

United States Marshals Service FY 2024 Performance Budget

President's Budget

Construction Appropriation



March 2023

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Table of Contents

I.	Overview for USMS Construction Appropriation	1
II.	Summary of Program Changes.....	10
III.	Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language	11
IV.	Program Activity Justification.....	12
	1. Program Description.....	12
	2. Performance and Resource Tables	14
	3. Performance, Resources, and Strategies	15
V.	Program Increases by Item	18
	Courthouse Renovation Backlog.....	18
VI.	Exhibits	
	A. Organization Chart	
	B. Summary of Requirements	
	C. FY 2024 Program Increases / Offsets by Decision Unit	
	D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal / Objective	
	E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments (not applicable)	
	F. Crosswalk of FY 2022 Availability	
	G. Crosswalk of FY 2023 Availability	
	H. Summary of Reimbursable Resources (not applicable)	
	I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category (not applicable)	
	J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes	
	K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class	
	L. Status of Congressionally Requested Studies, Reports, and Evaluations (not applicable)	

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I. Overview for USMS Construction Appropriation

A. Introduction

The United States Marshals Service (USMS) requests \$24,260,000 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 \$6,260,000 from the FY 2023 Enacted Budget funding level.

Budget	Construction	
	Positions	Amount (\$000)
FY 2022 Enacted	0	\$15,000
FY 2023 Enacted	0	\$18,000
FY 2024 Request	0	\$24,260

B. USMS – 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 and threat against the U.S. justice system.

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 Background

The Construction appropriation was first enacted in 1999 when Congress recognized the need to establish a separate funding stream to address USMS space needs. The USMS does not own any space; it leases space through the General Services Administration (GSA) in courthouse facilities and Federal buildings nationwide. At these locations, Deputy U.S. Marshals (DUSMs) and

administrative staff process prisoners for Federal court proceedings, conduct task force operations, and support all agency mission areas.

The USMS occupies space leased from the GSA in over 550 courthouse facilities and Federal buildings across the country, including U.S. territories. The GSA provides basic requirements to conduct business in a typical 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 USMS 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.

Within the Construction appropriation, the USMS manages critical courthouse renovations and the USMS Maintenance Repair and Improvement Program. 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 of USMS control, which can result in adjustments or scheduling delays to other USMS projects.

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

1. Courthouse Renovation Program (Base Funding: \$15,740,000)

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 uses a risk-based approach to renovation projects that prioritizes the highest impact renovations.

The USMS backlog of renovation projects which remediate facility and security deficiencies currently exceeds \$609,000,000. In previous budget submissions, the USMS did not include projects without a GSA cost estimate in the backlog calculation. Beginning with this submission, the USMS is providing a cost estimate for all projects on the backlog list; where the GSA has not provided a cost estimate, the USMS has developed an internal estimate using its knowledge of and experience with GSA estimates for similar previous projects. The courthouse renovation backlog is partitioned into four priorities; from highest to lowest, they are:

- Safety and Security – \$485,000,000 (prisoner elevators, sallyports, cell blocks and detention space, etc.)
- Court-Initiated – \$42,000,000 (Judiciary requests for update to space)
- Support Space Renovations – \$59,000,000 (courthouse administrative space)
- Lifecycle – \$23,000,000 (old carpet, paint, furniture)

2. New Courthouse Program (No Base Funding)

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 from three to five years. The USMS supports the GSA New Courthouse Program using base funding that would otherwise support the Courthouse Renovation Program. The financial impact of current courthouse projects will continue to affect the USMS construction budget into FY 2024 and beyond.

3. Capital Security Program (New Base Funding in FY 2023: \$2,260,000)

In FY 2012, the GSA began the Capital Security Program, which funded \$20,000,000 in security enhancements for Federal courthouses on an annual basis. The Capital Security Program funds the construction of vehicle sallyports, prisoner elevators, holding cells, and maximum-security corridors. However, it does not fund any electronic security devices or equipment required by the USMS. For example, when the GSA adds a prisoner elevator, the USMS must fund the cost of security equipment such as cabling, secure access control, camera coverage, intercoms, and duress alarm.

