

**United States Marshals Service  
FY 2023 Performance Budget**

**President's Budget**

**Construction  
Appropriation**



**March 2022**

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## **I. Construction Appropriation Overview**

### **A. Introduction**

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) requests **\$19,260,000** for the Construction appropriation to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the USMS. The request is an increase of \$4,260,000 from the FY 2022 President’s Budget funding level.

The Construction appropriation was first enacted in 1999 when Congress recognized the need to establish a separate funding stream to address USMS operational and security requirements. The USMS does not own any space; it occupies space leased by the General Services Administration (GSA) in courthouse facilities and Federal buildings nationwide. At these locations, Deputy U.S. Marshals and administrative staff process prisoners for Federal court proceedings, conduct task force operations, and support all agency mission areas.

<b>Budget</b>	<b>Construction</b>	
	<b>Positions</b>	<b>Amount (\$000)</b>
FY 2021 Enacted	0	\$15,000
FY 2022 President’s Budget	0	\$15,000
FY 2023 Request	0	\$19,260

### **B. Organizational Background**

As America’s first Federal law enforcement agency, the USMS is considered the Nation’s police force, and is responsible for protecting, defending, and enforcing the American justice system. The USMS protects the judicial process, the cornerstone of American democracy. The USMS uses the influence and reach gained through its accomplished history and broad authority to collaborate with other Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement agencies, as well as with concerned citizens and members of the judiciary, to form a united front against crime.

The USMS strategic plan identifies mission challenges and strategies to mitigate these challenges. This road map guides resource investment, establishes the steps to improve operational performance, and positions the USMS to meet future challenges. Over the past few years, the USMS has successfully executed its broad mission authority even as new mandates and congressional legislation have resulted in dynamic growth across program areas, often without the corresponding support for infrastructure. To successfully implement the strategic plan while continuing to excel in executing the mission, the USMS must have up-to-date infrastructure.

### **C. USMS Construction Budget**

The request of \$19,260,000 provides resources required for the USMS to stabilize its construction and facilities asset management plan by supporting critical courthouse renovations; congressionally approved new U.S. Courthouses; the Capital Security Program; and the Maintenance Repair and Improvement Program to construct, renovate, maintain, and repair facilities that require immediate attention.

The USMS occupies space leased by the GSA in over 550 courthouse facilities and Federal buildings across the country, including U.S. territories. The GSA is responsible for basic requirements to conduct business in an office setting – walls, windows, ceilings, floors, and doors – as well as associated infrastructure such as lighting and ventilation. Beyond this basic infrastructure, the USMS has unique requirements that stem from its law enforcement mission. USMS facilities include vehicle sallyports, cellblocks, attorney/prisoner interview rooms, secure corridors, prisoner elevators, holding cells adjacent to courtrooms, and special purpose spaces such as indoor firing ranges, tactical training areas, and training rooms. These USMS-specific requirements are funded, built, and maintained through the Construction appropriation.

The USMS must process, move, and detain prisoners in a safe and secure environment. Renovation and alteration of USMS-controlled space, including installation and replacement of electronic security devices, is required to assure the safety and security of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, USMS personnel, and prisoners. USMS Publication 64, *Requirements and Specifications for Special Purpose and Support Space*, defines the specifications for constructing space and properly installing security measures in Federal courthouses. Publication 64 identifies and provides detailed specifications for hundreds of devices, including plumbing fixtures and air filtration systems, to establish and maintain security standards that effectively prevent prisoner escape, prisoner self-harm, or harm to others. For example, the USMS must ensure that doors leading to prisoner movement areas are properly secured with frame-mounted, motor-operated electromechanical locks, scramble pads, intercoms, duress alarms, door position switches, magnetic catches, and reinforced framing.

### **D. Sustainability**

The USMS Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan incorporates requirements set forth in Executive Order (EO) 14008, “Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.” The USMS is participating in the DOJ Climate Adaptation Team to focus on climate adaptation planning efforts and enhancing its collective resilience and ability to adapt to a changing climate. In addition, the USMS will continue to evaluate sustainability, energy efficiency, and environmental performance in the execution of its mission.

The USMS strives to increase energy efficiency, conserve water, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions for direct-leased facilities. The USMS continues to discuss sustainability goals and climate vulnerabilities to enhance awareness, optimize energy and environmental performance, reduce waste, enhance climate readiness of USMS facilities, and ensure a climate-ready supply of products and services. The USMS policy directive for the Environmental Management Program complies with EO 14008.

## **E. USMS Construction Programs**

The USMS maintains a list of pending courthouse renovation projects that it has identified, reviewed, and prioritized for completion. Furthermore, the USMS is required to maintain, improve, and repair the safety and functionality of facilities supporting the USMS in areas not covered by an occupancy agreement.

In addition to internal projects, the Construction appropriation supports projects designated under two programs conducted by the GSA: The New Courthouse Program and Capital Security Program. The USMS is required to fund these projects on specific timelines outside USMS control; these resource requirements cause adjustments or scheduling delays to other USMS projects.

