

Department of Justice Training Center
Spend Plan, Cost-Benefit Analysis, and Supplemental Information
September 2025

The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Buildings and Facilities (B&F) apportionment currently includes the following A1 footnote:

Amounts apportioned on line 6017, but not yet obligated as of the date of this reapportionment, are available for obligation 15 business days after BOP submits to OMB a detailed Spend Plan for a new DOJ training facility. The Spend Plan will include a detailed timeline for obligations of existing appropriated funding, a cost-benefit analysis of a new facility, and supporting documentation and justification for removing DOJ training from FLETC. Supporting documentation will include requested and actual trainings from 2023-2025 for relevant components, and coordination attempts with DHS. Any revisions or additions to such spending plan shall be proposed to OMB in writing no later than five business days before the anticipated obligation of funds based on such revisions or additions. If OMB agrees to such revision or addition, OMB will notify DOJ in writing, and the latest agreed-upon spend plan shall include such revision or addition. [Rationale: An agency spend plan or other documentation is necessary to better understand how the agency intends to obligate some or all of the apportioned funds.]

The Department provides the information within this report to address the footnote and plans to resume obligation of funds following the 15-business day wait period required by OMB.

Timeline for Obligations

FY 2025

The Department and components including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the United States Marshals Service (USMS), collaboratively developed a programming study. This study incorporated input from all stakeholders and defined initial facility needs and layout requirements for a new DOJ Training Center. Stakeholders focused on the operational and training needs of each agency, which included classroom space, offices, auditorium, dormitory rooms, cafeterias, shooting ranges, driving track, obstacle course, and other physical training courses, mock drill training areas and buildings, as well as associated requirements such as laboratory space and first responder capabilities.

As of September 2025, the project is in the preliminary planning stages and the ideal programming requirements are still being finalized. A final determination of the required land size is needed to identify a suitable site and will directly impact both real estate acquisition and facility design. Prior to the issuance of the OMB footnote, BOP had obligated \$405,000 for the award of a task order that will coordinate environmental efforts in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as initial real estate, programming, and project planning efforts. As a condition of the footnote, all further obligations were paused.

FY 2026 – FY 2028

The Department will undertake environmental studies required under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the siting and development of the DOJ Training Center. This effort will begin with a Site Reconnaissance Survey to identify and evaluate alternative locations for the proposed facility. It will then proceed with the development of a master plan that includes in-depth analysis of key environmental requirements. This phase will culminate in the completion of NEPA and associated studies, along with the acquisition of real estate for the selected site. BOP projects approximately \$15.0 million in obligations for this phase. This phase will culminate in the completion of NEPA and associated studies, along with the acquisition of real estate for the selected site. The NEPA effort, including the site selection process, is expected to take approximately 24 months from the Notice to Proceed. Once the site has been determined, an additional 12 months will be required to complete the real estate acquisition. Further, the Department and its stakeholders will assess the current programming study in conjunction with the selected site to further refine and align project requirements with site constraints and budgetary considerations.

The Department will develop an Independent Government Estimate (IGE) for the costs associated with the design and construction of the training center, a budget for the post-commissioning Operations and Maintenance (O&M), management and support full-time equivalents (FTEs), training staff, etc. (excluding site acquisition costs). DOJ will then use the IGE to determine whether existing appropriations are sufficient for the anticipated design and construction project.

FY 2029 – FY 2032

Pending the availability of appropriations, the Department will contract for the design and construction of the new facility. A reliable cost estimate for the project will be developed as early planning stages progress and the ideal programming requirements and site location are defined. Full activation of all aspects of the facility is anticipated by the end of FY 2032. During this phase, the remaining \$45.0 million in available project funding (as of FY 2025) will be obligated, in addition to any other amounts made available and necessary for this phase of the project.

Cost-Benefit Analysis

A complete cost-benefit analysis would be supported by the independent government costs estimate as noted above, but which the current footnote does not allow the Department to pursue. What follows is a qualitative analysis and an initial cost-benefit analysis for the project, focused primarily on the scheduling of classes at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and limitations of current FLETC facilities. With the increased funding from the One Big Beautiful Bill Act for both the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and DOJ, where DOJ components have the funding but not the necessary training flexibility, the dynamic illustrates FLETC limitations in addressing Administration priorities relating to DOJ. Existing issues at FLETC will undoubtedly be exacerbated by increased funding and the resulting need to multiply hiring efforts.