In FY 2023, the USMS Construction appropriation received \$2,260,000 in base funding 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.

4. Maintenance Improvement and Repair Program (No Base Funding)

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.

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. The Unscheduled Maintenance Program absorbs approximately \$2,000,000 annually to maintain or replace systems and equipment unique to USMS facilities space.

Cyclical Maintenance Program. Cyclical maintenance supports long-term maintenance needs of USMS facilities, such as carpet replacement, painting, and furniture replacement. The USMS currently pays rent in over 550 facilities and occupies over 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 may cause serious health issues for staff. Loose and torn carpeting can present a significant safety hazard for personnel.

E. Sustainability

The USMS Sustainability Report and Implementation Plan will incorporate the requirements set forth in the Presidential Executive Order (EO) 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad." The USMS is participating in the Department of Justice (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, water conservation, 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; and enhance climate readiness of USMS facilities and climate-ready supply of products and services.

F. Challenges

The USMS continues to analyze cost savings measures for economies of scale; communicate transparently with the Department of Justice, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and Congress; and pursue 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.

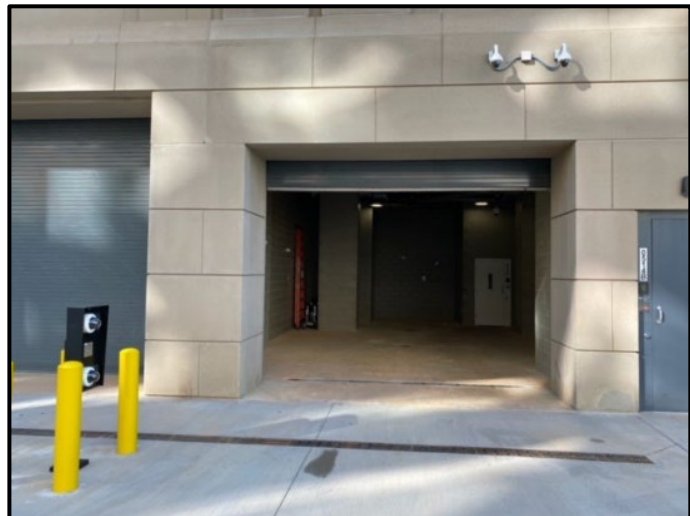
G. Typical Project Types

Sallyports

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



Harrisburg, PA - Prisoner delivery area. No enclosed vehicle sallyport. 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.

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 deficiencies.



Alexandria, LA – Combined area with holding cells, kitchenette, and prisoner processing. Should be located separately.



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



San Francisco, CA – Recently renovated.



Marquette, MI – Renovation completed June 2021.

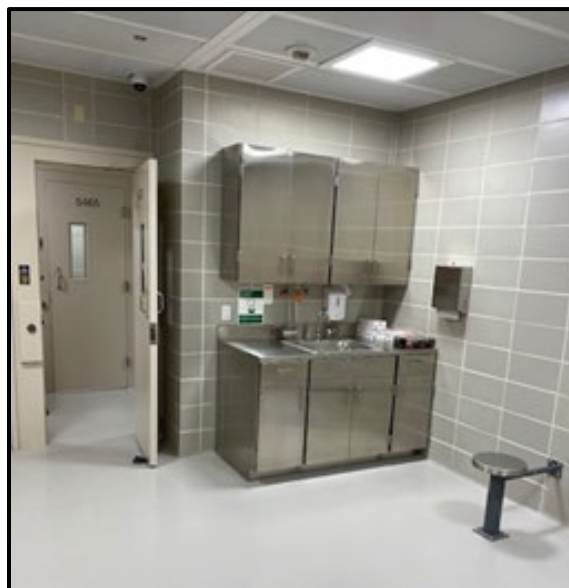
Prisoner Processing

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 JABS (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. They can potentially be used as weapons against USMS personnel.



Location withheld – Prisoner processing room (carpeting drywall, 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. 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 for employees. This includes carpet replacement, paint, and furniture for USMS facilities.



Fort Smith, AR – Deteriorated furniture needing replacement.



