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ties for potential conversion to minimum security correctional facilities.

While conversion of facilities to minimum security institutions is usually feasible, it generally is not cost-effective to convert surplus properties to the higher security levels required for the typical Federal prison institutions. Cost benefits accrue, instead, when appropriate physical security is designed into the construction of such facilities.

#### 5. Higher Prison Overcrowding

The Attorney General's objectives for the Federal Bureau of Prisons expansion program is to reduce overcrowding to 20% of rated capacity. Obviously, the establishment of a higher level of acceptable overcrowding between 20% and the current 58% level could reduce the size and financial cost of the expansion program. There are other real costs, to be sure, but they are not so readily quantified.

The overcrowding rate in the Federal Bureau of Prisons has gone from approximately zero in 1981 to the current level of 58%. Fortunately, the total numbers of escapes, assaults and other negative indices, when examined on a rate basis, e.g., number of assaults per 1,000 inmates, have remained fairly stable. This achievement is due to the outstanding management of the Federal Prison System and the dedication and perseverance of its line staff. Since 1981, there have been major increases in staff productivity which were specifically noted by the President in

his recent report to the Congress on the Management of the United States Government. However, in light of these past productivity achievements and the continuation of the unprecedented growth in workload, only marginal additional savings will be made to offset the requirement for substantial resource increases in the future.

It should be understood that there is no clear answer to the question, at what precise level of overcrowding does the Federal Prison System break down.

The 20% overcrowding goal is a professional judgment based on the experience of correctional experts in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Federal court decisions have linked overcrowding with unconstitutional conditions of confinement, but have specifically held that high population density alone does not violate a prisoner's rights. The high population density, however, is cited as the major reason for imposed caps in all State overcrowding suits and, most recently, in the District of Columbia<sup>10</sup>. The point at which overcrowding becomes unmanageable or unacceptable is unclear. However, negative indices of overcrowding in prison systems do not follow slowly moving trend lines. Traditionally, they "explode" with the occurrence of one or more major prison disturbances. In this context, the phenomenon is analogous to "the last straw on the camel's back." By the time such a threshold is reached, it is simply too late to

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<sup>10</sup> In fact, studies conducted by the American Corrections Association which are used to define prison and jail construction and operation standards recommends no overcrowding beyond rated capacity levels.

start building new prisons. A review of the States' penal system problems in the United States clearly shows that overcrowding has invited court intervention.

The Subcommittee has concluded that, whatever inmate population projection proves correct, fiscal constraints in the budget process, and the time involved in building and activating new prison facilities, will result in some overcrowding in Federal institutions.

In summary, it is the position of the Bureau of Prisons and the Department of Justice that a 20% overcrowding rate is not only appropriate, but is fundamentally essential. This position is drawn from the Bureau's years of experience in managing prisons. The Office of Management and Budget points out that tight fiscal constraints may not allow the Administration to reach the 20-30% target. Furthermore, OMB notes that significant degradations in inmate care might not result with a relatively low increase in overcrowding, e.g., an additional 10% overcrowding system-wide.

The most crucial decision in the corrections area that can be made by this Administration will be setting an appropriate overcrowding target level for planning and budgetary purposes. The Subcommittee recommends the adoption of an overcrowding target of 20-30% as a policy which will yield prisons which can be managed safely and afford the requisite flexibility to meet future enforcement and prosecution demands.

### III. The Federal Detention Space Problem

The United States Marshals Service is charged with the responsibility for providing for the temporary care, custody, and housing of persons remanded to it by the Federal courts for subsequent production in pending trials and sentencing hearings.

The Federal criminal justice system cannot operate without an adequate level of detention space in or near each Federal court. Not all those arrested can or should be placed on bail. Those held for court appearance must be near their attorneys and have ready access to the court holding them in order to preserve their constitutional rights to due process and their right to the effective assistance of counsel. A number of Federal courts have already ordered the Marshals Service to house detainees near the court as opposed to transporting them long distances.<sup>11</sup>

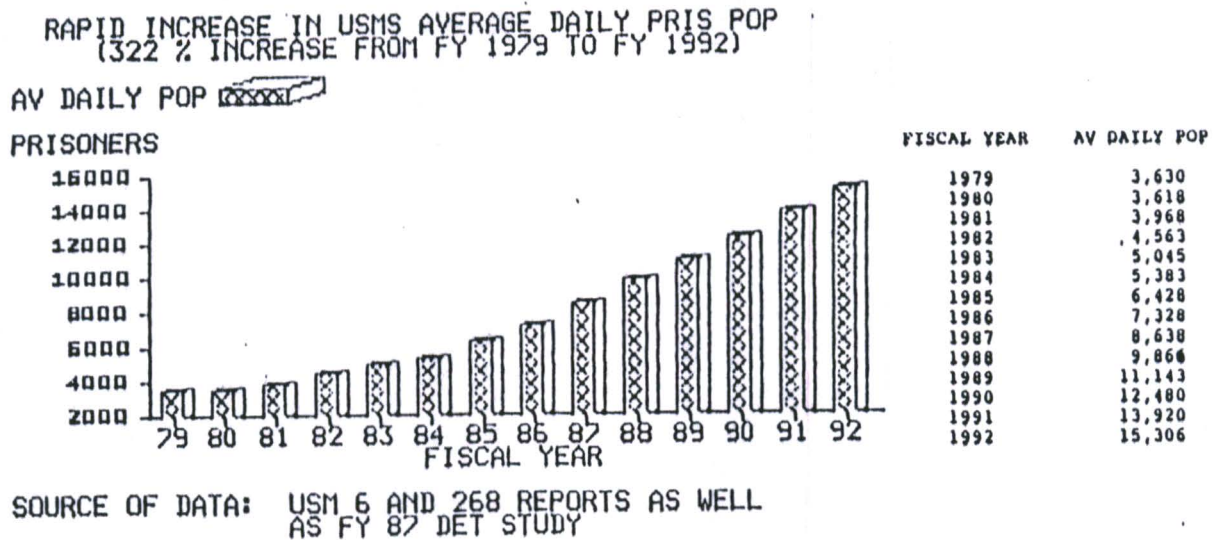
As a general rule, some detention space is required to support each of the 260 Federal court cities. In cities where there are small Federal detainee populations, the need has historically been satisfied by the use of a county jail. In cities where there is a large Federal detainee population, such as New York, Chicago, Miami, San Diego, and Los Angeles, a

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<sup>11</sup> Orders have been entered in the Western District of Washington, the Eastern District of California, and the District of Oregon. In addition, judges have suggested orders in the District of Puerto Rico, the District of Wyoming, and the Northern District of New York. Suits are now pending in the Northern District of California and the District of Rhode Island.

dedicated Federal detention center operated by the Bureau of Prisons has been established.

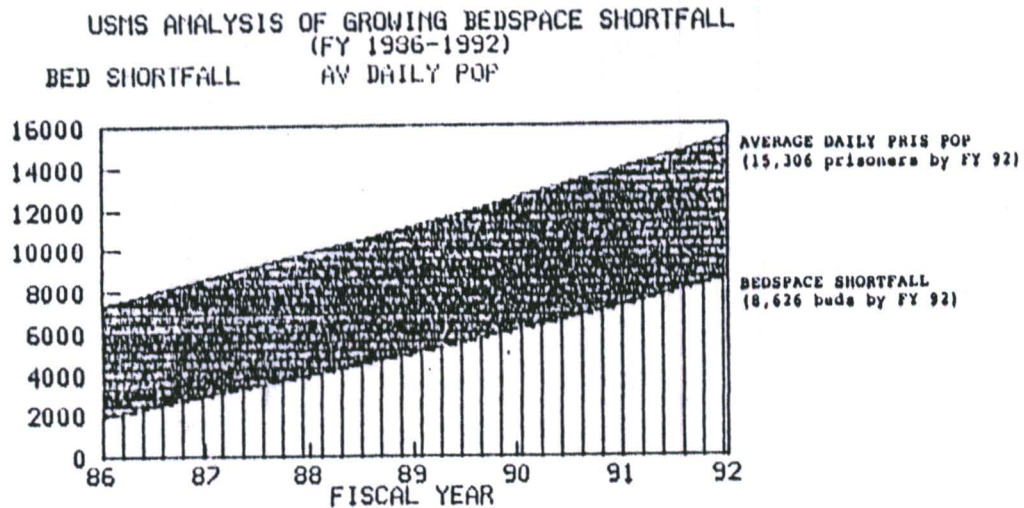
The Marshals Service estimates an average daily population of 8,638 detainees by the end of 1987. The number of Federal detainees in the daily custody of the Marshals Service is expected to increase to approximately 15,306 by 1992. The following chart graphically shows the projected increases in daily detainee population in the Federal system for the next five years.



The Marshals Service recently completed a comprehensive detention requirements study, the results of which lists each Federal court city, its present detainee population, its

anticipated future population, its present and projected bed space shortfall, the percent of detainee population to jail capacity. The Marshals Service also notes for each district the anticipated availability of local jail facilities for Federal detainees through 1992 in each Federal court city. The complete district by district survey is attached as Appendix B.

The detention space study reveals a shortfall of 8,626 detention spaces which will be needed for Federal use by 1992. The following chart illustrates the projected shortfall.

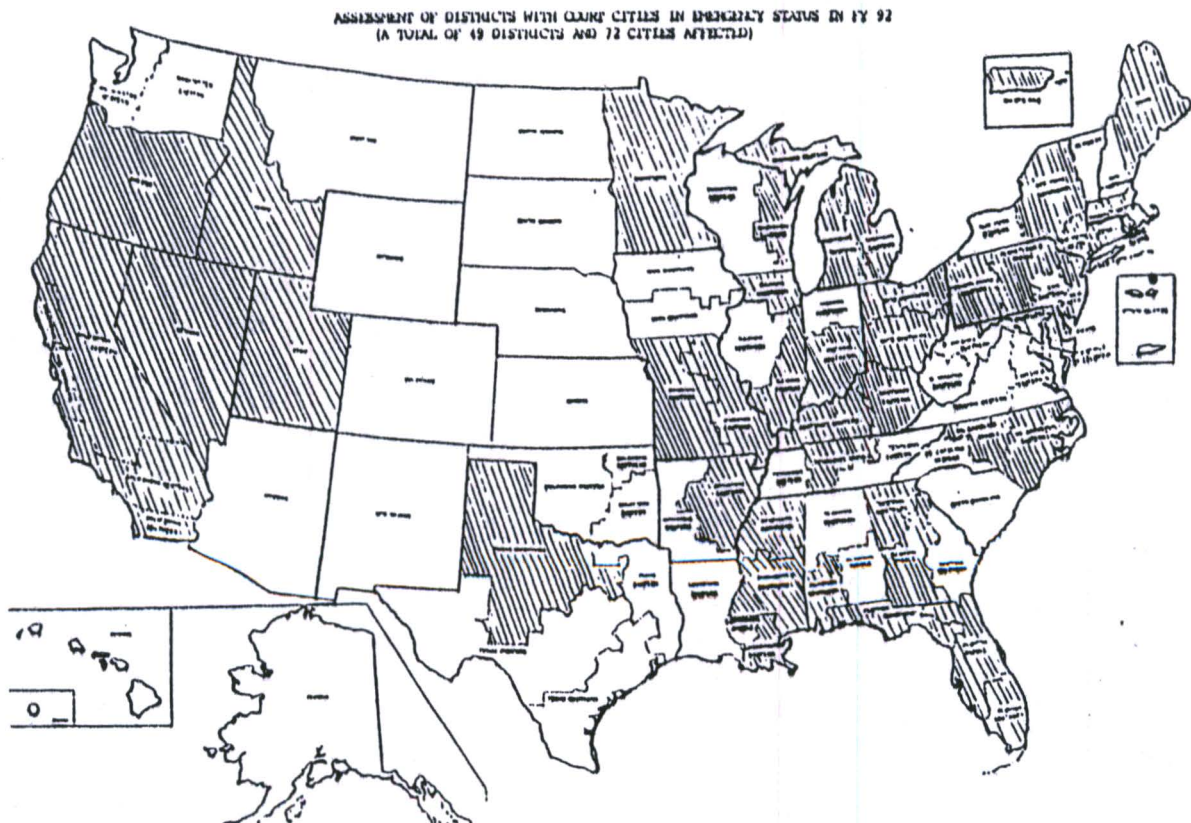


<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>PROJECTED USMS DAILY POP</u>	<u>PROJECTED BEDSPACES AVAILABLE</u>	<u>PROJECTED USMS BEDSPACE SHORTFALL</u>
1986	7,293	5,436	1,857
1987	8,638	5,707	2,931
1988	9,866	6,055	3,811
1989	11,143	6,294	4,849
1990	12,480	6,446	6,034
1991	13,920	6,693	7,227
1992	15,306	6,680	8,626

