 in fiscal year 1988, and, by extending this method two additional years, unofficial estimates suggest an average daily inmate population of 56,290 in fiscal year 1990. The following table shows the average daily inmate population that would be predicted on the basis of simple trend extrapolation using 9.16 percent.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	30,484	33,270
1985	33,531	36,317
1986	36,858	39,644
1987	40,489	43,275
1988	44,453	47,239
1989	48,780	51,566
1990	53,504	56,290

Linear regression model

This method assumes a linear growth rate in future inmate populations can be estimated as being equal to the average trend in prior years, given that events affecting prior trends will remain constant into the future. BOP used the preceding four-year (1980-1983) trend in inmate populations to compute a linear estimate of average yearly growth at 1,790.5 additional inmates per year, resulting in a projected average daily inmate population of 39,058 in fiscal year 1988 and 42,639 in fiscal year 1990. The following table shows the average daily inmate populations that would be predicted on the basis of average trends over the four year period 1980-1983.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	29,110	31,896
1985	30,900	33,686
1986	32,691	35,477
1987	34,481	37,267
1988	36,272	39,058
1989	38,062	40,848
1990	39,853	42,639

Unemployment rates and prison population regression model

Use of unemployment rates as a predictor of future prison populations is predicated on the assumption that the observed historical relationship between changes in national unemployment

rates and changes in the size of inmate populations in the Federal Prison System will continue into the future. BOP uses an average of two forecasts of future unemployment rates in the 1980's; one by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and one by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Using data going back 17 years (1967-1983), BOP documented the relationship between national unemployment rates and changes in prison populations and constructed a prediction model to project the size of future inmate populations of the Federal Prison System given accurate forecasts of future national unemployment rates.

By using actual unemployment rates for 1982 and 1983 in combination with the average of OMB's and CBO's forecasts of future unemployment rates from 1984 through 1988, BOP projects a Federal Prison System inmate population of 29,317 in fiscal year 1988 and 27,587 in fiscal year 1990.

The following table shows the average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System for fiscal years 1984 through 1990 projected on the basis of BOP's averaging OMB's and CBO's forecasts of future national unemployment rates.

<u>Year</u>	<u>OMB</u>	<u>CBO</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	28,538	28,538	28,538	31,324
1985	29,091	29,091	29,091	31,877
1986	28,814	28,676	28,745	31,531
1987	27,430	27,569	27,500	30,286
1988	26,323	26,739	26,531	29,317
1989	25,216	26,185	25,701	28,487
1990	24,109	25,493	24,801	27,587

Capacity model

Based upon a model developed by ABT Associates in the late 1970's, BOP uses anticipated rated capacity of the Federal Prison System as a predictor of the size of future inmate populations. The assumption which underlies this method of projecting future prison populations is that "if a bed is empty the courts will fill it." BOP's model assumes that each time available rated capacity of the Federal Prison System is increased, the inmate population will exceed that new rated capacity level by 30 percent within three years.

Using this method BOP projects an inmate population of 33,698 in fiscal year 1988, with an unofficial projection of 37,131 in fiscal year 1990.

The following table shows the average daily Federal Prison System inmate populations for fiscal years 1983 through 1990 based on BOP's assumption that population will exceed rated

capacity by 30 percent within three years following an increase in rated capacity.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Total</u>
1983	27,692	30,478
1984	27,692	30,478
1985	27,885	30,671
1986	28,443	31,229
1987	29,855	32,641
1988	32,382	35,168
1989	33,271	36,057
1990	34,344	37,130

#### Input/output model

A fifth population projection method used by BOP is based on a model which estimates future prison populations based on trends in commitments and projected lengths of stay. BOP modified an approach used by the State of Colorado (Colorado Commitment Cohort model) using available federal prison population data. BOP's model assumes that the number of future commitments to the Federal Prison System will be equal to a ratio of some average number of commitments per 100,000 civilian population. BOP used 7.27 per 100,000 as an average ratio of commitments to census estimates of civilian non institutionalized population, and applied this ratio to census projections for fiscal years 1984 through 1991, (adjusted for the 1983 census estimate of U.S. population of 233,432,000.) The average length of stay was established at a constant of 16.3 months.

Using this method, BOP projected a fiscal year 1988 inmate population of 28,145 and an unofficial estimate of 28,556 for fiscal year 1990 using this method. (See table below).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Total<sup>a</sup></u>
1984	23,210	27,287
1985	23,426	27,503
1986	23,642	27,719
1987	23,856	27,933
1988	24,068	28,145
1989	24,276	28,353
1990	24,479	28,556

<sup>a</sup>This column includes 2,786 detainees and other unsentenced prisoners and 1,291 Cuban illegal alien detainees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Federal criminal justice system activity model

The sixth, and final, population projection method uses Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conviction rates as predictors of future Federal Prison System inmate populations in a multiple linear regression model. Estimates of future FBI and DEA conviction rates are used to project future federal inmate populations. In using this method to project prison populations through fiscal year 1988, BOP assumed that FBI and DEA convictions will increase five percent each year and that the effect of such increases in convictions will be experienced one year later for FBI convictions and two years later for DEA convictions respectively, in changes in Federal Prison System inmate populations.

BOP officially projects a fiscal year 1988 inmate population of 33,632 and developed an unofficial estimate of 35,659 in fiscal year 1990 using this method.

The following table shows projected average daily Federal Prison System inmate populations for fiscal years 1984-1990, using BOP's assumption of a five percent yearly growth rate in FBI and DEA convictions.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Total<sup>a</sup></u>
1984	27,342	30,128
1985	28,156	30,942
1986	29,008	31,794
1987	29,906	32,692
1988	30,848	33,634
1989	31,836	34,622
1990	32,873	35,659

<sup>a</sup>This column includes 2,786 detainees and other unsentenced prisoners.

Assumptions BOP made in certain models are in some cases, contradictory to assumptions made in others. The simple trend extrapolation BOP employed in one of their six methods, for example, assumes a yearly prison population increase of 9.16 percent whereas BOP's application of a univariate linear regression model relies on a different trend--an increase of 15.2 percent the first year gradually declining to a 4.4 percent rate of increase in 1990. Averaging the various results would tend to blur such discrepancies.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia Department of Corrections develops projections for a three year period using a model which utilizes

various trends in the District's criminal justice system activities to project future prison populations. The District's Department of Corrections extends this projection an additional four years in developing its "Capital Planning Estimates". These latter projections are based on a number of assumptions which, if they were to change, could impact future inmate populations of the District of Columbia.

#### Projection methodology

The District's Department of Corrections developed projections of average daily inmate populations through fiscal year 1985 using a multiple linear regression model. This model utilizes 27 criminal justice system indicators based on their historical relationship with detention and sentenced incarcerated populations. A similar method is used to develop projections of future parole populations.

Multiple regression, used as a method of prediction, examines historical trends in a number indicators or independent variables simultaneously to determine their relationship to a dependent variable, here, prison population. Statistical analyses determine which criminal justice system indicators are the most sensitive predictors. Once these indicators, are identified, future trends utilizing these indicators are used in a multiple linear regression model. Table DC-3 on page 90 in appendix VII provides a list of factors considered by the District in developing their projections of future inmate populations.

After estimated future values for these indicators or predictors are established, the multiple linear regression model is applied again to compute projected future inmate populations for the District's Department of Corrections. A verification of the projections is performed by comparing prior year projected populations with actual populations. Any variations are analyzed and the projections are adjusted accordingly.

In addition, major changes that may affect the District's criminal justice system policies or practices that impact on the corrections component are considered to determine their potential impact on future populations. For example, when the latest projections were prepared, the District performed an analysis of the impact of the District's new Mandatory Minimum Sentencing Act, which became effective July 1, 1983. Based on its analysis, the District increased its projections of the number of future sentenced incarcerated prisoners by 285 inmates.

Five factors were found to account for 90 percent of the variance in detention populations.

- Number of new commitments is the strongest indicator of future detention population. Projections based on this indicator predict an upward trend which is estimated to continue for the next three years.
- Misdemeanor cases filed are expected to increase as a continuation of the previous two year trend.
- Felony guilty dispositions are expected to increase due to increased arrests and felony guilty pleas.
- Misdemeanor guilty dispositions are expected to increase as they have for the last two years.
- Number of cases detained in pre-trial status is projected to increase due to more restrictive pre-trial detention and pre-trial release practices.

Five factors also were found to account for a significant portion of the variance in sentenced incarcerated populations. These factors, and related assumptions are listed below in order of their significance.

- Detention population is the single most important predictor of the size of future sentenced incarcerated populations.
- Number of parole grants is projected to increase gradually on the basis of recent quarterly trends.
- New commitments to detention, lagged one year, are projected to increase moderately, but will have a very slight effect on population.
- Number of parole revocations is also projected to increase gradually over the next three years.
- Number of sentences imposed, lagged one year, has increased and will be influenced by changes in average sentence lengths and number of sentences imposed.