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



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



Charleston, SC (Carolinas Regional Fugitive Task Force) – 18-person squad room (completed March 2021).

II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description	Positions	FTE	Amount (\$000)	Page
Courthouse Renovation Backlog	To provide the necessary funding to support critical courthouse renovations.	0	0	\$6,260	18
Total Request		0	0	\$6,260	

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, [\$18,000,000]\$24,260,000 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>	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount (\$000)
2022 Enacted	0	0	\$15,000
2023 Enacted	0	0	\$18,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$0
2024 Current Services	0	0	\$18,000
2024 Program Increases	0	0	\$6,260
2024 Request	0	0	\$24,260
Total Change 2023-2024	0	0	\$6,260

1. Program Description

The Construction appropriation allows the USMS to address the increasing renovation project backlog and critical major facility and security deficiencies. 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 such as: 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 DOJ footprint and cost-reduction initiatives. USMS construction projects are 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 security failures, and immediate health and/or life safety issues. Examples include 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 to reduce overall project cost while providing the required facility and security improvements necessary 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 – Includes the 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 to include 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 which requires frequent adjustments in response 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

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: Construction												
RESOURCES (\$ in thousands)			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2022		FY 2022		FY 2023		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2024 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (Reimbursable: FTE are included, but costs are bracketed and not included in totals)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			0	\$15,000	0	\$17,135	0	\$18,000	0	\$6,260	0	\$24,260
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2022		FY 2022		FY 2023		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2024 Request	
Program Activity			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			0	\$15,000	0	\$17,135	0	\$18,000	0	\$6,260	0	\$24,260
Performance Measure: Output	1.1	New Courthouse Construction	\$8,367		\$5,042		\$9,833		\$5,723		\$5,723	

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Decision Unit: Construction						
Strategic Objective	Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets		FY 2022		FY 2023	FY 2024
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
1.1	Performance Measure: Output	New Courthouse Construction	\$8,367	\$5,042	\$9,833	\$5,723

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

New courthouse construction – Total (\$5,723,000)

- 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.

3. 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

FY 2024 Planned New Courthouse Projects /1 (Listed by Priority as of February 2023)					
City	State	USMS District	Project Start	Project Cost (\$000)	Status
Flagstaff	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2024	\$1,250	Planned
Medford	OR	OR/D	FY 2024	\$2,156	Planned
St. George	UT	UT/D	FY 2024	\$1,050	Planned
Fort Lauderdale	FL	FL/S	FY 2024	\$1,092	Planned
Huntsville	AL	AL/N	FY 2024	\$175	Planned
Total FY 2024				\$5,723	

/1 New courthouse projects are non-discretionary for the USMS.

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

Updating requirements to ensure the safety and security of USMS employees, court personnel, and the judicial family. The USMS Publication 64, *Requirements and Specifications for Special Purpose and Support Space Manual (Pub. 64)*, comprises the design requirements for all new USMS occupied space in Federal courthouses and leased space. USMS space includes prisoner movement, processing, holding areas, administrative and operational offices, and related circulation and support areas. Space must be efficiently organized for the safety and security of USMS personnel, judges, and other court personnel. Pub. 64 required updates to the latest safety, security, and technological advances, as well as any applicable Presidential Executive Orders (EOs). Additionally, the format and readability of Pub. 64 needed to better align with GSA Publication 100, Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service.

The USMS coordinated with the GSA to update Pub. 64. In August, the USMS released an updated Pub. 64 to internal USMS stakeholders and the GSA for all new USMS construction. The agency will update Pub. 64 annually to capture updated safety and security requirements, technologies, and lessons learned as a process improvement.

Managing USMS facility investments. The USMS established a Facilities Investment Review Board (FIRB), which includes the USMS Chief Financial Officer, to approve projects within a capital asset investment portfolio that is business process-driven and contribute to tangible and observable improvement in mission performance. The FIRB is comprised of senior leaders who serve as the governing body for making executive-level decisions on the selection and management of capital investments for construction and leasing portfolio management. The FIRB is a process improvement that ensures executive-level awareness and decision prior to expending time to projects.