The detention study also points to an alarming diminution of detention space availability, particularly in several high population metropolitan areas of the nation. At this time, there are 77 United States Court cities with serious or critical jail space problems and 21 cities with "emergency" problems. An

"emergency" status means that there is no jail space available within one hour of the Federal court. Detainees for courts in these cities are normally transported considerably longer distances than 100 miles to and from surrounding areas or other States, incurring higher transport, overtime and security costs and increasing the potential for violence and escape. The survey projects that, absent new resources, cities in emergency status will increase to 72 by 1992.

The Marshals Service geographically depicts the districts with court cities which will be in emergency status by FY 1992 on the following map. (The list of cities and projected detention status are presented in Appendix B.)

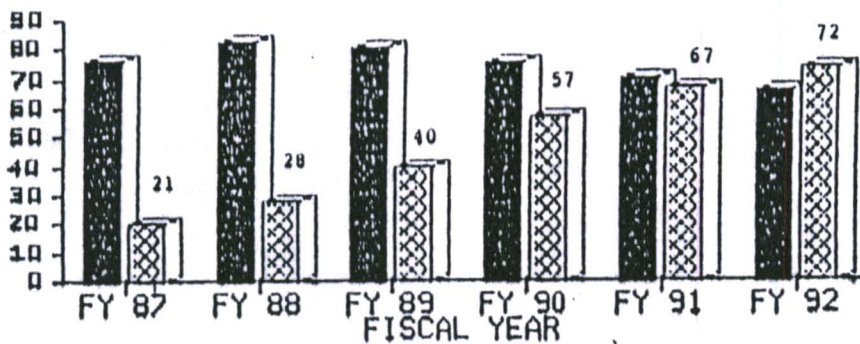




"Serious" and "critical" conditions exist in other court cities. These mean that the needed additional jail space may exist, but has become exceedingly more difficult to acquire and, if acquired, is in multiple sites necessitating multiple transportation and custody arrangements. Through 1992, the Marshals Service expects that the number of cities with serious and critical jail space problems will remain fairly constant. The following chart illustrates the shift from serious to emergency status.

ALARMING SHIFT OF DETENTION SPACE AVAILABILITY  
 (BY FY 1992, 72 CITIES IN EMERGENCY STATUS)  
 SERIOUS/CRIT [Solid Bar] EMERGENCY [Cross-hatched Bar]

COURT CITIES



<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>EMERGENCY</u>	<u>SERIOUS/CRIT</u>	<u>TOTAL CITIES</u>
1987	21	77	98
1988	28	83	111
1989	40	81	121
1990	57	76	133
1991	67	70	137
1992	72	66	138

(82% of total prisoner pop affected with 67% in cities in emergency status)

The seriousness of the detention space shortage in any court city can change rapidly. Changes in local law enforcement policies on drunk driving or illicit drug possession, for

example, could create or dissipate an emergency quickly. In Washington, D.C., the "Operation Clean Sweep" crack-down on drug sales and possession exacerbated the detention crises at Lorton. The Administration should take care that sufficient flexibility and guarantees of detention space are included in specific detention plans.

#### Current Detention Programs

Since 1977, the Marshals Service has satisfied detainee housing requirements through contracts with State and local jails, buttressed by the Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP). Through intergovernmental agreements under CAP, State and local governmental entities commit to construct and subsequently to provide in the future detention space at negotiated daily use rates. Provided through the Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation administered by the Marshals Service, CAP monies fund the Federal share of local jail construction. The care of United States prisoners portion of this appropriation reimburses State institutions and local jails for local detention space.

In spite of CAP funding for new jail spaces, the availability of space for temporary housing has not kept pace with the rapidly growing Federal detainee population. Jail space is becoming more difficult to find--and, even where contracts exist, to retain--because many localities are experiencing huge demands

for that space for their own detention and incarceration needs.<sup>12</sup> The national confinement rate in jails has grown from 96 per 100,000 people in 1969 to 210 per 100,000 today, a rise of 118%.<sup>13</sup> During this time, the State and local space to house prisoners grew only 60%. According to the National Institute of Corrections, major jails in the United States (those with 100 or more beds) are now operating at 105% capacity. For many States, such as California, this situation is far worse, with inmate populations in certain institutions as high as 140% over capacity. It should be noted that the laws of several States do not permit jails to exceed their designed capacity and thus they will never become overcrowded, even though enforcement and incarceration policies may have to be adjusted to accommodate those statutes.

In this environment, it is very difficult for the Marshals Service to find local officials who are receptive to housing Federal detainees. The rapid growth in State and local prisoner populations has filled many detention facilities virtually to their capacities, thus limiting the space available for Federal use.

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<sup>12</sup> A June 6, 1987, Los Angeles Times article, entitled "Central Jail's Overcrowding: It's Bad and Getting Worse," reports the jail population in the Los Angeles area growing furiously - 33% in the last year and one half. The article further reports that while Central Jail was built for 5,236 inmates, its population was 8,416.

<sup>13</sup> Study by Robert Johnson, Professor of Justice, American University, Washington, DC.

The Marshals Service has encountered a number of local governments which are raising substantially the costs charged to the Federal Government for contract jail space. In Albuquerque, New Mexico, for example, the City Council and County Commissioners voted to increase the daily rate charged for housing detainees from \$62.50 to \$90.00, a 44% increase. The Marshals Service, unwilling to pay the exorbitant rate hike, removed its prisoners to rural facilities where four escapes occurred within a few weeks. Through public pressure and hard negotiations, a rate of \$68.00 per day was finally reached, allowing the temporary return of some prisoners for court appearances.

#### Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP)

When local governments are willing to house Federal detainees but lack sufficient detention space, the Marshals Service can utilize the Cooperative Agreement Program to finance new jail construction or facility renovation projects in return for the contractual guarantee of a number of jail spaces in the detention center for later Federal use. Actual daily use of these "reserved" spaces is then charged to the Government at negotiated rates, just as is the case when existing facilities are obtained under contract.

The Marshals Service has acquired over 3,200 guaranteed detention spaces in over 70 State and local facilities utilizing CAP funds. To date, the average CAP cost per space has been under \$20,000 (generally in suburban and rural jails), far below

the average cost of construction of a dedicated Federal detention center (in a major metropolitan area) of \$68,000 per bed space.

However, the Marshals Service has not been successful in acquiring all required detention space by using CAP funding because not all local governments are willing to participate in or fund their share of the program. Moreover, the amount of funding appropriated in each year is insufficient to meet the Federal share of the projects' costs. This is particularly critical in metropolitan areas where jail construction in a downtown area can cost over \$80,000 per detention space. The current FY 1987 CAP budget is only \$5 million; four times that amount is needed and could be used effectively in FY 1988 and beyond.

#### Federal Detention Centers

In Federal court cities where the CAP program is not workable or where the cost of local operations are significantly higher than that of a Bureau of Prisons institution, a dedicated Federal detention center is warranted. The Bureau of Prisons currently operates four Metropolitan Correctional Centers housing 2,500 pre-trial detainees and six pre-trial detention centers at Federal Correctional Institutions housing 900 detainees for various Federal court cities. These Federal facilities are cost effective because the average expenditure to house a Federal detainee in several urban jails now exceeds \$80 per day as

compared to less than \$50 per day to fund a bed-space in a Federal facility.

#### Federal Pre-Trial Detention Plan

Presently, there are over 260 cities where Federal courts routinely hold criminal trials; each needs its own detention space. Today, 16% of the average daily detainee population is held in local facilities with emergency detention space shortages affecting 8% of Federal court cities. As noted earlier, there will be an emergency detention space shortage in 72 major cities by 1992, and 67% of the projected detainee population will have to be held in those cities. This will adversely affect nearly 30% of the 260 major Federal courts unless some corrective actions are implemented.

#### Options

Three options will be presented; they are not mutually exclusive and a mix of them, in varying proportions, is feasible.

##### 1. Expand Federal Detention Capacity

To satisfy the pre-trial detention needs of the Marshals Service, the subcommittee recommends a multi-faceted approach to detention needs, including detention centers operated by BoP, satellite jails adjoining existing BoP institutions, and expansion of the Cooperative Agreement Program. The United States Marshals Service estimates that the funding requirement

for the aggregate five year expansion to provide the 8,626 beds required in 1992 will cost approximately \$534,000,000. The United States Marshals Service analytical summary of near term proposed detention projects from FY 1989 to 1992, with the 1993 need also depicted, is attached as Appendix C.

The advantages of a multi-faceted construction approach are twofold;

First, a program of this type would provide long range construction of sorely needed, dedicated Federal detention facilities in urban areas where no CAP program now exists or where overcrowding trends have gradually forced the local entities to refuse Federal detainees. As a general rule, while initial construction costs of these urban facilities will be higher because of urban construction costs, the long range operating costs for such facilities managed by the Bureau of Prisons should continue to remain lower than charges which would be made by local entities if any local space were available. Because construction generally accounts for 10% of a facility's cost over its life-cycle, the overall cost avoidances for the life of these institutions of Federally operated detention units will be significant. New Federal urban detention centers would also satisfy requirements to keep detainees close to the courts in which they are to be tried and close to their respective defense counsel. In addition, Federal jails would guarantee bed space capacity for Federal detainees for a longer period and will

preclude the disruption occasioned by urban jail administrators declining to renew contracts with the Marshals Service.

A second major benefit will be that substantial increases in CAP monies will permit local entities to upgrade and expand their jail space. By providing a local entity with sorely needed support for jail renovation or expansion, we not only obtain a guarantee for Federal detention spaces, but also provide local detention/incarceration space when not occupied by Federal detainees.

This combined approach of Federal detention construction and expanded CAP utilization will cost \$534,000,000 over the next five years.