The four program areas that impact the USMS Construction appropriation and contribute to challenges in funding projects to completion are described below.

### *Courthouse Renovation Program*

The USMS backlog of renovation projects which remediate critical facility and security deficiencies currently exceeds \$275,000,000. Newer facilities benefit from modern security features, while older courthouses frequently require significant upgrades to address deficiencies. Maintaining USMS infrastructure is critical to the safety of judicial officials, court participants, the public, and USMS personnel. The USMS is currently reassessing its facilities and planning a risk-based approach to renovation projects that will prioritize the highest impact renovations.

### *New Courthouse Program*

The GSA established its U.S. Courthouse Program in FY 2016, when Congress appropriated funding for the building of multiple new courthouses. Congressional appropriations for the GSA courthouse construction cover only design and construction costs. The USMS must provide additional funding from its Construction appropriation for all above-standard items such as cellblocks, courtroom holding cells, prisoner processing, vehicle sallyports, electronic security, equipment, furniture, audio/visual requirements, relocation, and network cabling.

Design and construction of a Federal courthouse can take anywhere from three to five years, so the financial impact of current courthouse projects will continue to affect the USMS construction budget into FY 2023 and beyond.

### *Capital Security Program*

The GSA Capital Security Program began in FY 2012 with \$20,000,000 funded annually for GSA security enhancements at Federal courthouses. The Capital Security Program funds construction of vehicle sallyports, prisoner elevators, holding cells, and maximum-security corridors. However, it does not fund electronic security devices or equipment required by the USMS. For example, when the GSA adds a prisoner elevator, the USMS must fund costs for

related security equipment such as secure access control, cameras, intercoms, duress alarms, and cabling.

The USMS Construction appropriation typically absorbs \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per year to fund program requirements. Projects are identified in advance through a collaborative effort between the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC), the GSA, and the USMS. Project type, timing, and location are subject to the GSA acquiring construction services within the planned budget. If a project is delayed, the GSA will substitute an alternative project that could potentially cost more to the USMS than the planned cost of the project it replaces.

### *Maintenance Improvement and Repair Program*

As noted above, the USMS is responsible for safety and functionality of facilities supporting the USMS in areas not covered by an occupancy agreement. The USMS seeks to maximize the utility and prolong the useful life of facility spaces by repairing and improving these facilities as part of a comprehensive approach that includes both unscheduled and cyclical (scheduled) maintenance.

#### 1. Unscheduled Maintenance Program

Certain unscheduled maintenance requirements are not required to be corrected by the facility landlord. Facility-related equipment and structural system additions or modifications that are unique to the USMS operations are the USMS' responsibility to maintain. When these systems cease to function properly, they must be repaired or replaced in a timely manner. Priority is given to those discrepancies that impact safety and critical operations.

#### 2. Cyclical Maintenance Program

Cyclical maintenance supports long-term maintenance needs of USMS facilities, such as carpet replacement, painting, and furniture replacement. The USMS currently occupies 557 facilities with 7,600,000 square feet of rentable space. The USMS continues to assess options for a carpet replacement and paint asset management plan. Carpeting collects dirt, dust, and other hazardous contaminants and over time this can cause serious health issues for staff. Loose and torn carpeting can present a significant safety hazard for personnel.

## **F. Challenges**

The USMS routinely analyzes cost savings measures for economies of scale; communicates transparently with the Department of Justice, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress; and pursues resources to provide effective security for the Federal judicial process.

Functional, updated, and well-maintained infrastructure is critical to the core mission of the USMS. The agency must provide security to judges, witnesses, and other participants in Federal proceedings and reduce the potential for harm to the public. Without the proper infrastructure, these missions are difficult to accomplish let alone perform at an optimal level.



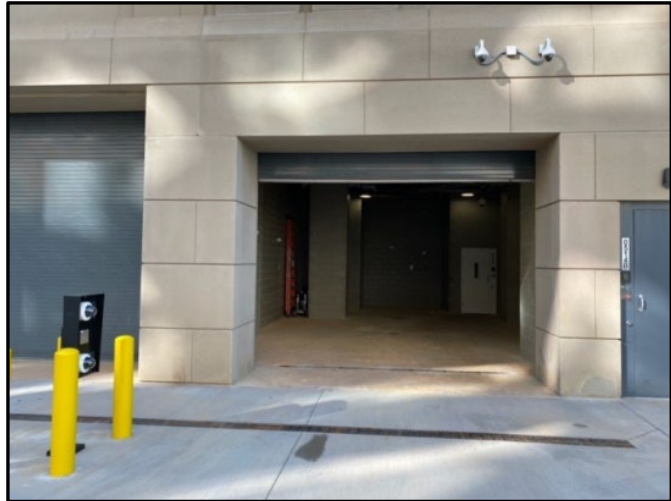
## G. Typical Project Types

### *Sallyports*

Prisoner transport vehicles access courthouses through vehicle sallyports, the first point of entry into a building's secure movement system. Sallyports are used exclusively by the USMS. Publication 64 articulates standards for sallyport size, based on vehicle types (automobiles, vans, buses, minibuses) that meet district requirements and the district's current or anticipated prisoner vehicle fleet. Sallyports that fail to meet Publication 64 standards jeopardize public safety by increasing the risk of escape and present a security threat to both USMS deputies and prisoners.



