

Appropriations for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP): In Brief

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Summary

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is the largest correctional agency in the country in terms of the number of prisoners under its jurisdiction. BOP must confine any offender convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a federal court.

Changes in federal criminal justice policy since the early 1980s spurred growth in the federal prison population. The total number of inmates under BOP's jurisdiction increased from approximately 25,000 in FY1980 to over 192,000 in FY2016. While the federal prison population in FY2016 is nearly 7 times larger than what it was in FY1980, the number of inmates under the BOP's jurisdiction peaked in FY2013 at approximately 219,000 inmates. The federal prison population has decreased each fiscal year from FY2013 to FY2016.

BOP's appropriations increased by nearly \$7.149 billion from FY1980 to FY2016, which was the peak of BOP's nominal appropriations. Between FY1980 and FY2016, the average annual increase in BOP's appropriations was approximately \$199 million. Its appropriations decreased by \$340 million in FY2017.

BOP's annual budget is divided between two major accounts: Salaries and Expenses (S&E, i.e., the operating budget) and Buildings and Facilities (B&F, i.e., the capital budget). The nearly continuous increase in BOP's appropriations is in large part driven by a nearly unbroken year-by-year increases in the S&E account. Funding for the S&E account has continued to increase even though the prison population decreased from FY2013 to FY2016. An increasing per capita cost of incarceration might explain why funding for the S&E account has not decreased along with the prison population, but it might also be due to the fact that the prison population has not decreased to a point where BOP can reduce staff and shutter prisons.

The nominal per capita cost of incarcerating an inmate in the federal system has increased every fiscal year from FY2000 to FY2016, from approximately \$22,000 per inmate to nearly \$35,000 per inmate. After adjusting for inflation, the overall cost of incarceration was relatively flat from FY2000 to FY2012, but in recent fiscal years increases in per capita costs have started to outstrip inflation.

A comparison of requested and enacted funding for BOP's S&E and B&F accounts shows that Congress has been somewhat more likely to fund the Administration's request for prison construction and less likely to fully fund the Administration's request for operating the federal prison system. From FY1980 to FY2017, appropriations were lower than the Administration's request for the B&F account 16 times while appropriations were lower than the request for the S&E account 24 times.

One concern among some policymakers is that BOP's expanding budget is starting to consume a larger share of the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) overall annual appropriations. A review of funding for DOJ and BOP show that since FY1980 both BOP's total budget and the S&E account have, in general, encompassed a growing share of DOJ's annual appropriations.

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The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is the largest correctional agency in the country in terms of the number of prisoners under its jurisdiction.¹ BOP was established in 1930 to house federal inmates, professionalize the prison service, and ensure consistent and centralized administration of the federal prison system.² BOP must confine any offender convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a federal court.

Changes in federal criminal justice policy since the early 1980s—enforcing a growing number of federal crimes, replacing indeterminate sentencing with a determinate sentencing structure through sentencing guidelines, and increasing the number of federal offenses subject to mandatory minimum sentences—led to rapid growth in the federal prison population. The total number of inmates under BOP’s jurisdiction increased from approximately 25,000 in FY1980 to over 219,000 in FY2013.³ Between FY1980 and FY2013, the federal prison population increased, on average, by approximately 5,900 inmates annually. However, since the peak in FY2013, the number of inmates in the federal prison system decreased each subsequent fiscal year to approximately 192,000 inmates in FY2016.⁴

Generally, the increase in the federal prison population necessitated an increase in appropriations for BOP’s operations and infrastructure. In FY1980, Congress appropriated \$330.0 *million* for BOP; by FY2016, the total appropriation for BOP reached \$7.479 *billion*, which was the largest nominal appropriation ever for BOP. Appropriations for BOP have generally continued to increase since FY2013 (FY2017 was the exception) even though the prison population has decreased since that time. Increasing appropriations for BOP, despite the declining prison population, could be the result of a growing per capita cost of incarceration or BOP’s need to maintain staffing levels commensurate with the size of the prison population.

This report provides an overview of BOP’s appropriations since FY1980. Specifically, this report examines trends in BOP’s total appropriations, changes in funding for BOP’s appropriations account, and trends in funding for the decision units under BOP’s appropriations accounts. The report provides a brief analysis of how the Administration’s requested funding for BOP compares to enacted appropriations. It also discusses changes in the per capita cost of incarceration and how appropriations for BOP have changed relative to those for the Department of Justice, both issues that have been of interest to policymakers.

Appropriations for BOP

Trends in BOP’s Total Appropriations

As shown in **Figure 1**, BOP’s appropriations increased by nearly \$7.149 billion from FY1980 to FY2016. FY2016 was the peak, in nominal terms, for BOP’s funding. BOP’s funding decreased by \$340 million in FY2017. Between FY1980 and FY2016, the average annual increase in BOP’s appropriations was approximately \$199 million. The increasing appropriations for BOP generally

¹ E. Ann Carson and Elizabeth Anderson, *Prisoners in 2015*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, NCJ 250229, Washington, DC, December 2016, p. 5.

² U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, *About the Bureau of Prisons*, p. 1.

³ Data on the number of federal prison inmates can be found at https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp.

⁴ In FY2013, the number of inmates under the BOP’s jurisdiction was 219,298; in FY2014 it was 214,149; in FY2015 it was 205,723; and in FY2016 it was 192,170. At the time this report was updated, FY2016 was the most recent fiscal year for which federal prison population data were available.