## 2. Private Sector Detention Services

Another option is to finance jail construction by private developers. This alternative may provide detention spaces faster than could be acquired either under the CAP program or a Federally constructed facility. However, the cost of this option is generally higher than financing through Treasury borrowing, primarily due to interest rates for private developers which are higher than public bond interest rates. The Marshals Service currently has no statutory authority to enter into such contracts and would require a small staffing increment to properly manage these private sector contracts. Additionally, the Marshals Service would need statutory authority to execute lease purchase contracts so that the title of the facility could be passed to



the Government; its operation could either be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Prisons or another private sector contractor.

A variation of this option would be to contract with private sector firms to not only provide the jail space but also to operate the entire facility for the Marshals Service.

Disadvantages of this option would be that operating costs for private sector firms are presently higher and, secondly, the Government of the United States would assume the legal responsibilities for private sector employees who are not supervised on a daily basis by Federal officials.

### 3. Intergovernmental Cooperative Ventures

A third option is a cooperative or joint building venture with State and local governments. Legislation could create a corporation or body which would be directly responsible for planning and overseeing construction of Federal and State jail space for the next five to ten years. Advantages to such a program would be to expand and upgrade Federal detention and local jail capacities, both of which are in short supply, while sharing costs with local governments. Institutions could be separated into Federal and local modules or separate institutions and could be maintained within the same funding range. This concept might be particularly attractive in dealing with the local jail capacity shortage and should be attractive, from a cost standpoint, to local entities as well.

#### IV. Alien Detention Space

At this time, the long term trend is unclear for the number of aliens expected to illegally enter the United States. The passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 greatly enhanced the nation's immigration laws. However, as a consequence, projected apprehensions of illegal entrants are unsettled. In FY 1986, the Immigration and Naturalization Service apprehended 1,767,400 illegal aliens. In the Spring of 1987, arrests for illegal entry dropped dramatically at the borders, particularly along the Southwest border, due in part to the effect of employer sanctions imposed under the new law. Nevertheless, in mid-summer, border apprehensions increased closely approaching prior levels. This increase was due, in part, to the seasonal increase of illegal entry by agricultural workers to harvest fruits and vegetables. The resultant FY 1987 apprehension rate is estimated to be 1.1 million illegal aliens. Because the future rate of illegal entry, related apprehensions, and subsequent detention needs are not clear, no decisions regarding INS' long term detention needs should be made for at least one year, during which time the trends should become more apparent.

The Mariel Cuban immigration detention problem continues to worsen and will continue to intensify Federal prison space problems. The Federal Prison System presently houses 2,400 Mariel Cubans awaiting deportation. These inmates are considered quite dangerous and require detention in medium security prison

institutions.<sup>14</sup> Another 1,100 are held in State or local institutions (under contract with the BoP), and in INS Servicing Processing Centers, because of the overcrowding in Federal prisons. In addition, the Federal system receives Mariel Cubans daily from State and local penal institutions, following the completion of their criminal sentences. Until some political arrangement is reached again with the Cuban Government, and these prisoners can be returned to Cuba, the Federal Prison System will continue to hold these prisoners indefinitely for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Many of these prisoners are violent or are mentally ill. Based upon a series of unfortunate incidents involving Mariel

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<sup>14</sup> The Immigration and Naturalization Service currently has 3,621 Mariel Cuban criminals detained in detention facilities around the United States. Of this number, 2,382 Mariel Cubans are detained in either the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta (1,403) or Oakdale Federal Alien Detention Center (979). It is estimated that from FY 1988 through FY 1992 total releases to INS custody of Mariel Cubans from Federal, State, and local correctional facilities will generate a net inflow of 240 Mariel Cubans per year. This number takes into account the movement of Mariel Cubans to Community Relations Service halfway houses or United States Public Health Service halfway houses; the "reparole" of Mariel Cubans to their families; and movement of detainees to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. "Detainers" have been placed on 3,659 Mariel Cuban criminals serving State and local prison sentences as of April 1987. The 1987 Justice Department Supplemental appropriation includes a \$9 million increase to fund the detention of Mariel Cuban criminals who are returned to the Attorney General's custody after completing sentences in State and local prisons. This adds to INS' base budget which will provide \$12 million for the detention of Mariel Cubans in 1987 and \$13 million in 1988. The projected FY 1987 cost to the Federal Government for incarceration of Mariel Cuban criminals is \$67.5 million. This includes the costs to INS, the Bureau of Prisons, the Community Relations Service, the Public Health Service and reimbursements to States.

Cubans, including a history of violence in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and the burning of the Krome Refugee Camp in Miami, it is clear that Mariel Cuban criminals cannot be detained in minimum security institutions. Security requirements and the overcrowding of State and local facilities make it impossible for them to be incarcerated indefinitely in non-Federal custody. However, a very small number have committed lesser offenses in the United States, but nonetheless are being held indefinitely by the Federal Government. For this reason, the INS has reconvened review panels to investigate the case of each Mariel Cuban prisoner to see if some can be released to less restrictive and less expensive custody without endangering the general public.

Until all cases have been reviewed, the Subcommittee concurs with the INS and OMB recommendation against making any decision on Mariel Cuban detention needs. The INS review should be complete in six months, and those released will permit the incarceration of other Mariel Cubans. For those released to less restrictive custody, more halfway house space may be needed.

Finally, criminal aliens present a growing problem. These are aliens who entered legally and illegally, who were convicted of felonies in the United States, and who are serving or have completed their Federal, State or local sentences.

INS Service Processing Centers currently have a rated capacity of 2,239 beds. This bed space is not appropriate for criminal aliens, inasmuch as these minimum security facilities are intended for "administrative" (including illegal entrant)

detainees and are not designed to hold convicted felons. New facilities at Oakdale, Louisiana, and Terminal Island (San Pedro), California, will be activated in 1989, if funds are provided. These will have a rated capacity of 800 beds and will be of a security level sufficient to hold and control alien felons.

INS projects that its detention bed space designed for criminal aliens will be insufficient to meet the expected increase of criminal aliens in the next five years. Indications of this shortfall in appropriate bed space can be found in the estimated number of criminal aliens INS has held in the past and the projected numbers to be released to INS custody in the future. In FY 1985, there were over 42,277 criminal aliens referred for investigation to INS by Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies; 22,316 were apprehended and taken into INS custody. Of these, 16,290 are estimated to have been detained in INS facilities and placed in deportation hearings<sup>15</sup>. Those aliens detained were determined to be deportable under the Immigration and Nationality Act for felony narcotic and other convictions. (During this same time, there were another 92,806 referrals to INS from law enforcement agencies of aliens suspected of various violations but not convicted.) In FY 1986,

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<sup>15</sup> Prior to FY 1987, INS statistical reports do not record the number of criminal aliens as a separate information category. For example, INS estimates that 73% of the detainee population in INS-operated facilities was comprised of other-than-Mexican criminal aliens in FY 1985, and 66% in FY 1986. These estimates and subsequent calculations are used to derive the estimated criminal alien population detained in INS facilities.

26,723 criminal aliens were taken into custody by the INS, with an estimated 17,637 confined in INS facilities to await deportation hearings and decisions. Since October 1986, INS has begun to capture the needed data in its information system and reports that approximately 23,000 criminal aliens have come into INS custody. Federal and State penal systems are releasing criminal aliens to INS custody with increasing frequency after serving only minimum sentences due to their own overcrowding problems. An additional 7,000 criminal aliens are expected before FY 1987 ends. INS projects that its law enforcement activities will take into custody 54,000 criminal aliens in FY 1988.

Criminal alien apprehensions by the Border Patrol have increased significantly from 1985 to 1987. Border Patrol apprehensions from the first quarter of FY 1985 to the first quarter of FY 1987, rose 60%. Further underscoring this trend, overall alien apprehensions declined 26.8% from November 1986 through February 1987, while criminal alien apprehensions increased a dramatic 35% during the same three month period.

If the projections prove accurate, the detention of these criminal aliens will generate a bed space need of 2,500 beds above available detention bed space in FY 1988. In FY 1989, this need will increase to 2,800 beds, as the estimated number of criminal aliens INS takes into custody exceeds 80,000. By FY 1991, INS projects the release of 114,000 criminal aliens into its custody, requiring 4,700 beds. If these preliminary

projections are accurate, absent an increase in appropriate detention facilities, all of INS' available detention bed space would have to be dedicated to the detention and removal of criminal aliens to the exclusion of all other illegal aliens in FY 1991. As of FY 1992, INS projects a need for 6,100 bed spaces of a medium security level to detain the number of criminal aliens expected to be released to its custody. The need to detain these criminal aliens in FY 1992 will generate an overall shortfall in INS detention bed space of 5,300 beds above what INS currently has available and is expected to gain through the 800 additional beds being activated in Oakdale, Louisiana, and terminal Island (San Pedro), California.

Not all criminal aliens are held in INS custody for deportation hearings. Some 10-25% of criminal aliens incarcerated in Federal, State and local detention facilities will complete their immigration hearings while serving their sentences and will be removed directly from the United States without needing INS detention. Given no increase in the number of Immigration Judges, and because criminal aliens may request hearing continuances or appeal decisions by immigration judges to the Board of Immigration Appeals and Federal courts, INS feels that it is unlikely that more than 25% will receive their deportation decisions while incarcerated.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> This is based on a preliminary study in New York, where 360 cases were heard by Immigration Judges. Of these, only 125 final orders were issued. The remaining cases were either granted continuances or adjournments for a variety of reasons,

The cost of providing INS with a total of 5,300 additional medium security bed spaces would be \$302,836,000 for construction, an average construction cost per bed over the five year period of \$57,139. In addition to these costs, INS estimates that operating costs over the five year period for 5,300 beds to would be \$245,703,200 or \$17,182 per bed per year of operation.

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16 (...continued)

including requests for political asylum or other administrative relief, submission of additional evidence, attorney representation, etc. Others were suspended pending the release of the aliens to INS after serving their minimum sentences. In addition, aliens may appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Federal Courts. Accordingly, it is impractical in many cases to try to complete the deportation hearing process while the alien is in a Federal, state or local facility and is close to completing his sentence, if it appears he will contest his deportation, or file for relief under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The number of criminal aliens who may be removed directly from these facilities for deportation is unclear. Hence, the majority of deportation decisions may continue to be made after aliens have been taken into INS custody.



## V. Conclusion and Recommendations

There are few options available to withstand the projected tidal wave of inmates which will sweep the Federal Prison System in 1989 through 1997. Projections by the Bureau of Prisons over the past ten years clearly show that the prison population is increasing, and will continue to do so even more dramatically, primarily due to the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the new Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and, secondarily, as a result of the implementation of the United States Sentencing Commission guidelines.

Pre-trial detention needs are even more closely governed by the enforcement campaigns founded on existing and new statutes. Current shortfalls in jail space for Federal detainees requires corrective measures defined in bed space numbers and their sensible proximity to Federal courts. To have in place the detention space required within five years will necessitate a significant increase in both Federal facilities and CAP supported construction by local governments.

Alien detention needs cannot be defined with precision at this time, but criminal alien referrals have risen and are expected to continue to do so. While INS detention facilities are ill-equipped to accommodate these aliens, the number of medium security detention spaces requires refinement. Therefore, no criminal alien detention space plans should be decided at this time.