Significant accomplishments of the FIRB include project and funding approvals for the secondary headquarters location for continuity of operations purposes, a new building for USMS employees at the FLETC in Glynco, Georgia, various elevator modernization projects, new aircraft hangar projects, and new courthouse offices that all support the USMS mission.

Ensuring proper construction project prioritization. The USMS occupies over 550 facilities nationwide. Its facility infrastructure is aging and in need of upgrades to ensure the safety and security of USMS employees, judges, and court personnel. Facility construction needs currently exceed 800+ projects, including upgrades to vehicle sallyports, prisoner elevators, detention cells, courtroom holding cells, prisoner processing areas, equipment, and overall maintenance needs.

The USMS maintains a construction project prioritization list to ensure the most critical safety and security projects were ranked to ensure efficient use of future appropriated funds. To establish this list, the USMS developed a scoring matrix for each facility that assigns scores based on safety, security, maintenance, and other needs. Safety and security are given the highest scores, while general maintenance and less critical needs score lower. Data such as prisoner movement, courthouse production, and detention population are also considered. The prioritization list forms the basis for a five-year operational plan that will effectively assign future funds to the most critical USMS projects to ensure the safety and security of USMS employees, judges, and court personnel.

V. Program Increases by Item

Item Name: Courthouse Renovation Backlog

Strategic Goal: 1: Uphold the Rule of Law

Strategic Objective: 1.1: Protect our Democratic Institutions

Budget Decision Unit: Construction

Organizational Program: Office of Construction Management

Program Increase: Positions: 0 Agt/Atty: 0 FTE: 0 Dollars: \$6,260,000

Description of Item

The USMS requests a program increase of **\$6,260,000** to support critical courthouse renovations.

Program	Current Base (\$000)	Increase (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Courthouse Renovation	\$15,740	\$6,260	\$22,000
Capital Security Program	\$2,260	\$0	\$2,260
Total	\$18,000	\$6,260	\$24,260

Justification

The USMS currently has a backlog of over \$609,000,000 in facilities and construction-related projects that are necessary to remediate critical facility and security deficiencies across the country and U.S. territories. The backlog consists of safety and security renovation projects totaling \$485,000,000; Court-initiated non-discretionary projects totaling \$42,000,000; and additional discretionary projects for support space renovation, maintenance improvement, and repairs. Maintaining USMS and court infrastructure is critical for the safety of judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, and USMS personnel.

Newer courthouse facilities benefit from modern security features, while older courthouses frequently require significant upgrades to address deficiencies. Common deficiencies typically involve a building's traffic circulation system. A modern courthouse incorporates three segregated circulation systems (i.e., corridors, elevators, and stairways), one each for the public, members of the judiciary, and prisoners. 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, which creates major security risks when USMS personnel bring prisoners through public areas and move them to courtrooms by means of public elevators and corridors.

Renovation projects also include modernization and replacement of electronic security devices. 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. Aside from these devices, funding will also upgrade prisoner plumbing fixtures and negative air filtration systems. These upgrades will effectively prevent prisoner escape, prisoner self-harm, and harm to others.

Construction, renovation, and other construction type projects are typically multi-year projects. Construction funds are widely recognized as needing to be “no-year” or “multi-year” funds to manage the funding requirements effectively and efficiently across multi-years for each project. Often, projects that are active in design or construction require additional funding beyond the resources available in the current year.

Stabilization of the construction plan will allow the USMS to begin keeping 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 in coordination with timelines that are often established by other stakeholders – the GSA, the AOUSC, and other facility tenants – , the resulting delay affects not only the USMS but those stakeholders as well. 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 (which often increase projects costs) and other negative impacts.

Courthouse Renovation: \$6,260,000

The FY 2024 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 continually evaluates its facilities and implements a risk-based approach to renovation projects. This ensures the highest impact renovations receive the highest priority.