**Harrisburg, PA** – Prisoner delivery area – the vehicle sallyport is not enclosed. A new U.S. Courthouse is currently under construction.



**Charlotte, NC Annex** – Exterior view of the vehicle sallyport rollup door (construction completed March 2021).

## ***Prisoner Holding***

Holding cells in the main detention cellblock secure prisoners in a central location within the USMS space while they await court appearances or interviews with agents and attorneys.

The unsecured furnishings found in older holding cells can easily be fashioned into weapons which could be introduced into the courtroom environment or used to assault USMS personnel or other prisoners. Older lighting fixtures provide a ready source of glass for weapons, or an attachment point for a suicide attempt. Painted furniture and walls offer opportunities to scratch graffiti and messages to other prisoners. Cells constructed in compliance with Publication 64 standards do not have these shortcomings.



**Alexandria, LA** – Holding cells, prisoner processing, and kitchenette in one area. Each should be located separately.



**El Dorado, AR** (planned renovation) – Antiquated USMS office dating to 1900s. Holding cell, prisoner processing, and Deputy U.S. Marshals space in one area. Each should be located separately.



**San Francisco, CA** – Recently renovated.



**Marquette, MI** – Renovation completed June 2021.

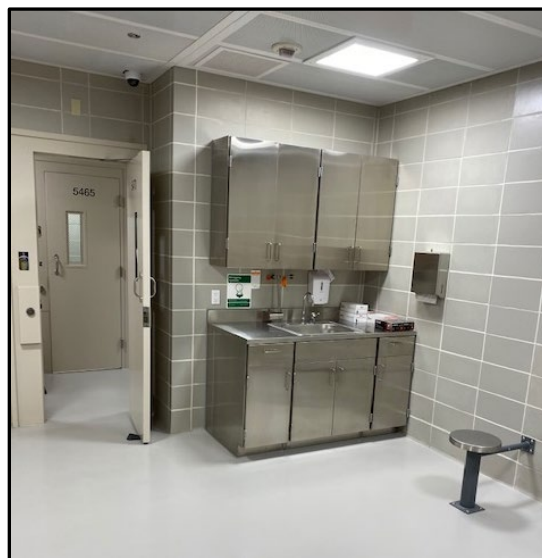
## ***Prisoner Processing***

The prisoner processing room is part of the main detention cellblock. Prisoners in restraints are escorted from the vehicle sallyport to this room to be photographed, fingerprinted, and processed before being taken to their cells. The room contains prisoner processing equipment, including a Joint Automated Booking System station, a sink, and an eyewash device.

Tight spaces, loose equipment, cables, and furniture present a hazard when processing uncooperative prisoners. These items can potentially be used as weapons against USMS personnel.



**Location withheld** – Prisoner processing room (carpeting, drywall walls, unsecure door). Secure lock on door, but kickout vent leads to unsecure area.



**San Francisco, CA** – Recently renovated.

### ***Prisoner/Attorney Interview Room***

Interview rooms provide a private but secure place for prisoners to meet with their attorneys. Publication 64 specifies that each interview room have two sides, with a counter and security screen between them. Sound-rated slab-to-slab walls, limited egress, and signal lights ensure attorney/client confidentiality and provide for the safety of attorneys and the public.

Interview rooms that are not sight- and sound-isolated from holding cells may allow other prisoners and law enforcement personnel to overhear privileged conversations, and extra measures (such as removing prisoners from a cellblock) must be taken to mitigate this risk. Interview rooms that provide multiple egress points for prisoners present a risk for escape.



**Washington, DC** – District Court interview room. No prisoner/attorney separation, plaster ceilings, antiquated door does not provide sight/sound separation.



**Greenville, SC New U.S. Courthouse** – Prisoner side of a multi-defendant interview room (completed July 2021).

## *Cyclical Maintenance*

The USMS maintenance and repair improvement program provides a safe, healthy, and comfortable work environment. This includes carpet, paint, and furniture replacement. The USMS is assessing options for an asset management plan.



**Fort Smith, AR** – Deteriorated furniture needing replacement.



**Camden, NJ** – Worn carpet with trip hazards; outdated, deteriorating furniture should be replaced with more space-efficient systems furniture.