#### Capital planning estimate

After projections are developed, the District's Department of Corrections prepares capital planning estimates with long-range population projections to estimate the size of future inmate populations for the out years and provide sufficient lead time to develop plans to house these populations through additional construction, or by other means. Capital planning estimates are adjusted to account for other influences based on the judgement, experiences, and knowledge of Department of Corrections officials.

From 1978 to 1981, several District Department of Corrections officials participated in developing capital planning estimates, including estimations of the long term impact of policy changes and civilian non institutionalized population trends. Beginning in 1982, capital planning estimates have been prepared by the District Department of Correction's Office of Planning and Program Analysis.

#### Assumptions used in projecting population

In addition to the assumptions made through the use of the multiple regression model, the District uses the following general assumptions in projecting future inmate populations:

- The Federal Prison System will continue to house between 17 and 18 percent of the District's non-federal prisoner population.
- The District's Department of Corrections will continue to house both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners at the Detention Facility and at Lorton Prison Complex facilities.
- The rated or operational capacity of the District's institutional facilities will not increase beyond the capacity levels planned for fiscal year 1984, when currently approved new prison construction and expansion projects are scheduled to be completed.
- The growth in the District's prisoner populations cannot continue indefinitely; it will level off in fiscal year 1987 and remain relatively constant through fiscal year 1990.
- The security/custody level requirements of future inmate populations will remain about the same in fiscal years 1984-1990.
- The physical location of facilities will remain unchanged and any additions to capacity would occur at the Lorton Prison Complex.

#### THE 50 STATES

We asked each state how their projections were developed. As can be seen in the table on the next page, just over one-half (52 percent) of the states do an analysis of institutional admissions and releases (sometimes referred to as "input/output" analysis), to forecast the probable number of future prison admissions and the probable lengths of stay for current and future inmates. Nineteen states (38 percent) perform a simple

trend analysis based on past prison populations. Seventeen states (34 percent) simulate criminal justice system operating policies and/or practices to assess how current or future changes in such areas as sentencing and parole release decision making may affect future sentenced prisoner populations. Thirteen states (26 percent) rely on linear regression techniques which involve using some factor (such as unemployment rates) which tends to be correlated with changes in sentences to imprisonment when the effects are lagged 6 months to a year or more.

Twelve states (24 percent) employ multiple linear regression techniques which are similar to the method just described, but include several (two or more) factors that are predictive of changes in prison population. Ten states (20 percent) project future populations based on the anticipated physical design or rated capacity of their institutions at some future point in time. Two states reported deriving estimates of future populations through consensus statements. And eight states reported using methods other than those just described.

The following table summarizes the methods and the number of states which used them in projecting future state prison and correctional institution populations.

<u>Prison population projection method</u>	<u>States which based their projections on this method</u>	
	<u>Number<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>Percent</u>
Simple trend analysis based on past populations	19	38
Linear regression	13	26
Multiple linear regression	12	24
Analysis of admissions and releases (input/output)	26	52
Simulation of criminal justice system operations, policies, and/or practices	17	34
Anticipated physical design or rated capacity	10	20
Consensus statements based on some method of pooling group-based opinions	2	4
Other	8	16

<sup>a</sup>Total number of responses exceeds 50 because 33 states reported using more than one method.

Note: See Table S-1, pages 46 to 59 , in appendix VII for notes concerning limitations of data by state.

DATA ON PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION  
POPULATIONS, CAPACITIES, AND ESTIMATES OF  
COSTS TO INCREASE CAPACITY

The following tables provide additional information on actual and projected future prison and correctional institution populations, capacities, and estimates of capital costs to reduce prison overcrowding through new prison construction, expansion, and renovation. Data on the Federal Prison System are contained in tables FPS-1 through FPS-5. Data for the District of Columbia Department of Correction are presented in tables DC-1 through DC-3. Data for each of the 50 states are shown in tables S-1 through S-5.

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PRISON AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULA-  
TIONS, 1983-1990

The first table shows the average daily inmate population of the Federal Prison System for fiscal year 1983, by security level and BOP facility.

TABLE FPS-1  
AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION OF  
THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM FY 1983

<u>BOP security level and type of facility</u>	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Average daily population</u>
<u>SECURITY LEVEL 1</u>		<u>6,502</u>
FPC	Allenwood	535
FPC	Big Spring	433
FPC	Boron	269
FPC	Danbury	99
FPC	Duluth	0
FPC	Eglin	635
FPC	El Reno	178
FCI	Ft. Worth(F)	223
FCI	Ft. Worth(M)	455
FPC	La Tuna	156
FPC	Leavenworth	348
FPC	Lewisburg	172
FCI	Lexington(F)	357
FCI	Lexington(M)	877
FPC	Lompoc	481
FPC	Marion	129
FPC	Montgomery	311
FPC	Petersburg	99
FPC	Safford	281
FPC	Terre Haute	296
FPC	Texarkana	168
<u>SECURITY LEVEL 2</u>		<u>3,161</u>
FCI	Danbury	764
FCI	La Tuna	593
FCI	Sandstone	547
FCI	Seagoville	476
FCI	Tallahassee	781
<u>SECURITY LEVEL 3</u>		<u>3,811</u>
FCI	Ashland	703
FCI	Milan	729
FCI	Otisville	558
FCI	Ray Brook	710
FCI	Terminal Island(F)	0
FCI	Terminal Island(M)	464
FCI	Texarkana	647

<u>SECURITY LEVEL 4</u>		<u>4,404</u>
FCI	Bastrop	440
FCI	El Reno	1,125
FCI	Memphis	591
FCI	Oxford	674
FCI	Talladega	661
USP	Terre Haute	913
<u>SECURITY LEVEL 5&amp;6</u>		<u>3,653</u>
USP	Leavenworth	1,058
USP	Lewisburg	1,171
USP	Lompoc	1,057
USP	Marion (level 6)	367
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES</u>		<u>8,185</u>
<u>COURT PROCESSING/SHORT SENTENCES:</u>		<u>3,251</u>
FDC	Bastrop	141
INS	Chicago	27
MCC	Chicago(F)	13
MCC	Chicago(M)	345
FDC	Florence	68
FDC	Memphis	17
MCC	Miami	528
FDC	Milan	64
MCC	New York(F)	51
MCC	New York(M)	608
MCC	San Diego(F)	62
MCC	San Diego(M)	622
FDC	Talladega	27
FDC	Terminal Island	409
MCC	Tucson(F)	2
MCC	Tucson(M)	267
<u>TOTAL OTHER</u>		<u>4,930</u>
FCI	Alderson	546
FCI	Englewood	413
USP	Atlanta(CAD)	1,004
USP	Atlanta(DET)	462
GEN POP	Butner	49
MH	Butner	128
RES	Butner	141
FCI	Morgantown(F)	108
FCI	Morgantown(M)	292
SP UNT	Otisville	15
FCI	Petersburg	424
FCI	Pleasanton(F)	291
FCI	Pleasanton(M)	155
GEN POP	Springfield	351
HOSPITAL	Springfield	551

SUB TOTAL MALES	28,064
SUB TOTAL FEMALES	1,654

TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS	29,718
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FCI=Federal Correctional Institution

FDC=Federal Detention Center

FPC=Federal Prison Camp

MCC=Metropolitan Correctional Center

USP=United States Prison

INS=Immigration and Naturalization  
Service Detention Facility

MN =Mental Health Unit

GEN POP=General Population

RES= Research Unit Population

SP UNT=Special Unit

HOSPITAL=Inmate patients at U.S.  
Medical Center for Federal  
Prisoner

CAD=Cadre of FPS inmates to assist in  
operating the facility

DET=INS Alien Detainees

Table S-1 provides data obtained from the 50 states on 1983 actual and projected 1984-1990 inmate populations of state prisons and correctional institutions, and on limitations of these data.

TABLE S-1  
CURRENT AND PROJECTED INMATE POPULATIONS OF  
STATE PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
1983-1990