The USMS has averaged approximately \$15,000,000 in annual renovation expenditures to address safety and security issues, but the current backlog of these projects is over \$609,000,000. The additional **\$6,260,000** request, combined with the current base funding of \$15,740,000, will address several much-needed detention upgrades. Specifically, the current FY 2024 plan calls for initiation of projects in four judicial districts: the Southern District of New York (New York City/Manhattan), the Western District of Arkansas/Eastern District of Texas (Texarkana), the Eastern District of Wisconsin (Milwaukee), and the Western District of Texas (Del Rio).

New York City (Manhattan)

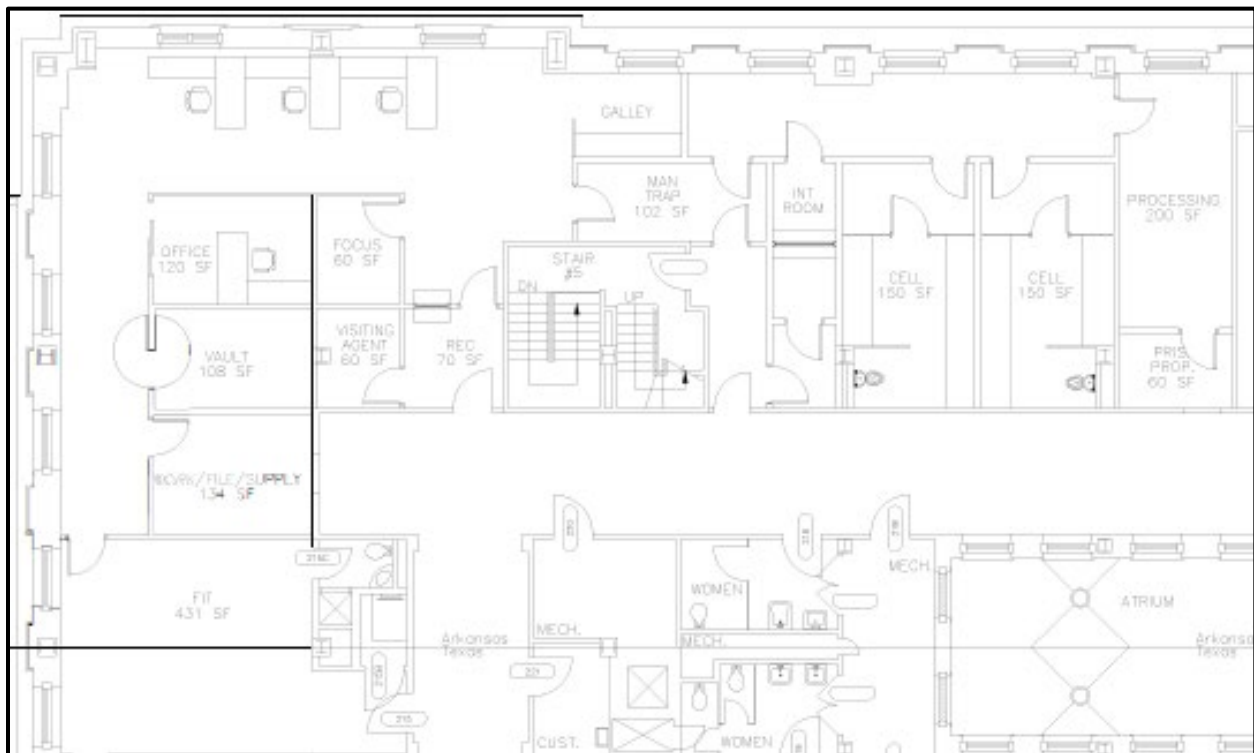
The Thurgood Marshall Courthouse requires major overhaul of the prisoner elevator and elevator shaft. The elevator shaft is deteriorating and needs replaced, and the elevator cab is both undersized and provides inadequate secure separation for prisoners and deputies. The estimated total cost of this project is \$2,500,000.

Texarkana, AR/TX

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Texarkana straddles the State border between Arkansas and Texas. The current USMS space is extremely out of compliance with USMS Publication 64; the project plan encompasses a major renovation of USMS space, including detention space, processing room, and interview room.