Although the Administration can take steps to minimize the cost of incarceration, prisons and jails will demand greater Federal resources in the future. The ultimate level of that commitment--and a Federal prison system overcrowding target--should be decided by November 1987 if these policy decisions are to be incorporated into the President's 1989 budget.

State and local governments are also facing massive problems of overcrowding and it is unclear at this time whether these governments will be able to expand their prison and jail facilities sufficiently to meet their own projected needs. Thus, the detention space crisis for the Federal Government appears to be one which will be with us for some time.

To successfully meet this crisis, it is important for the Administration to act expeditiously. The Subcommittee proposes three primary recommendations which, if implemented without delay, will mitigate the existing space shortages and minimize the impact of the expected, dramatic rise in Federal inmate and detainee populations.

First, the Administration should commit to a five year plan for the Bureau of Prisons (including setting an overcrowding target policy) and the Marshals Service to budget and effectively plan to avoid the serious consequences associated with detention capacity problems.

Second, the Subcommittee proposes amending the Assets Forfeiture Fund legislation in the Departments of Justice and Treasury to allow "carryover" income in excess of expenses to be

provided to Federal prison and detention programs, assuming all other aspects of the forfeiture/equitable sharing program remain intact. Additionally, United States Attorneys should give priority attention to collecting criminal fines imposed by United States courts. Assuming enhanced efforts to collect fines, legislation should be considered to provide certain percentages of criminal fines collected by the United States to be earmarked for prison and detention programs. This is assuming, of course, that the amount available would be surplus to the amount needed to support the Crime Victims Fund. The concept underlying both of these suggested funding mechanisms is to require that criminals and the criminal monies they generate support their detention and incarceration.

Finally, the Subcommittee recommends that a standing task force be developed, under the leadership of the Department of Justice, to include the Bureau of Prisons, the Marshals Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Office of Management and Budget, to continually examine requirements and action plans.

A long term commitment of resources and funding will be necessary to solve the problems experienced by these critical components of Federal law enforcement. Also required will be the continued cooperation and comprehensive planning of the involved agencies.

The five year funding requirements to meet the needs of the Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Marshals Service will require \$3.3

billion over the "outyear" estimates contained in the President's FY 1988 budget estimates for that period. These are presented on the following table:

Table 2: FIVE YEAR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Budget Authority in Millions

	<u>Fiscal Years:</u>				
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
PRESIDENT'S 1988 BUDGET (1)...	\$1,045	\$1,072	\$1,169	\$1,097	\$1,122
BUREAU OF PRISONS					
FIVE YEAR PLAN (2)...	613	463	450	742	503
U.S. MARSHALS					
FIVE YEAR PLAN (3)...	73	230	231	0	0
TOTAL, BOP & USMS	\$1,731	\$1,765	\$1,850	\$1,839	\$1,625

(1) Includes the Buildings and Facilities and the Salaries and Expenses accounts of the Bureau of Prisons and the Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation account of the U.S. Marshals Service.

(2) Incremental funding based on BoP population projections as of August 1987 for 72,000 inmates with a 20X overcrowding target; includes cost of constructing, activating, and operating the new prison facilities.

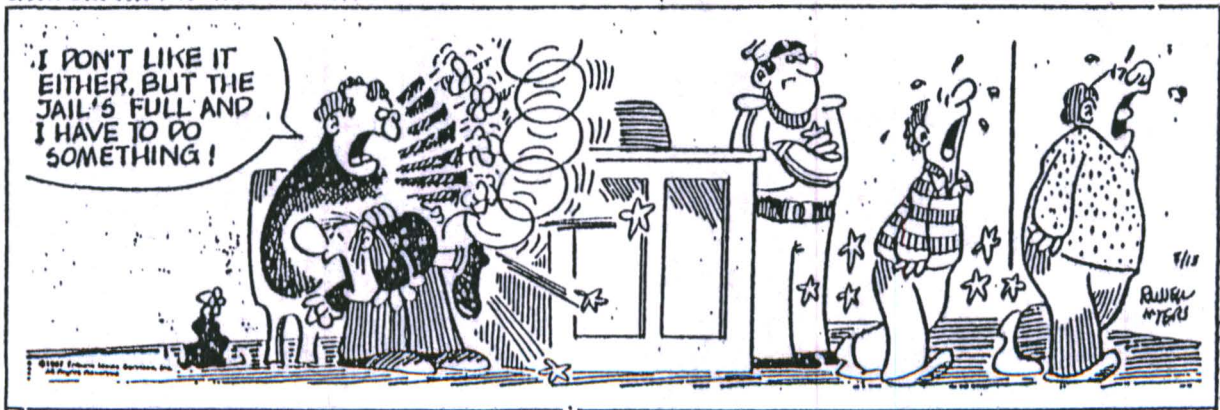
(3) Assumes acquisition of 3,140 bed spaces through the CAP program and 3,486 bed spaces through the construction of Federal jails; includes the cost of constructing and activating these jails.

GRIN & BEAR IT WAGNER



"We find the defendant not guilty by reason of prison overcrowding."

BROOM HILDA RUSSELL MYERS



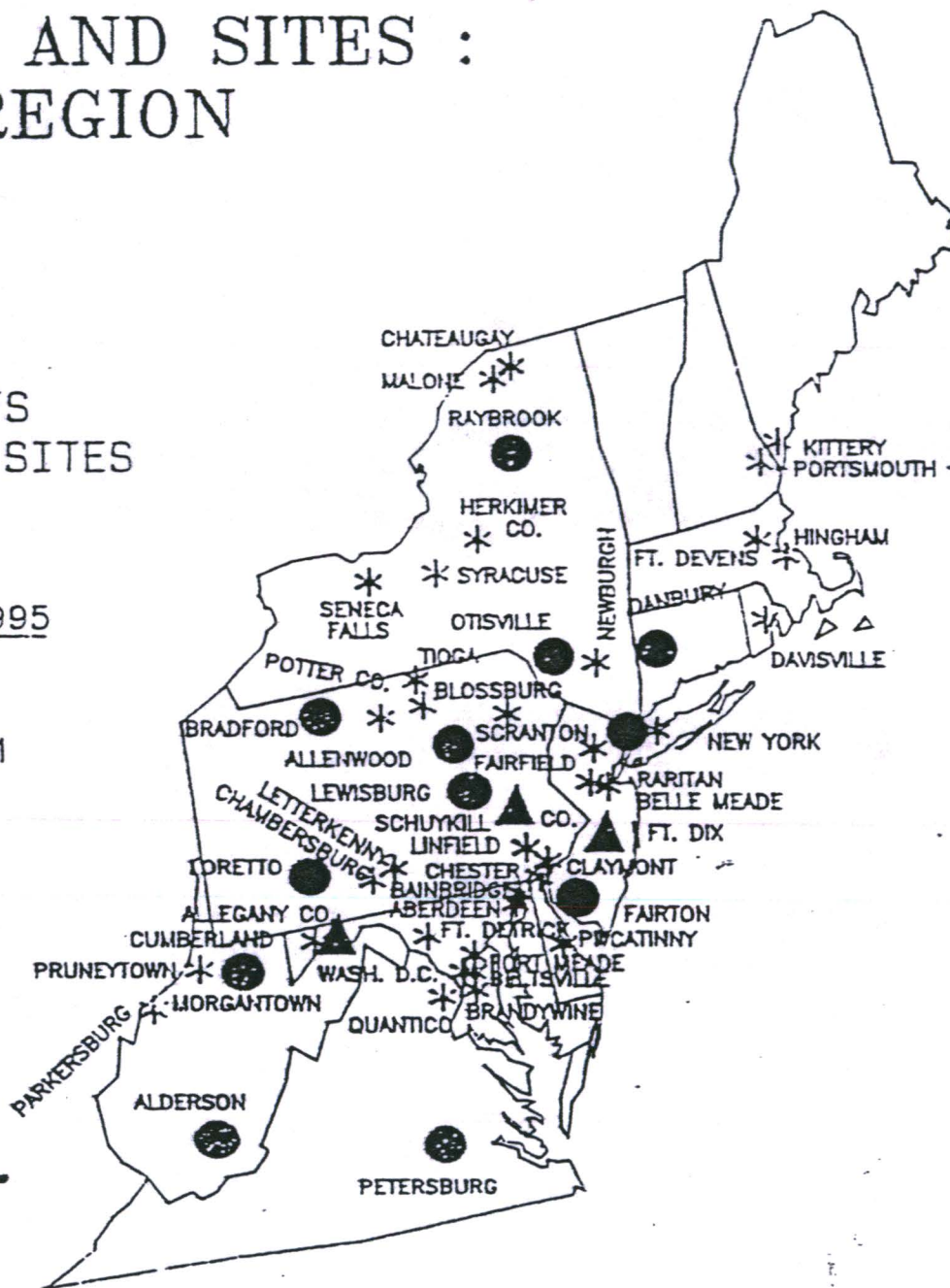
APPENDIX A

# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : NORTHEAST REGION

- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

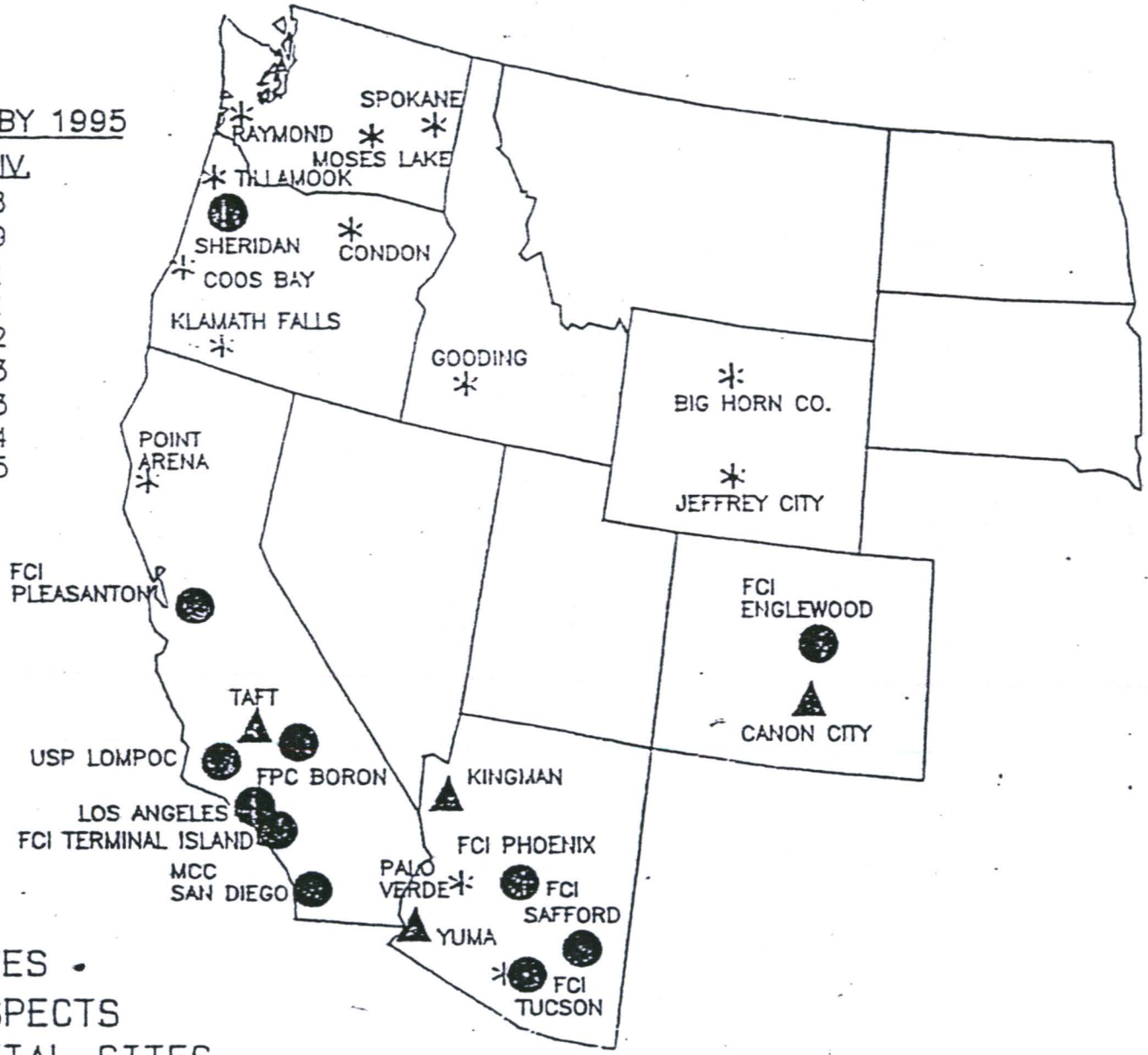
	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
	FCI/FPC	BRADFORD	'89
	FCI/FPC	FAIRTON	'89/'91
	FCI/FPC	SCHUYKILL (Under EIS)	'90
	FCI/FPC	?	'91
	USP/FPC	?	'92
	FPC	?	'92
Two	FCI/FPC's	?	'92
Three	FCI/FPC's	?	'93
	FPC	?	'93
Two	FCI/FPC's	?	'94



# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : WESTERN REGION

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

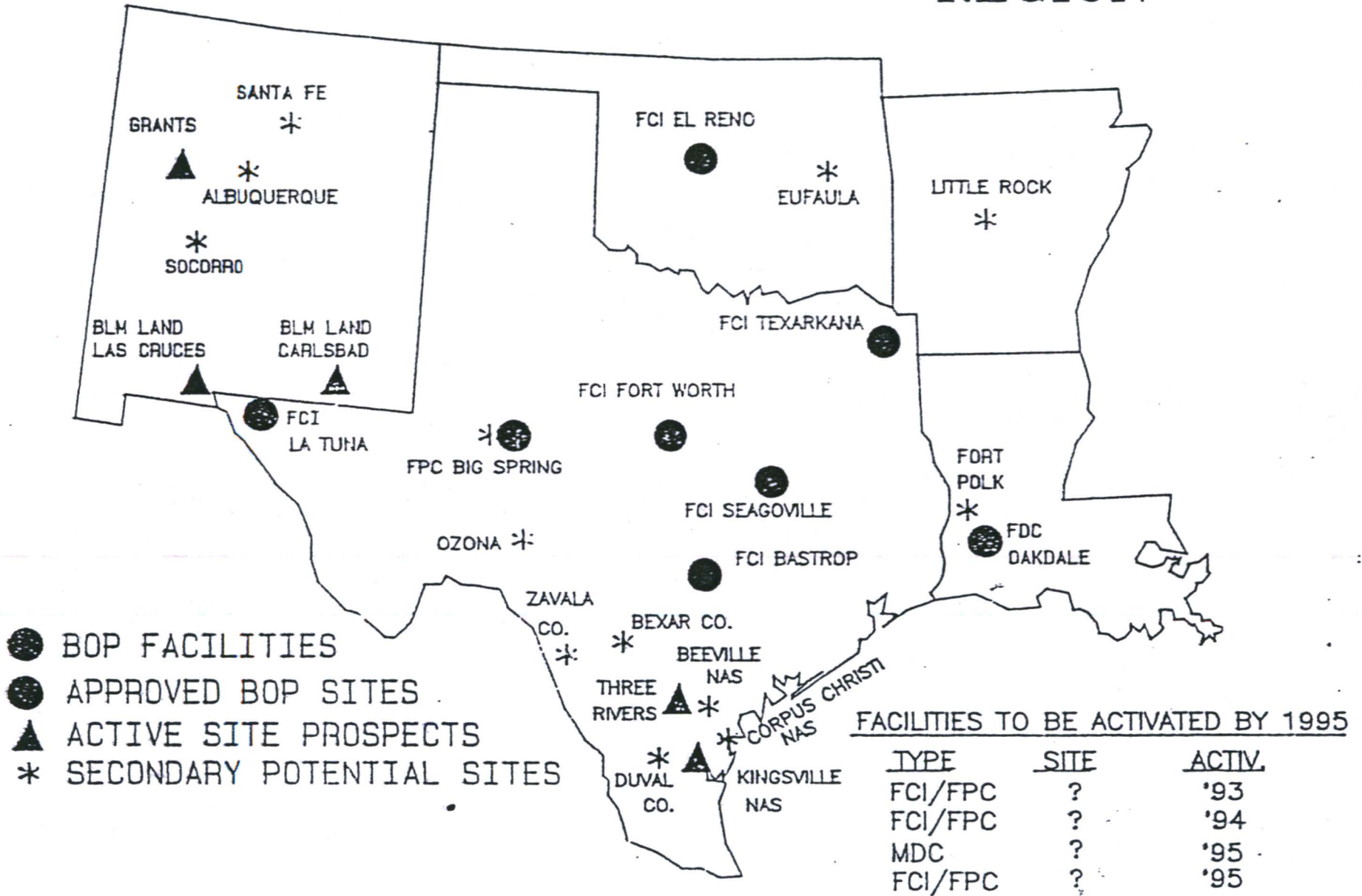
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
MCC	LOS ANGELES	'88
FCI/FPC	SHERIDAN	'89
USP/FPC	?	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'92
FPC	?	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'93
FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94
FCI/FPC	?	'95



- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES



# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

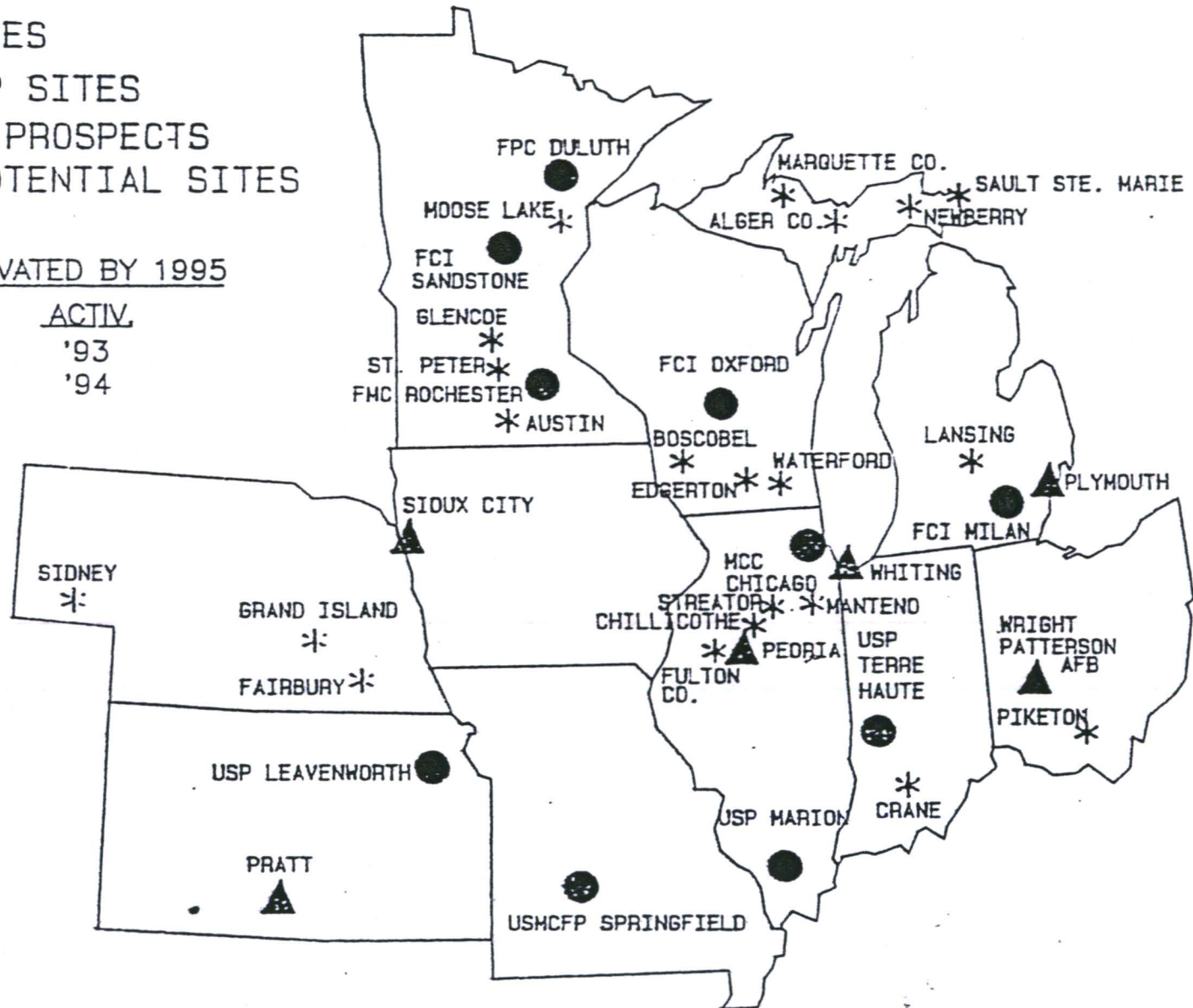


# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : NORTH CENTRAL REGION

- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
FCI/FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94