Number of Inmates

STATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALABAMA	9681	10915	12208	13490	14772	16054	17336	18618
ALASKA	934	1309	1488	2104	2404	2708	N/A	N/A
ARIZONA	4713	7454	8415	9799	11094	12311	14031	15440
ARKANSAS	4031	4521	4747	4984	5233	5495	5769	6058
CALIFORNIA	38170	42345	47300	50010	52620	N/A	N/A	N/A
COLORADO	3441	3427	3434	3340	3349	3335	N/A	N/A
CONNECTICUT	3971	4152	4211	4232	4243	4239	4272	4195
DELAWARE	2132	2297	2137	2329	2521	2713	2905	3097
FLORIDA	26483	28000	28902	28703	30448	31248	32207	33997
GEORGIA	15462	15404	15744	16046	16824	17524	17904	18304
HAWAII	1494	1757	1934	2149	2247	2345	2444	2543
IDAH0	1085	1114	1174	1213	1305	1391	1484	1578
ILLINOIS	14724	17439	19380	21004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
INDIANA	9260	10203	10913	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IOWA	2657	2775	2900	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
KANSAS	3451	3848	4214	4628	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	4437	4400	4843	5120	5374	5433	6000	N/A
LOUISIANA	12424	13921	15478	17034	18591	20148	21705	23262
MAINE	1039	1045	1113	1140	1192	N/A	N/A	N/A
MARYLAND	12027	12043	12495	13100	13359	13422	13742	13900
MASSACHUSETTS	4644	4624	5280	5440	5550	N/A	N/A	N/A
MICHIGAN	13134	12970	12840	13340	13840	13840	13840	13840
MINNESOTA	2124	N/A						
MISSISSIPPI	5441	5925	6425	7250	7575	8030	N/A	N/A
MISSOURI	7278	8040	8925	9413	9911	10432	10997	11448
MONTANA	947	953	958	952	940	925	909	892
NEBRASKA	1444	1464	1341	1312	1283	1255	1228	1201
NEVADA	3174	3228	3449	3821	4229	4523	4735	5089
NEW HAMPSHIRE	413	413	413	533	533	533	533	483
NEW JERSEY	10147	11720	12300	12800	13700	13400	13700	14000
NEW MEXICO	1941	2178	2318	2462	2604	2744	2888	3030
NEW YORK	30449	34114	34947	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	14430	14400	14900	17400	18100	18900	19600	20000
NORTH DAKOTA	394	425	459	529	599	669	739	809
OHIO	17779	19000	19950	21500	23450	25800	27950	28500
OKLAHOMA	7292	7840	8940	10040	11140	12240	13340	14440
OREGON	3487	3148	3120	3048	2954	2954	3048	3120
PENNSYLVANIA	10443	11434	12540	12960	13260	13500	13500	13500
RHODE ISLAND	1085	1175	1273	1379	1494	1619	1754	1900
SOUTH CAROLINA	9540	11549	12172	12713	13243	13814	14443	14921
SOUTH DAKOTA	824	800	800	820	820	820	820	820
TENNESSEE	8274	8049	8391	8498	8734	8773	8813	8851
TEXAS	34348	40739	41721	41721	41721	41721	41721	41721
UTAH	1310	1454	1597	1735	1874	1941	2038	2134
VERMONT	574	587	587	587	587	587	587	587
VIRGINIA	9483	10741	10791	10944	11174	11404	11635	11731
WASHINGTON	5949	6455	7544	8071	8555	8958	9321	9657
WEST VIRGINIA	1308	1358	1408	1408	1508	1558	1608	1658
WISCONSIN	4724	4957	4982	5029	4971	4867	4425	N/A
WYOMING	793	928	1059	1183	1307	1431	1555	1679

Note: Please apply the following notes on limitations of data to this and all subsequent tables of state population and capacity (S-2 through S-5).

AlabamaPopulation

Figures include all inmates in state custody, including approximately 600 inmates in supervised non-residential restitution program and all inmates incarcerated out-of-state.

Capacity

Physical Design Capacity-Figures reflect all currently planned capacity increases. However, Alabama fully expects to further increase its prison system capacity by 1990.

The state is under court order not to exceed physical design capacity.

AlaskaPopulation

All figures are as of July 1 for each year. Figures include 180-200 inmates that are currently housed in Federal Prison System facilities. Alaska's goal is to return these inmates to in-state facilities by 1985.

Capacity

All capacity figures are as of July 1 for each year.

ArkansasPopulation

Projections for 1984-1990 are as of December 31 for each year. Figures include sentenced offenders housed in work-release centers.

Capacity

Physical Design Capacity-Actual 1983 capacity is as of August 31. Projected 1984 capacity is as of December 31. Projected 1985 capacity is as of October 31. Projected 1986 capacity is as of July 31. 1987-1990 figures are not month-specific. Since Arkansas is currently under court order not to exceed physical design capacity, physical design and maximum allowable capacity are the same.

ArizonaPopulation

All figures are as of June 30 for each year.

Capacity

Capacity figures listed as physical design capacity are actually Arizona's "operational capacity" figures. Although not architecturally determined as rated physical design capacity would be, this operational capacity is less than the actual number of inmates that have been and will be accommodated in state institutions.

Figures include all currently planned capacity increases. However, further capacity increases may be requested before 1990.

CaliforniaCapacity

Figures include all currently planned capacity increases. However, further capacity increases may be requested before 1990.

ColoradoPopulation

Figures include inmates temporarily off-grounds (in hospitals, for example) as well as escapees and sentenced prisoners being held in local jails until space becomes available in state prisons. Currently, over 200 prisoners are serving their sentences in local jails.

ConnecticutPopulation

All figures are average daily populations for each year and include short-sentenced inmates and pretrial detainees, since Connecticut has no local jails or prisons. Sentenced inmates represent, on the average, 77.5 percent of total number of inmates; the remaining 22.5 percent are unsentenced inmates.

DelawarePopulation

Of the 2,152 persons held in Delaware facilities, 280 are designated as "supervised custody" inmates. Persons in detention status or serving short sentences of one year or less are also included in the total. The state has no local or county jail system; all persons incarcerated are held in state-run institutions.

Capacity

Figures shown are the total number of "beds in place." The state legislature has overturned Delaware's former use of physical design capacity ratings. Figures do not include a reserve capacity of 340 achieved through double-bunking, to be used only in emergencies. But if necessary, even more double-bunking would be done. Delaware is not currently under any court-ordered capacity limitations.

FloridaPopulation

Figures for 1984 through 1990 are as of June 30.

Capacity

Figures for 1985 through 1990 are as of July 1. The projected maximum allowable capacity for 1985 and subsequent years is set by court-order.

GeorgiaCapacity

Projections of physical design capacity assume that typically accepted professional standards are applied to existing and future space and that all currently planned expansions are funded.

Estimates of maximum allowable capacity-assume that current levels of facility crowding will continue into the future for all additional expansions and that all currently planned expansions will be funded.

HawaiiCapacity

Maximum allowable capacity figures include the use of temporary structures that Hawaii hopes to phase out as new permanent bedspace becomes on available. Thus figures for maximum allowable capacity are not provided beyond 1984.

Idaho

No notes

IllinoisPopulation

1986 figure is as of June 30.

Capacity

1986 figures are as of June 30. Figures reflect all currently planned capacity increases. However, further capacity increases may be requested before 1990.

IndianaCapacity

Figures include a planned 700-bed institution to be added within the next five years. Further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

IowaPopulation

Prison populations are expected to level off due to the impact of Iowa's prison CAP law.

KansasPopulation

Figures for 1984 through 1986 are as of June 30.

KentuckyPopulation

Figures for 1984 through 1989 are as of January 1. They represent "median" estimates; Kentucky also formulates "high" and "low" estimates, which were not provided.

Capacity

Physical design capacity figures reflect all currently planned capacity increases. However, further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

LouisianaCapacity

The maximum allowable capacity is set by court-order and it takes into account physical design plus the court's own spatial standards. Data for physical design or rated capacity were not provided.

MaineCapacity

Physical design capacity figures include capacity increases to result from construction of 184 new bedspaces between 1983 and 1987, with 1985 being the most likely date these additional bedspaces will be available for use. Further capacity increases are possible between 1985 and 1990, though no additional increases are currently planned.

Maryland

No notes

MassachusettsPopulation

Figures for 1984 through 1987 are as of January 1.

Capacity

Physical design capacity figures represent Massachusetts' "rated" capacity, which is 90 percent of the "actual" capacity.

Maximum allowable capacity figures represent the state's "actual" capacity.

### Michigan

#### Population

The Michigan Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act limits prison populations to the rated capacities of the state's institutions. Hence Michigan's projected population matches its projected physical design capacity estimates.

### Minnesota

#### Population

Minnesota did not provide population projections because it was in the process of developing new projections. Newly revised sentencing guidelines and parole policies have recently been put into effect which are aimed at significantly lowering future prison populations.

#### Capacity

Minnesota's current excess bedspace capacity is being used to house approximately 200 Wisconsin state prisoners and 20 federal detainees. No future capacity increases are planned.

### Missouri

#### Population

Figures are daily averages for the period from July 1 through June 30 each year.

### Mississippi

#### Population

All figures are as of June 30 for each year.

#### Capacity

Maximum allowable capacity figures are those levels set by federal court order. Mississippi reports that physical design capacity is not known. Figures are as of June 30 for each year.

MontanaPopulation and Capacity

Figures are as of December 31 for each year.

NebraskaPopulation

Projections are for adult male incarcerated populations. Nebraska's small number of incarcerated adult females is not included. Projections are as of June 30 for each year.

New HampshireCapacity

Physical design capacity figures shown for 1986 through 1990 are predicated on the discontinued use of a 298 person old Main Cell Block. If the old Main Cell Block continues to be used, physical design capacity would be 654 instead of 526 for 1986-1989 and 894 instead of 646 for 1990. Maximum allowable capacities would also rise to 866 instead of 618 for 1986-1989 and 986 instead of 738 for 1990.

New JerseyPopulation

The 1983 actual population figure of 10,167 includes 887 state sentenced offenders in county jails awaiting transfer to state facilities.

Capacity

Of the projected capacity from 1984 to 1987, approximately 700 bedspaces are in county institutions. Under a New Jersey state program, 14 counties have agreed to house state sentenced offenders in return for financial assistance.