- Detention space. The courthouse has one “dungeon” cell that can only be utilized for one person at a time due to an inability to monitor detainees. With only one limited cell, there is no sight and sound separation for male and female prisoners. When more than one prisoner is present, additional prisoners are handcuffed to chairs and physically monitored by deputy marshals.
- Processing room. This courthouse does not currently have a dedicated processing room. Detainees are processed and fingerprinted in open office-type space.
- Interview room. This courthouse does not currently have a dedicated attorney/client interview room.

The renovation project will provide two isolation cells, a dedicated processing room, a dedicated interview room, vault for secure storage, and office space for a staff of four. The estimated total cost of this project is \$5,300,000.



The Texarkana project design plan.



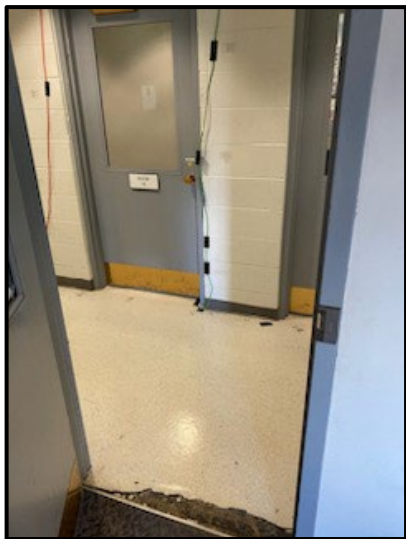
Current detention cell opens into office space.



Office space, also used for attorney/client interviews and detainee booking.

Milwaukee, WI

The Milwaukee Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, originally constructed from 1892-1899, requires a major renovation to update the detention cell block. This project will provide a dedicated processing area, improve sight/sound separation, and eliminate safety and security risks caused by outdated hardware and electronic security hardware. The project will also add detention cells, renovate existing office space for efficiency, and consolidate space to reduce overall square footage by approximately 6,000 square feet. The estimated total cost of this project is \$4,600,000.



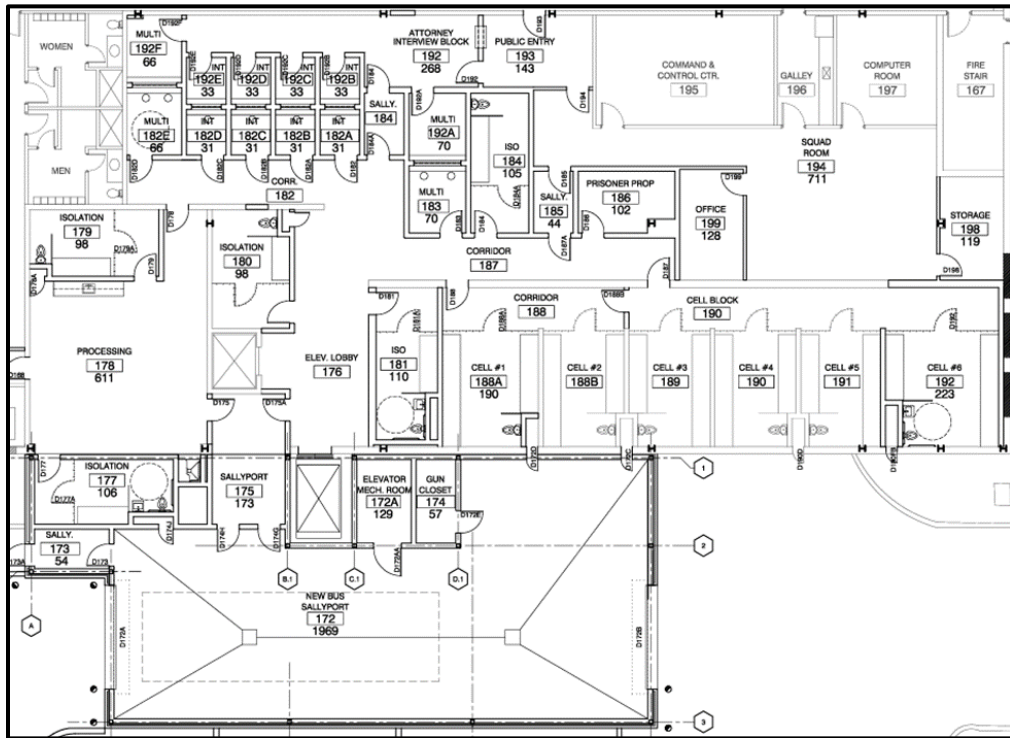
Current movement space.