**Minneapolis, MN** – New furniture, carpet, and paint (completed May 2021).



**Charleston, SC CRFTF** – 18-person squad room (completed March 2021).

## II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Page
<b>Infrastructure Modernization</b>	Funds congressionally approved new courthouses, critical courthouse renovations, and unscheduled maintenance.	0	0	\$2,000	17
<b>Judicial Security: Capital Security Program</b>	Establishes base funding for renovation projects designed to improve judicial security by separating circulation areas for the public, judiciary, and detainees in older courthouses.	0	0	\$2,260	26
<b>Total Request</b>		0	0	\$4,260	

### **III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language**

#### **United States Marshals Service**

##### **Construction**

For construction in space controlled, occupied, or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, [~~\$15,000,000~~]\$19,260,000 to remain available until expended.

##### **Analysis of Appropriation Language**

**Construction:** For clarification purposes, the support costs related to the Construction Appropriation shall include contract-related costs that are necessary to efficiently and effectively manage the corresponding workload associated in executing these construction projects.

#### IV. Program Activity Justification

<i>Construction</i>	<b>Direct Positions</b>	<b>Estimated FTE</b>	<b>Amount (\$000)</b>
2021 Enacted	0	0	\$15,000
2022 Annualized CR / President’s Budget	0	0	\$15,000
2023 Current Services	0	0	\$15,000
2023 Program Increases	0	0	\$4,260
2023 Request	0	0	\$19,260
<b>Total Change 2022-2023</b>			\$4,260

##### 1. Program Description

The Construction appropriation allows the USMS to address the increasing renovation project backlog and critical major facility and security deficiencies. The USMS occupies over 550 courthouse facilities across the country and U.S. territories. While newer facilities benefit from modern security features, older courthouses require significant upgrades. Maintaining the USMS infrastructure is critical to the safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, and USMS personnel.

Construction projects focus on critical needs for courthouse security; space deficiencies; detention safety; rehabilitation of outdated cellblocks; meeting Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards; upgrading the historical buildings, spaces, and obsolete equipment that do not meet current security and safety standards; and supporting Departmental footprint and cost-reduction initiatives. USMS construction projects are currently prioritized into four categories:

- 1) Safety and Security Deficiencies – Addresses safety standards for all spaces within the cellblock including vehicle sallyports, courtroom holding cells, prisoner interview rooms, and secure prisoner corridors. Corrects critical failures to security, and immediate health and/or life safety issues. Examples: detention lock failures, control systems that may result in prisoner escapes; and air filtration defects that increase exposure to contagions such as tuberculosis or Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA).
- 2) Court Initiated – Addresses the need for new U.S. Courthouses and holding cells for new courtrooms, upgrades to aging capital security, and renovation of buildings that do not meet current safety and detention standards. These projects are coordinated with the U.S. Courts to reduce overall project cost while providing the necessary facility and security improvements needed to protect and support the U.S. Courts.



- 3) Support Space Renovations – Covers all non-detention space renovation to include the squad room, galley, conference rooms, vaults, and storage spaces.
- 4) Lifecycle Replacement – Scheduled replacement of overhead garage doors in sallyports; detention doors, locks, and controllers; vault doors and locks; and furniture, paint, and carpeting that are deemed obsolete or have reached the end of their lifecycle due to normal wear and tear.

Project scheduling is based on a variety of considerations: agency need, project knowledge, contract progression, project development, relocation schedule, project staffing, funding availability, damage levels caused by natural disasters, mandates through executive orders, and safety concerns due to high threat trials. The construction project schedule is a dynamic document, frequently adjusting to changes in funding availability and updated risk assessments.

For older buildings that require major renovation, project plans are phased over multiple fiscal years due to the magnitude of areas that need renovation and limited construction funds available. For example, a prisoner elevator may be renovated as a smaller contained project if the USMS lacks funds to renovate the entire cellblock and sallyport.

The phasing of new courthouses starts with conceptual designs, continues through preparation of construction documents and actual construction, and concludes with project completion. Project funding is allocated over multiple years (first year for site survey, second year for design, and third year for construction).

**2. Performance and Resource Tables**

<b>PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE</b>												
<b>Decision Unit:</b> Construction												
<b>RESOURCES (\$ in thousands)</b>			<b>Target</b>		<b>Actual</b>		<b>Target</b>		<b>Changes</b>		<b>Requested (Total)</b>	
			<b>FY 2021</b>		<b>FY 2021</b>		<b>FY 2022</b>		<b>Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes</b>		<b>FY 2023 Request</b>	
<b>Total Costs and FTE</b> <small>(Reimbursable: FTE are included, but costs are bracketed and not included in totals)</small>			<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
			0	\$15,000	0	\$17,598	0	\$15,000	0	\$4,260	0	\$19,260
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>		<b>FY 2021</b>		<b>FY 2022</b>		<b>Current Services Adjustments and FY 2023 Program Changes</b>		<b>FY 2023 Request</b>	
	<b>Program Activity</b>		<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
			0	\$15,000	0	\$17,598	0	\$15,000	0	\$4,260	0	\$19,260
1.1	Performance Measure: Output	New courthouse construction	\$6,617		\$4,577		\$8,367		\$14,042		\$22,409	