New MexicoPopulation

Figures shown for 1987 through 1990 are simple extrapolations based on a projected increase of 142 inmates per year. These figures, provided for GAO's

use, are not as authoritative as the 1984-1986 figures developed through multiple linear regression. Figures shown are as of December 31 for each year.

### Capacity

Physical design capacity figures shown reflect all currently planned capacity increases. Further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

## New York

### Population

The projected 1985 population is as of March 31. New York State provided no projections beyond 1985 due to a pending change in the state's sentencing laws. Since the nature of the new sentencing guidelines has not yet been specifically determined, their impact on future prison populations cannot yet be forecast.

## Nevada

### Population

Figure for 1983 is as of December 23. Figures for 1984 through 1990 are as of June 30 for each year.

Figures include all prisoners in custody of the state, including Federal Prison System prisoners.

### Capacity

Physical design capacity figures are the state's "design" capacity projections and include a planned 600-bed facility expected to be in service in 1988. Further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

Nevada also has a figure for "critical" capacity, which includes at least 50 percent double-bunking and is a level that Nevada says can be maintained safely for an indefinite time. The critical capacity was 3,185 in 1983 and is projected to remain the same in 1984.

Nevada also has a figure for "emergency" capacity, which involves maximum double-bunking and is a level that Nevada says can be safely maintained for no more than 90 days. Emergency capacity was 3,599 in 1983 and is projected to remain the same in 1984.

No projections of future critical or emergency capacity were provided.

### North Carolina

#### Capacity

Physical design capacity figures shown represent the only capacity figures which North Carolina uses. However they are greater than the true physical design capacity but less than the actual number of prisoners that can be housed during times of emergency or during population peaks.

### North Dakota

#### Capacity

Figures reflect all currently planned capacity increases. Further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

### Ohio

#### Population

The actual 1983 population is as of October 1. All other projections are as of January 1 for each year. The numbers reflect Ohio's "baseline" projections which are intermediate between two other sets of projections called "optimistic" and "gloomy." They are as follows:

	<u>Optimistic</u>	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Gloomy</u>
1984	18500	19000	19320
1985	19400	19950	21360
1986	20100	21500	22800
1987	22110	23650	28700
1988	24120	25800	34440
1989	26130	27950	40200
1990	26630	28500	43880

Ohio noted in its response that its prison population in 1983 had not increased at the rate previously projected and thus its projections of future population increases may be overstated.

OklahomaPopulation and Capacity

Figures for 1983 are as of December 11. Figures for 1984 through 1987 are as of June 30 for each year.

OregonCapacity

Figures for physical design capacity represent all currently planned capacity increases. Further capacity increases may be planned for before 1990.

PennsylvaniaCapacity

Physical design capacity figures for 1986-1988 are tentative due to uncertainty of construction schedules.

Rhode IslandPopulation

Figure of 1,085 for 1983 represents actual average daily population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1983.

South CarolinaPopulation

Figures shown were projected in 1983. South Carolina says that new projections are being developed that are not likely to be as high, due to recent changes in parole and other legislation.

South DakotaCapacity

The physical design capacity figure for 1983 includes 440 beds in the main institution, 26 in a women's facility, 38 in a trustee cottage, 84 in a trustee unit, and 48 on a farm.

TennesseePopulation

Figures shown were developed in October 1981. Although Tennessee reports that the projections have been historically fairly accurate, they are no longer valid due to a recent court order limiting populations and calling for a 50-person per month reduction in population until November 1985.

Capacity

Figures represent court-ordered designated capacity.

TexasPopulation

In June 1983, Texas adopted alternative legislation of the type in effect in Michigan. The legislation requires release of prisoners once capacity reaches 95 percent of design capacity. The projections shown are equivalent to the projected maximum allowable capacity of the state's prisons and were provided to GAO in place of separately generated population projections.

Capacity

The physical design capacity figure for 1983 is as of December 31.

UtahCapacity

Projections for 1984 through 1990 are as of July 1 for each year.

VermontPopulation

Figures include persons in detention status and in jails, since Vermont has no county or local jail system. Vermont did not provide projections for 1986-1989 and originally provided a range, from 571 to 743, for the projected population in 1990. Vermont said this could be expressed as 657  $\pm$  86.

VirginiaCapacity

Maximum allowable capacity figures shown are the only capacity figures Virginia uses, which it refers to as "operational capacity". The figures represent a level somewhere between physical design and maximum allowable capacity.

WashingtonPopulation

Washington State provided two sets of population projections. One includes the projected impact of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission; the other is based on assumptions regarding the current system with the impact of an early release program taken into account. The two sets of projections are as follows:

	<u>Sentencing guidelines commission</u>	<u>Early release program</u>
1984	6896	6655
1985	7418	7546
1986	7603	8071
1987	7524	8555
1988	7616	8958
1989	7855	9321
1990	8136	9657

Capacity

Figures reflect all currently planned capacity increases. Further increases may be planned for before 1990.

West Virginia

No notes.

WisconsinCapacity

Maximum allowable capacity population ceilings apply to maximum and medium security male facilities, but they do not apply to all Wisconsin facilities. Hence no maximum allowable capacity figures were provided.

Wyoming

Population

Figures include all inmates, whether housed, on furlough, or in work release or other programs.

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED PRISON AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CAPACITIES

Table FPS-2 provides information on the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System at the end of fiscal year 1983, presented by BOP region and facility. The table also shows the type of facility, security levels and actual operating costs for each BOP facility in fiscal year 1983 (total obligations and per capita).

TABLE FPS-2  
RATED CAPACITY FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM  
FISCAL YEAR 1983

BOP Facility	Type of facility	Security level of facility	Current rated capacity	1983 Operating Costs	
				Obliga- gations	Per capita
<u>Northest Regions:</u>					
Alderson <sup>a</sup>	FCI	A	572	\$ 7,473,406	\$13,677
Allenwood	FPC	1	374	3,978,895	7,435
Danburry	FCI	2	511	7,899,966	9,147
	FPC	1	132		
Lewisburg	USP	5	1,040	13,872,976	10,330
	FPC	1	147		
Morgantown <sup>b</sup>	FCI	A	344	6,058,016	15,133
New York	MCC	A	407	7,240,324	10,987
Otisville	FCI	3	431	7,214,086	12,596
Petersburg <sup>b</sup>	FCI	A	492	8,752,757	16,750
	FPC	1	37		
Ray Brook	FCI	3	480	6,833,265	9,625
Subtotal			<u>4,967</u>	<u>\$69,323,691</u>	
<u>North Central Region:</u>					
Chicago	MCC	A	363	\$ 5,779,570	\$15,008
Deluth <sup>c</sup>	FPC	1	90	1,522,646	
Leavenworth	USP	5	914	14,509,603	10,319
	FPC	1	276		
Marion	USP	6	479	9,508,033	16,564
	FPC	1	95		
Milan	FCI	3	516	8,690,342	14,805
	FDC	A	71		
Oxford	FCI	4	494	8,085,735	11,998
Sandstone	FCI	2	347	5,830,124	10,654

<sup>a</sup>Facility for female inmates

<sup>b</sup>Federal Youth Corrections Act facility

<sup>c</sup>Per capita costs not calculated since this facility was not fully operational in fiscal year 1983

Springfield	USMCFP	A	838	21,280,559	23,597
Terre Haute	USP	4	785	13,432,973	13,805
	FPC	1	<u>188</u>		
Subtotal			<u>5,456</u>	<u>\$88,639,585</u>	

South  
Central:

Bastrop	FCI	4	344	7,028,771	12,085
	FDC	A	112		
Big Spring	FPC	1	486	2,994,112	6,917
El Reno	FCI	4	817	11,099,337	8,518
	FPC	1	141		
Forth Worth	FCI	1	587	8,024,671	11,830
La Tuna	FCI	2	313	7,339,256	9,797
	FPC	1	165		
Seagoville	FCI	2	250	5,158,176	10,844
Texarkana	FCI	3	417	7,340,636	9,005
	FPC	1	<u>141</u>		
Subtotal			<u>3,773</u>	<u>\$48,984,959</u>	

Southeast  
Region:

Ashland	FCI	3	401	\$ 7,420,487	\$10,522
Atlanta	USP	A	1,614	15,338,920	10,457
Butner	FCI	A	303	7,207,163	22,640
Chillicothe	FPC	1	486	2,963,581	4,665
Lexington	FCI	1	911	13,710,321	11,114
Maxwell- Montgomery	FCI	1	240	1,903,677	6,110
Memphis	FCI	4	412	6,865,679	11,289
	FDC	A	17		

## APPENDIX VII

## APPENDIX VII

Miami	MCC	A	326	6,460,747	12,224
Talladega	FCI	4	459	7,160,580	10,403
	FDC	A	48		
Tallahassee	FCI	2	<u>527</u>	<u>7,872,062</u>	10,081
Subtotal			<u>5,744</u>	<u>\$76,903,217</u>	

Western  
Region:

Boron	FPC	1	243	\$ 2,623,200	\$ 9,753
Englewood <sup>d</sup>	FCI	A	393	7,016,689	16,980
Lompoc	USP	5	1,083	13,787,587	8,981
	FPC	1	436		
Pleasanton	FCI	A	335	5,229,361	11,724
Safford	FPC	1	188	2,358,026	8,391
San Diego	MCC	A	559	5,789,019	8,453
Terminal Island	FCI	3	461	9,548,348	10,939
	FDC	A	117		
Tucson	MCC	A	<u>181</u>	<u>2,641,506</u>	9,815
Subtotal			<u>3,996</u>	<u>\$ 48,993,736</u>	
Total			<u>23,936</u>	<u>\$332,845,188</u>	

<sup>d</sup>Federal Youth Corrections Act facility.