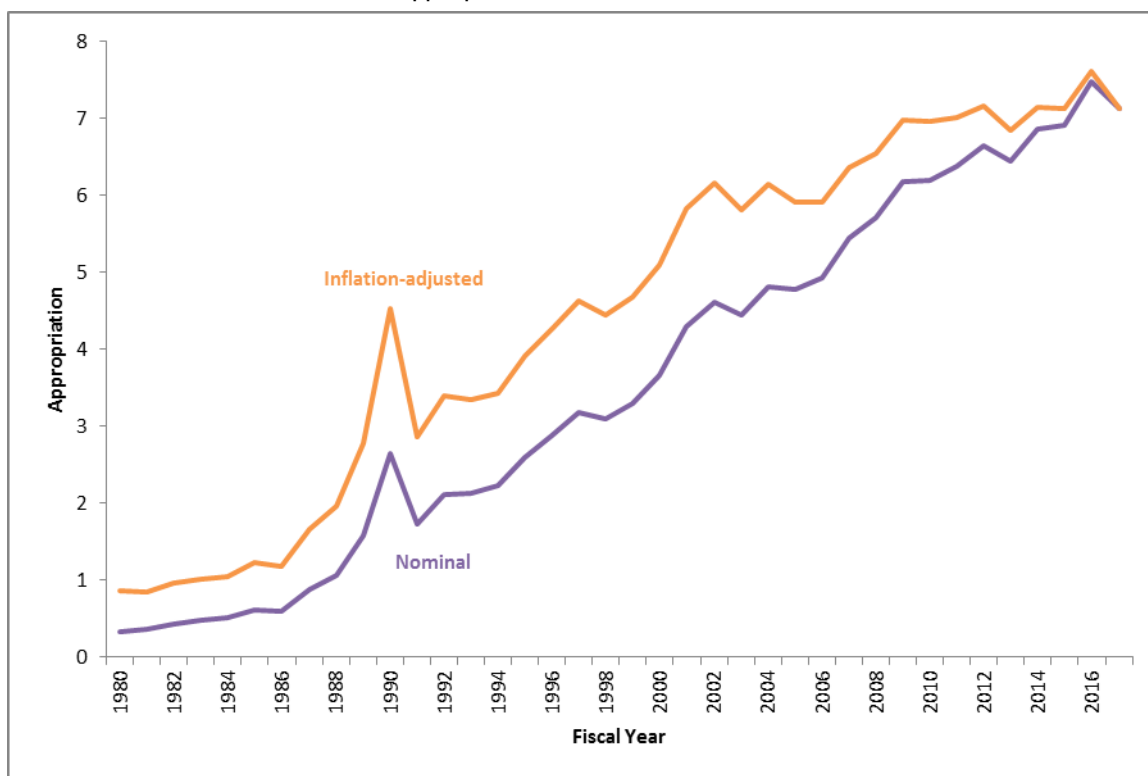
coincided with an increase in the number of inmates under BOP's jurisdiction. This trend changed somewhat in recent years. BOP's appropriations increased each fiscal year from FY2014 to FY2016 even though the total number of federal inmates decreased in each of those fiscal years.

Figure 1 also shows that BOP's appropriations have increased at a rate that is significantly greater than inflation, as indicated by the positive slope on the inflation-adjusted line in the figure. In FY2017 inflation-adjusted dollars, BOP's appropriations increased 787% from FY1980 to FY2016. BOP's appropriations increased 732%, in inflation-adjusted dollars, when accounting for the decrease in appropriations for FY2017.⁵

It has been argued that even though appropriations for BOP are discretionary, they are effectively mandatory because "[b]y law, the BOP must accept and provide for all [f]ederal inmates, including but not limited to inmate care, custodial staff, contract beds, food, and medical costs. BOP cannot control the number of inmates sentenced to prison, and unlike other [f]ederal agencies, cannot limit assigned workloads and thereby control operating costs."⁶

Figure 1. Nominal and Adjusted Appropriations for the Bureau of Prisons, FY1980-FY2017

Appropriations in billions of dollars



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

Notes: Nominal appropriations were adjusted for inflation using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Chained Price Index presented in Table 10.1 of the FY2018 *Budget of the U.S. Government*. Inflation-adjusted amounts are

⁵ Information on BOP's appropriations can be found in **Appendix A**.

⁶ U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, *Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2013*, report to accompany S. 2323, 112th Cong., 2nd sess., April 19, 2012, S.Rept. 112-158 (Washington: GPO, 2012), p. 64.