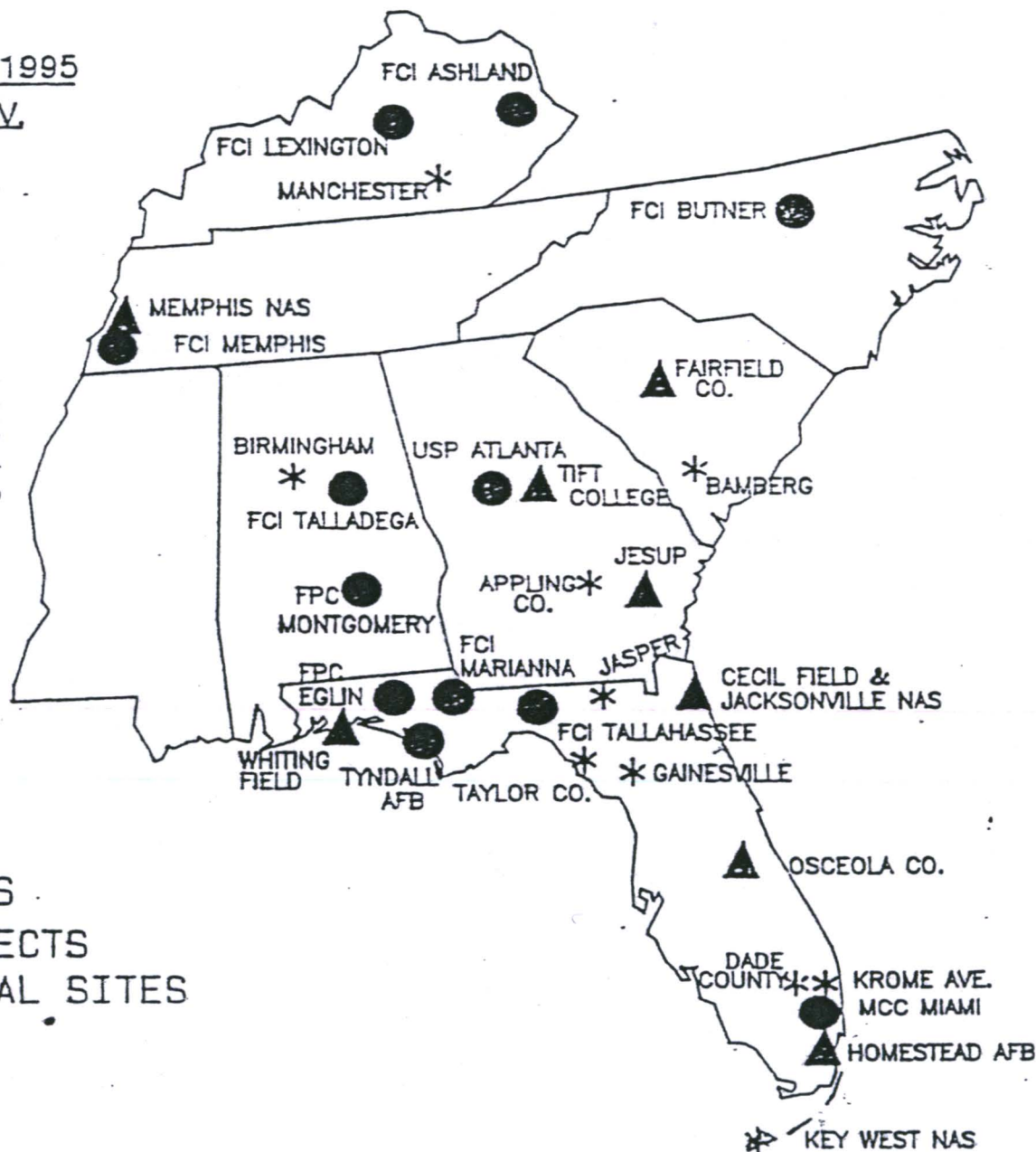


# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : SOUTHEAST REGION

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
FCI/FPC	MARIANNA	'88
FCI/FPC	JESUP	'89
FPC	TYNDALL	'89
FCI/FPC	?	'90
FCI/FPC	?	'91
FCI/FPC	?	'92
MDC	MIAMI	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'93
USP/FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94
FCI/FPC's	?	'95

Two



- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES

APPENDIX B

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
N ALA	BIRMINGHAM	25	27	29	31	33	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	99%
N ALA	HUNTSVILLE	8	9	10	11	12	13	0	0	0	5	7	10	N	S	105%
M ALA	MONTGOMERY	11	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	79%
S ALA	MOBILE	35	38	41	43	46	50	0	38	41	43	46	50	P	E	86%
S ALA	SELMA	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	51%
AK	ANCHORAGE	14	18	20	24	25	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	94%
AK	FAIRBANKS	2	3	3	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	91%
AZ	PHOENIX	105	121	139	160	184	212	37	43	49	56	64	74	S	S	93%
AZ	TUCSON	104	114	125	138	152	167	20	22	24	26	26	30	C	C	92%
AZ	YUMA	23	26	30	35	40	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	92%
E AR	LITTLE ROCK	12	12	13	14	16	17	7	9	10	11	13	15	C	E	92%
W AR	FORT SMITH	15	10	12	13	15	20	8	9	10	11	12	13	C	C	99%
W AR	FAYETTEVILLE	25	10	10	12	13	14	5	1	1	2	3	4	S	S	102%
W AR	TEXARKANA	1	1	2	4	4	5	1	1	2	4	4	5	S	S	163%
W AR	EL DORADO	2	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	2	N	P	95%
W AR	HOT SPRINGS	4	5	6	8	8	10	1	2	3	5	5	7	P	S	98%
N CA	SAN FRANCISCO	166	191	219	251	288	331	166	191	219	251	288	331	E	E	89%
N CA	SAN JOSE	15	19	23	28	35	43	15	19	24	28	35	43	E	E	89%
E CA	SACRAMENTO	103	115	129	144	161	180	57	69	58	73	90	109	S	E	124%
E CA	FRESNO	60	70	80	90	100	110	30	70	80	90	100	110	C	E	167%
C CA	LOS ANGELES	531	631	731	831	931	1,020	78	131	231	331	431	520	S	E	111%
S CA	SAN DIEGO	469	540	648	750	850	1,000	250	390	530	670	810	950	S	E	110%
CO	COLORADO SPRINGS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	86%
CO	DENVER	42	45	51	55	60	66	1	4	10	14	19	25	N	P	106%
CO	ESTES PARK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	P	109%
CO	GRAND JUNCTION	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	P	P	75%
CO	DURANGO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	P	92%
CT	NEW HAVEN	11	14	16	19	22	25	1	4	0	4	7	10	P	E	106%
CT	HARTFORD	17	20	22	25	28	32	7	10	1	5	8	12	P	E	105%
CT	BRIDGEPORT	9	11	13	16	20	24	0	1	0	1	5	9	P	E	106%
DC	WASHINGTON	170	185	200	220	240	260	145	160	175	190	215	245	E	E	103%
DE	WILMINGTON	14	19	22	27	31	35	4	9	12	17	21	25	P	E	107%
N FL	TALLAHASSEE	25	28	31	34	38	44	5	7	9	11	13	15	S	E	100%
N FL	PENSACOLA	18	20	23	26	29	33	2	3	4	5	6	7	N	N	78%
N FL	GAINESVILLE	16	19	21	24	28	33	2	3	4	5	6	7	S	C	100%
M FA	JACKSONVILLE	65	75	90	105	120	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	99%
M FA	TAMPA	100	115	130	145	160	175	65	80	80	95	110	125	C	E	117%
M FA	ORLANDO	50	60	75	95	110	130	0	0	0	15	30	50	N	E	108%
S FL	MIAMI	683	750	787	862	908	952	100	168	205	280	326	370	C	E	137%
S FL	KEY WEST	18	20	22	23	24	25	0	0	2	3	4	5	N	P	145%
S FL	FT LAUDERDALE	146	160	168	184	194	203	88	102	110	126	136	145	S	E	121%
S FL	WEST PALM BEACH	45	50	53	57	60	64	40	45	48	52	55	59	S	E	130%
S FL	NAPLES	9	10	10	12	12	13	9	10	10	12	12	13	S	C	129%
S FL	FT. PIERCE	9	10	10	12	12	13	9	10	10	12	12	13	C	C	129%

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
N GA	ATLANTA	105	116	128	141	155	171	55	66	78	91	105	121	S	E	98%
N GA	ROME	14	21	25	28	32	35	0	0	0	10	15	20	N	S	88%
N GA	THOMASVILLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	E	E	114%
M GA	MACON	18	24	28	33	38	45	18	24	28	33	38	45	E	E	83%
M GA	ALBANY	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	4	6	7	8	9	S	E	118%
M GA	ATHENS	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	4	C	E	69%
M GA	COLUMBUS	9	12	16	21	28	37	3	6	12	21	28	37	S	E	137%
M GA	VALDOSTA	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	4	E	E	114%
S GA	SAVANNAH	33	35	41	47	53	59	9	5	11	17	23	29	C	C	103%
S GA	BRUNSWICK	5	6	7	8	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	N	80%
S GA	AUGUSTA	12	13	14	15	17	18	6	6	7	7	8	8	P	P	89%
S GA	WAYCROSS	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	38%
S GA	STATESBORO	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	17%
S GA	DUBLIN	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%
GU	AGANA	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	157%
HI	HONOLULU	35	35	40	40	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	105%
ID	BOISE	9	9	9	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	50%
ID	POCATELLO	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	P	E	68%
ID	MOSCOW	1	1	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	N	N	35%
N IL	CHICAGO	190	217	250	285	325	370	50	65	80	100	117	180	S	E	111%
N IL	ROCKFORD	3	4	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	1	2	2	N	P	78%
C IL	SPRINGFIELD	8	9	10	11	12	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	S	E	91%
C IL	DANVILLE	5	6	7	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	65%
C IL	PEORIA	7	8	9	10	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	72%
C IL	ROCK ISLAND	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%
S IL	E ST LOUIS	5	6	6	8	8	9	3	4	4	5	5	6	P	P	102%
S IL	ALTON	6	9	9	10	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	104%
S IL	BENTON	10	12	13	14	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	50%
N IN	SOUTH BEND	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	82%
N IN	FORT WAYNE	5	6	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	51%
N IN	HAMMOND	15	15	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	86%
S IN	INDIANAPOLIS	32	34	36	38	38	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	97%
S IN	EVANSVILLE	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	73%
S IN	TERRE HAUTE	16	18	19	21	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	93%
S IN	NEW ALBANY	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	E	E	97%
N IA	CEDAR RAPIDS	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%
N IA	SIOUX CITY	4	4	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	84%
S IA	DES MOINES	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	2	3	4	4	P	S	84%
S IA	DAVENPORT	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	P	P	96%
S IA	COUNCIL BLUFFS	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	P	P	83%
KS	TOPEKA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	100%
KS	KANSAS CITY	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	S	100%
KS	WICHITA	12	12	13	13	14	15	12	12	13	0	0	0	S	P	97%
E KY	LEXINGTON	25	28	31	34	37	40	3	5	8	11	15	19	P	S	128%