Table FPS-3, on the next page, shows how new construction, expansion, and renovation projects, (approved and funded through fiscal year 1984), will affect the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System. It provides information on the number of additional inmates that are expected to be housed upon completion of the projects, the rated capacity of each BOP facility upon project completion, the estimated activation date when additional capacity will be available, capital costs of projects, and sources of funding.

TABLE FPS-3

APPROVED NEW PRISON CONSTRUCTION EXPANSIONS AND RENOVATIONS  
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital costs in 1983 dollars (000)
Northeast:								
Alderson	FCI	A	572	None		572		
Allenwood	FPC	1	374	None		374		
Danbury	FCI	2	511	None		511		
	FPC	1	132	None		132		
Lewisburg	USP	5	1,040	None		1,040		
	FPC	1	147	None		147		
Morgantown	FCI	A	344	None		344		
New York	MCC	A	407	None		407		
Otisville	FCI	3	431	None		431		
Petersburg	FCI	A	492	Housing unit	113	605	2/85	\$ 1,900 <sup>a</sup>
	FPC	1	37	None		37		
Ray Brook	FCI	3	480	None		480		

<sup>a</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Organized Crime and Drug Task Forces Appropriation

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Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
				Federal Correctional Institution (SL-4)	500	500	11/86	34,050 <sup>b</sup>
				Federal Correctional Institution (SL-2/3)	500	500	7/87	36,450 <sup>c</sup>
Subtotal			4,967		1,113	6,080		\$72,400

<sup>b</sup>Fiscal year 1983 "Jobs Bill" - Public Law 98-8; \$3.4 million for site acquisition and planning.  
Fiscal year 1984 Buildings and Facilities Appropriation - \$30.650 million

<sup>c</sup>Fiscal year 1984 Buildings and Facilities appropriation - \$3.4 million for planning and site acquisition;  
Balance of \$33.050 million will be requested in fiscal year 1985 budget request to support construction from Building and Facilities Appropriation

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
North Central: Chicago	MCC	A	363	None	-	363	-	-
Deluth	FPC	1	90	Renovation/ Expansion	410	500	9/84	\$ 5,700 <sup>d</sup>
Leavenworth	FPC	5	914	Control Segregation Unit	70	9849	9/85	4,870 <sup>e</sup>
	FPC	1	276	Renovation	(34)	9509	1988	17,450 <sup>f</sup>
	FPC	1	276	None	-	276	-	-

<sup>d</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Reprogramming (\$1.25 million from cancelled project); the balance of \$4.45 million will be obtained through additional reprogramming or a supplemental appropriation request

<sup>e</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Organized Crime and Drug Task Force Appropriation

<sup>f</sup>Fiscal year 1981 Buildings and Facilities Appropriation (\$1.85 million)  
Fiscal year 1983 Buildings and Facilities Appropriation (\$5.465 million)  
Fiscal year 1984 Buildings and Facilities Appropriation (\$1.974 million);  
Balance of \$8.161 source of funding not specified

<sup>g</sup>Net rated capacity in fiscal year 1985 = 1984; will decrease to 950 in fiscal year 1988 upon completion of renovation work

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
Marion	USP	6	479	None	-	479	-	-
	FPC	1	95	None	-	95	-	-
Milan	FCI	3	516	None	-	516	-	-
	FDC	A	71	None	-	71	-	-
Oxford	FCI	4	494	Witness Protection Unit	70	564	7/85	2,350 <sup>h</sup>

<sup>h</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Organized Crime and Drug Task Force Appropriation

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
Sandstone	FCI	2	347	Housing Unit	95	442	11/83	\$ 2,508 <sup>I</sup>
Springfield	USMCFP	A	838	Medical Unit Renovation	105	943	7/83	3,076 <sup>J</sup>
Terre Haute	USP	4	785	None	-	785	-	-
	FPC	1	188	None	-	188	-	-
Subtotal			5,456		716	6,206 <sup>k</sup> 6,172 <sup>k</sup>		\$35,954

<sup>I</sup>Building and Facilities appropriations:

FY 1979 - \$1.85 million  
 FY 1980 - \$1.94 million  
 FY 1981 - \$0.54 million  
 FY 1982 - \$0.06 million  
 FY 1983 - \$0.35 million

<sup>J</sup>Building and Facilities appropriations:

FY 1979 - \$2.55 million  
 FY 1981 - \$0.043 million  
 FY 1982 - \$0.083 million  
 FY 1983 - \$0.400 million

<sup>k</sup>Net rated capacity in fiscal year 1985-1987; will decrease to 6,172 in fiscal year 1988

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
South Central:								
Bastrop	FCI	4	344	None	-	344	-	-
	FDC	A	112	None	-	112	-	-
Big Spring	FPC	1	486	None	-	486	-	-
El Reno	FCI	4	817	None	-	817	-	-
	FPC	1	141	None	-	141	-	-
Fortworth	FCI	1	587	None	-	587	-	-
La Tuna	FCI	2	313	Housing Unit	200	513	11/85	\$3,000 <sup>l</sup>
	FPC	1	165	None	-	165	-	-
Seagoville	FCI	2	250	Housing Unit	98	348	1/84	1,250 <sup>m</sup>
Texarkana	FCI	3	417	None	-	417	-	-
	FPC	1	141	None	-	141	-	-
Subtotal			3,773		298	4,071		\$4,250

<sup>l</sup>Fiscal year 1983 "Jobs Bill"; Public law 98-8.

<sup>m</sup>Fiscal year 1979 Building and Facilities Appropriation

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital <sup>a</sup> costs in 1983 dollars (000)
Southeast: Ashland	FCI	3	401	Housing Unit	100	501	12/84	\$ 1,750 <sup>o</sup>
Atlanta	USP	A	1,614	Sattelite Camp Renovation	98 <sup>n</sup> (739) <sup>n</sup>	1,712 <sup>n</sup> 973 <sup>n</sup>	10/84 Unknown	2,400 <sup>p</sup> 38,000 <sup>q</sup>
Butner	FCI	A	303	Housing Unit Segregation Unit	100 30	433	2/85 11/85	1,650 <sup>o</sup> 750 <sup>r</sup>
Eglin	FPC	1	486	None		486	-	-
Lexington	FCI	1	911	None		911	-	-
Maxwell/ Montgomery	FPC	1	240	Housing Unit	160	400	11/85	2,250 <sup>r</sup>

<sup>n</sup>The Atlanta Penetentiary is scheduled for renovation work which will ultimately result in a reduction in capacity by 739 bedspaces. Prior to renovation the increase of 98 bedspaces to the Atlanta Sattelite Prison Camp will provide a net rated capacity of 1,712 by October 1984. Two subtotals are shown for BOP's Southeast Region; total rated capacity, 6,432 until renovation of Atlanta USP results in a decrease of 739 bedspaces for net rated capacity of 5,693 after renovation--a net decrease of 51 bedspaces for the BOP Southeast Region.

<sup>o</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Organized Crime Drug Task Forces Appropriation

<sup>p</sup>Fiscal year 1982 Buildings and Facilities appropriation

<sup>q</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Buildings and Facilities appropriation \$0.77 million; balance of \$37.23 million, source not identified

<sup>r</sup>Fiscal year 1983 "Jobs Bill"; Public Law 98-8

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital costs in 1983 dollars (000)
Memphis	FCI	4	412	Housing Unit	100	512	12/84	\$ 3,380 <sup>o</sup>
	FDC	A	17	None	-0-	17	-	-
Miami	MCC	A	326	None	-0-	326	-	-
Talladega	FCI	4	459	None	-0-	459	-	-
	FDC	A	48	None	-0-	48	-	-
Tallahassee	FCI	2	527	Housing Unit	100	627	2/85	2,100 <sup>o</sup>
					688 <sup>n</sup>	6,432 <sup>n</sup>		
					<u>-739<sup>n</sup></u>	<u>-739<sup>n</sup></u>		
Subtotal			5,744		- 51 <sup>n</sup>	5,693 <sup>n</sup>		\$52,280 <sup>s</sup>

<sup>n</sup>The Atlanta Penitentiary is scheduled for renovation work which will ultimately result in a reduction in capacity by 739 bedspaces. Prior to renovation the increase of 98 bedspaces to the Atlanta Satellite Prison Camp will provide a net rated capacity of 1,712 by October 1984. Two subtotals are shown for BOP's Southeast Region total rated capacity, 6,432 until renovation of Atlanta USP results in a decrease of 739 bedspaces for net rated capacity of 5,693 after renovation--a net decrease of 51 bedspaces for the BOP Southeast Region.