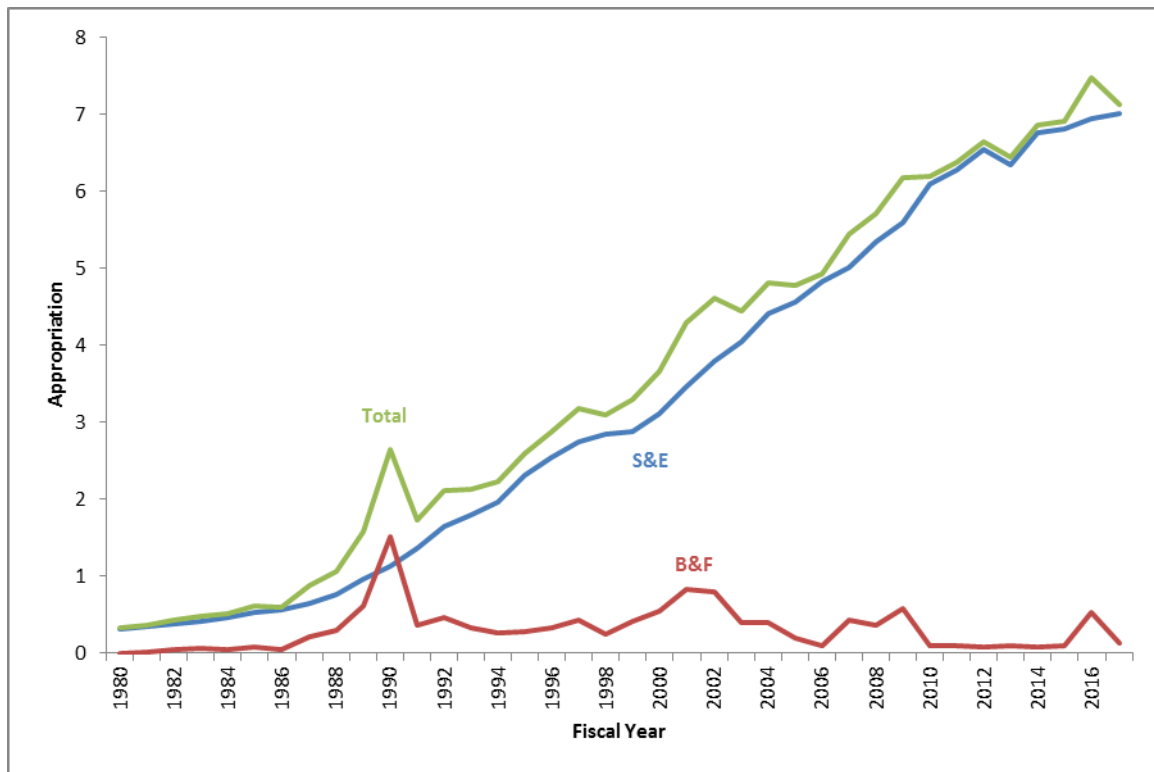
presented in FY2017 dollars. The spike in BOP's funding for FY1990 was the result of Congress appropriating \$1.512 billion for the B&F account (see **Table A-1**). The FY2013 enacted amount reflects the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Trends in BOP Appropriations by Account

Nearly all of BOP's operations are funded through annual appropriations provided by Congress.⁷ BOP's annual budget is divided between two major accounts: Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and Buildings and Facilities (B&F). The S&E account (i.e., the operating budget) provides for the custody and care of federal inmates and for the daily maintenance and operations of correctional facilities, regional offices, and BOP's central office in Washington, DC. It also provides funding for the incarceration of federal inmates in state, local, and private facilities. The B&F account (i.e., the capital budget) provides funding for the construction of new facilities and the modernization, repair, and expansion of existing facilities.⁸

Figure 2. Appropriations for BOP, by Account, FY1980-FY2017

Appropriations in billions of nominal dollars



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

⁷ The operations of the Federal Prison Industries (FPI) are supported by revenue generated through the sale of prisoner-made goods to federal agencies. In addition, some programs, goods, and services (such as compensation for inmates participating in non-FPI jobs) are paid for by funds generated through the sale of goods to inmates through the prison commissary.

⁸ In addition to appropriations for the S&E and B&F accounts, Congress usually places a cap on the amount of revenue generated by the Federal Prison Industries that can be used for administrative expenses in the annual Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies appropriations act. Although Congress does not appropriate funding for the administrative expenses of FPI, the administrative expenses cap is scored as enacted budget authority.

Notes: Amounts in **Figure 2** include all supplemental appropriations and any rescissions of enacted budget authority, but they *do not* include rescissions of *unobligated balances*. From FY1980 to FY1995, funding for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was included in a separate account. Since FY1996, funding for the NIC has been included in the S&E account. In this figure, funding for the NIC for FY1980-FY1995 was added to the S&E account to make funding for the S&E account comparable across fiscal years. The FY2013-enacted amount reflects the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Two trends emerge from a review of BOP's appropriations from FY1980 through FY2017. First, while there has been a nearly continuous increase in the overall appropriations for BOP, it is in large part driven by an almost continuous increase in appropriations for BOP's Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account since FY1980 (see **Figure 2**). The one exception to this trend is the appropriation for FY2013, which is lower than the FY2012 appropriation due to the sequestration ordered pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

In general, appropriations for BOP's S&E account increased as the prison population increased, which is not surprising given that the S&E account funds the operation of the federal prison system, including the salaries and benefits of both correctional officers and other institutional employees. BOP hired more officers and other employees as it opened more prisons and supervised more inmates. However, funding for the S&E account has continued to increase, albeit at a reduced rate, even though the prison population has decreased each fiscal year from FY2013 to FY2016.⁹ BOP has continued to request increased funding for the S&E account even though it is housing fewer inmates, and Congress has continued to increase appropriations, though generally below the level requested. BOP notes that additional funding is needed to cover the cost of pay raises and benefits for employees, as well as to cover growing costs associated with inmate health care, food, and prison utilities. Also, during some of these years, BOP requested additional funding to increase its capacity to provide programs and services for inmates (e.g., reentry programming and mental health treatment) and to hire more staff to increase institutional safety, something BOP might not have been able to do during the years when the inmate population was growing at a sustained clip and resources were dedicated to providing basic levels of care and security.¹⁰ In addition, even though there are fewer inmates under the BOP's jurisdiction, the federal prison system is still operating over its rated capacity.¹¹ In short, the federal prison population has not declined enough that BOP could start to close prisons and reduce staff, which would help bring down the cost of the federal prison system.

Second, funding for the Buildings and Facilities (B&F) account is more irregular, with Congress appropriating more in some fiscal years and less in others. The irregularity in B&F funding is likely the result of the cyclical nature of the expansion of BOP's prison capacity as more offenders entered the federal prison system. Congress would appropriate funding to help boost bedspace in the federal prison system; BOP would use that funding to plan and construct new prisons. Upon completion of the new prison, BOP's capacity would expand, but it would need to expand again in later years as the prison population continued to grow, and the cycle would begin

⁹ On average, appropriations for BOP's S&E account increased by 10% each fiscal year from FY1980 to FY2013. In comparison, S&E appropriations increased by 7% in FY2014, by 1% in FY2015, by 2% in FY2016, and by 1% in FY2017.

