

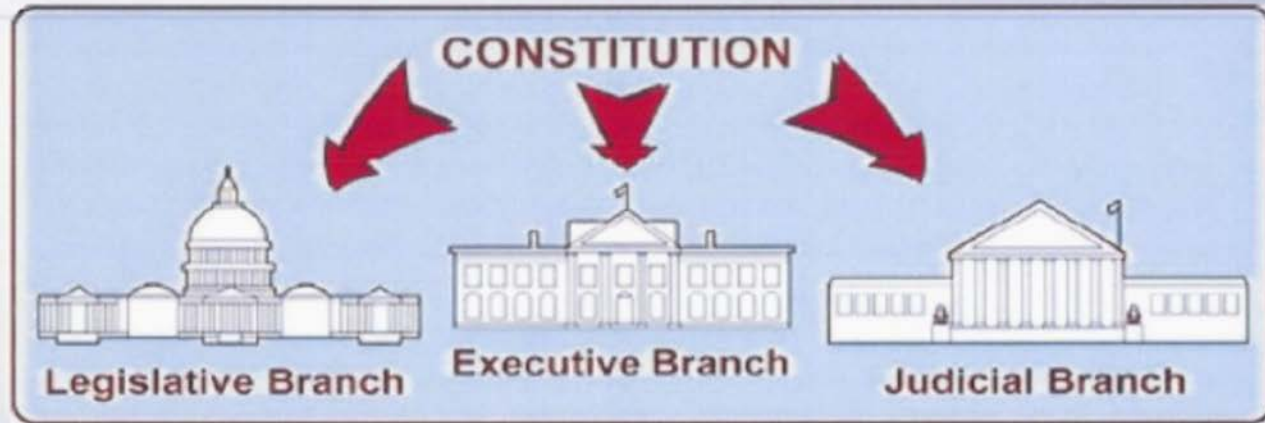


Melanie F. Gilbert, Chief
Facilities and Security Office
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
March 7, 2019



THE CONSTITUTION

The law, our government, and how it works: The Constitution



- Over 200 years ago, our Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution.
- Is a basic design for how our government should work.
- Divides the government into three branches:
 - Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches.
 - Each has its own responsibility to make sure our country runs smoothly.

Do you know what branch the COURTS are under?

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT



The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

“The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. **The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior,** and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.”

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT



- U.S. **Supreme Court**, the federal courts of **appeals** and **district courts**, and the **U.S. Court of International Trade**
- Justices and judges of these courts, known as **Article III Judges**, exercise what Article III calls "the judicial power of the United States."

