

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1890

To ensure that the incarceration of inmates is not provided by private contractors or vendors and that persons charged with or convicted of an offense against the United States shall be housed in facilities managed and maintained by Federal, State, or local governments.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 17, 2007

Mr. HOLDEN (for himself, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mr. LAHOOD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To ensure that the incarceration of inmates is not provided by private contractors or vendors and that persons charged with or convicted of an offense against the United States shall be housed in facilities managed and maintained by Federal, State, or local governments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Public Safety Act”.

5 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6 The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) The issues of safety, liability, accountability,
2 and cost are the paramount issues in running cor-
3 rections facilities.

4 (2) In recent years, the privatization of facili-
5 ties for persons previously incarcerated by govern-
6 mental entities has resulted in frequent escapes by
7 violent criminals, riots resulting in extensive dam-
8 age, prisoner violence, and incidents of prisoner
9 abuse by staff.

10 (3) In some instances, the courts have prohib-
11 ited the transfer of additional convicts to private
12 prisons because of the danger to prisoners and the
13 community.

14 (4) Frequent escapes and riots at private facili-
15 ties result in expensive law enforcement costs for
16 State and local governments.

17 (5) The need to make profits creates incentives
18 for private contractors to underfund mechanisms
19 that provide for the security of the facility and the
20 safety of the inmates, corrections staff, and neigh-
21 boring community.

22 (6) The 1997 Supreme Court ruling in Richard-
23 son v. McKnight, which held that the qualified im-
24 munity that shields State and local correctional offi-
25 cers does not apply to private prison personnel, ex-

1 poses State and local governments to liability for the
2 actions of private corporations.

3 (7) Additional liability issues arise when in-
4 mates are transferred outside the jurisdiction of a
5 contracting State.

6 (8) Studies on private correctional facilities
7 have been unable to demonstrate any significant cost
8 savings in the privatization of corrections facilities.

9 (9) The imposition of punishment on errant
10 citizens through incarceration requires State and
11 local governments to exercise their coercive police
12 powers over individuals. These powers, including the
13 authority to use force over a private citizen, should
14 not be delegated to another private party.

15 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds provided by the Federal
17 Government to a State or local government for the pur-
18 pose of providing core correctional services may not be
19 used to contract with private contractors or vendors to
20 provide such services.

21 (b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the
22 term “core correctional services” means the housing, safe-
23 guarding, protecting, and disciplining of persons charged
24 with or convicted of an offense.

1 **SEC. 4. ENHANCING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE**
2 **DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS.**

3 Section 4042(a) of title 18, United States Code, is
4 amended—

5 (1) by redesignating paragraph (5) as para-
6 graph (7);

7 (2) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph
8 (4); and

9 (3) by inserting after paragraph (4) the fol-
10 lowing:

11 “(5) provide for any penal or correctional facil-
12 ity or institution (except for nonprofit community
13 correctional confinement, such as halfway houses),
14 confining any person convicted of any offense
15 against the United States, to be under the direction
16 of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and to be
17 managed and maintained by employees of Federal,
18 State, or local governments;

19 “(6) provide for the housing, safeguarding, pro-
20 tection, and disciplining of any person charged with
21 or convicted of any offense against the United States
22 (except persons in nonprofit community correctional
23 confinement, such as halfway houses), to be con-
24 ducted and carried out by individuals who are em-

1 ployees of Federal, State, or local governments;
2 and.”.

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