¹⁰ In a September 2012 report, the Government Accountability Office noted some of the effects that a growing prison population had on the BOP's operations, including waiting lists for rehabilitative programs and risks to institutional security resulting from increasing staff-to-inmate ratios. U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Bureau of Prisons: Growing Inmate Crowding Negatively Affects Inmates, Staff, and Infrastructure*, GAO-12-473, September 2012, pp. 48-63.

¹¹ BOP reports that at the end of FY2016, the federal prison system was operating at 16% over its rated capacity. However, this is down from 30% overcrowding at the end of FY2014. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, *FY2018 Performance Budget, Congressional Submission, Salaries and Expenses*, p. 7.

anew. In FY2017, a \$400 million decrease in funding for the B&F account was the primary reason why BOP's total appropriation decreased for FY2017.¹²

Trends in BOP's Funding by Decision Unit

Each of BOP's two appropriations accounts are divided into decision units, each of which fund specific aspects of BOP operations. The S&E account is divided into four decision units:

- **Inmate Care and Programs:** This decision unit covers the cost of inmate food, medical supplies, institutional and release clothing, welfare services, transportation, gratuities, staff salaries, and other operational costs directly related to providing inmate care. It provides funding for inmate programs, including education and vocational training, psychological services, religious programs, and drug treatment. This decision unit also covers costs associated with regional and central office administration and support related to providing inmate care.
- **Institution Security and Administration:** This decision unit funds institution maintenance, motor pool operations, powerhouse operations, institution security, and other administrative functions. It also covers costs associated with regional and central office administrative and management support functions such as research and evaluation, systems support, financial management, budget functions, safety, and legal counsel.
- **Contract Confinement:** This decision unit provides for the costs associated with the confinement of federal inmates in contract facilities, which include private prisons, Residential Reentry Centers (RRC), state and local facilities, and home confinement. It provides funding for the management and oversight of contract confinement functions. This decision unit also provides funding for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).
- **Management and Administration:** This decision unit provides funding for costs associated with general administration and provides funding for BOP's central office, regional offices, and staff training centers.

Since FY1999, approximately 80% of BOP's S&E funding has gone to combined appropriations for the Inmate Care and Programs and the Institution Security and Administration decision units. Funding for these two decision units has increased at about the same rate as funding for the S&E account overall. From FY1999 to FY2017, funding for the Inmate Care and Programs decision unit increased 141% and funding for the Institution Security and Administration decision unit increased 123%. In comparison, funding for the S&E account increased 143% over the same time period.

Funding for the Contract Confinement decision unit increased 295% between FY1999 and FY2017. The steeper increase in funding for the Contract Confinement decision unit comes as BOP has relied on confining more inmates in contract facilities, along with growing demand for RRC bedspace (a byproduct of more inmates being imprisoned and eventually released after serving their prison sentences).

¹² For FY2016, Congress appropriated \$444 million under the B&F account for the construction of a new facility in Letcher County, KY. BOP's FY2018 budget justification included a proposal to rescind this funding.

While funding for the Contract Confinement decision unit outpaced the growth of funding for the S&E account overall, funding for the Management and Administration decision unit grew at a rate below that of the S&E account. From FY1999 to FY2017, funding for the Management and Administration decision unit increased 74%.

The B&F account is divided into two decision units:

- **New Construction:** This decision unit covers lease payments for the Oklahoma Transfer Center, the salaries and administrative costs of staff involved in new prison construction, construction of inmate work program areas and expansion and conversion projects (i.e., additional special housing unit space).
- **Modernization and Repair:** This decision unit provides resources to undertake essential rehabilitation, modernization, and renovation of correctional facilities and their grounds. This includes modifications to facilities to accommodate correctional programs, repair or replace utilities systems and other critical infrastructure, repair projects at existing institutions, and maintain all systems and structures in a good state of repair.

In 10 of the 19 fiscal years since FY1999, a majority of the funding for the B&F account has been dedicated for new prison construction. In fiscal years where funding for the B&F account increased, funding for new prison construction generally increased. On average, Congress appropriated \$333 million for the B&F account from FY1999 to FY2017. Fiscal years in which funding for modernization and repair accounted for a majority of B&F funding were usually years in which funding for the B&F account was significantly below this average, usually when total B&F funding was less than \$100 million.

Requested Versus Enacted Funding for BOP

A comparison of BOP's annual appropriations for its S&E and B&F accounts to the Administration's request for both accounts shows that Congress has been more likely to fund the Administration's request for prison construction and less likely to fully fund the Administration's request for operating the federal prison system (see **Figure 3**). The requested appropriation indicates what BOP believed it would need to properly manage the prison population each fiscal year. The data suggest that in many fiscal years BOP operated with a budget below what it felt was adequate.

The data presented in **Figure 3** show that from FY1980 to FY2017, Congress appropriated less than the Administration's request for the B&F account 16 times. Over the same time period Congress appropriated less than the Administration's request for the S&E account 24 times.¹³ In contrast, however, the amount appropriated for the S&E account between FY2007 and FY2010 actually exceeded the Administration's request. The additional amounts provided by Congress during these fiscal years, as noted by the House Committee on Appropriations, were to compensate for underfunding BOP in previous years, which resulted in inadequate staffing levels and shortfalls in inmate programs.¹⁴ In the past, both the House and the Senate appropriations committees reported that they felt the Administration's requests for BOP were inadequate, which did not allow BOP to meet its basic operational needs.¹⁵ However, Congress has not raised similar

¹³ Information on the Administration's requested funding for BOP can be found in **Appendix A**.