<sup>o</sup>Fiscal year 1983 Organized Crime Drug Task Forces Appropriation

<sup>s</sup>Capital costs of \$52.280 million includes \$38 million for renovation of Atlanta USP and \$14.28 million for addition of new capacity.

Existing Capacity - December 1983				Capacity Increases Approved Through Fiscal Year 1984				
BOP Facility	Type	Security level	Current rated capacity	Project	Capacity added in bedspaces additional number of inmates housed	Total rated capacity on completion	Estimated Activation Date	Capital costs in 1983 dollars (000)
<b>Western:</b>								
Boron	FPC	1	243	Housing Unit	98	341	3/84	\$ 790m
Englewood	FCI	A	393	None	-	393		
Lompoc	USP	5	1,083	None	-	1,083		
	FPC	1	436		-	436		
Pleasanton	FCI	A	335	None	-	335		
Safford	FPC	1	188	None	-	188		
San Diego	MCC	A	559	None	-	559		
Terminal Island	FCI	3	461	None	-	461		
	FDC	A	117	None	-	117	-	-
Tucson	MCC	A	181	Housing Unit Expansion	14	195	9/84	350P
				Phoenix-FCI	500	500	6/85	23,920P
				Los Angeles-MCC	500	500	7/87	40,000P
Subtotal			3,996		1,112	5,108		65,060
Grand Total All Regions			23,936		3,188	27,124		\$229,944

<sup>M</sup>Fiscal year 1979 Building and Facilities Appropriation

<sup>P</sup>Fiscal year 1982 Buildings and Facilities Appropriation

<sup>F</sup>Fiscal year 1983 "Jobs Bill"; Public Law 98-8

Table DC-1 provides information on approved increases in rated or operational capacity of correctional facilities operated by the District of Columbia Department of Corrections. It shows the rated capacity of each of the District's facilities in fiscal year 1983 and anticipated operating capacity levels for fiscal years 1984 through 1990. Table DC-2, on page 76 shows the same information for maximum allowable capacity

TABLE DC-1

RATED CAPACITY AND APPROVED INCREASES  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-1990

<u>facility</u>	<u>Number of inmate living spaces</u>							
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
74 Detention facility	1,355	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448
Lorton prison complex	3,244	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,894
sub-total								
Central	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
Maximum	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
Minimum (old)	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occoquan I	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436
Occoquan II	150	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Occoquan III	-	250	250	250	250	250	250	250

TABLE DC-1 (Continued)

RATED CAPACITY AND APPROVED INCREASES  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1983-1990

<u>facility</u>	<u>Number of inmate living spaces</u>							
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Youth Center I	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
Youth Center II	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Minimum (new)	-	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Sub-total Incarcerated	<u>4,599</u>	<u>5,342</u>						
Community Corrections Centers	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total-DCDC capacity	<u>4,899</u>	5,642	5,642	5,642	5,642	5,642	5,642	5,642

TABLE DC-2  
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CAPACITY  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
FISCAL YEARS 1983-1990

<u>DCDC facility</u>	<u>Number of inmate living spaces</u>							
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Detention	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807
Lorton prison complex	3,244	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,894	3,984	3,894	3,894
sub-total								
Central	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,166
Maximum	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	536
Minimum (old)	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occoquan I	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436
Occoquan II	150	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Occoquan III	-	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Youth Center I	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406
Youth Center II	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Minimum (new)	-	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Community Corrections Centers	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	<u>5,351</u>	<u>6,001</u>						

Tables S-2 through S-4 provide information on state prison and correctional institution capacities as of September 30, 1983 and projected for the years 1984 through 1990.

Table S-2 provides the data obtained from the 50 states on actual 1983 and projected 1984-1990 physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions.

TABLE S-2  
PHYSICAL DESIGN OR RATED CAPACITIES OF  
STATE PRISONS AND CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS  
1983-1990

Number of inmate bedspaces

STATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALABAMA	7783	8883	9883	9883	9883	9883	9883	9883
ALASKA	1100	1453	1709	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
ARIZONA	5633	6770	8420	9489	10257	10257	10257	10257
ARKANSAS	4184	4372	4772	4988	4988	4988	4988	4988
CALIFORNIA	25701	28751	36721	42221	43771	43771	43771	43771
COLORADO	2796	2810	2935	2955	2955	2955	2955	2955
CONNECTICUT	4209	4709	4709	4529	5029	5029	5029	5429
DELAWARE	2075	2075	2182	2482	2482	2482	2482	2482
FLORIDA	20499	22244	24047	24047	24047	24047	24047	24047
GEORGIA	11786	11930	12090	12390	13150	13850	14230	14630
HAWAII	940	976	976	1015	1167	1384	1608	2608
IDAH0	900	950	1060	1170	1030	1030	1030	1030
ILLINOIS	15396	18037	19737	20731	20731	20731	20731	20731
INDIANA	6424	6424	6424	6424	7124	7124	7124	7124
IOWA	2572	3049	2899	2899	2899	2899	2899	2899
KANSAS	2597	2999	3462	3599	3649	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	4757	4757	4689	4598	4598	4598	4598	4598
<sup>a</sup> LOUISIANA	N/A							
MAINE	837	837	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021
MARYLAND	7960	9380	9380	9380	10820	10820	10820	10820
MASSACHUSETTS	3121	3112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MICHIGAN	13047	12970	12840	13340	13840	13840	13840	13840
MINNESOTA	2531	2531	2531	2531	2531	2531	2531	2531
<sup>a</sup> MISSISSIPPI	N/A							
MISSOURI	6185	6185	6185	6185	6185	6185	6185	6185
MONTANA	650	700	700	899	899	899	899	899
NEBRASKA	987	1227	1227	1227	1227	1227	1227	1227
NEVADA	2541	3013	3013	3013	3013	3613	3613	3613
NEW HAMPSHIRE	414	414	414	526	526	526	526	526
NEW JERSEY	7864	9179	9731	9951	11001	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEW MEXICO	1950	2388	2590	2686	2686	2686	2686	2686
NEW YORK	26059	28345	30757	31757	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	16261	16789	16985	16985	16985	16985	16985	16985
NORTH DAKOTA	471	471	471	489	489	489	489	489
OHIO	12500	14321	15569	15869	16369	16119	16119	19319
OKLAHOMA	5547	6024	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON	2444	2544	2794	2794	2794	2794	2794	2794
PENNSYLVANIA	9517	9795	10184	10884	12714	13214	13214	13214
RHODE ISLAND	1122	1122	1122	1122	1266	1266	1309	1309
SOUTH CAROLINA	6581	6927	7119	7503	7503	7503	7503	7503
SOUTH DAKOTA	636	636	836	836	836	836	836	836
TENNESSEE	7982	7982	8172	8292	8292	8292	8292	8292
TEXAS	39785	42673	43917	43917	43917	43917	43917	43917
UTAH	1127	1247	1542	1485	1485	1485	1485	1485
VERMONT	553	553	553	603	653	653	653	653
<sup>a</sup> VIRGINIA	N/A							
WASHINGTON	4521	5162	5261	5662	5764	5764	5764	5764
WEST VIRGINIA	1281	1281	1281	1281	1281	1281	1281	1281
WISCONSIN	3720	3800	3870	4995	4995	4995	4995	4995
WYOMING	526	574	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>a</sup>States which did not provide data on "physical design or rated capacity."

Note: See Table S-1 on pages 47 to 59 for notes on limitations of data by state.

Table S-3 shows the net changes 1984 through 1990, in the number of inmates who could be housed based on physical design or rated capacity levels for 47 states that provided data on this measure.

TABLE S-3

NET INCREASE/DECREASE IN PHYSICAL DESIGN  
OR RATED CAPACITY OF STATE PRISONS AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
1984-1990

Number of inmate bedspaces

STATE	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALABAMA	1100	1000	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	353	256	313	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	1137	1650	1069	768	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	188	400	216	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	3050	7970	3500	1550	0	0	0
COLORADO	14	145	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	500	0	-180	500	0	0	400
DELAWARE	0	107	300	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	1747	1801	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	144	160	300	740	700	380	400
HAWAII	36	0	39	152	217	224	1000
IDAHO	50	110	110	-140	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	2641	1700	994	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	700	0	0	0
IOWA	477	-150	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	402	463	137	50	N/A	N/A	N/A
KENTUCKY	0	-68	-91	0	0	0	0
<sup>a</sup> LOUISIANA	N/A						
MAINE	0	184	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	1420	0	0	1440	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	-9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MICHIGAN	-77	-130	500	500	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<sup>a</sup> MISSISSIPPI	N/A						
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	50	0	199	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	240	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	472	0	0	0	600	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	112	0	0	0	120
NEW JERSEY	1315	552	220	1050	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEW MEXICO	438	202	96	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	2486	2212	1000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	528	194	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
OHIO	1821	1248	300	500	-250	0	3200
OKLAHOMA	477	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OREGON	100	250	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	278	389	700	1830	500	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	144	0	43	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	346	192	384	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	200	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	190	120	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	2888	1244	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	120	295	-57	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
<sup>a</sup> VIRGINIA	N/A						
WASHINGTON	641	99	401	102	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	80	70	1125	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>a</sup>States which did not provide data on "physical design or rated capacity"; see Table S-4 for the data on "maximum allowable capacity".