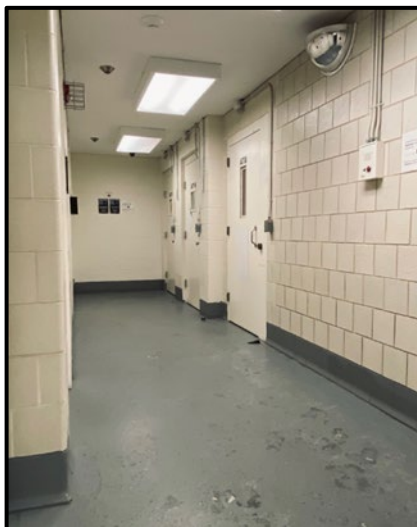
Current detention space.

Del Rio, TX

The U.S. Courthouse in Del Rio requires a renovation of the entire USMS-controlled space, which is antiquated and has never been renovated. Del Rio is among the highest prisoner production numbers nationwide. The existing space is in critical need of upgrade to comply with USMS Publication #64; operations cannot continue at their current level while out of compliance. The estimated total cost of this project is \$5,900,000.



The Del Rio project design plan.



Current movement space.



Current booking area, which does not comply with USMS Publication #64.

FY 2024 Planned Courthouse Renovation Projects (Listed by Priority as of February 2023)					
Location	State	USMS District	Project Start	Project Cost (\$000)	Status
New York (Manhattan)	NY	NY/S	FY 2024	\$2,500	Planned
Texarkana	AR	AR/W	FY 2024	\$5,305	Planned
Milwaukee	WI	WI/E	FY 2024	\$4,570	Planned
Del Rio	TX	TX/W	FY 2024	\$5,900	Planned
Subtotal, Planned				\$18,275	
Lubbock	TX	TX/N	FY 2024	\$2,200	Deferred
Tucson	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2024	\$5,100	Deferred
Midland	TX	TX/W	FY 2024	\$6,900	Deferred
Fort Wayne	IN	IN/N	FY 2024	\$1,000	Deferred
Hattiesburg	MS	MS/S	FY 2024	\$1,310	Deferred
Detroit	MI	MI/E	FY 2024	\$1,070	Deferred
Augusta	GA	GA/S	FY 2024	\$1,100	Deferred
Victoria	TX	TX/S	FY 2024	\$5,250	Deferred
Columbus	OH	OH/S	FY 2024	\$6,000	Deferred
Valdosta	GA	GA/M	FY 2024	\$4,900	Deferred
Athens	GA	GA/M	FY 2024	\$4,900	Deferred
Amarillo	TX	TX/N	FY 2024	\$4,730	Deferred
Sioux City	IA	IA/N	FY 2024	\$2,500	Deferred
Subtotal, Deferred				\$46,960	
Program Management				\$2,975	
Total Project Requirements / Percent Funded				\$68,210	26.8%

Previously Funded and Planned Courthouse Renovations Open Projects > \$100,000 (as of February 2023)					
Location	State	USMS District	Project Start	Project Cost (\$000)	Status
Los Angeles	CA	CA/C	FY 2018	\$6,678	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
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
San Diego	CA	CA/S	FY 2019	\$1,826	Active
Tampa	FL	FL/M	FY 2019	\$279	Active
Albuquerque	NM	NM/D	FY 2019	\$5,685	Active
Birmingham	AL	AL/N	FY 2020	\$3,033	Active
Washington	DC	DC/D	FY 2020	\$3,959	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
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