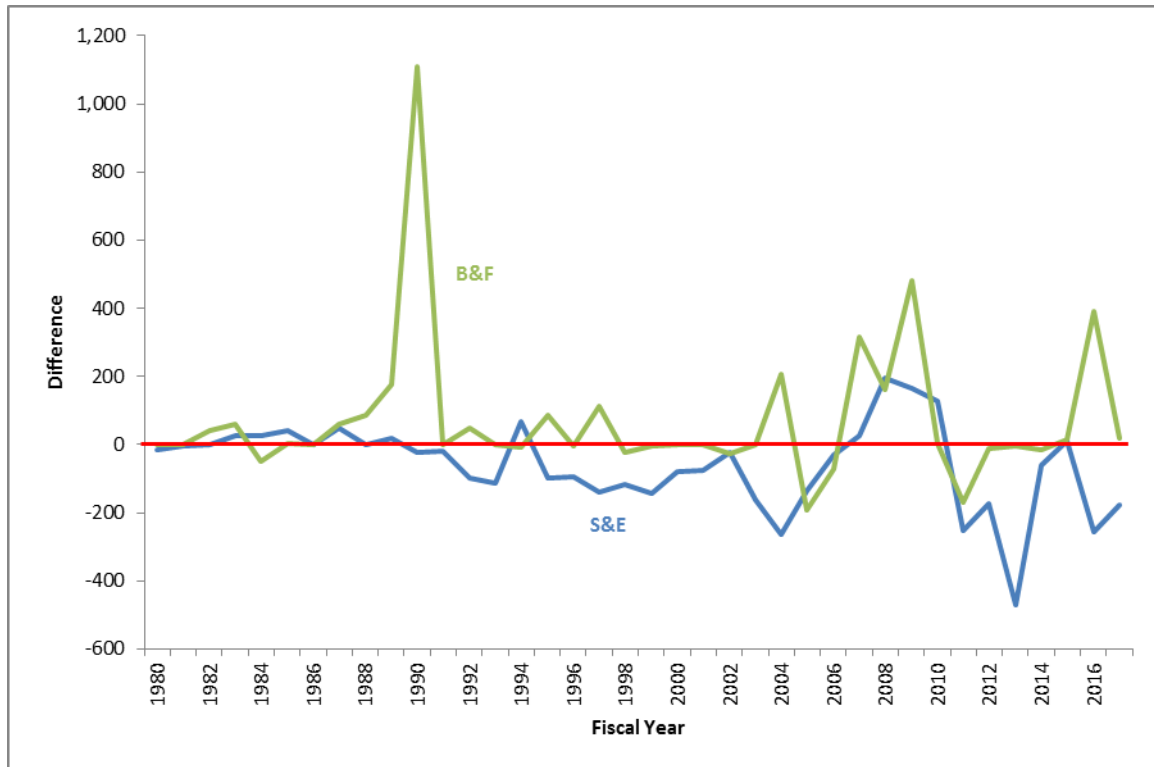
¹⁴ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009*, committee print, 111th Cong., 1st sess., March 2009 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 274.

¹⁵ Ibid. See also, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Departments of Transportation and Housing* (continued...)

concerns in more recent fiscal years. Appropriations for the S&E account have been below the Administration's request for six of the past seven fiscal years, by an average of \$232 million.

Figure 3. Difference Between Appropriations and the Administration's Request for BOP's S&E and B&F Accounts

Amounts in millions of dollars



Source: Appropriated amounts were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons. The Administration's requested amounts were taken from the appendix to the *Budget of the United States Government*, for FY1980-FY2017.

Notes: Between FY1980 and FY1995, appropriations for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) were provided in a separate account. After FY1995, the operating expenses for NIC are paid out of BOP's S&E account. Therefore, to make appropriations for the S&E account as comparable as possible, appropriations for the NIC for FY1980-FY1995 were added to appropriations for the S&E account. Between FY1996 and FY2000, BOP received an amount from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, which, according to BOP, was used for substance abuse treatment. As such, these amounts were also added to the S&E account.

Per Capita Cost of Incarceration

As noted above, appropriations for BOP have continued to increase even though the federal prison population has decreased in recent years. This trend might be partly explained by the

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and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010, Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 3288, 111th Cong., 1st sess., December 8, 2009, H.Rept. 111-366 (Washington: GPO, 2009), p. 671; U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, *Departments of Commerce and Justice, and Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2013*, report to accompany S. 2323, 112th Cong., 2nd sess., April 19, 2012, S.Rept. 112-158 (Washington: GPO, 2012), p. 65.

increasing per capita cost for incarceration. As show in **Figure 4**, the nominal per capita cost of incarceration has increased from approximately \$22,000 per inmate in FY2000 to almost \$35,000 in FY2016, a 61% rise.¹⁶ From FY2000 to FY2012, the per capita cost of incarceration roughly increased at the same rate as inflation. However, since FY2013 increases in the per capita cost have started to outstrip inflation.