Additionally, while FLETC has cancelled basic training classes, particularly for BOP, scheduling training classes for specialty or advanced training is difficult to the point where ATF, USMS, and BOP have stopped asking for them. Appropriate space to conduct this training for ATF, USMS, and BOP is critical to ensure training throughout an agent or correctional officer's career.

The Department would benefit greatly from a centralized, independent training facility for correctional officers and law enforcement officers. The Department could collaborate on training across DOJ components and with other law enforcement agencies and entities with shared missions. Additionally, the Department could build an established infrastructure to support specific training requirements not fully supported at the current FLETC facility, to include:

- Housing capacity
- Training Facility support
- Medical support
- Food Service
- Administrative support for the scheduling of training programs

DOJ components have historically encountered multiple limitations at FLETC that would be alleviated by a dedicated DOJ Training Center with the proper design and operational functions that are conducive to Department training missions. A DOJ Training Center would address a myriad of existing issues:

- While FLETC does solicit agency projections for the number of classes, their resources and facilities are shared among all partners. Therefore, demand routinely exceeds capacity. FLETC's rigid, tiered scheduling procedures – understandably necessary to coordinate training for such a large number of partners – are not responsive to DOJ component needs and create limitations and challenges. Should agencies not be limited by FLETC classroom space, training capacity would increase, and aggressive hiring goals could become attainable to the extent funding is available.
- Although FLETC has been a collaborative partner as it relates to DOJ's training requirements, FLETC ultimately determines which DOJ programs are important and should be given priority. Unfortunately, FLETC is not as familiar with DOJ requirements and has historically prioritized their interests over DOJ, making cuts to DOJ programs based on DHS needs. A DOJ Training Center would enable independent authority over DOJ programs and the capacity to analyze current needs and schedule training accordingly.
- DOJ training spaces would be designed to hold both basic and specialty classes simultaneously, allowing agencies to reduce or eliminate their backlog. This would create a more qualified workforce, enhance public safety, and create safer correctional institutions.
- A DOJ Training Center with dormitory style housing would be more efficient than the current housing afforded by FLETC, which is often at off-site hotels—a significantly costlier housing option. Housing trainees onsite saves both time and money by leveling costs and not depending

upon local per diem hotel rates. Trainees would be able to quickly get to and from their dormitories at the beginning and end of each training day, thus eliminating long bus rides and tardiness due to bus operations.

- Firearms proficiency is a component in all basic classes and several specialty classes. Currently, agencies must share limited firearms range space that train at FLETC, as FLETC only had one explosives range that is shared between ATF and FLETC's Counter Terrorism Division. Scheduling and utilization of this range requires substantial coordination between the two organizations. Having a properly planned and constructed DOJ Training Center would ensure sufficient firing ranges to accommodate all training. Additionally, there would be adequate space for remedial training if needed, which is currently very difficult to acquire due to the high demand for firearms range space on the FLETC campus.
- A DOJ Training Center would result in fewer schedule changes and interruptions to training, which would result in more training time and higher-quality training. When there is an interruption in training, it results in confusion and loss of focus. Once classes are scheduled, components face challenges in coordinating the use of specific training spaces such as classrooms, ranges, mat rooms, etc. Competition for these individual spaces results in inefficiencies, as arranging personnel that are dependent on FLETC's scheduling is challenging at best and constantly puts undue strain on training success and safety. If those interruptions could be eliminated, the quality of training would increase, which would translate into a better workforce upon their return to their mission.
- Part of the basic curriculum uses role players in practical scenarios. Currently, the FLETC role players are used in scenarios for numerous agencies, which creates confusion when the role players do not understand what is required of them for DOJ component scenarios. At a DOJ Training Center, the role players could be coached specifically for the hands-on scenarios used by DOJ agencies. This would create more realistic training and a more skilled workforce.
- Even though FLETC has multiple established training campuses, it does not equate to cost savings for DOJ agencies. FLETC has stated that training capacity is not available and that components should look for other training sites while FLETC continues its operations. A DOJ Training Center would ensure DOJ agencies have access to the training venues they have paid for, either with funding, time, or personnel resources.
- A new DOJ Training Center would partially obviate the existing needs at FLETC for updating of outdated and insufficient facilities, increasing storage, and resolving maintenance and capacity issues and would reduce pressure on FLETC so that it can support other agencies.
- The DOJ Training Center would allow for control over the design and scheduling of classes to maximize the use of appropriate training venues and class offerings. For example, in August 2025, FLETC announced that most agency-specific classes will be cancelled to support the current FLETC training surge operation through December 2025. This is a repeat FLETC

practice seen during the COVID-19 pandemic where FLETC prioritized select agency training missions.

