

CAPITAL SECURITY PROGRAM

JUDICIARY CAPITAL SECURITY PROGRAM

This chapter presents the judiciary’s requirements and priorities for the Capital Security Program (CSP), which is funded as a Special Emphasis Program within the General Services Administration’s (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund. The CSP provides funding to address serious security deficiencies in existing courthouse buildings where physical renovations are viable in lieu of constructing a new courthouse. The authority necessary to make renovations of this scope falls under the jurisdiction of GSA. In general, GSA will allocate appropriated funding first to any projects already under construction that require additional funds to achieve completion. Remaining funds will then be allocated to the design and construction of new projects consistent with the project priority order established by the judiciary. For FY 2025, the Judiciary is requesting \$25 million to fund CSP projects. This level of funding recognizes the need to manage this program as a portfolio, addressing those projects that are ready for construction or need additional funds for timely completion. The Judiciary will work together with GSA to ensure that all funding received for this program is allocated only toward approved projects (as detailed further below) and provide appropriate information to Congress as needed. Should there be some funding remaining in a given fiscal year, it will be applied toward ongoing projects and planned approved projects in future years.

NEW PROJECT PRIORITIES FOR CAPITAL SECURITY PROGRAM

The following new projects will be next in line to receive available funding after all projects currently underway are sufficiently resourced:

1. **U.S. Courthouse, Augusta, Georgia (construction only). \$26.0 million (estimated cost dated November 2023 at 50% Design Development).** The U.S. Courthouse in Augusta was constructed in 1916 and expanded in 1930. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 28,321 usable square feet, three-story (plus basement) structure houses two courtrooms, one hearing room, and three chambers. Its Asset Management Planning (AMP) process Facility Benefit Assessment (FBA) Security score is 26.4¹ out of a possible 100. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by providing enclosed judges’ parking; a USMS sallyport; judge and USMS elevators; secured, restricted and public circulation; and improved lobby security. This project received \$2 million for design in FY 2021 from the cancelled Raleigh, North

¹ An FBA Security score of 100 represents an “ideal courthouse” and a score below 60 represents a “poor courthouse.”

Carolina, CSP project ², and \$8.3 million of construction funding from FY 2023 appropriations. Design Development completion date is planned for May 2024. Completion of construction documents and construction cost estimate will be finalized after requested funding for the project is available.

2. **Ross Adair Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Fort Wayne, Indiana (construction only). \$25.8 million (estimated cost dated November 2023 at 90% Construction Documents).** This location was approved for a CSP study in June 2016 and currently has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 29.9. The study was completed in Fall 2018 and approved by the district and circuit courts. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by adding a judges' parking garage, new USMS sally port and secured parking for USMS staff, two new prisoner elevators, a new security screening station, new fire egress stairs, and a new holding cell. Also, two dedicated judges' elevators will be provided (one is repurposed from an existing shared elevator and the other is a new elevator that will provide restricted circulation to the second floor, including courtrooms). This project received \$2 million for design in FY 2021 from the cancelled Raleigh, North Carolina project. Design completion planned for March 2024.
3. **Federal Building, Post Office, and U.S Courthouse, Burlington, Vermont. \$28.0 million (projected).** The Burlington CSP study was completed in April 2020 and approved as a CSP project in June 2020. The courthouse currently has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 35.4 out of a possible 100. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by adding a secure judges' parking garage, a new dedicated judges' restricted elevator, new restricted circulation paths from the judges' elevator to chambers and courtrooms, a new security screening station at the loading dock, a new fire egress stair, a new jury room, and a new holding cell. This funding is for design and construction.

APPROVED CAPITAL SECURITY PROGRAM STUDY LOCATIONS

The judiciary approves locations on a rolling basis for participation in the CSP. These locations have been approved to undergo a CSP study in priority order as described below.

1. **William O. Douglas Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Yakima, Washington.** The Douglas Courthouse has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 44.90 out of a possible 100. The courthouse has a combined service and staff entry point which is shared by judges, court staff, prisoners, and freight delivery, there is no USMS vehicle sally port

² Summary and description of Raleigh, NC project noted on page 15.12.

and prisoners are loaded and unloaded in an open-air driveway directly adjacent to the open judges' parking. This shared driveway is also directly adjacent to a privately-owned theatre with no setback from the courthouse property. Prisoner movement on the first floor to the USMS main detention cell block is a shared corridor with judges. Separate circulation paths for judges, prisoners, and the public do not exist on the second and third floors. The third-floor courtroom does not have courtroom holding cells. All mail and packages are screened at the main public entry and security checkpoint, as a screening area for incoming mail does not exist. Building air intakes are at ground-level and are not compliant with security standards. The building has minimal setback from public sidewalks and streets on three sides of the building. A kick-off meeting with all stakeholders was held in September 2023. The study will take approximately a year to complete.