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
E KY	ASHLAND	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	N	P	67%
E KY	COVINGTON	25	27	30	34	37	40	0	10	15	20	25	30	N	E	100%
E KY	LONDON	7	7	8	9	7	7	0	0	2	3	4	5	N	N	57%
E KY	PIKEVILLE	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	80%
W KY	LOUISVILLE	30	34	39	45	50	50	16	20	25	31	36	36	C	E	106%
W KY	OWENSBORO	2	3	5	8	10	10	0	0	0	4	5	5	N	P	90%
W KY	PADUCAH	2	4	6	10	10	10	2	4	6	10	10	10	E	E	88%
W KY	BOWLING GREEN	2	4	6	6	10	10	2	4	6	6	10	10	C	C	90%
E LA	NEW ORLEANS	100	112	125	140	156	175	0	12	25	40	56	75	N	E	100%
M LA	BATON ROUGE	7	9	11	13	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	86%
W LA	SHREVEPORT	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	70%
W LA	ALEXANDRIA	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	81%
W LA	LAFAYETTE	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%
W LA	LAKE CHARLES	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	92%
W LA	MONROE	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%
W LA	OPELOUSAS	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	43%
ME	FORTLAND	29	32	35	39	43	48	19	22	25	29	33	38	P	E	112%
ME	BANGOR	18	20	22	24	26	29	0	0	2	4	6	9	N	S	98%
MD	BALTIMORE	93	107	123	141	162	186	53	17	33	51	72	96	S	E	144%
MA	BOSTON	98	112	123	135	148	163	60	65	70	85	100	108	C	E	148%
MA	SPRINGFIELD	15	20	20	20	20	20	15	17	19	20	22	25	P	C	125%
E MI	DETROIT	133	141	150	154	158	162	51	59	68	72	76	80	E	E	108%
E MI	ANN ARBOR	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	90%
E MI	BAY CITY	10	12	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	80%
E MI	FLINT	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	105%
W MI	GRAND RAPIDS	16	20	25	30	36	43	13	15	18	21	25	30	S	E	95%
W MI	KALAMAZOO	12	16	24	30	30	30	0	4	12	18	18	18	N	C	100%
W MI	MARQUETTE	6	12	12	12	14	16	0	2	2	4	4	6	N	P	78%
W MI	LANSING	4	14	20	25	30	30	0	4	10	15	20	20	N	S	91%
MN	MINNE/ST PAUL/DU	60	90	113	124	136	150	25	38	43	53	58	64	E	E	100%
N MS	OXFORD	8	10	12	15	19	22	8	10	12	15	19	22	P	E	146%
N MS	ABERDEEN	3	4	6	7	9	11	1	2	4	5	7	9	P	C	128%
N MS	GREENVILLE	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	P	C	172%
N MS	CLARKSDALE	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	S	C	182%
S MS	JACKSON	9	10	10	11	11	12	0	1	1	2	2	3	N	S	100%
S MS	BILOXI	6	7	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	172%
S MS	HATTIESBURG	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	P	S	102%
S MS	VICKSBURG	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	2	N	P	123%
S MS	MERIDIAN	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	E	E	123%
E MO	ST LOUIS	53	58	64	70	77	85	53	58	64	70	77	85	E	E	88%
E MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	50%
W MO	KANSAS CITY	50	60	72	86	93	112	29	35	42	50	60	72	E	E	98%
W MO	SPRINGFIELD	20	25	28	30	35	40	0	0	5	8	15	20	N	P	61%
W MO	JEFFERSON CITY	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	P	P	79%

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY 87	CITY 92	CAP
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92			
MT	BILLINGS	2	3	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	97%
MT	BUTTE	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	60%
MT	HELENA	4	5	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	38%
MT	MISSOULA	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	74%
MT	GREAT FALLS	6	6	7	7	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	77%
NE	OMAHA	9	9	9	10	10	11	1	2	2	3	3	4	P	P	101%
NE	LINCOLN	3	4	4	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	57%
NV	LAS VEGAS	70	85	95	100	110	125	0	15	25	30	40	55	S	E	125%
NV	RENO	35	40	45	50	60	65	56	56	56	56	56	56	N	C	62%
NH	CONCORD	8	9	10	11	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	N	95%
NJ	NEWARK	75	80	85	90	95	100	75	80	85	90	95	100	E	E	172%
NJ	CAMDEN	32	32	33	39	39	40	28	28	29	35	35	36	C	E	157%
NJ	TRENTON	20	20	20	20	20	20	17	17	17	17	17	17	C	C	171%
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50	55	60	66	73	80	20	5	10	16	22	30	C	S	61%
NM	LAS CRUCES	17	20	25	30	35	40	10	12	15	15	17	17	P	S	70%
NM	SANTA FE	10	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	10	11	11	12	N	N	75%
N NY	ALBANY	22	23	24	25	26	27	4	5	6	7	8	9	C	C	96%
N NY	SYRACUSE	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	16	C	E	92%
N NY	BINGHAMTON	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	2	4	N	P	95%
N NY	AUBURN	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	4	5	6	7	8	S	C	98%
E NY	BROOKLYN	435	535	635	735	835	935	200	300	400	500	600	700	E	E	175%
S NY	NEW YORK	391	430	477	534	694	688	91	130	177	234	304	388	P	E	100%
W NY	BUFFALO	20	22	24	26	28	30	0	0	0	2	4	6	N	P	100%
W NY	ROCHESTER	9	10	11	12	13	14	0	0	0	1	2	3	N	P	119%
E NC	RALEIGH	25	35	45	55	65	75	25	35	45	55	65	75	E	E	68%
E NC	FAYETTEVILLE	20	26	30	35	50	55	10	16	20	25	30	35	C	E	82%
E NC	WILMINGTON	15	20	25	30	35	40	15	20	25	30	35	40	C	E	100%
E NC	ELIZABETH CITY	12	14	17	20	24	28	12	14	17	20	24	28	E	E	82%
E NC	NEW BERN	12	14	16	18	20	22	9	10	17	21	25	35	C	E	84%
M NC	GREENSBORO/WIN-S	30	36	42	48	54	60	14	20	26	32	38	44	S	E	100%
M NC	DURHAM	5	5	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	42%
W NC	ASHEVILLE	14	15	18	19	20	20	0	1	3	3	5	5	N	P	89%
W NC	CHARLOTTE	30	35	38	40	45	45	5	10	15	20	20	25	P	S	95%
W NC	RUTHERFORDTON	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%
W NC	STATESVILLE	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	100%
ND	FARGO	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	55%
ND	BISMARCK	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	86%
ND	GRAND FORKS	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	61%
ND	MINOT	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	32%
N OH	CLEVELAND	37	43	50	55	60	69	37	43	50	55	60	60	S	E	108%
N OH	AKRON	13	15	17	19	21	23	13	15	17	19	21	22	S	E	80%
N OH	TOLEDO	14	17	20	23	26	29	2	3	6	9	12	15	S	C	126%
S OH	CINCINNATI	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	E	E	88%
S OH	COLUMBUS	31	33	34	35	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	61%



USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY 87	CITY 92	ASSESS % JAIL CAP
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92			
S OH	DAYTON	10	11	13	14	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	85%
N OK	TULSA	29	30	33	36	37	40	0	0	6	6	6	6	N	P	85%
E OK	MUSKOGEE	10	12	12	14	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	69%
W OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	45	55	65	75	85	95	5	10	20	30	40	50	P	S	86%
W OK	LAWTON	3	3	5	5	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	98%
OR	PORTLAND	68	70	80	90	100	110	17	19	29	39	49	59	E	E	103%
OR	EUGENE	33	36	40	44	48	50	25	36	40	44	48	50	E	E	104%
E PA	PHILADELPHIA	96	102	108	114	120	126	26	32	38	44	50	56	S	C	101%
E PA	ALLENTOWN	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	S	S	123%
E PA	READING	2	3	3	5	5	8	1	2	2	3	3	4	S	C	106%
M PA	SCRANTON	11	11	12	13	14	15	4	6	8	10	12	14	S	E	87%
M PA	WILLIAMSPORT	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	1	2	4	5	N	S	90%
M PA	HARRISBURG	11	11	12	13	14	15	4	6	6	10	12	14	S	E	96%
W PA	PITTSBURGH	63	69	78	93	102	108	33	39	48	63	72	78	S	E	91%
W PA	ERIE	2	3	10	12	13	15	0	0	7	9	10	12	N	S	92%
PR	SAN JUAN	132	177	234	275	320	380	82	27	84	125	170	230	C	E	140%
RI	PROVIDENCE	20	25	30	36	42	48	20	25	30	36	42	48	E	E	94%
SC	COLUMBIA	14	16	18	20	22	24	14	16	18	20	22	24	C	C	85%
SC	GREENVILLE	7	9	11	13	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	118%
SC	CHARLESTON	12	14	16	18	20	22	4	6	8	10	12	14	C	C	104%
SC	FLORENCE	6	8	10	12	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	58%
SC	AIKEN	4	6	8	10	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	94%
SC	ANDERSON	5	7	9	11	13	15	5	7	9	11	13	15	P	P	118%
SD	SIOUX FALLS	6	7	8	8	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	68%
SD	RAPID CITY	7	7	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	79%
SD	PIERRE	15	15	15	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	P	56%
E TN	KNOXVILLE	13	15	17	19	21	23	5	7	9	11	13	15	C	C	112%
E TN	CHATTANOOGA	13	15	17	19	21	23	4	6	8	10	12	14	C	C	63%
E TN	GREENEVILLE	1	1	2	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	85%
M TN	NASHVILLE	36	43	51	61	73	87	6	13	21	31	43	57	P	E	246%
W TN	MEMPHIS	54	68	81	101	122	146	0	0	13	33	54	78	P	P	119%
W TN	JACKSON	2	2	3	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	10	15	N	P	80%
N TX	DALLAS	80	96	115	138	165	199	27	43	62	85	112	146	C	E	113%
N TX	ABILENE	10	12	15	18	21	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	38%
N TX	AMARILLO	7	9	12	15	18	23	0	0	2	5	8	13	P	S	84%
N TX	FT WORTH	55	70	79	86	94	101	25	40	49	56	64	71	C	E	124%
N TX	LUBBOCK	20	28	36	42	49	58	11	19	27	33	40	49	C	E	89%
N TX	WICHITA FALLS	6	8	9	11	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	82%
N TX	SAN ANGELO	8	10	15	18	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	59%
E TX	TYLER	7	8	9	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	82%
E TX	BEAUMONT	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	60%
E TX	TEXARKANA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S	S	100%
E TX	SHERMAN	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	88%
E TX	MARSHALL	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	60%

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

		AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
S TX	HOUSTON	100	110	120	130	140	150	0	10	20	30	40	50	F	C	100%
S TX	BROWNSVILLE	143	152	161	171	181	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	95%
S TX	CORPUS CHRISTI	45	50	55	60	66	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	95%
S TX	GALVESTON	5	7	9	11	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	92%
S TX	LAREDO	53	58	64	70	77	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
S TX	MCALLEN	200	220	242	266	293	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	100%
W TX	SAN ANTONIO	138	143	148	153	160	165	75	60	90	100	110	120	S	C	105%
W TX	AUSTIN	43	50	55	60	65	70	43	50	55	60	65	70	C	S	100%
W TX	DEL RIO	90	90	95	95	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	64%
W TX	EL PASO	55	60	65	70	75	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	87%
W TX	MIDLAND	16	18	20	22	24	26	1	3	5	7	9	11	P	S	74%
W TX	PECOS	30	38	42	46	50	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	87%
W TX	WACO	20	25	29	34	38	45	6	12	15	20	30	38	P	C	95%
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	34	37	40	44	48	52	14	17	20	24	28	32	C	E	116%
VT	BURLINGTON	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	13	15	17	19	20	S	C	106%
VT	RUTLAND	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	10	12	12	13	14	P	S	100%
E VA	ALEXANDRIA	92	120	125	130	135	140	0	5	10	15	20	40	C	P	108%
E VA	NORFOLK	33	43	48	50	50	50	10	19	24	26	26	26	C	C	116%
E VA	RICHMOND	20	25	30	35	40	45	5	10	15	20	25	30	C	N	132%
E VA	NEWPORT NEWS	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	C	C	106%
W VA	ROANOKE	15	20	25	30	30	35	0	5	10	15	15	20	N	C	118%
W VA	ABINGDON	8	8	8	9	9	9	2	2	3	3	4	5	S	S	133%
W VA	HARRISONBURG	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	87%
W VA	DANVILLE	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	4%
W VA	BIG STONE GAP	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	N	P	200%
W VA	CHARLOTTESVILLE	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	S	C	286%
VI	ST THOMAS	7	8	9	9	9	10	1	2	3	3	3	4	N	P	87%
VI	ST CROIX	7	8	9	9	9	10	3	4	5	5	5	5	N	S	100%
E WA	SPOKANE	20	22	24	25	26	28	0	0	0	0	1	3	N	P	111%
E WA	YAKIMA	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	3	4	5	6	7	P	C	94%
W WA	SEATTLE	80	85	85	85	90	90	20	25	25	25	30	30	C	C	96%
W WA	TACOMA	12	14	16	18	20	21	0	0	0	2	2	3	N	P	100%
N WV	ELKINS	19	21	23	25	27	29	0	2	4	6	8	10	P	S	52%
N WV	CLARKSBURG	18	20	22	23	25	26	0	2	3	5	6	8	P	C	71%
N WV	WHEELING	4	5	6	7	9	10	0	1	2	3	5	6	P	C	88%
N WV	MARTINSBURG	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	C	P	100%
S WV	CHARLESTON	15	18	21	25	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	67%
S WV	PARKERSBURG	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	125%
S WV	HUNTINGTON	7	8	10	12	14	17	7	8	10	12	14	17	S	S	67%
S WV	BECKLEY	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
S WV	BLUEFIELD	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
E WI	MILWAUKEE	35	42	50	60	72	80	1	20	50	60	72	80	C	E	100%
E WI	GREEN BAY	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	94%
W WI	MADISON	11	12	13	14	15	16	5	0	0	2	3	4	C	S	115%