DOJ law enforcement components have specialized, unique mission sets that affect basic and advanced agent training. For example, ATF trainees require arson-specific instruction that other agencies do not. USMS Deputy U.S. Marshals perform fugitive apprehension, courtroom security, and detention cellblock duties routinely; many other agencies do not require training for such a diverse mission set. Precedent exists within DOJ for foregoing the centralized training approach where component-focused training is appropriate: the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and DEA operate their own basic training academies at Quantico Marine Corps Base in Virginia, and the FBI operates advanced training facilities at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama.

BOP specifically would greatly benefit from an independent training facility. Current training operations are established to schedule and train approximately 3,360 new personnel each fiscal year. With a DOJ Training Center, it is estimated the BOP could expand to over 5,000 training slots on average per year. The return on investment potential for BOP represents a nearly 50 percent increase in training capacity and is expected to similarly increase other DOJ law enforcement agency training capacity.

BOP often seeks additional training classes to meet increased agency training requirements but the agency is dependent upon FLETC scheduling and training resource availability. FLETC is utilized by more than 90 Federal agencies. Because most of the Federal agencies that train FLETC are DHS agencies, they receive priority on the number of classes they can hold and the premium venues for the classes. This results in frequent cancellations of BOP classes, as well as last-minute venue changes that are not optimal for the training needs of the BOP. From FY 2023 through FY 2025, a total of 19 BOP classes were cancelled by FLETC. BOP is a third-tier organization in FLETC's scheduling framework, one that cannot fully accommodate BOP's requirements. A dedicated DOJ Training Facility would alleviate BOP-specific concerns, such as:

- The Physical Ability Test (PAT) is another component of the BOP basic classes. Currently, FLETC does not have a dedicated space for the PAT. This means that the PAT is inconsistent from one class to the next, and the various events of the PAT are scattered throughout the FLETC campus, which is time consuming and causes confusion when classes arrive at training areas to find them already occupied by another agency. Having a dedicated PAT area at a DOJ Training Center would be more efficient and create a calmer environment for this stressful event.
- FLETC has currently cancelled all BOP specialty classes, which has created a significant burden for BOP institutions that lack sufficiently trained staff for vital functions, such as bus operators or CPR instruction. ATF and USMS also face challenges in scheduling specialty or advanced training classes. If a DOJ Training Center was built, specialty and advanced classes could be taught concurrently with basic classes.
- The current BOP training schedule and capacity are built upon FLETC's training structure; 24 to 48 person classrooms, 24 person shooting ranges, 24 student mat rooms, etc. The current 104-

hour training schedule includes commute and transition time that will be reduced at a facility with venues in closer proximity. A DOJ Training Center would permit more efficient operations and training venue utilization, thereby increasing the total number of training time allotment to a full, 11-day training session. Having a training facility conducive to training could save up to two days of travel time associated with current operations. These remaining days could be repurposed to accommodate additional training or dropped off to accommodate a quicker turnaround of incoming classes.

- Although BOP received most of the classes requested FLETC in FY 2025, BOP did not always have the most appropriate training venue for the scheduled training, which negatively impacts students' training experience. Having to visualize that a training venue is a cell house, dining facility, or a front lobby area of an institution, for example, does not reinforce the instruction and training philosophies espoused during the basic officers training classes and limits the trainees' experience for lack of any hands-on experience. A DOJ Training Center would obviate the negative impacts of FLETC's suboptimal venues and allow for the development of mission-specific facilities.

Removing DOJ Training from FLETC

Coordination between FLETC, ATF, BOP, and USMS occurs regularly with components projecting agency needs up to five years out for FLETC funding and scheduling purposes. FLETC classes that were initially scheduled may be canceled by FLETC due to a variety of factors, such as adverse weather, instructor shortages, or venues not being available.

During FY 2023 – FY 2025 there were no significant negative impacts for ATF and USMS. However, FLETC has a history of capacity issues and BOP continuously receives about 80 percent of its training needs. In late August 2025, FLETC announced all training will be paused for agencies not related to immigration enforcement through the end of 2025.¹ This short notice freeze resulted in delays or full cancellations of training. See supplemental information for additional details.