2. **Jacob Trieber Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and U.S. Courthouse, Helena, Arkansas.** The Trieber Federal Building has an Asset Management Planning (AMP) process Facility Benefit Assessment (FBA) Security Score of 54.3. A U.S. Post Office occupies the first floor, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture occupies much of the second floor. Court functions are housed on the third floor. Also on the second floor, the Probation Office is building out space for a staffed office. Security and safety are primary concerns at the facility. The building lacks separate and secured circulation as judges, staff, prisoners, and the public all use the one public elevator. There is no sallyport; prisoners are offloaded along a public alley behind the facility adjacent to the unrestricted judges' and staff parking area. There are no physical barriers on any side of the building. The court and GSA reported significant crime issues in the area, which makes the lack of restricted parking a greater concern. Study not yet started.
3. **U.S. Courthouse, Sioux City, Iowa.** The U.S. Courthouse occupies one-half of a city block in downtown Sioux City. The four-story (plus basement) building houses the federal courts, GSA, Health and Human Services, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives offices, the Department of Labor, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The U.S. Courthouse has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 57.3. There is no separate circulation among judges, staff, prisoners, and the public as they all use the same elevators. There is no prisoner sallyport. Prisoners and detainees are offloaded in the unrestricted parking area adjacent to the loading dock and judges' unrestricted parking along the public alley. Prisoner security and logistical issues have increased since ICE moved into the building,

moving detainees from the loading dock to the basement through the public elevator. Also of concern are the very limited setbacks on three sides of the building. Study not yet started.

4. **Andrew W. Bogue Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Rapid City, South Dakota.** The Bogue Courthouse is a three-story (plus basement) building. The facility is located in downtown Rapid City and houses space for the District Court, Probation Office, U.S. Attorney's Office, and USMS. The Bogue Courthouse has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 36.6. Security at the courthouse is inadequate. Judges, prisoners, and the public all use public circulation at various points throughout the facility. There is no sallyport. Prisoners are offloaded at the service entrance within the judges' restricted parking area and moved to the third-floor central cellblock via freight elevator. There are no holding cells in the facility. Prisoners are moved directly from the central cellblock to the courtrooms and hearing room through restricted and public circulation. Study not yet started.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The CSP was endorsed by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 2010 to assist the courts at locations that have significant security deficiencies but may not qualify for a new courthouse building that would, among other things, address their security needs. The purpose of the CSP is to improve physical security in buildings occupied by the judiciary. Program goals include:

- Utilizing existing building assets and federal resources cost-effectively;
- Addressing security deficiencies which place the public, prisoners, judges, and federal employees at risk; and
- Providing a low-cost alternative to high-cost capital improvements.

The CSP was first funded in FY 2012 when Congress designated \$20 million within GSA's Federal Buildings Fund to address security deficiencies in federal courthouses using mechanisms such as constructing additional secure corridors; adding or reconfiguring elevators; constructing USMS sally ports; creating visual barriers; and reconfiguring security screening areas. Project prioritization, selection, and implementation are handled collaboratively by stakeholders from the courts, the USMS, and GSA. This valuable program has resulted in greater security at federal courthouses in the selected locations at a fraction of the cost of new courthouse construction. Funding for the CSP is summarized in the table below.

Fiscal Year	Funding
FY 2012	\$20 million
FY 2013	\$20 million
FY 2014	\$0
FY 2015	\$20 million
FY 2016	\$20 million
FY 2017	\$26.7 million
FY 2018	\$20 million
FY 2019*	\$0
FY 2020	\$0
FY 2021	\$0
FY 2022	\$19.8 million
FY 2023	\$18.7 million
FY 2024	TBD

*GSA reallocated \$2.2 million from its FY 2019 Repairs and Alterations (R&A) funding to cover unexpected costs in two existing CSP projects: \$1.8 million for Fort Worth, TX and \$0.4 million for St. Thomas, VI.