Previously Funded and Planned Courthouse Renovations Open Projects > \$100,000 (as of February 2023)					
Location	State	USMS District	Project Start	Project Cost (\$000)	Status
Pierre (Phase 1)	SD	SD/D	FY 2021	\$2,719	Active
Wilmington	NC	NC/E	FY 2021	\$274	Active
Fort Smith	AR	AR/W	FY 2021	\$157	Active
McAllen	TX	TX/W	FY 2021	\$125	Active
Minneapolis	MN	MN/D	FY 2021	\$538	Active
Texarkana	TX	TX/E	FY 2021	\$233	Active
Washington, DC	DC	DC/D	FY 2022	\$5,690	Active
Texarkana	AR	AR/W	FY 2022	\$135	Active
Tallahassee	FL	FL/M	FY 2022	\$142	Active
Tampa	FL	FL/M	FY 2022	\$252	Active
Rapid City	SD	SD/D	FY 2022	\$6,915	Active
El Dorado	AR	AR/W	FY 2023	\$4,040	Active
Pierre (Phase 2)	SD	SD/D	FY 2023	\$4,541	Active
Sioux Falls	SD	SD/D	FY 2023	\$2,510	Active
Sioux Falls	SD	SD/D	FY 2023	\$205	Active
White Plains	NY	NY/S	FY 2023	\$889	Active
Subtotal, Active				\$117,613	
Lincoln	NE	NE/B	FY 2022	\$120	Planned
Subtotal, Planned				\$120	

Previously Funded and Planned Courthouse Renovations Completed Projects > \$100,000				
Location	State	USMS District	Project Start	Project Cost (\$000)
Mobile	AL	AL/S	FY 2018	\$786
Fort Smith	AR	AR/W	FY 2018	\$128
Tucson	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2018	\$1,903
Tucson	AZ	AZ/D	FY 2018	\$1,549
San Diego	CA	CA/S	FY 2018	\$487
Durango	CO	CO/D	FY 2018	\$1,214
Bridgeport	CT	CT/D	FY 2018	\$544
Pensacola	FL	FL/N	FY 2018	\$159
Chicago	IL	IL/N	FY 2018	\$1,291
Marquette	MI	MI/W	FY 2018	\$2,822
Central Islip	NY	NY/E	FY 2018	\$227
Rochester	NY	NY/W	FY 2018	\$1,845
Knoxville	TN	TN/E	FY 2018	\$1,269
Washington	DC	DC/SC	FY 2019	\$1,723
Pensacola	FL	FL/N	FY 2019	\$508
New Orleans	LA	LA/E	FY 2019	\$807
Albuquerque	NM	NM/D	FY 2019	\$179
Reading	PA	PA/E	FY 2019	\$1,332
El Paso	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$323
El Paso	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$459
San Antonio	TX	TX/W	FY 2019	\$1,912
Harrisonburg	VA	VA/W	FY 2019	\$726
Boise	ID	ID/D	FY 2020	\$325
Cheyenne	WY	WY/D	FY 2021	\$430
Subtotal, Completed				\$22,948

Impact on Performance

Eliminating the construction project backlog will ensure that all USMS and Court personnel operate in facilities that are safe and meet USMS standards. This program increase will reduce project backlogs (both non-discretionary and discretionary), maintain aging facilities, and increase safety and security for judicial officials, courtroom participants, the public, USMS personnel, and prisoners.

Funding

1. Base Funding

FY 2022 Enacted				FY 2023 Enacted				FY 2024 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	\$18,000	0	0	0	\$18,000

2. Personnel Increase Cost Summary: Not applicable.

3. Non-Personnel Increase/Reduction Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2024 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Courthouse Renovation	\$6,260	\$6,260	1	\$0	\$0
Total Non-Personnel	\$6,260			\$0	\$0

4. Justification for Non-Personnel Annualizations

Increased base funding for the Construction appropriation to support all types of projects will minimize the significant negative effects of delays. Resources will be managed more effectively and efficiently for multi-year construction projects and allow the USMS to reduce the construction backlog (non-discretionary and discretionary), 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 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	0	0	0	0	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0	\$0
Increases	0	0	0	0	\$6,260	\$6,260	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	\$24,260	\$24,260	\$0	\$0

6. Affected Crosscuts: Not applicable.