<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>						
<b>Decision Unit:</b> Construction						
<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>		<b>FY 2021</b>		<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
1.1	Performance Measure: Outcome	New courthouse construction	\$6,617	\$4,577	\$8,367	\$22,409

**Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations:  
Performance Measure – Outputs, Efficiencies, and Outcomes**

**1. New courthouse construction – Total (\$22,409,000)**

- a. Data Definition:** New courthouse construction projects coordinated with the AOUSC.
- b. Data Validation and Verification:** Data derived from the Construction Project List (CPL) and coordinated with AOUSC. The CPL represents all projects, a portion of which are courthouse construction projects.
- c. Data Limitations:** Total project cost is based on GSA estimates which can fluctuate from design until project completion. Project priorities are fluid and can change based on a number of internal factors or our partners – GSA, AOUSC, and FPS.

**2. Performance, Resources, and Strategies**

The USMS maintains the integrity of the Federal judicial system by:

- ensuring that U.S. Courthouses, Federal buildings, and leased facilities occupied by the federal judiciary and the USMS are secure and safe from intrusion by individuals and technological devices designed to disrupt the judicial process;
- guaranteeing that Federal judges, attorneys, defendants, witnesses, jurors, and others can participate in uninterrupted court proceedings;
- ensuring that all maximum-security prisoner space, detained or circulated, is constructed in accordance with security standards to ensure the prevention of prisoner escape, prisoner self-harm, or harm to others;
- assessing inappropriate communications and providing protective details to Federal judges or other members of the judicial system;
- maintaining the custody, protection, and security of prisoners and the safety of material witnesses for appearance in court proceedings; and
- limiting opportunities for criminals to tamper with evidence or use intimidation, extortion, or bribery to corrupt judicial proceedings.

**Measure: USMS Construction**

<b>FY 2023 Planned New Courthouse Projects by Priority (as of February 2022)</b>				
<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>USMS District</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Savannah	GA	GA/S	\$738	Planned
Huntsville	AL	AL/N	\$1,074	Active
Clarksburg	WV	D/WV	\$9,748	Planned
Saint George	UT	D/UT	\$1,208	Planned
Fort Lauderdale	FL	FL/S	\$1,256	Planned
Hartford	CT	CT/D	\$1,216	Planned
Chattanooga	TN	TN/E	\$1,216	Planned
Medford	OR	OR/D	\$2,753	Planned
Flagstaff	AZ	AZ/D	\$3,200	Planned
<b>Total FY 2023</b>			<b>\$22,409</b>	

***Strategic Objective: Promote Evidence-Based, Data-Driven Decision-Making***

**Improving oversight and alignment of construction projects.** The USMS has approximately \$280,000,000 in identified backlog of construction projects and more than \$690,000,000 or more in high-priority risk mitigation projects. The USMS needed a system in place to ensure that the projects were in alignment with the strategic priorities of the USMS or broadly supported for funding based on other USMS competing priorities. The USMS established senior-level visibility to ensure better coordination and prioritization of high-value projects across the USMS.

Regular briefings on emergent requirements and the status of other major projects to a review board helps the USMS utilize limited construction funding more effectively and efficiently. The transparency will ensure senior leadership is aware of deteriorating conditions of USMS facilities and allow for strategic planning to address construction.

## V. Program Increases by Item

**Item Name:** Infrastructure Modernization

Budget Decision Unit: Construction

Organizational Program: Office of Construction Management

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$2,000,000

### **Description of Item**

The USMS requests a program increase of **\$2,000,000** to stabilize the USMS construction plan. The funding requested will support critical courthouse renovations and congressionally approved new U.S. Courthouses.

### **Justification**

The USMS currently has a total backlog of \$279,400,000 in facilities and construction projects: \$56,600,000 is for AOUSC-initiated, non-discretionary projects and \$222,800,000 is for discretionary projects which remediate critical facility and security deficiencies – safety and security renovation, support space renovation, and maintenance improvement and repair. Maintaining USMS infrastructure is critical to the safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, and USMS personnel.

Construction, renovation, and other construction-type projects are multi-year projects; construction is widely recognized as suitable for funding on a “no-year” or “multi-year” basis to manage requirements effectively and efficiently across multiple years. USMS projects are generally coordinated and directly managed by the General Services Administration (GSA) to align with other projects at a facility.

The stabilization of the construction plan will allow the USMS to keep pace with ongoing requirements in USMS-controlled space in courthouses, avoid project schedule delays that result in higher costs, and allow for the implementation of multi-year plans for projects that are active in design or construction and require additional phase funding. When the USMS is unable to complete a specific phase of a project, the resulting delay affects not only the USMS but also the GSA, the AOUSC, and other facility tenants. Establishing a funding level that supports all types of USMS construction projects will ensure the appropriation is managed more effectively and the USMS minimizes project delays and other negative impacts.