Competing training priorities and changes in administrative objectives lead to shifts in FLETC's demands. A Government Accountability Office (GAO) audit² conducted in 2003 noted long-term capacity challenges, stating, "These concerns, in turn, have prompted some federal law enforcement agencies that use FLETC for their basic training to periodically consider establishing their own facilities, tailored to their unique training needs and philosophy." In addition to the challenges faced with scheduling training, accelerated use quickens the deterioration of the facility. GAO highlighted FLETC's history of focusing funds on building new facilities instead of properly funding the maintenance and renovations of older structures.

¹ <https://www.govexec.com/workforce/2025/08/trump-freezes-most-training-non-ice-federal-law-enforcement/407751/>

² <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-03-736.pdf>

Deteriorated facilities negatively impact morale and risk fostering complacency among trainees, an especially urgent concern for BOP. The FY 2026 President’s Budget calls for hiring hundreds of new correctional officers and includes significant funding for recruitment. Further, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act provided BOP with \$3.0 billion through FY 2029 to hire and train new employees. However, without corresponding improvements in training capacity and quality, these efforts may falter in achieving lasting workforce development and retention.

FLETC challenges result in delayed onboarding, certification, and mission readiness. When training stops, agencies cannot qualify new hires, fill critical vacancies, or maintain required certifications. This creates immediate stress: vacancies remain unfilled, workloads grow, and career progression slows³. The clear prioritization of DHS training needs over other agencies justifies the establishment of a national DOJ Training Facility for correctional officers and law enforcement officers.

Supplemental Information: Training and Coordination with FLETC

Table 1. DOJ Basic Training Classes at FLETC

	ATF			BOP			USMS		
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Requested	15	11	8	104	84	84	8	8	6
Scheduled	7	11	3	70	71	79	8	8	6
Conducted	6	9	2	88	68	64	8	6	5
Component - Cancelled	1	2	1	11	2	8	0	2	1
FLETC - Cancelled	0	0	0	5	1	7	0	0	0

ATF

FLETC has not cancelled an ATF class and often offers more availability to ATF, should additional funding become available. Classes were cancelled due to funding constraints, not due to FLETC scheduling conflicts. Coordination between ATF and FLETC occurs weekly from a base training level to the executive teams. DHS has proven to be partner eager to collaborate.

BOP

BOP uses FLETC for basic and specialty training classes. The Introduction to Correctional Techniques (ICT) Phase II is the basic training class. As referenced in the Cost-Benefit Analysis, there are multiple specialty classes, to include: Bus Operations, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Disturbance Control, Firearms, Self-Defense, Witness Escort, Marksman Observer, and Lead Baton. The Marksman Observer and Lead Baton trainings are conducted off-site due to FLETC’s inability to support the training programs on center.

³ <https://www.themindfulfederalemployee.com/blog/fleetc-training-freeze-leaves-federal-agencies-vulnerable>

Table 2. BOP Basic and Advanced Training at FLETC

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	Total	Average
BOP Classes Requested	135	116	113	360	120
<i>Basic</i>	104	84	84	272	91
<i>Specialty</i>	31	28	29	88	29
FLETC Classes Scheduled	99	96	106	301	100
<i>Basic</i>	70	71	79	220	73
<i>Specialty</i>	29	25	27	81	27
Conducted Classes	123	82	68	273	91
<i>Basic</i>	88	68	64	220	73
<i>Specialty</i>	35	14	4	53	18
Cancelled Classes	18	15	42	75	25
<i>Basic - FLETC Cancelled</i>	5	1	7	13	4
<i>Basic - BOP Cancelled</i>	11	2	8	21	7
<i>Specialty - FLETC Cancelled</i>	1	1	2	4	1
<i>Specialty - BOP Cancelled</i>	1	11	25	37	12
% Requested Not Scheduled	27%	14%	6%	16%	16%
% Conducted of Scheduled	124%	85%	64%	91%	91%
% Cancelled of Scheduled	18%	16%	40%	25%	24%

Since FY 2023, BOP has requested FLETC schedule a total of 360 classes (272 basic, 88 specialty). FLETC scheduled 301 total classes (220 basic, 81 specialty), leaving about 16 percent of BOP’s request unaddressed. Of the 301 total classes scheduled, 75 classes were cancelled (17 by FLETC, 58 by BOP), or approximately 25 percent.