Note: See Table S-1 on pages 47 to 59 for notes on limitations of data by state.

Table S-4 provides data obtained from the 50 states on 1983 actual and projected 1984-1990 maximum allowable capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions.

TABLE S-4  
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CAPACITIES OF STATE PRISONS  
AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
1983-1990

Number of inmates who can be housed

STATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<sup>a</sup> ALABAMA	N/A							
ALASKA	1177	1842	2337	2640	2640	2640	2640	2640
<sup>a</sup> ARIZONA	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> ARKANSAS	N/A							
CALIFORNIA	38087	39913	51243	61798	64613	64613	64613	64613
<sup>a</sup> COLORADO	N/A							
CONNECTICUT	5813	6313	6313	5963	6759	6759	6759	7297
<sup>a</sup> DELAWARE	N/A							
FLORIDA	28449	31298	29422	29422	29422	29422	29422	29422
GEORGIA	15462	15606	15846	16296	17436	18486	19056	19656
HAWAII	1388	1388	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IDAHO	1100	1170	1170	1230	1090	1090	1090	1090
ILLINOIS	14749	16398	19737	20487	20487	20487	20487	20487
<sup>a</sup> INDIANA	N/A							
IOWA	2812	3163	3013	3013	3013	3013	3013	3013
KANSAS	3998	4400	5151	5288	5388	N/A	N/A	N/A
<sup>a</sup> KENTUCKY	N/A							
LOUISIANA	10271	10328	11140	11760	12451	13160	13819	14495
<sup>a</sup> MAINE	N/A							
MARYLAND	11608	13513	13513	13513	15673	15673	15673	15673
MASSACHUSETTS	3350	3339	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<sup>a</sup> MICHIGAN	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> MINNESOTA	N/A							
MISSISSIPPI	4557	4857	5983	6455	6955	6955	6955	6955
<sup>a</sup> MISSOURI	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> MONTANA	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> NEBRASKA	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> NEVADA	N/A							
NEW HAMPSHIRE	506	506	506	618	618	618	618	738
NEW JERSEY	8857	10172	10744	10694	11744	N/A	N/A	N/A
<sup>a</sup> NEW MEXICO	N/A							
NEW YORK	30287	33508	35320	36320	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<sup>a</sup> NORTH CAROLINA	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> NORTH DAKOTA	N/A							
OHIO	17779	19600	20848	21148	21648	21398	21398	24598
OKLAHOMA	7466	8077	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<sup>a</sup> OREGON	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> PENNSYLVANIA	N/A							
RHODE ISLAND	1248	1248	1248	1248	1408	1408	1456	1456
SOUTH CAROLINA	7630	7976	8360	8744	8744	8744	8744	8744
SOUTH DAKOTA	894	894	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070
<sup>a</sup> TENNESSEE	N/A							
TEXAS	37796	40539	41721	41721	41721	41721	41721	41721
UTAH	1236	1379	1692	1643	1643	1643	1643	1643
VERMONT	598	598	598	630	680	680	680	680
VIRGINIA	9544	10044	10044	10544	10544	10544	10544	10544
WASHINGTON	5951	6671	7010	7411	7411	7411	7411	7411
<sup>a</sup> WEST VIRGINIA	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> WISCONSIN	N/A							
<sup>a</sup> WYOMING	N/A							

<sup>a</sup>States which did not distinguish between "maximum allowable capacity" and "physical design or rated capacity," see Table S-2 for the data on "physical or rated design capacity" for these states.

Note: See Table S-1 on pages 47 to 59 for notes on limitations of data by state.

Table S-5 shows the number of inmates exceeding physical design or rated capacities of state prisons and correctional institutions in 1983 and projected for 1984-1990 by the 50 states. It illustrates deficits or surpluses as in state prison or correctional institution bedspaces and is a measure of overcrowding. Figures preceded by a minus sign indicate the shortfall in available bedspaces based on 1983 and projected 1984-1990 rated capacities in comparison with states projections of inmate populations for these years.

TABLE S-5  
DEFICIT OR SURPLUS PHYSICAL DESIGN OR  
RATED CAPACITY OF STATE PRISONS AND  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
1983-1990

Number of inmates in excess of  
or under capacity

STATE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
ALABAMA	-1898	-2032	-2325	-3607	-4889	-6171	-7453	-8735
ALASKA	144	144	221	-82	-384	-686	-686	-686
ARIZONA	-1080	-686	-195	-310	-839	-2204	-3774	-5403
ARKANSAS	153	-149	25	4	-245	-507	-781	-1070
CALIFORNIA	-12469	-13594	-10579	-7789	-8849	-8849	-8849	-8849
COLORADO	-665	-817	-479	-385	-394	-400	-400	-400
CONNECTICUT	238	557	498	297	786	790	807	1234
DELAWARE	-77	-217	45	153	-39	-231	-423	-615
FLORIDA	-5984	-5754	-4855	-4656	-6401	-7221	-8153	-9950
GEORGIA	-3674	-3674	-3674	-3674	-3674	-3674	-3674	-3674
HAWAII	-754	-781	-960	-1134	-1080	-961	-836	65
IDAHO	-185	-166	-116	-43	-275	-361	-456	-548
ILLINOIS	670	398	357	-373	-273	-273	-273	-273
INDIANA	-2836	-3779	-4489	-4489	-3789	-3789	-3789	-3789
IOWA	-85	274	-1	-101	-101	-101	-101	-101
KANSAS	-854	-869	-752	-1029	-979	-979	-979	-979
KENTUCKY	120	157	-174	-522	-778	-1035	-1402	-1402
<sup>a</sup> LOUISIANA	-2155	-3593	-4338	-5274	-6140	-6988	-7886	-8767
MAINE	-202	-228	-92	-139	-171	-171	-171	-171
MARYLAND	-4067	-2683	-3315	-3720	-2539	-2802	-2942	-3080
MASSACHUSETTS	-1523	-1514	-2168	-2328	-2438	-2438	-2438	-2438
MICHIGAN	-87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
<sup>a</sup> MISSISSIPPI	-1104	-1068	-642	-795	-620	-1075	-1075	-1075
MISSOURI	-1093	-1875	-2740	-3228	-3726	-4247	-4812	-5263
MONTANA	-297	-253	-358	-53	-41	-26	-10	7
NEBRASKA	-459	-239	-114	-85	-56	-28	-1	24
NEVADA	-635	-215	-436	-808	-1216	-910	-1122	-1476
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	1	-7	-7	-7	-7	-37
NEW JERSEY	-2303	-2541	-2569	-2849	-2199	-2399	-2699	-2999
NEW MEXICO	-11	210	272	224	82	-60	-202	-344
NEW YORK	-4410	-5571	-4190	-3190	-3190	-3190	-3190	-3190
NORTH CAROLINA	-169	389	85	-415	-1115	-1915	-2615	-3015
NORTH DAKOTA	75	46	12	-40	-110	-180	-250	-320
OHIO	-5279	-4679	-4381	-5631	-7281	-9681	-11831	-9181
OKLAHOMA	-1745	-1816	-2916	-4016	-5116	-6216	-7316	-8416
OREGON	-1043	-604	-326	-254	-160	-160	-254	-326
PENNSYLVANIA	-926	-1841	-2376	-2076	-546	-286	-286	-286
RHODE ISLAND	37	-53	-151	-257	-228	-353	-445	-591
SOUTH CAROLINA	-2979	-4642	-5053	-5210	-5740	-6313	-6940	-7418
SOUTH DAKOTA	-190	-164	36	16	16	16	16	16
TENNESSEE	-292	-87	-219	-406	-442	-481	-521	-559
TEXAS	3437	2134	2196	2196	2196	2196	2196	2196
UTAH	-183	-207	-55	-250	-391	-456	-553	-649
VERMONT	-21	-34	-34	16	66	66	66	-4
<sup>a</sup> VIRGINIA	61	-717	-747	-422	-632	-840	-1091	-1187
WASHINGTON	-1448	-1493	-2285	-2409	-2791	-3194	-3557	-3893
WEST VIRGINIA	-27	-77	-127	-177	-227	-277	-327	-377
WISCONSIN	-1016	-1157	-1082	-34	74	188	370	370
WYOMING	-267	-361	-485	-609	-733	-857	-981	-1105

<sup>a</sup>States which did not provide data on "physical design or rated capacity"; see table S-4 for data on "maximum allowable capacity. For these states, (Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia) we used maximum allowable capacity".

Note: See table S-1 on pages 47 to 59 for notes on limitations of data by state.