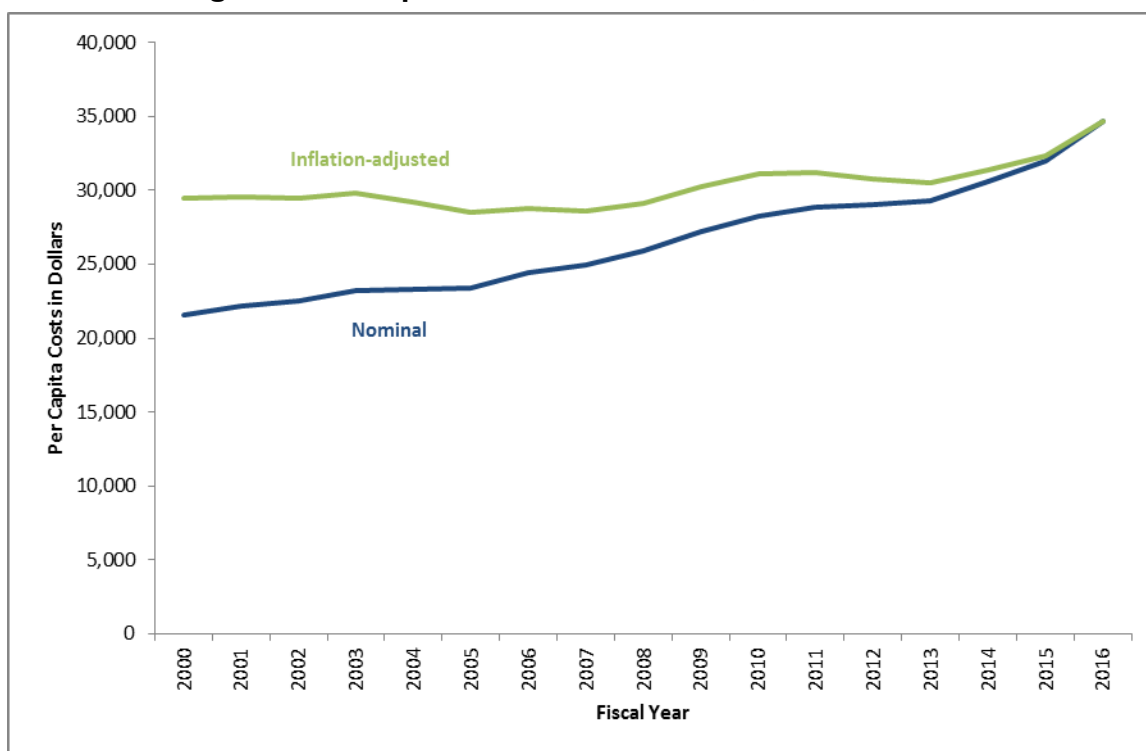
The increasing per capita cost of incarceration is partly due to inflationary pressures, such as the increasing cost of health care, food, clothing, and utilities.¹⁷ However, it is notable that the per capita cost of incarceration has increased at a greater rate than inflation since FY2013, which coincides with the decreasing prison population.¹⁸ Stable or increasing obligations combined with a decreasing prison population will result in increasing per capita costs because the shared inmate expenses are dispersed across fewer inmates.

Per capita costs are not equivalent to marginal costs (i.e., what it costs BOP to incarcerate one additional inmate). For example, if the per capita cost of incarceration is \$22,000 per inmate and BOP's prison population decreased by 1,000 inmates, it does not mean that BOP would save \$22 million. Per capita costs do not equate to marginal costs because per capita costs reflect the total amount BOP obligates in a fiscal year divided by that fiscal year's average daily population. Some costs (e.g., food and clothing expenses) would decrease if BOP incarcerated fewer inmates. However, obligations also account for items like staff salaries, which might not change until the prison population decreases to a point where BOP could close prisons and reduce staff. For example, if all of BOP's high security facilities hold 10% more inmates than their rated capacity and BOP's prison population decreases to a point where these facilities hold the same number of inmates as their rated capacity, it is likely that BOP would not reduce staffing at those prisons, which would mean that obligations for high security facilities for that fiscal year would not decline significantly.

¹⁶ BOP calculates the per capita cost of incarceration by dividing total obligations for the fiscal year by the average daily population.

¹⁷ For example, BOP reports that obligations for inmate medical costs increased from approximately \$400 million in FY2007 to approximately \$675 million in FY2016. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, *FY2018 Performance Budget, Congressional Submission, Salaries and Expenses*, p. 24.

¹⁸ On average, the per capita cost of incarceration increased by 2% each fiscal year between FY2000 and FY2013. The per capita cost of incarceration increased 5% in FY2014, 4% in FY2015, and 9% in FY2016.

Figure 4. Per Capita Cost of Incarceration, FY2000-FY2016

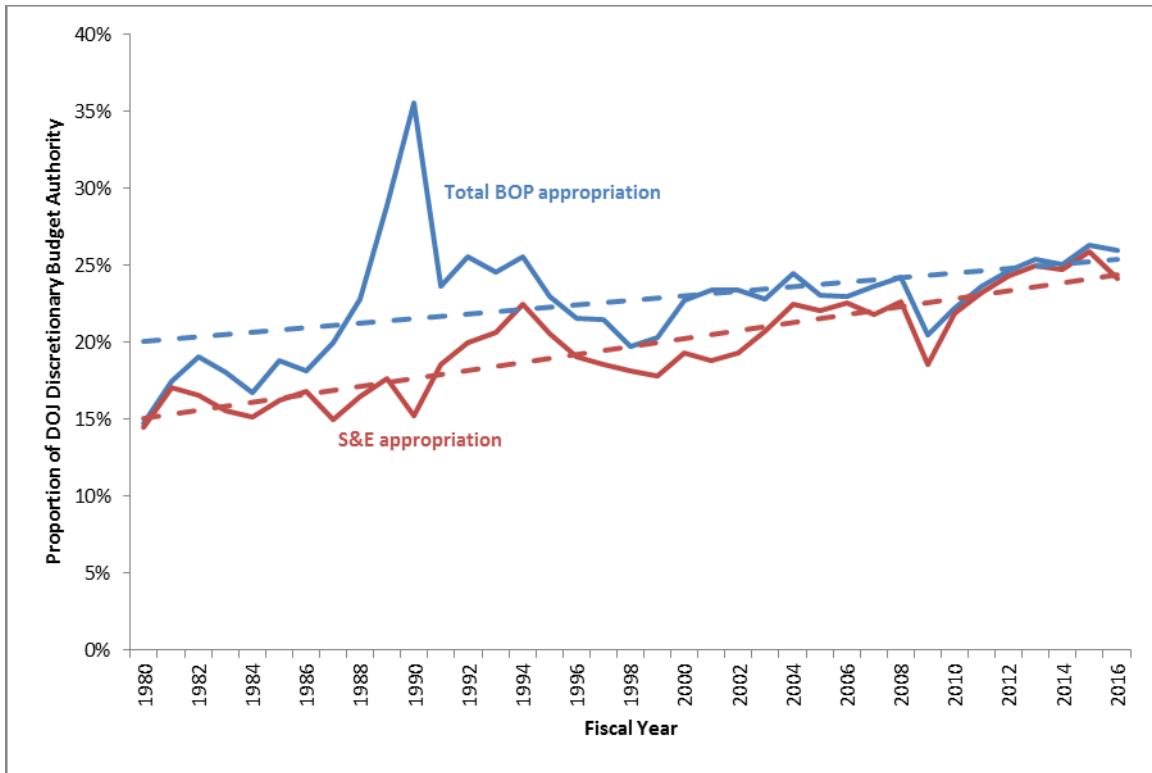
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