During FY 2023 – FY 2025, on average, 16 percent of BOP’s requested classes were never scheduled by FLETC. Of the classes that were scheduled, 91 percent were conducted, and 24 percent were cancelled. Cancellations occurred for various reasons, such as budgetary constraints, insufficient personnel, weather, or lack of training venue availability.

For FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025, due to the backlog of training that was created by COVID-19 regulations and precautions, the optimal number of personnel to complete training for each year would have been at 84 scheduled classes each year, or 4,032 personnel. As referenced in the Cost-Benefit Analysis, standard fiscal year training scheduling prior to COVID was requested at 70 classes, or 3,360 personnel. Anticipated projections for upcoming training are submitted for five fiscal years from the current requesting year. The extent of FLETC training opportunities for BOP is less than ideal.

Basic and Advanced Specialty classes based upon priority of training as decided through DHS FLETC. Priority of training goes to FLETC conducted basic training (Center Basic), then Center Integrated

Basic, followed by Agency Specific Basic (BOP), then FLETC Advanced Training, and Agency Advanced training (BOT/ FITP/ etc.), and finally state and local component training.

FLETC will utilize its training resources in the above-described order, and if a training venue or resource becomes unavailable for a higher-level component, that necessary resource is removed from a lower-level components authorized training. This order places BOP in a third tier, which is often insufficient for BOP's training needs.

The scheduling of available resources occurs 8 – 10 weeks prior to the next upcoming fiscal quarter (ie. beginning in April for July Q3), and if resources are no longer available for a lower component's scheduled training, that lower component must either "find" the required training resource or cancel their training for that date or class. The unavailability of required resources in many training plans, such as a particular firing range, or mat room, will result in the cancellation of entire class offerings if one resource is unavailable on any day.

USMS

Since FY 2023, the USMS has requested a total of 22 Basic Deputy U.S. Marshal Integrated (BDUSMI) classes, 8 Enforcement Officer Training Program (EOTP) classes, and 3 Federal Enforcement Officer Training Program (FEOTP) classes from FLETC. FLETC scheduled all 33 of these classes, as requested. USMS reports that FLETC had gone above and beyond to assist USMS with the creation and immediate scheduling of the FEOTP course midway through FY 2024, which they are responsible for teaching nearly half of the curriculum. FLETC was very flexible on their internal timelines and deadlines for creating this course and subsequently scheduling the USMS' requested iterations.

During the time-period requested, FLETC has not cancelled a BDUSMI, FEOTP, or EOTP class without it being at the express request and direction of the USMS, due to lack of available candidates and/or budgetary restrictions. All four iterations of EOTP in FY 2024 were cancelled, but those class seats were requested to be converted to seats in FEOTP, which FLETC accommodated. The USMS requested modification to the class size for one FEOTP class in FY 2025 from 48 to 24 students and requested one additional 24 student FEOTP iteration later in FY 2025, which FLETC also accommodated.

For FY 2026, USMS requested six BDUSMI and three FEOTP classes, which were all approved by FLETC. However, the USMS cancelled one FEOTP class due to the lack of available candidates. Furthermore, as FLETC rescheduled a significant amount of training in the first quarter of FY 2026 due to the surge of ICE classes, FLETC did not reschedule the one BDUSMI class which will continue as requested.

Although the USMS attends various classes at FLETC, the two other training programs that we significantly rely on are the Firearms Instructor Training Program (FITP) and the Law Enforcement Fitness Coordinator Training Program (LEFCTP). These programs help certify USMS adjunct instructors for specific collateral duties in the field.

- In FY 2023, FLETC declined two LEFCTP courses.
- In FY 2024, FLETC declined 52 LEFCTP courses.

- In FY 2025, FLETC declined 42 FITP and 52 LEFCTP courses

Projected Impact: Recent Change in FLETC Policies

2025, September through December

- ***BOP.*** Three classes will be cancelled – 2 ICT II classes and 1 CPR class – in the remainder of 2025. BOP still plans to host 10 ICT II classes and 6 specialty classes in the October-December 2025 timeframe.
- ***ATF.*** Not affected by the reprioritization however ATF was not planning any training classes for FY 2026 due to funding constraints.
- ***USMS.*** USMS will be unaffected by the freeze. USMS received written confirmation from FLETC on August 28 that all USMS training in the 1st Quarter at FLETC will move forward as scheduled.