## Courthouse Renovation

Newer courthouse facilities benefit from modern security features, while older courthouses often require significant upgrades to address deficiencies. Renovation projects incorporate various upgrades, such as modernizing and replacing electronic security devices. For example, doors leading to prisoner movement areas must be secured with reinforced framing, frame-mounted and motor-operated electromechanical locks, scramble pads, intercoms, door position switches, duress alarms, and magnetic catches. Renovation projects upgrade these devices, plumbing fixtures, and negative air filtration systems to prevent prisoner escape or self-harm, and harm to others.

The FY 2023 funding request supports renovation projects that will significantly increase security for prisoner holding/movement space and provide better safety and security for USMS personnel, the judiciary, and the public within the courthouses. The USMS is continually assessing its facilities and implements a risk-based approach to its renovation projects to ensure the highest impact renovations receive the highest priority.

The USMS averages approximately \$15,000,000 in annual expenditures for renovation projects to address safety and security issues. The current backlog of these projects is \$147,000,000 an increase of approximately \$35,000,000 since the end of FY 2020. The request for \$2,000,000 will address much-needed detention upgrades shown in the following tables.

<b>FY 2023 Planned Courthouse Renovation Projects (Listed by Priority as of February 2022)</b>				
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Pierre (Phase 2)	SD	SD/D	\$2,070	Planned
El Dorado	AR	AR/W	\$5,058	Planned
Kansas City	KS	KS/D	\$1,150	Planned
Lincoln	NE	NE/D	\$3,954	Planned
New York, Manhattan	NY	NY/S	\$2,041	Planned
Texarkana	AR	AR/W	\$5,305	Planned
Sioux Falls	SD	SD/D	\$3,360	Planned
Sherman	TX	TX/E	\$1,957	Planned
Milwaukee	WI	WI/E	\$4,425	Planned
Program Management			\$1,500	
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$30,820</b>	

<b>Status of Previously Funded and Planned Courthouse Renovation Projects (as of February 2022)</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Start</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Washington, DC	DC	DC/D	FY 2022	\$5,690	Planned
Texarkana	AR	AR/W	FY 2022	\$135	Planned
Tallahassee	FL	FL/M	FY 2022	\$142	Planned
Lincoln	NE	NE/B	FY 2022	\$120	Planned
Tampa	FL	FL/M	FY 2022	\$252	Planned
Rapid City	SD	SD/D	FY 2022	\$6,915	Planned
Cheyenne	WY	WY/D	FY 2021	\$430	Active
Albany	GA	GA/M	FY 2021	\$142	Active
Springfield	IL	IL/C	FY 2021	\$4,331	Active
Rapid City	SD	SD/D	FY 2021	\$429	Active
Pierre (Phase 1)	SD	SD/D	FY 2021	\$2,719	Active
Wilmington	NC	NC/E	FY 2021	\$274	Active
Birmingham	AL	AL/N	FY 2020	\$3,033	Active
Washington	DC	DC/D	FY 2020	\$3,959	Active
Boise	ID	ID/D	FY 2020	\$325	Active
Rock Island	IL	IL/C	FY 2020	\$3,330	Active
Lexington	KY	KY/E	FY 2020	\$4,719	Active
Wilmington	NC	NC/E	FY 2020	\$184	Active
White Plains	NY	NY/S	FY 2020	\$340	Active
Sioux Falls	SD	SD/D	FY 2020	\$141	Active
Clarksburg	WV	WV/N	FY 2020	\$184	Active
San Diego	CA	CA/S	FY 2019	\$1,826	Active
Washington	DC	DC/SC	FY 2019	\$1,723	Active
Tampa	FL	FL/M	FY 2019	\$279	Active
New Orleans	LA	LA/E	FY 2019	\$807	Active

<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Start</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Albuquerque	NM	NM/D	FY 2019	\$5,685	Active
El Paso	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$323	Active
San Antonio	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$1,912	Active
Fort Smith	AR	AR/W	FY 2018	\$128	Active
Los Angeles	CA	CA/C	FY 2018	\$6,678	Active
San Diego	CA	CA/S	FY 2018	\$487	Active
San Diego	CA	CA/S	FY 2018	\$6,472	Active
San Francisco	CA	CA/N	FY 2018	\$10,056	Active
Albany	GA	GA/M	FY 2018	\$213	Active
Chicago	IL	IL/N	FY 2018	\$17,540	Active
Marquette	MI	MI/W	FY 2018	\$2,822	Active
Minneapolis	MN	MN/D	FY 2018	\$949	Active
Raleigh	NC	NC/E	FY 2018	\$170	Active
Del Rio	TX	TX/W	FY 2018	\$3,212	Active
Fort Worth	TX	TX/N	FY 2018	\$5,341	Active
Norfolk	VA	VA/E	FY 2018	\$6,314	Active
St. Thomas	VI	VI/D	FY 2018	\$2,721	Active
Pensacola	FL	FL/N	FY 2019	\$508	Completed
Albuquerque	NM	NM/D	FY 2019	\$179	Completed
Reading	PA	PA/E	FY 2019	\$1,332	Completed
El Paso	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$459	Completed
Harrisonburg	VA	VA/W	FY 2019	\$726	Completed
Mobile	AL	AL/S	FY 2018	\$786	Completed
Durango	CO	CO/D	FY 2018	\$1,214	Completed
Bridgeport	CT	CT/D	FY 2018	\$544	Completed
Pensacola	FL	FL/N	FY 2018	\$159	Completed
Tucson	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2018	\$1,903	Completed