Notes: Nominal appropriations were adjusted for inflation using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Chained Price Index presented in Table 10.1 of the FY2018 *Budget of the U.S. Government*. Inflation-adjusted amounts are presented in FY2016 dollars.

Appropriations for BOP Relative to Those for the Department of Justice

One concern among some policymakers is that BOP's expanding budget is starting to consume a larger share of the Department of Justice's (DOJ) overall annual appropriations. **Figure 5** shows what proportion of DOJ's annual discretionary budget was dedicated to BOP. BOP's overall budget is more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in year-to-year appropriations for BOP's B&F account. The trend lines (the dashed lines in the figure) show that since FY1980, both BOP's total budget and the S&E account have, in general, encompassed a growing share of DOJ's annual appropriations. The noticeable spike in BOP's share of DOJ's annual appropriations in FY1990 was the result of Congress appropriating more than \$1 billion for the B&F account. In addition, the decrease in BOP's share of DOJ's appropriations observed in FY2009, a break in a general upward trend that started in FY2000, was the result of Congress appropriating an additional \$4 billion for DOJ under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

Figure 5. BOP's Appropriation as a Share of DOJ's Discretionary Budget Authority, FY1980-FY2016



Source: BOP's annual appropriations data were provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons. Annual discretionary budget authority data for the Department of Justice for FY1980-FY2016 were taken from Table 5.4 from the FY2018 *Budget of the United States Government*. Final FY2017 discretionary budget authority for DOJ was not provided in Table 5.4 of the President's FY2018 budget.

Appendix A. BOP Appropriations: Total and by Decision Unit

Table A-1. Requested and Enacted Appropriations for the Bureau of Prisons, FY1980-FY2017

Appropriations in thousands of dollars

Fiscal Year	Request			Appropriated		
	Salaries and Expenses	Buildings and Facilities	Total	Salaries and Expenses	Buildings and Facilities	Total
1980	\$338,051	\$5,960	\$344,011	\$323,884	\$5,960	\$329,844
1981	355,258	10,466	365,724	351,759	10,020	361,779
1982	377,267	14,731	391,998	378,016	56,481	434,497
1983	387,587	6,667	394,254	412,133	66,667	478,800
1984	437,928	97,142	535,070	464,850	47,711	512,561
1985	497,662	82,556	580,218	536,932	86,043	622,975
1986	560,004	46,063	606,067	561,480	44,082	605,562
1987	608,302	159,152	767,454	656,941	219,249	876,190
1988	771,360	210,334	981,694	772,013	297,076	1,069,089
1989	943,530	436,554	1,380,084	962,016	612,914	1,574,930
1990	1,162,666	401,332	1,563,998	1,138,778	1,511,953	2,650,731
1991	1,381,889	374,358	1,756,247	1,363,645	374,358	1,738,003
1992	1,748,056	411,593	2,159,649	1,649,121	462,090	2,111,211
1993	1,906,806	339,225	2,246,031	1,793,470	339,225	2,132,695
1994	1,895,214	276,850	2,172,064	1,962,605	269,543	2,232,148
1995	2,417,096	191,021	2,608,117	2,319,722	276,301	2,596,023
1996	2,640,417	337,228	2,977,645	2,546,893 ^a	334,728	2,881,621
1997	2,888,316	320,924	3,209,240	2,748,427 ^b	435,200	3,183,627
1998	2,965,642	278,057	3,243,699	2,847,777 ^c	255,133	3,102,910
1999	3,032,494	413,997	3,446,491	2,888,853 ^d	410,997	3,299,850
2000	3,191,928	558,791	3,750,719	3,111,073 ^e	556,780	3,667,853
2001	3,545,769	835,660	4,381,429	3,469,739	833,822	4,303,561
2002	3,829,437	833,273	4,662,710	3,805,118	807,808	4,612,926
2003	4,208,459	396,609	4,605,068	4,044,788	396,632	4,441,420
2004	4,677,214	187,900	4,865,114	4,414,313	393,515	4,807,828
2005	4,706,232	397,700	5,103,932	4,571,385	205,076	4,776,461
2006	4,859,649	170,112	5,029,761	4,830,160	99,961	4,930,121
2007	4,987,059	117,102	5,104,161	5,012,433	432,425	5,444,858