JUDICIAL SELECTION: FEDERAL ARTICLE III



President Nominates

Senate Confirms



JUDICIAL SELECTION: FEDERAL ARTICLE I



Bankruptcy Judges

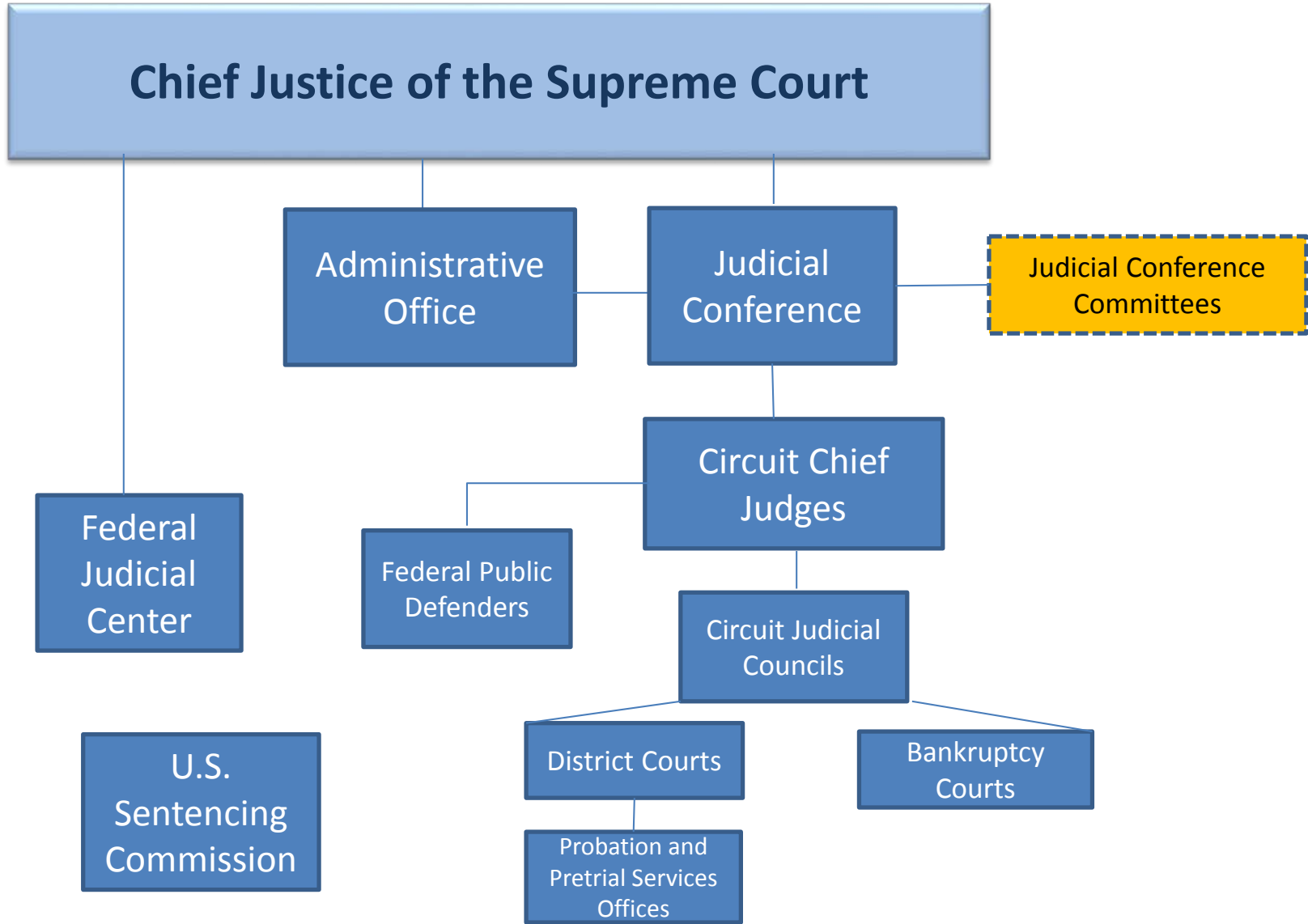


Magistrate Judges



Federal Claims Judges

FEDERAL JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION



JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

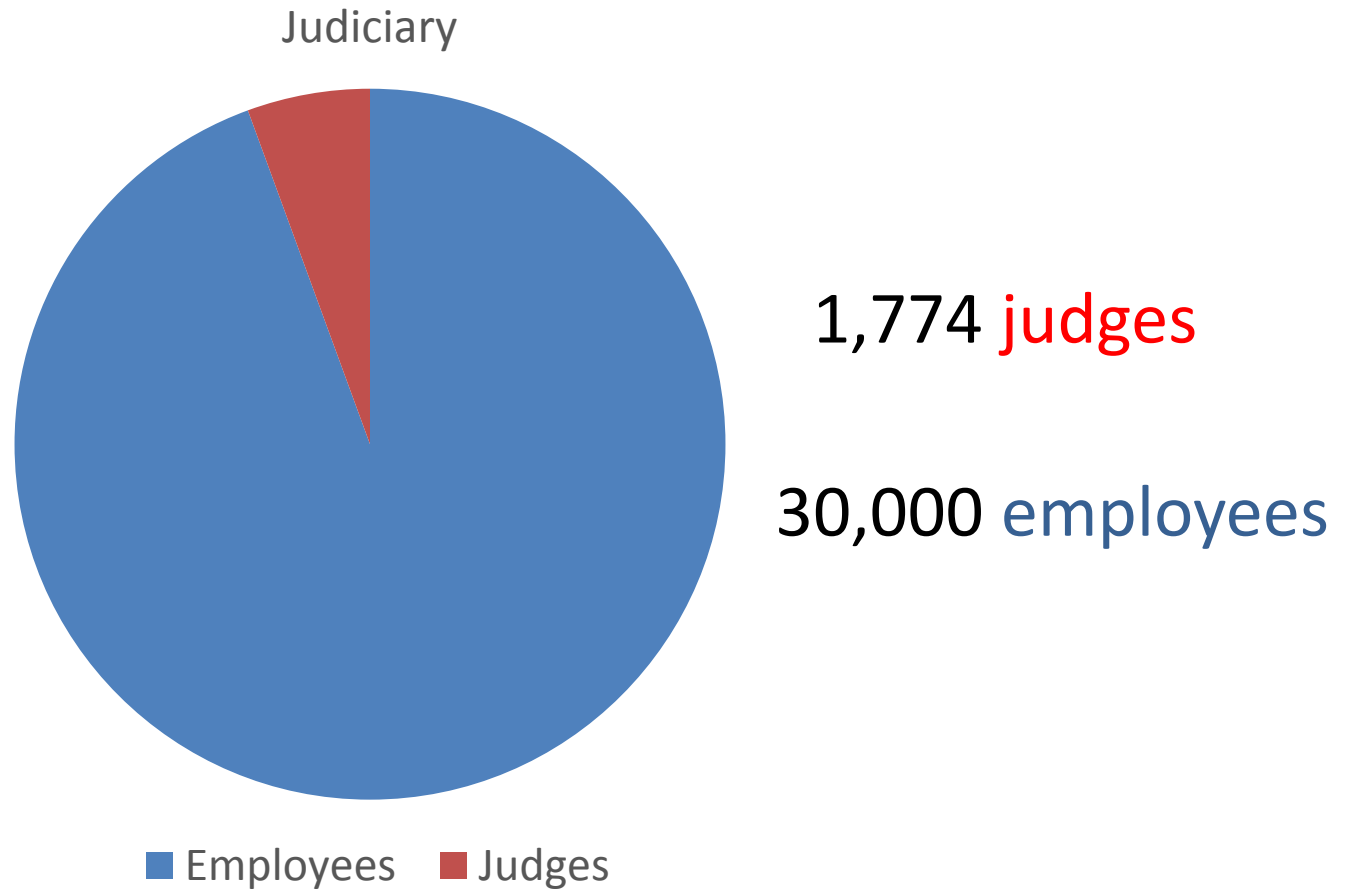


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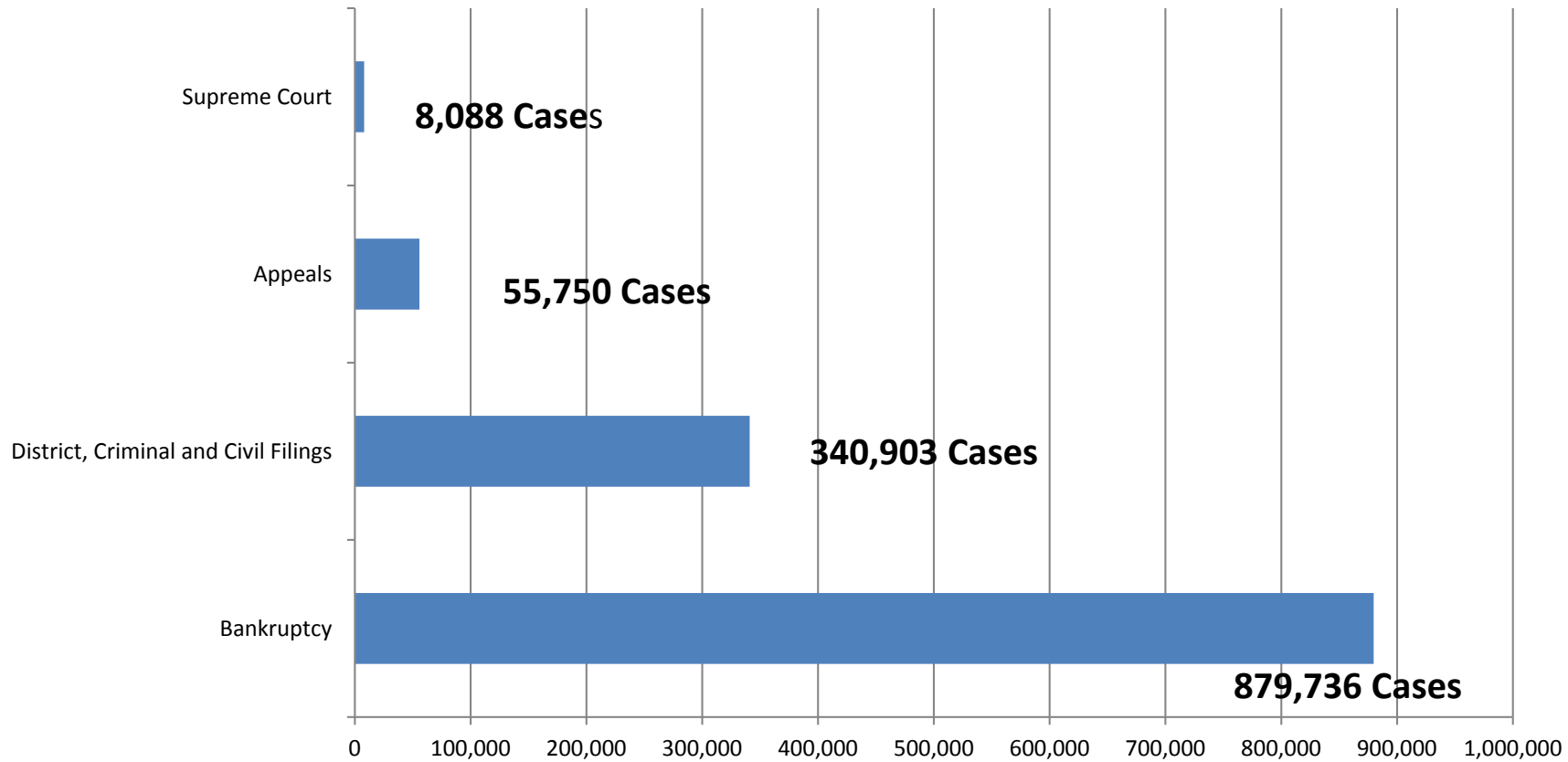
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NC E	SC	MS N	MS S	LA M	LAE	LA W	TXE	TXS	TX W	TX N	MI W	MI E	OH N	OH S	KYE	KY W	TN E	TN M	TN W	WI W	WI E	ILN	ILC
ILS	IN N	INS	ND	SD	NE	MN	IAN	IAS	M O W	M O E	AR E	AR W	MT	ID	AZ	NV	WA E	WA W	AK	OR	CA N	CA E	
CA C	CA S	GU	MP	HI	UT	WY	OK N	OK W	OK E	KS	NM	CO	GA N	GA M	GA S	AL N	AL M	ALS	FL N	FL M	FLS	DC	

FED CIT

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT



JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT: CASELOAD



CHIEF JUSTICE AND CHIEF JUDGES



Chief Justice (*Supreme Court*)

Nominated by President, confirmed by Senate

Duties: Preside over court sessions, Judicial Conference, AO, FJC, Smithsonian, National Gallery of Art



Chief Judge (*Courts of Appeals, District, Bankruptcy*)

- Assigned by seniority (time on court)
- 7-year term
- Supervises court administration
- Delegates to Clerk of Court
- May have reduced caseload
- Must be under 65
- Must have served as Judge minimum one year