<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Start</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Tucson	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2018	\$1,549	Completed
Chicago	IL	IL/N	FY 2018	\$1,291	Completed
Central Islip	NY	NY/E	FY 2018	\$227	Completed
Rochester	NY	NY/W	FY 2018	\$1,845	Completed
Knoxville	TN	TN/E	FY 2018	\$1,269	Completed

## U.S. Courthouse Program

GSA began its new U.S. Courthouse Program when Congress appropriated funding for the building of ten new U.S. courthouses in FY 2016. Subsequently, the program has incorporated funding for additional new courthouses. Although Congress appropriates funding to GSA for both new U.S. courthouses and the Capital Security Program, that funding only covers the cost of design and construction. The USMS Construction appropriation must fund any additional requirements for construction in USMS-controlled space.

USMS funding requirements for new courthouses are non-discretionary. The USMS is required to provide for above-standard functionality: typical building features funded by the USMS Construction appropriation include cellblocks, courtroom holding cells, prisoner processing, vehicle sallyports, electronic security devices, equipment, furniture, audio/visual requirements, relocation, and network cabling. Design and construction of a new U.S. courthouse can take anywhere from three to five years; therefore, the financial impact of current and previous new courthouse projects continue to affect the USMS construction budget into FY 2023. New U.S. courthouse projects that require USMS funding are shown in the following tables.

<b>FY 2023 Planned New Courthouse Projects (as of February 2022)</b>				
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Savannah	GA	GA/S	\$738	Planned
Huntsville	AL	AL/N	\$1,074	Active
Clarksburg	WV	D/WV	\$9,748	Planned
Saint George	UT	D/UT	\$1,208	Planned
Fort Lauderdale	FL	FL/S	\$1,256	Planned
Hartford	CT	CT/D	\$1,216	Planned
Chattanooga	TN	TN/E	\$1,216	Planned
Medford	OR	OR/D	\$2,753	Planned
Flagstaff	AZ	AZ/D	\$3,200	Planned
<b>Total FY 2023</b>			<b>\$22,409</b>	

<b>FY 2018–2022 Funded and Planned New Courthouse Projects (Listed by Status and Fiscal Year, as of February 2022)</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Funding Year /1</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Harrisburg	PA	PA/M	FY 2022	\$370	Planned
Des Moines	IA	IA/S	FY 2022	\$625	Planned
Greenville	MS	MS/N	FY 2022	\$490	Planned
Toledo	OH	OH/N	FY 2022	\$627	Planned
Savannah	GA	GA/S	FY 2022	\$1,750	Planned
Clarksburg	WV	D/WV	FY 2022	1,400	Planned
Rock Island	IL	C/IL	FY 2022	\$690	Planned
Saint George	UT	D/UT	FY 2022	\$2,100	Planned
Nashville	TN	TN/M	FY 2021	\$115	Active
Greenville	SC	NC/E	FY 2021	\$117	Active
Harrisburg	PA	PA/M	FY 2021	\$265	Active
Anniston	AL	AL/N	FY 2021	\$443	Active
San Antonio	TX	TX/W	FY 2021	\$974	Active
Charlotte	NC	NC/W	FY 2021	\$120	Active
Savannah	GA	GA/S	FY 2021	\$1,828	Active
Council Bluffs	IA	IA/S	FY 2021	\$729	Active
Rock Island	IL	IL/C	FY 2020	\$12	Active
Charlotte	NC	NC/W	FY 2020	\$386	Active
Greenville	SC	SC/D	FY 2020	\$220	Active
Nashville	TN	TN/M	FY 2020	\$629	Active
San Antonio	TX	TX/W	FY 2020	\$28	Active
Charlotte	NC	NC/W	FY 2019	\$274	Active
Council Bluffs	IA	IA/S	FY 2019	\$2,265	Active
Greenville	SC	NC/E	FY 2019	\$274	Active
San Antonio	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$133	Active

<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Funding Year /1</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Charlotte	NC	NC/W	FY 2018	\$19	Active
Saipan, NMI	MP	NMI/D	FY 2020	\$40	Completed
Reading	PA	PA/E	FY 2020	\$1,015	Completed
Saipan, NMI	MP	NMI/D	FY 2019	\$220	Completed
Reading	PA	PA/E	FY 2019	\$317	Completed
Saipan, NMI	MP	NMI/D	FY 2018	\$1,716	Completed
Mobile	AL	AL/S	FY 2018	\$193	Completed
Los Angeles	CA	CA/C	FY 2018	\$312	Completed
/1 Sites with funding identified in multiple years reflect annual allocations within the total cost for all project areas (construction, security, furniture, and IT).					