Fiscal Year	Request			Appropriated		
	Salaries and Expenses	Buildings and Facilities	Total	Salaries and Expenses	Buildings and Facilities	Total
2008	5,151,440	210,003	5,361,443	5,346,740	372,720	5,719,460
2009	5,435,754	95,807	5,531,561	5,600,792	575,807	6,176,599
2010	5,979,831	96,744	6,076,575	6,106,231	99,155	6,205,386
2011	6,533,779	269,733	6,803,512	6,282,410	98,957	6,381,367
2012	6,724,266	99,934	6,824,200	6,551,281	90,000	6,641,281
2013	6,820,217	99,189	6,919,406	6,349,248	95,356	6,444,604
2014	6,831,150	105,244	6,936,394	6,769,000	90,000	6,859,000
2015	6,804,000	90,000	6,894,000	6,815,000	106,000	6,921,000
2016	7,204,158	140,564	7,344,722	6,948,500	530,000	7,478,500
2017	7,186,225	113,022	7,299,247	7,008,800	130,000	7,138,800

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

Notes: Amounts in **Table A-1** include all supplemental appropriations and any rescissions of enacted budget authority, but they *do not* include rescissions of *unobligated balances*. From FY1980 to FY1995, funding for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) was included in a separate account. Since FY1996, funding for the NIC has been included in the S&E account. In this table, funding for the NIC for FY1980-FY1995 was added to the S&E account to make funding for the S&E account comparable across fiscal years. The FY2013-enacted amount reflects the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

- a. Includes \$13.5 million appropriated from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF).
- b. Includes \$25.2 million appropriated from the VCRTF.
- c. Includes \$26.1 million appropriated from the VCRTF.
- d. Includes \$26.5 million appropriated from the VCRTF.
- e. Includes \$22.5 million appropriated from the VCRTF.

Table A-2. Appropriations for BOP, by Decision Unit, FY1999-FY2017

Appropriations in thousands of dollars

Fiscal Year	Salaries and Expenses				Buildings and Facilities	
	Inmate Care and Programs	Institution Security and Administration	Contract Confinement	Management and Administration	New Construction	Modernization and Repair
1999	\$1,090,148	\$1,401,349	\$255,062	\$142,249	\$322,963	\$88,034
2000	1,123,856	1,494,809	344,773	147,635	441,003	115,777
2001	1,208,480	1,601,518	511,579	148,162	710,816	123,006
2002	1,311,335	1,722,567	620,145	151,071	675,040	132,768
2003	1,454,481	1,868,538	567,365	154,404	262,956	133,676
2004	1,624,308	2,050,417	574,473	165,115	177,620	164,000
2005	1,682,656	2,094,917	627,135	166,677	25,372	179,704
2006	1,740,011	2,227,223	683,031	179,895	48,115	51,846
2007	1,774,048	2,297,055	757,851	183,479	368,875	63,550
2008	1,942,077	2,409,112	814,529	181,022	302,720	70,000
2009	2,070,002	2,495,196	840,933	194,661	465,180	110,627
2010	2,215,992	2,708,651	981,112	200,476	25,386	73,769
2011	2,294,174	2,783,664	996,772	207,800	25,335	73,622
2012	2,421,272	2,880,290	1,040,213	209,506	23,035	66,695
2013	2,424,620	2,717,938	1,017,297	189,393	23,649	71,707
2014	2,525,039	2,966,364	1,074,808	202,789	22,852	67,148
2015	2,587,936	3,002,827	1,011,505	211,347	25,000	81,000
2016	2,679,562	3,025,209	1,015,739	227,990	444,000	86,000
2017	2,625,439	3,129,075	1,006,522	247,764	50,000	80,000

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

Notes: Amounts in this table include all supplemental appropriations and any rescissions of enacted budget authority, but they *do not* include rescissions of *unobligated balances*. The FY2013-enacted amount reflects the amount sequestered per the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Appendix B. BOP Per Capita Costs

Table B-1. Per Capita Cost of Incarceration in the Federal Prison System, FY2000-FY2016

Fiscal Year	All of BOP	Security Level				Federal Correctional Complexes ^a
		High	Medium	Low	Minimum	
2000	\$21,603	\$26,518	\$21,417	\$18,407	\$17,452	\$21,360
2001	22,175	26,135	21,806	18,846	17,788	20,543
2002	22,518	27,456	21,473	19,228	18,770	21,538
2003	23,180	26,461	21,946	19,480	18,136	21,948
2004	23,267	26,951	21,896	19,242	17,647	21,764
2005	23,431	26,377	21,718	19,193	17,478	22,458
2006	24,439	25,398	23,648	20,834	17,291	23,152
2007	24,923	26,109	23,492	21,922	17,812	22,804
2008	25,895	27,924	24,065	23,373	19,635	23,958
2009	27,251	32,119	25,442	24,087	20,772	25,750
2010	28,282	33,858	26,248	25,377	21,005	27,267
2011	28,894	34,629	26,852	26,853	21,286	27,516
2012	29,027	34,046	26,686	27,166	21,694	27,683
2013	29,291	33,887	27,278	27,386	21,960	28,330
2014	30,621	35,718	28,536	28,425	23,232	29,617
2015	31,976	36,690	29,475	29,273	24,149	31,528
2016	34,703	39,716	32,614	31,991	27,295	33,589

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.

Notes: The per capita cost of incarceration for all of BOP includes direct costs for federal detention centers, administrative security facilities, medical referral centers, privately operated institutions, residential reentry centers, and contracts with state and local institutions. It also includes support costs for federal detention centers, administrative security facilities, and medical referral centers.

- a. Federal correctional complexes (FCC) contain two or more facilities with different security levels on the same grounds. For example, FCC Allenwood (PA) contains high-, medium-, and low-security facilities.

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