Renovation projects that enhance security are selected for the program through an objective and collaborative review process that includes stakeholder representatives from local courts and their circuit judicial councils, the USMS, GSA, Federal Protective Service (FPS), the Judicial Conference’s Space and Facilities Committee in consultation with the Judicial Conference’s Judicial Security Committee, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO). The following steps outline the process:

1. **Preliminary List.** Development of a preliminary list of potential CSP projects begins with data collected through the judiciary’s AMP³ process that identifies courthouses with poor security ratings. These data are then compared with risk assessment data collected independently by the USMS and with GSA data on government facilities that need physical improvement. A preliminary list of potential projects is then compiled based on these sources of data.

³ Under the AMP process, each district and circuit adopt a long-range facilities plan that includes an evaluation of each courthouse location for urgency of space needs. As part of the process, facility benefit assessments are conducted on each courthouse to determine how well the existing facility supports the needs and operations of the court. An urgency evaluation list is then developed each year, placing each courthouse location in rank order. This rank is used to determine the urgency of space needs. The AMP process was adopted by the Judicial Conference in 2008.

2. ***In-Depth Analysis and Resulting Short List.*** Each project on the preliminary list is then reviewed and validated during a more in-depth analysis conducted by stakeholder representatives of local courts and their circuit judicial councils, the USMS, GSA, FPS, and AO. This review looks at specific security deficiencies at each courthouse and identifies potential conceptual solutions. Potential projects are then evaluated against a list of factors to determine the relative priority of the potential projects. Factors may include whether there is a separate circulation pattern for judges, prisoner movement, and the public; the number of resident judges; the type of caseload and proceedings; other repair and alteration projects planned; USMS risk assessment and incident reports; and the presence of high-risk prisoners regularly in the courthouse.
3. ***Space and Facilities Committee Review and Validation.*** The Space and Facilities Committee reviews and, in consultation with the Judicial Security Committee, approves the specific courthouse locations to move on to the next step in the project selection process – completion of a capital security study.
4. ***Capital Security Study and Final Recommendations.*** Using judiciary funding, the AO contracts with an architect-engineering firm to conduct a capital security study for each court location approved by the Space and Facilities Committee. Each study reviews the security issues specific to that court location, identifies potential solutions, and documents the three best options with corresponding budget estimates. The study also identifies other projects that are already planned or underway by the USMS, GSA, or the judiciary to ensure design solutions are fully coordinated.

The Space and Facilities Committee’s Subcommittees on Space Planning and Rent Management then review the options and budgets for each project location, including rent impacts, if applicable, and recommend a final list of projects to the Space and Facilities Committee. The Space and Facilities Committee then reviews the recommendations and approves the locations to proceed with a CSP project.

5. ***Notification to GSA.*** GSA is advised of the result of the Space and Facilities Committee’s review of the final list of projects. If the list of projects exceeds the congressional budget limitation for that fiscal year, projects are moved to the next fiscal year while keeping their rank order.

STATUS OF PROJECTS

FY 2024 CSP. TBD

FY 2023 CSP. Congress appropriated \$18.7 million and the funding was allocated to ongoing CSP projects to achieve project completion in priority order: Alexandria, LA (\$6.3 million), Raleigh, NC (\$500,000), Texarkana TX/AR (\$111,357), Detroit, MI (\$3.4 million), with the remaining balance for future construction of Augusta, GA (\$8.3 million).

FY 2022 CSP. Congress appropriated \$19.8 million for CSP which was used in full to complete construction costs for the partially funded project Alexandria, LA.

- 1. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Alexandria, Louisiana (construction only). \$19.8 million.** This project is summarized below in FY 2017. Construction completion planned for FY 2026.
- 2. William M. Colmer Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. \$27 million** (funded by GSA R&A funding). The Hattiesburg CSP study was completed in October 2020 and approved as a CSP project in December 2020. This location has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 37.7. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by adding a new secure judges' parking garage; a refurbished dedicated judges' elevator; new restricted circulation paths from the judges' elevator to chambers and courtrooms; a USMS vehicle sallyport; dedicated prisoner elevator; two new courtroom holding cells; and a new fire egress stair tower. Building envelope work is also included. Design award planned for April 2024.

FY 2021 CSP. Congress did not provide funding for CSP in FY 2021. However, in FY 2021, the Detroit CSP project received full funding through the reallocation of \$9 million originally provided in FY 2016 for a CSP project in Raleigh, North Carolina, that was descope.

Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse, Detroit, Michigan. \$9.0 million (funded with \$9 million reallocated from descope Raleigh CSP Project (see pg. 15.10)). The Levin Courthouse was constructed in 1934 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The 402,935 usable square feet, ten-story plus basement structure houses 13 courtrooms and 13 chambers. Its AMP process FBA Security score is 17.0. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be partially addressed by constructing an enclosed USMS sally port; providing new screening stations and queuing areas at both public and staff

lobbies; replace 2 holding cells; and converting an existing elevator to USMS prisoner elevator. Design is completed and construction was awarded in November 2023.

FY 2020 CSP. Congress did not provide funding for CSP in FY 2020.

FY 2019 CSP. Congress did not provide funding for CSP in FY 2019. As noted above, however, GSA reallocated \$2.2 million from its FY 2019 R&A funding to cover unexpected costs for two existing CSP projects: \$1.8 million for Fort Worth, Texas and \$0.4 million for St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

FY 2018 CSP.

Hato Rey Complex, Clemente Ruiz Nazario U.S. Courthouse and Federico Degetau Federal Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico (Phase 2). \$20 million. The Hato Rey complex, which includes the Degetau Federal Office Building and Ruiz Nazario U.S. Courthouse, serves as the headquarters for the District Court in the District of Puerto Rico. A CSP project study completed in 2016 evaluated existing conditions of both buildings and proposed a preferred concept solution to address additional deficiencies of each structure. The recommendation for the Ruiz Nazario Courthouse involves construction of a new USMS sallyport and required secure corridors to the Nazario Courthouse, a stairwell and new prisoner elevator to USMS main detention cellblock in the Degetau Federal Building and three new holding cells in the basement of the Nazario Courthouse. A new courthouse annex project is currently listed as a judicial space emergency on the *Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities* list and the design for this CSP project has been integrated into the scope of the new annex project. Funding for a Phase 2 CSP project was appropriated in FY 2018 and authorized in June 2019. The construction contract was awarded in March 2022 and substantial completion is planned for April 2024.

FY 2017 CSP.

- 1. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Alexandria, Louisiana (construction only). \$10 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by constructing restricted judges' parking, a judges' elevator, and reconfigured corridors to facilitate restricted circulation for all judges. The USMS will have new space that includes an enclosed sally port, holding cells, a prisoner elevator, and reconfigured corridors to facilitate secure prisoner transport. Full funding for this project was originally requested in FY 2016. Due to increased cost estimates for other projects, the FY 2016 funding was only sufficient to complete the Alexandria project's design (\$1.9 million). Construction funding (\$9.0 million) was received in FY 2017, and an

additional \$1.0 million was reallocated from funds originally intended for the Paducah, Kentucky, project to cover a budget shortfall due to underestimated direct costs, escalation, and market conditions. However, GSA later identified an additional significant funding shortfall for the Alexandria project, as it expects construction to cost approximately \$18.5 million. This is because the preferred concept could not be executed, and the original study cost estimate was not based on the final solution nor did it take into account the complexities of renovating within an existing historic structure and phasing requirements. Because available funds were insufficient to meet Alexandria's new, higher construction costs and, at the same time, other previously funded CSP projects, such as St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and Texarkana, Arkansas, were also experiencing shortfalls due to labor shortages and the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021 GSA redistributed Alexandria's FY 2017 appropriation to the following other projects:

- \$1.5 million to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
- \$58,000 to Texarkana, Arkansas
- \$1.5 million to Monroe, Louisiana
- \$6.2 million to Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

As noted above, the funds redistributed from Alexandria were subsequently replenished with FY 2022 and FY 2023 CSP funding. The revised construction cost is \$26.1 million.

- 2. U.S. Courthouse, Paducah, Kentucky. \$17.7 million.** The original CSP project in this location was identified to address security deficiencies by improving secure circulation, and adding a dedicated prisoner elevator, a dedicated judges' elevator, restricted judges' parking, and a USMS vehicle sally port for prisoner transport vehicles. Estimated construction completion was originally March 2021; however, in September 2017, GSA issued a report and analysis of assets potentially impacted by Executive Order 13717, which established a Federal Earthquake Risk Management Standard. Based on the standard, the Paducah Courthouse was identified as being Exceptionally High Risk and requiring seismic mitigation. Options to address the risk have been evaluated and as a result this CSP project has been cancelled. Instead, GSA has determined that the work required for the CSP and seismic upgrades are interrelated in terms of their execution and must therefore be accomplished as one project. GSA believes that all deficiencies can be remedied through a prospectus-level renovation and alteration project that will include CSP security improvements, as well as seismic and overall building upgrades.