**Impact on Performance**

This program increase will minimize the significant negative effects of delays due to the current backlog for ongoing projects. The USMS can manage multi-year projects more effectively and efficiently, and will enable the USMS to reduce project backlogs, maintain aging facilities, and increase safety and security for judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, USMS personnel, and prisoners.

## Funding

### 1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$15,000	0	0	0	\$15,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary: Not applicable.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Construction Projects	\$2,000	\$2,000	1	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>	<b>\$2,000</b>			<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Funding supports all types of construction type projects and is necessary to minimize negative effects of project delays. Multi-year construction projects will be managed more effectively and efficiently with adequate resources that reduce project duration. Resources will reduce the current construction backlog, maintain aging facilities, and increase safety and security for judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, USMS personnel, and prisoners.

5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$17,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

6. Affected Crosscuts: Not applicable.

**Item Name:** **Judicial Security: Capital Security Program**

Budget Decision Unit(s): Construction

Organizational Program: Office of Construction Management

Program Increase: Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0 FTE 0 Dollars \$2,260,000

**Description of Item**

The USMS requests a program increase of **\$2,260,000** to establish base funding for the Capital Security Program. The funding requested will support critical courthouse renovations that will directly impact judicial security.

Older courthouses commonly have security concerns that involve a building’s traffic circulation system (i.e. corridors, elevators, and stairways). A modern courthouse may incorporate three separate circulation systems, one each for the public, members of the judiciary, and prisoners, because prisoners must be segregated from the public and members of the judiciary. Secure prisoner movement areas include vehicle sallyports to ensure secure entry into the courthouse, prisoner elevators, and holding cells behind the courtrooms. Many older courthouses do not have separated circulation areas. Combined circulation creates major security risks when USMS personnel bring prisoners into the courthouse through public areas and move them to courtrooms by means of public elevators and public corridors.

**Justification**

**Capital Security Program**

The Capital Security Program is dedicated to improving physical security attributes in buildings occupied by the Federal Judiciary and USMS. Projects created under this program have been identified by the GSA, USMS, and the local judiciary to address specific security concerns in a courthouse. The projects are designed to improve security by separating circulation areas for the public, judiciary, and prisoners. By making these investments and improvements, GSA can often avoid the cost of building a completely new courthouse, while expediting delivery of needed safety enhancements. Requested funding of \$2,260,000 for these security improvement projects will support USMS participation in GSA projects that create physical or visual barriers to separate secure and non-secure areas, adding or reconfiguring doors and corridors, and constructing elevators, and sallyports. Capital Security Program projects that will require USMS funding are shown in the tables below.

<b>FY 2023 Planned Capital Security Projects by Priority (as of January 2022)</b>				
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Fort Wayne	IN	IN/N	\$770	Planned
Detroit	MI	MI/E	\$770	Planned
Alexandria	LA	LA/W	\$720	Planned
<b>Total FY 2023</b>			<b>\$2,260</b>	

<b>FY 2018–2022 Funded and Planned Capital Security Projects (as of February 2022)</b>					
<b>Location</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Project Start</b>	<b>Project Cost (\$000)</b>	<b>Status</b>
Monroe	LA	LA/W	FY 2022	\$925	Planned
Hato Rey	PR	PR/D	FY 2022	\$1,000	Planned
Raleigh	NC	NC/E	FY 2022	\$150	Planned
Texarkana	TX	TX/E	FY 2021	\$233	Active
St. Thomas	VI	VI/D	FY 2020	\$172	Active
St. Thomas	VI	VI/D	FY 2019	\$560	Active
Columbus	GA	GA/M	FY 2018	\$229	Complete

## Funding

### 1. Base Funding

FY 2021 Enacted				FY 2022 President's Budget				FY 2023 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Pos	Agt/Atty	FTE	Amount (\$000)
0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0

2. **Personnel Increase Cost Summary:** Not applicable.

### 3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2023 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Capital Security Program	\$2,260	\$2,260	1	\$0	\$0
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>	<b>\$2,260</b>			<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

4. **Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations:** Projected costs for capital security upgrades vary by location and implementation. Costs fully recur to maintain sufficient funding levels for future projects.

### 5. Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2024 (net change from 2023)	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	0	\$2,260	\$2,260	\$0	\$0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$2,260</b>	<b>\$2,260</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

6. **Affected Crosscuts:** Counterterrorism, Domestic Terrorism, and National Security.