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR SPACE

TITLE 28 – Judiciary & Judicial Procedure

40 U.S.C. § 332

Circuit Judicial Council Authority

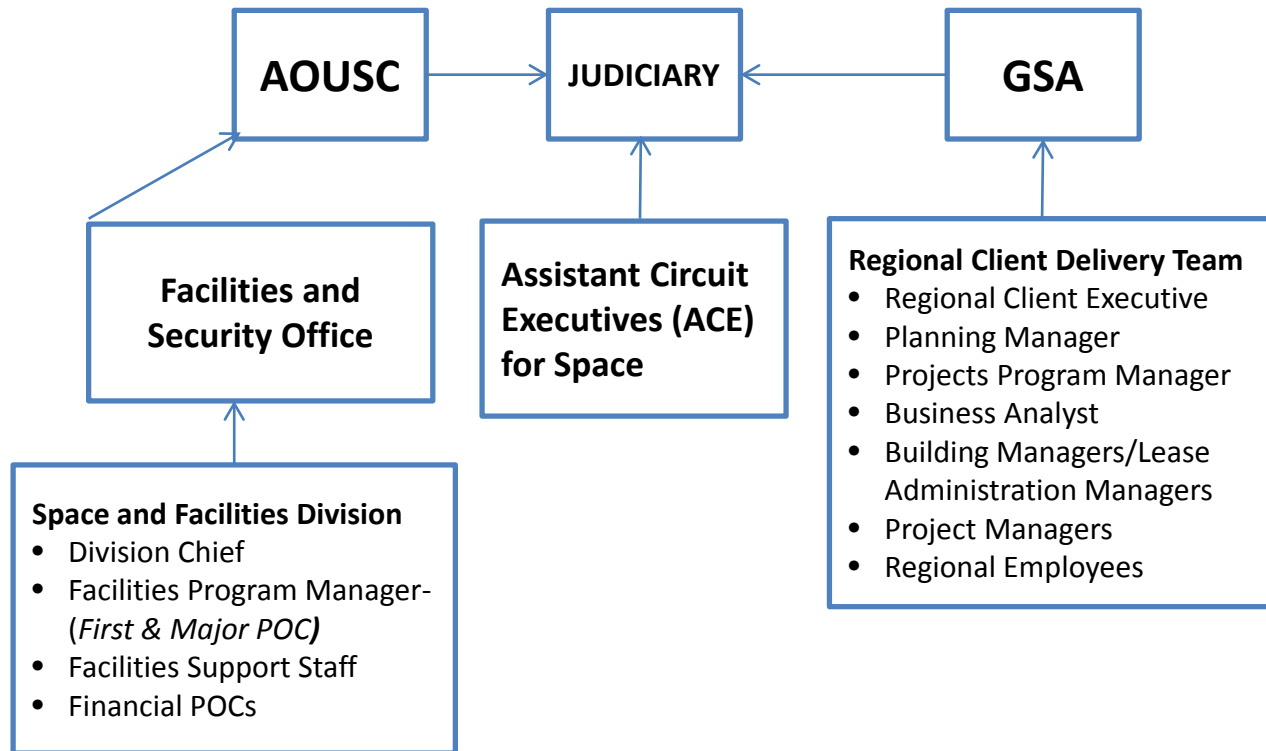
40 U.S.C. §462

Director AOUSC Authority

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS



COURT FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT



FACILITIES AND SECURITY OFFICE – ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U. S. COURTS

- Executive liaison with General Services Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, Architect of the Capitol and Federal Protective Service.
- Major Initiatives:
 - Courthouse Construction Program (FY 16 and FY 18)
 - Courthouse Construction Priority List
 - *U.S. Courts Design Guide* 2020 Revision
 - Space Reduction
 - GSA/Judiciary Service Validation Initiative
 - Emergency Preparedness
 - Security Enhancements
 - Operations of the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building

SUPPLEMENTAL FACT SHEET FOR NEW COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Supplemental Fact Sheet for New Courthouse Construction