Accordingly, GSA submitted in May 2019 a revised spend plan to Congress to reallocate the \$17.7 million that had been previously reserved for the Paducah CSP project to cover necessary costs for prior year CSP projects that have encountered funding shortfalls. These projects were: Raleigh, North Carolina (this project was subsequently descope as noted on page 15.11); Texarkana, Arkansas/Texas; Monroe, Louisiana; and Alexandria, Louisiana. In addition, \$3.2 million of the proposed reallocation was provided to a project in Fort Worth, Texas, as described below.

3. **Eldon B. Mahon U.S. Courthouse, Fort Worth, Texas. \$9.3 million (\$3.2 million from CSP; \$4.3 million from USMS; \$1.82 million from GSA's R&A FY 2019 Spending Plan).** The USMS has a completed security improvement design for the Eldon B. Mahon U.S. Courthouse in Fort Worth, Texas. This facility currently has an AMP process FBA Security Score of 42.7. The design includes a shared prisoner/judge's elevator, sally port, holding cells, and restricted and secure circulation, as well as USMS command center renovations. Detailed construction documents and cost estimates have been completed and the project is ready for construction. The total project construction cost estimate is \$9.3 million, and \$4.3 million is available from the USMS. Because this project aligns with many of the goals of the CSP program, the Space and Facilities Committee, at its November 2018 meeting, approved this project for program participation and approved the reallocation of approximately \$3.2 million in funds originally intended for Paducah, Kentucky. The project also received \$1.8 million from GSA's FY 2019 Major Repairs & Alterations Spending Plan. Construction was completed in January 2024. Contract close-out and demobilization is underway.

FY 2016 CSP

1. **Terry Sanford Federal Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. \$15.7 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse were intended to be addressed by adding or reconfiguring elevators, providing secure parking for judges, and constructing additional secure circulation corridors with security screening revisions to better accommodate both the courts and the Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) - a future tenant. The design for this project was completed in October 2017. The construction bids received were significantly higher than the budget, therefore, the design was revised in April 2019. In addition to the \$15.7 million of FY 2016 funding, approximately \$6.8 million was reallocated from funds originally intended for the Paducah, Kentucky, project to cover this shortfall due to scope changes and lack of competition, for total project availability of \$22.5 million.

As a result of CSP project delays and other recently identified building deficiencies in the Sanford Federal Building that are beyond the scope of the proposed CSP project, the Eastern District of North Carolina withdrew support for this project in November 2019. The Fourth Circuit Judicial Council approved this action in December 2019. At the USMS's request, GSA revised design drawings and cost estimates for the construction of one new prisoner elevator and associated restricted circulation corridors (components of the former CSP project). The projected cost for this elevator is approximately \$6.3 million and the remaining funding balance was reallocated to other approved CSP projects as shown below:

- \$0.5 million to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
- \$9.0 million to Detroit, Michigan
- \$2.052 million to Augusta, Georgia
- \$2.0 million to Fort Wayne, Indiana

Design Build contract awarded and substantial completion is planned for March 2025.

2. **U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, Alexandria, Louisiana (design only). \$1.9 million.** This project is summarized above in FY 2017.
3. **Ron De Lugo Federal Building, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands (Phase 2). \$2.4 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by constructing enhancements to the first-floor entry screening and access control space. The project will provide air-conditioned space for USMS screening equipment, thus prolonging its useful life, organize the processing space to minimize lobby queuing, provide separate adjacent zones for an employee entrance and occupant/visitor entrance, and improve ballistic protection available to court security officers. Construction is 99% complete with an adjusted estimated project completion date of April 2024 due to delays from labor shortages and the pandemic.

FY 2015 CSP.

1. **J. Robert Elliot Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Columbus, Georgia. \$6.7 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse were addressed by constructing an enclosed USMS sally port and prisoner and judges' elevators with secure prisoner movement, reconfiguring and constructing new corridors, and adding perimeter fencing. The project was completed

in Summer 2019. As a result of the project, the AMP process FBA Security Score for this courthouse improved from 38.2 to 60.2 and the overall FBA score improved from 54.9 to 61.7.