2026

Continued DHS training surge at FLETC is expected in FY 2026, due to DHS hiring surges, that will affect capacity for Department of Justice components. FLETC has stated to BOP, for example, that a number of previously allocated basic classes may be cancelled and all specialty training classes may be cancelled to accommodate DHS training requirements. Adjustments to the upcoming fiscal year will not be realized until the scheduling of 1st Quarter classes beginning October 1, 2025.

Appendix: BOP Training Specifics

FY 2023

- Introduction to Correctional Techniques Phase II (BOP Basic)
 - Requested: 104 classes
 - FLETC scheduled: 70 classes
 - Actual conducted: 88 classes
 - Cancellations: 16 classes
 - 3 classes UFMS (Fiscal)
 - 3 classes due to not having enough pre-trained personnel
 - 3 classes merged due to no ability to backfill drops within time frames established by FLETC
 - 2 classes cancelled due to not having enough training staff (trained replacements)
 - 3 classes due to not enough trained staff
 - 2 classes due to hurricane shutdown of FLETC

- Specialty Training
 - Bus Operations: 5 classes requested/scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled
 - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: 5 classes requested/scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled
 - Disturbance Control Training: 6 classes requested/scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled
 - Firearms Instructor Training: 7 classes requested/5 scheduled/7 conducted, 0 cancelled
 - Self-Defense Instructor Training: 7 classes requested/scheduled, 6 conducted, 1 cancelled (BOP - funding)
 - Witness Escort Training: 1 class requested/scheduled, 0 conducted, 1 cancelled (FLETC – unavailable training venue)
 - Marksman Observer Training: 4 classes requested/scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled
 - Lead Baton Instructor Training: 2 classes requested/scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled

FY 2024

- Introduction to Correctional Techniques Phase II (BOP Basic)
 - Requested: 84 classes
 - FLETC scheduled: 71 classes
 - Actual conducted: 68 classes
 - Cancellations: 3 classes
 - 2 classes UFMS (Fiscal)
 - 1 class due to no training venues available (FLETC)

- Specialty Training
 - Bus Operations: 4 classes requested/scheduled, 3 conducted, 1 cancelled (BOP – funding)
 - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: 4 classes requested/scheduled, 1 conducted, 3 cancelled (BOP – funding)

- Disturbance Control Training: 5 classes requested, 4 scheduled, 3 conducted, 1 cancelled (BOP – funding)
- Firearms Instructor Training: 6 classes requested, 5 scheduled, 3 conducted, 2 cancelled (BOP – funding)
- Self-Defense Instructor Training: 8 classes requested, 8 scheduled, 4 conducted, 4 cancelled (BOP – funding)
- Witness Escort Training: 1 class requested, 0 scheduled, 0 conducted, 0 cancelled (FLETC – no training venue available)
- Marksman Observer Training: 4 classes requested, 0 scheduled/conducted/cancelled (BOP – funding)
- Lead Baton Instructor Training: 0 classes requested/scheduled/conducted/cancelled

FY 2025

- Introduction to Correctional Techniques Phase II (BOP Basic)
 - Requested: 84 classes
 - FLETC scheduled: 79 classes
 - Actual conducted: 64 classes
 - Cancellations: 15 classes
 - 4 classes UFMS (Fiscal)
 - 5 cancelled due to snowstorm shutting FLETC
 - 2 cancelled due to instructor staffing
 - 2 classes due to no training venues available (FLETC)
- Specialty Training
 - Bus Operations: 4 classes requested/scheduled, 1 conducted, 4 cancelled (3 due to BOP funding, 1 due to no FLETC training venue available)
 - Disturbance Control Training: 4 classes requested/scheduled, 0 conducted, 4 cancelled (BOP – funding)
 - Firearms Instructor Training: 5 classes requested/scheduled, 0 conducted, 5 cancelled (4 due to BOP funding, 1 due to no FLETC training venue available)
 - Self-Defense Instructor Training: 10 classes requested/scheduled, 2 conducted, 8 cancelled (BOP – funding)
 - Witness Escort Training: 1 class requested, 0 scheduled/conducted, 1 cancelled (FLETC - no training venue available)
 - Marksman Observer Training: 4 classes requested, 0 scheduled/conducted, 0 cancelled (BOP – funding)
 - Lead Baton Instructor Training: 0 classes requested/scheduled/conducted/cancelled (BOP – funding)