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET	ASSESS	% JAIL CAP
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92			
WY	CHEYENNE	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	P	S	100%
WY	JACKSON	16	17	17	18	18	18	9	10	10	11	12	13	P	P	76%
WY	FREMONT(LANDER)	6	8	9	10	10	10	5	7	7	8	9	10	P	P	58%
		267	8,638	9,866	11,143	12,480	13,920	15,306	2,931	3,811	4,849	6,034	7,227	8,626		104%

TERMINOLOGY

Pop 87-92 = Refers to the projected increasing levels of prisoners in USMS custody daily requiring secure detention.

Bed 87-92 = Refers to the projected bedspace shortfall for prisoners in USMS custody daily requiring secure detention. As the unsentenced federal prisoner population increases and state and local facilities grow more overcrowded, the USMS bedspace shortfall will increase.

City Det Assess (Cty 87-92) = Refers to the U. S. Marshal's assessment of the detention space situation in FY 87 versus FY 92. Of the total of 267 federal court cities surveyed, a total of 142 are or will (by FY 92) have detention space shortages which will range from serious to emergency in scope.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
N	<u>No problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space.
P	<u>Potential problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space anticipated.
S	<u>Serious problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space are being or are anticipated to be experienced by FY 92.
C	<u>Critical problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space are being or are anticipated to be experienced by FY 92. The district is spending increasing staff time (in particular overtime) in daily jail runs due to space shortages which is draining staff resources and leading to staff burnout.
E	<u>Emergency situation</u> resulting from the non-availability of jail space within a reasonable distance from the court city. Numerous daily prisoner runs must be made which generates constant overtime requirements, increased escape risk and danger to the public and agency staff. Steps initiated to reduce prosecutorial efforts. Basic district operations are overwhelmed by the prisoner court production requirements.

% Jail Cap = Refers to the percentage of population in the facility versus its rated capacity.

APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF FY 89-93 PROPOSED USMS DETENTION PROJECTS

FISCAL YEAR	BEDS REQ NEW BOP FAC	BEDS REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	BEDS REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	BEDS REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	750	400	665	1,815
1990	800	250	700	1,750
1991	500	300	655	1,455
1992	600	100	520	1,220
1993	1,550	200	636	2,386

TOTAL 4,200 1,250 3,176 8,626

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECTS REQ NEW BOP FAC	PROJECTS REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	PROJECTS REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	PROJECTS REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	2	3	13	18
1990	2	2	19	23
1991	2	3	22	27
1992	2	1	16	19
1993	5	2	8	15

TOTAL 13 11 78 102

FISCAL YEAR	FUNDING REQ NEW BOP FAC	FUNDING REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	FUNDING REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	FUNDING REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	\$53,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$19,950,000	\$88,950,000
1990	\$67,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$103,000,000
1991	\$40,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$19,650,000	\$75,650,000
1992	\$54,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$15,600,000	\$74,600,000
1993	\$160,500,000	\$12,000,000	\$19,080,000	\$191,580,000

TOTAL \$374,500,000 \$64,000,000 \$95,280,000 \$533,780,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
1. NEW BOP FACILITY	P R	P R	SAN JUAN	350	\$21,000,000
	N Y	E/N Y	BROOKLYN	400	\$32,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	750	\$53,000,000
11. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	OR	OR	SHERIDAN	150	\$6,000,000
	TX	N/ TX	FORT WORTH	100	\$4,000,000
	OK	W/OK	EL RENO	150	\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	400	\$16,000,000
111. CAP AGREEMENTS	CA	E CA	FRESNO (PHASE 11)	75	\$2,250,000
	CA	S CA	SAN DIEGO (PHASE 11)	50	\$1,500,000
	UT	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	80	\$2,400,000
	MI	W MI	GRAND RAPIDS	40	\$1,200,000
	OH	N OH	CLEVELAND	70	\$2,100,000
	OH	N OH	AKRON	30	\$900,000
	PA	W PA	PITTSBURGH	75	\$2,250,000
	FL	S FL	WEST PALM BEACH	50	\$1,500,000
	WI	E WI	MILWAUKEE	60	\$1,800,000
	TN	M TN	NASHVILLE	40	\$1,200,000
	ALA	S ALA	MOBILE	50	\$1,500,000
	KY	W KY	LOUISVILLE	35	\$1,050,000
	KY	W KY	PADUCAH	10	\$300,000
			SUBTOTAL	665	\$19,950,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS	REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	FL	S FL	MIAMI	500		\$40,000,000
	MA	MA	BOSTON	300		\$27,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	800		\$67,000,000
II. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	GA	N GA	ATLANTA	150		\$9,000,000
	TN	W TN	MEMPHIS	100		\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	250		\$15,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	KY	E KY	COVINGTON	15		\$450,000
	GA	M GA	COLUMBUS	50		\$1,500,000
	IL	C IL	SPRINGFIELD	10		\$300,000
	MS	N MS	OXFORD	15		\$450,000
	MS	S MS	MERIDIAN	5		\$150,000
	NY	N NY	SYRACUSE	20		\$600,000
	AL	N AL	BIRMINGHAM	30		\$900,000
	MO	MO	KANSAS CITY	20		\$600,000
	KS	KS	WICHITA	20		\$600,000
	NE	NE	OMAHA	20		\$600,000
	SD	SD	RAPID CITY	15		\$450,000
	RI	RI	PROVIDENCE	60		\$1,800,000
	ME	ME	PORTLAND	20		\$600,000
	ME	ME	BANGOR	10		\$300,000
	MN	MN	MINNEAPOLIS	100		\$3,000,000
	SC	SC	COLUMBIA	25		\$750,000
	SC	SC	CHARLESTON	15		\$450,000
MO	W MO	KANSAS CITY	100		\$3,000,000	
TX	W TX	SAN ANTONIO	150		\$4,500,000	
		SUBTOTAL	700		\$21,000,000	

## FY 1991 PROPOSED USMS DETENTION PROJECTS

31-Aug-87

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS	REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	PA	E PA	PHILADELPHIA	250		\$20,000,000
	MI	E MI	DETROIT	250		\$20,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	500		\$40,000,000
II. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	NC	E NC	BUTNER	50		\$2,500,000
	CT	CT	DANBURY	100		\$6,000,000
	TX	W TX	EL PASO	150		\$7,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	300		\$16,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	NC	W NC	ASHEVILLE	17		\$510,000
	MO	E MO	ST LOUIS	100		\$3,000,000
	WA	W WA	SEATTLE	40		\$1,200,000
	MO	W MO	SPRINGFIELD	10		\$300,000
	NY	N NY	ALBANY	15		\$450,000
	TN	E TN	KNOXVILLE	20		\$600,000
	TX	N TX	AUSTON	75		\$2,250,000
	VT	VT	BURLINGTON	15		\$450,000
	VA	E VA	NORFOLK	35		\$1,050,000
	VA	E VA	RICHMOND	30		\$900,000
	FL	N FL	TALLAHASSEE	10		\$300,000
	AR	W ARK	FT SMITH	15		\$450,000
	CT	CT	NEW HAVEN	20		\$600,000
	CT	CT	HARTFORD	20		\$600,000
	DE	DE	WILMINGTON	25		\$750,000
	GA	N GA	MACON	30		\$900,000
	GA	S GA	SAVANNAH	50		\$1,500,000
	IA	S IA	DES MOINES	23		\$690,000
	WI	WI	MADISON	11		\$330,000
	MA	MA	SPRINGFIELD	20		\$600,000
	MI	W MI	KALAMAZOO	24		\$720,000
	NM	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50		\$1,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	655		\$19,650,000



TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	MD	MD	BALTIMORE	300	\$27,000,000
	FL	M FL	TAMPA/ORLANDO	300	\$27,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	600	\$54,000,000
II. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	AZ	AZ	TUCSON	100	\$5,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	100	\$5,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	FL	S FL	TAMPA	100	\$3,000,000
	IL	C IL	SPRINGFIELD	20	\$600,000
	NC	E NC	RALEIGH	50	\$1,500,000
	NC	M NC	GREENSBORO	40	\$1,200,000
	NC	W NC	CHARLOTTE	65	\$1,950,000
	WA	W WA	SPOKANE	20	\$600,000
	ID	ID	POCATELLO	5	\$150,000
	MI	E MI	FLINT	10	\$300,000
	MS	S MS	JACKSON	15	\$450,000
	NH	NH	CONCORD	30	\$900,000
	OH	S OH	CINCINNATI	25	\$750,000
	PA	M PA	HARRISBURG	10	\$300,000
	TX	E TX	BEAUMONT	30	\$900,000
	TX	W TX	WACO	40	\$1,200,000
	W VA	N/W VA	ELKINS	25	\$750,000
	WA	N/W VA	CLARKSBURG	35	\$1,050,000
			SUBTOTAL	520	\$15,600,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	CA	N CA	SAN FRANCISCO	350	\$35,000,000
	CA	S CA	SAN DIEGO	500	\$50,000,000
	DC	DC	WASHINGTON	250	\$35,000,000
	NV	NV	LAS VEGAS	200	\$18,000,000
	LA	E LA	NEW ORLEANS	250	\$22,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	1,550	\$160,500,000
II. EXPANDED BOP	AZ	AZ	PHOENIX	100	\$6,000,000
	KS	KS	LEAVENWORTH	100	\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	200	\$12,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS 3	AL	S AL	MOBILE	50	\$1,500,000
	CA	C CA	SANTA ANNA	100	\$3,000,000
	CA	N CA	SAN JOSE	50	\$1,500,000
	DEL	DEL	WILMINGTON	36	\$1,080,000
	FL	S FL	FT. LAUDERDALE	200	\$6,000,000
	GA	N GA	ATLANTA	50	\$1,500,000
	NC	E NC	FAYETTEVILLE	50	\$1,500,000
	NJ	NJ	NEWARK/TRENTON	100	\$3,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	636	\$19,080,000