INCREASES TO RATED CAPACITY TO  
HOUSE PROJECTED POPULATIONS,  
ASSUMING NO ALTERNATIVES TO  
ADDING BEDSPACES

The following tables provide information on what additions to rated capacity, would be needed to house projected Federal Prison System inmate populations in future years, if no alternatives to increasing capacity are developed and implemented.

Table FPS-4 shows what additions to Federal Prison System capacity BOP would request, if it had no other alternative but to increase rated capacity levels, to house its projected fiscal year 1988 inmate population of 35,182. The table provides BOP's estimates of what new prison construction or expansion projects it would consider undertaking under these constraints, the net increase in rated capacity that would be realized, and estimated capital costs that would be incurred to add 7,564 more bedspaces than are currently approved through fiscal year 1984.

Table FPS-5 (on page 87 to 89) provide comparative capital cost estimates to increase the rated capacity of the Federal Prison System using different estimates of average per bed capital costs, without and with adjustments for inflation, to reduce and/or eliminate overcrowding.

Table FPS-4

ADDITIONS TO FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM CAPACITY, ASSUMING NO ALTERNATIVES  
TO INCREASING CAPACITY, TO HOUSE FUTURE PROJECTED PRISONER POPULATIONS  
IN FISCAL YEAR 1988

<u>Type of facility</u>	<u>New construction or expansion</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Security level designation</u>	<u>Net increase in rated capacity number of in- mates housed</u>	<u>Estimated capital costs (000)<sup>a</sup></u>
<u>Northeast region:</u>					
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit - Federal Prison Camp	1	150	\$2,000
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit - Federal Correctional Institution	1	150	2,000
Federal Prison Camp #1	New Construction	New Federal Prison Camp	1	500	3,000
Federal Prison Camp #2	New Construction	New Federal Prison Camp	1	500	3,000
Federal Prison Camp #3	New Construction	New Federal Prison Camp	1	500	3,000

<sup>a</sup>In 1983 constant dollars

<u>Type of facility</u>	<u>New construction or expansion</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Security level designation</u>	<u>Net increase in rated capacity number of in- mates housed</u>	<u>Estimated capital costs (000)</u>
Federal Correctional Institution #1	New Construction	New Federal Correctional Institution (FCI)	4	500	35,000
Federal Correctional Institution #2	New Construction	New Federal Correctional Institution (FCI)	4	<u>500</u>	<u>35,000</u>
Subtotals Northeast Region				<u>2,800</u>	<u>\$83,000</u>

<u>Type of facility</u>	<u>New construction or expansion</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Security level designation</u>	<u>Net increase in rated capacity number of in- mates housed</u>	<u>Estimated capital costs (000)</u>
<u>North Central region</u>					
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit	3	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
Subtotal				<u>100</u>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Southeast region:</u>					
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit at existing federal correctional institution	1	68	2,000
New federal prison camp	New Construction	Federal prison camp	1	500	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
New federal correctional institution #1	New Construction	New federal correctional institution (FCI)	3	500	35,000
New federal correctional institution #2	New Construction	New federal correctional institution (FCI)	3/4	500	<u>\$35,000</u>
New Federal correctional institution #3	New Construction	New federal correctional institution (FCI)	5	<u>500</u>	<u>\$ 35,000</u>
Subtotal				<u>2,068</u>	<u>\$110,000</u>

<u>Type of facility</u>	<u>New construction or expansion</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Security level designation</u>	<u>Net increase in rated capacity number of in- mates housed</u>	<u>Estimated capital costs (000)<sup>a</sup></u>
<u>South Central region</u>					
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit- expansion at existing federal correctional Institution	2	96	\$2,000
Existing facility	Expansion	Housing unit- expansion at existing federal correctional Institution	3	100	\$2,000
New Federal Correctional Institution	New Construction	New federal correctional Institution (FCI)	3	<u>500</u>	<u>\$35,000</u>
Subtotal				<u>696</u>	<u>\$39,000</u>

<u>Type of facility</u>	<u>New construction or expansion</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Security level designation</u>	<u>Net increase in rated capacity number of in- mates housed</u>	<u>Estimated capital costs (000)<sup>a</sup></u>
<u>Western region</u>					
New Federal Prison Camp #1	New Construction	New FPC	1	500	\$ 3,000
New Federal Prison Camp #2	New Construction	New FPC	1	500	3,000
New Federal Correctional Institution #1	New Construction	New FCI	3	400	35,000
New Federal Correctional Institution #2	New Construction	New FCI	4	<u>500</u>	<u>35,000</u>
Subtotal				<u>1,900</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>
Total of all regions				<u>7,564</u> =====	<u>\$310,000</u> =====

TABLE FPS-5  
COMPARATIVE COST ESTIMATES FOR CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TO INCREASE  
RATED CAPACITY OF THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM - FY 1985-1988

<u>Basis upon which capital costs are estimated</u>	<u>Capital costs (In 1,000s)</u>	<u>Number of additional bedspaces</u>	<u>Rated capacity upon completion &amp; activation date</u>	<u>Official projected FY 1988 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1988</u>	<u>Unofficial projected FY 1990 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1990</u>
<u>Approved Prison Construction or Expansion Projects through FY 1984:</u>							
@\$54,734.63 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	\$174,494	3,188	27,124 (by FY 1988)	35,182	(8058) 29.7% Overcrowded	37,977	(10,853) 40.0% Overcrowded
<u>Additional Prison Construction or Expansion Projects to House FY 1988 Population With an Overcrowding Rate of 1.4% Over Rated Capacity:</u>							
		7,564	34,688 (In FY 1988)	35,182	(494) 1.4% Overcrowded	37,977	(3,289) 9.5% Overcrowded
@\$40,983.61 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	\$310,000						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	414,013						
@ 40,983.61 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% inflation in costs over a four year funding period (FY 1985-88)	395,645						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% inflation in costs over a four year funding period (FY 1985-88)	528,394						

<u>Basis upon which capital costs are estimated</u>	<u>Capital costs (in 1,000s)</u>	<u>Number of additional bedspaces</u>	<u>Rated capacity upon completion &amp; activation date</u>	<u>Official projected FY 1988 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1988</u>	<u>Unofficial projected FY 1990 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1990</u>
<u>Additional Prison Construction or Expansion Projects to House FY 1988 Population at Rated Capacity</u>							
		8,058	35,182 (in FY 1982)	35,182	-0-	37,977	(2,795) 7.9% Overcrowded
@\$40,983.61 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	\$330,246						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	441,052						
∞ ∞ ∞ @ 40,983.61 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% annual inflation in costs over a four year period (FY 1985-88)	421,485						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% annual inflation in costs over a four year period (FY 1985-88)	562,903						
<u>Additional Prison Construction or Expansion Projects to House FY1988 Population at Capacity</u>							
		10,853	37,977 (FY 1990)	35,182	-0-	37,977	-0-
@\$40,983.61 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	\$444,796						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace in 1983 constant dollars	594,035						

<u>Basis upon which capital costs are estimated</u>	<u>Capital costs (In 1,000s)</u>	<u>Number of additional bedspaces</u>	<u>Rated capacity upon completion &amp; activation date</u>	<u>Official projected FY 1988 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1988</u>	<u>Unofficial projected FY 1990 population</u>	<u>Deficit in rated capacity FY 1990</u>
@ 40,983.61 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% annual inflation in costs over a four year funding period (FY 1985-88)	\$567,681						
@ 54,734.63 average cost per bedspace adjusted for 10% decrease inflation in costs over a four year funding period	758,152						

Table DC-3 lists the criminal justice system indicators (discussed on page 37 in appendix VI) used by the District of Columbia Department of Corrections in its mathematical projections of future detention, sentenced incarcerated and parole populations.

TABLE DC-3

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INDICATORS USED IN MATHEMATICAL PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INMATE POPULATIONS

Arrests for part-I (the most serious) offenses  
 Arrests for part-I offenses lagged nine months  
 Arrests for part-I offenses lagged one-year  
 Felony cases filed at the United States Attorney's Office (USAO)  
 Misdemeanor cases filed at the USAO  
 Cash and Surety Bonds (USAO) for Misdemeanants  
 Cash and Surety Bonds (USAO) for Felons  
 Guilty dispositions - misdemeanants (USAO)  
 Guilty dispositions - felons (USAO)  
 Delay between arrest and final disposition - misdemeanants (USAO)  
 Delay between arrest and final disposition - felons (USAO)  
 Unemployment rate  
 Defendants detained pretrial (Bail Agency)  
 Defendants interviewed by the Bail Agency  
 Number of sentences imposed (DCDC)  
 Number of sentences imposed lagged one-year (DCDC)  
 New commitments to detention  
 New commitments to detention lagged one-year  
 Average maximum length of sentence (males and females)  
 Average maximum length of sentence (males)  
 Average minimum length of sentence (males and females)  
 Average minimum length of sentence (males)  
 Average minimum length of sentence lagged one-year  
 Average maximum length of sentence lagged one-year  
 Number of parole grants  
 Number of parole grants lagged one-year  
 Number of parole revocations.

(182701)



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