JCUS Presentation - March 12, 2019

Portfolio At A Glance

Projects	Estimated Occupancy	Delivery Method	Budget	Obligated	Performance	Status and Key Issues
Rutland, VT			\$ 6,431,000	\$ 6,431,000	Complete	
Harrisburg, PA	April 2022	CMc	\$ 192,983,588	\$ 182,420,271	●	Commissioner's Briefing: September 2017; Ground Breaking: June 2018; Phase Complete: Construction 2%; Issues: none
Greenville, SC	November 2021	CMc	\$ 104,999,000	\$ 98,176,651	●	Commissioner's Briefing: April 2017; Ground Breaking: April 2019 ; Phase Complete: Construction 1%; Issues: Project budget remains a risk until cost reconciliation of the 100 percent construction document is complete.
Greenville, MS	February 2022	CMc	\$ 46,302,000	\$ 6,198,318	●	Commissioner's Briefing: May 2019 (planned); Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Concept Design 50%; Issues: Design Concept is approximately \$6 million over budget. The A/E will continue to refine the design to ensure that the Concept is within budget prior to the GSA Commissioner's Presentation.
Charlotte, NC (Modernization)	October 2022	CMc	\$ 47,312,000	\$ 33,306,852	●	Commissioner's Briefing: September 2017; Ground Breaking: March 2018 Phase Complete: Construction Documents 80%; Issues: none
Charlotte, NC (New Construction)	April 2021	CMc	\$ 117,348,000	\$ 117,348,000	●	Commissioner's Briefing: September 2017; Ground Breaking: March 2018 Phase Complete: Construction 20% (early packages); Issues: none
San Antonio, TX	July 2021	CMc changed to BDB	\$ 144,581,000	\$ 133,214,515	●	Commissioner's Briefing: January 2013; Ground Breaking: March 2019 Phase Complete: Construction Documents 65%; CapCon: November 2018; Issues: none
Nashville, TN	August 2021	BDB	\$ 193,544,000	\$ 173,958,561	●	Commissioner's Briefing: December 2017; Ground Breaking: September 2018; CapCon: June 2018 Phase Complete: Construction 25%; Construction Documents 95%; Issues: none
Toledo, OH (Modernization)	March 2024	CMc change to BDB	\$ 37,421,000	\$ 3,541,191	●	Commissioner's Briefing: May 2018; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Design intent drawings; Issues: Cost reconciliation efforts are underway. Changing delivery strategy from CMc to BDB (Design Build Bridging) due to severe budget challenges
Toledo, OH (New Construction)	February 2022		\$ 66,862,753	\$ 11,861,873		
Des Moines, IA	April 2022	CMc	\$ 136,602,000	\$ 23,034,933	●	Commissioner's Briefing: TBD; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Concept Design 50% Issues: The team is working on bringing the proposed design within budget; concept is currently 15%-18% over budget. Current options include reducing GSF by 10k USF and building height.
Anniston, AL	November 2021	DB	\$ 42,575,000	\$ 35,853,058	●	Commissioner's Briefing: TBD; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Concept Design 0% (project kick-off planned for March 12); Issues: none
Savannah, GA (Annex)	December 2020	DB	\$ 32,498,000	\$ 29,369,752	●	Commissioner's Briefing: August 2018; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Design Development 100%; CapCon: November 2018; Issues: Parking solution still pending for 23 programmed spaces
Savannah, GA (Modernization)	February 2024	CMc	\$ 75,699,000	\$ 155,287	●	Commissioner's Briefing: January 2020 (tentative); Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Planning CapCon: November 2018; Issues: GSA has not developed funding options to address \$6.5 million required for swing space. There is only \$1.5 million in the project budget. The Judiciary is currently budgeting an additional \$2.5 million for court swing space, move cost ,and rent.
Total			\$ 1,245,158,341	\$ 854,870,262		
Huntsville, AL	May 2024	BDB	\$ 110,000,000	\$ -	●	Commissioner's Briefing: TBD; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Planning (Project was authorized in February 2019. A/E solicitation is underway); Issues: none
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	December 2024	DB	\$ 190,120,000	\$ -	●	Commissioner's Briefing: TBD; Ground Breaking: TBD; Phase Complete: Planning (Project was authorized in February 2019. GSA will post site expression of interest advertisement this month; Issues: none
Total			\$ 300,120,000	\$ -		

STATUS UPDATE

Status Update

Planning Phase (3): Savannah, GA (modernization); Huntsville, AL; and Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Design Development (9)

- **Concept Design (3):** Greenville, MS; Anniston, AL; and Des Moines, IA
- **Design Development (2):** Toledo, OH and Savannah, GA (new construction)
- **Construction Documents (4):** Harrisburg, PA ; Nashville, TN; San Antonio; and Charlotte, NC

Construction Procurement (6)

- **Design Build (DB) Award (1):** Anniston, AL
- **Bridging/ Design Build (BDB) Award (2):** San Antonio, TX and Nashville, TN
- **Construction (CMc) Awarded (2):** Harrisburg, PA and Greenville, SC
- **Early Construction Packages Awarded (1):** Charlotte, NC

Completed (1): Rutland, VT (acquisition)

FEDERAL JUDICIARY COURTHOUSE PROJECT PRIORITIES (CPP) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PART I

**FEDERAL JUDICIARY COURTHOUSE PROJECT PRIORITIES (CPP) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
AS APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER 2018**

The *Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities (CPP)* is the judiciary’s list of courthouse construction funding priorities as approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States (Judicial Conference). The CPP was developed using the results of the Asset Management Planning (AMP) process. Approved by the Judicial Conference in 2008, AMP is a comprehensive facility planning tool designed to identify the judiciary’s most urgent space needs, address cost-containment concerns, and incorporate applicable industry best practices.