- 2. Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Monroe, Louisiana. \$6.1 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by enclosing a sally port, enclosing the judges parking garage and stair tower, and reconfiguring/constructing new corridors and the lobby screening station. Additional judiciary funding (\$2.8 million) will be used to build a new courtroom and jury assembly area to address courthouse needs in lieu of building a new courthouse. The design was completed in November 2017. Due to two-plus years of escalation between the initial and projected construction start dates and underestimated general cost conditions for the project, approximately \$3.4 million was reallocated from funds originally intended for the Paducah, Kentucky, project and an additional \$1.4 million was reallocated from the Alexandria, Louisiana, project to cover budget shortfalls. Construction was awarded in April 2021 and substantial project completion planned for March 2024.
- 3. U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Building, Texarkana, Texas/Arkansas. \$7.2 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by consolidating the USMS space into one location, enclosing a sally port, adding elevators for prisoners and judges, building corridors for secure circulation, and reconfiguring building entry screening areas. The design was completed in May 2018 with anticipated substantial construction completion in February 2024. In addition to the \$7.2 million of FY 2015 funding, \$3.3 million was reallocated from funds originally intended for the Paducah, Kentucky, \$58,000 reallocated from Alexandria, Louisiana, and \$111,357 from CSP FY 2023 funding to cover budget shortfalls due to underestimated direct costs, escalation, and market conditions.

FY 2014 CSP. Congress did not provide funding for CSP in FY 2014.

FY 2013 CSP.

Ron De Lugo Federal Building, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands (Phase 1). \$20 million. Several major security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by constructing judges' and prisoner elevators, a restricted judges' garage, a USMS sally port, and other security-related site improvements. A Phase 2 project to construct an adequate security screening area in the building's lobby was funded in FY 2016 in the amount of \$2.4 million and is also underway. The overall project is at 99% of construction completion with an adjusted estimated substantial completion date of April 2024 due to delays from

labor shortages and the pandemic. Additional funds from FY 2012 CSP savings, FY 2019 GSA R&A, and reallocated \$1.5 million Alexandria project funds have been provided to this project.

FY 2012 CSP.

- 1. Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Benton, Illinois. \$4.7 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse were addressed by reconfiguring and constructing new corridors, adding an elevator, enclosing a sally port, and constructing visual barriers. The project is complete, and the court resumed occupancy of the space in January 2015. As a result of the project, the AMP process FBA Security Score for this courthouse improved from 46.1 to 80.2 and the overall FBA score improved from 51.7 to 61.1.
- 2. Hato Rey Complex, Clemente Ruiz-Nazario U.S. Courthouse and Federico Degetau Federal Building, San Juan, Puerto Rico (Phase 1). \$3.1 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse were partially addressed by constructing a new dedicated elevator for prisoner movement. The project is complete, and the court resumed occupancy in July 2015. As a result of this project, the AMP process FBA Security Score for this courthouse improved from 58.9 to 68.2 and the overall FBA score improved from 70.4 to 73.0. A follow-on Phase 2 CSP project design has been completed and is in construction phase (described above under FY 2018).
- 3. Frank M. Scarlett Building, Brunswick, Georgia. \$5.5 million.** A new judges' elevator, perimeter fence, and enclosed parking area were constructed. Secure circulation was provided on the upper floors by re-stacking the clerk's public access operations, relocating the magistrate and bankruptcy judges' chambers, and constructing a USMS sally port and prisoner elevator. The project is complete, and the court resumed occupancy of the space in May 2017. As a result of the project, the AMP process FBA Security Score for this courthouse improved from 41.1 to 63.9, and the overall FBA score improved from 61.2 to 67.7.
- 4. U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, Lexington, Kentucky. \$6.7 million.** Security deficiencies at this courthouse were addressed by reconfiguring and constructing new corridors, adding dedicated prisoner and judges' elevators, enclosing a sally port, and constructing visual barriers. In addition to the security enhancements, two new fire egress stairwells were constructed to make the facility compliant with life safety codes. Construction was completed in July 2017. As a result of the

project, the AMP process FBA Security Score for this courthouse improved from 37.2 to 62.4 and the overall FBA score improved from 61.9 to 69.1.