The AMP process incorporates rigorous facility assessments and applies standards that support several of the objectives in the “*Strategic Plan for the Federal Judiciary.*” Each courthouse nationwide is assessed to determine current and future needs, identify preliminary housing solutions as needed, and calculate the relative urgency of need compared to other courts nationwide. Factors considered include building condition, building functionality, security, compliance with space standards, courtroom and chambers needs, and caseload and personnel growth. The resulting data and analysis is compiled in a long-range facilities plan for each judicial district. In addition, an Urgency Evaluation (UE) Results List that ranks space urgency by court location on a “worst first” basis is developed. Each location’s score is updated annually until a project is placed on Part I of the CPP, at which time its score is “frozen” to ensure certainty of planning for site acquisition, design, and funding requests.

The CPP is divided into two parts. Part I, which is provided immediately below, consists of the judiciary’s courthouse construction funding priorities for FY 2020. Part II, on the following page, identifies outyear courthouse construction priorities.

Part I: Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Courthouse Construction Funding Priorities										
Priority	District	City	Project Description	FUNDING SUMMARY (\$M)					Site Acquired	Status (as of 12/2018)
				FY 2020 Funding Request		Previously Funded		Est.Total		
				Site/Design	Construction	Site/Design	Construction	(Site/Design, Construction)		
1	District of Connecticut	Hartford	New Courthouse	37.63	233.54	0.00	0.00	271.17	No	Ph 1 Feas. Study
2	Eastern District of Tennessee	Chattanooga	New Courthouse	32.00	157.11	0.00	0.00	189.11	No	GSA Feas. Study
TOTAL:				69.63	390.65	0.00	0.00	460.28		
NOTES:										
- Costs for projects on Part I based on GSA benchmark calculation. Awaiting completion of GSA Phase 2 Feasibility Study to provide final housing solution and cost estimate.										
- Policies pertaining to judiciary courtroom sharing and the exclusion of projected judgeships have been applied to the planning and programming of all projects.										
- All projects have been assessed using the AMP process. UE scores are frozen as of the year the location was added to Part I to ensure certainty of planning for site acquisition, design, and funding requests, and the scores are no longer shown on Part I.										

FEDERAL JUDICIARY COURTHOUSE PROJECT PRIORITIES (CPP) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 PART II

Part II projects have been assessed under the AMP process and prioritized based on the project location's UE score. As projects in Part I are funded and constructed, the project(s) in Part II that are ranked highest at that time may potentially move to Part I. Until a project is moved to Part I, its UE score will be refreshed each year to capture changes in courtroom needs, chambers needs, and caseload growth, and as a result, its place in the prioritization of Part II projects may change.

Part II: CPP Outyear Courthouse Construction Priorities (Based on 2018 Urgency Evaluation Score)											
District	City	Project Description	2018 UE Score	FUNDING SUMMARY (\$M)				Est.Total (Site/Design, Construction)	Site Acquired	Status (as of 12/2018)	
				Future Request/Unfunded Site/Design	Future Request/Unfunded Construction	Previously Funded Site/Design	Previously Funded Construction				
Middle District of North Carolina	Greensboro/W-S	New Courthouse	36.463	30.20	214.10	0.00	0.00	244.30	No	Ph 1 Feas. Study	
District of Puerto Rico	San Juan	Annex	33.425	9.38	176.12	0.00	0.00	185.50	Yes	Ph 1 Feas. Study	
Southern District of Texas	McAllen	New Courthouse	32.658	27.49	170.97	0.00	0.00	198.46	No	Ph 1 Feas. Study	
Eastern District of Virginia	Norfolk	Annex	22.747	12.00	104.70	19.80	0.00	136.50	Yes	Ph 1 Feas. Study	
NOTES:											
- Cost estimates for all projects based on GSA Phase 1 Feasibility Study. Awaiting completion of GSA Phase 2 Feasibility Study to provide final housing solution and cost estimate.											
- No site funding needed for San Juan, PR; annex would be constructed on Federally-owned site adjacent to courthouse.											
- Cost estimates for Greensboro/Winston-Salem, NC, and San Juan, PR, include both new construction and repair and alteration funding.											
- Policies pertaining to judiciary courtroom sharing and the exclusion of projected judgeships have been applied to the planning and programming of all projects.											
- All projects have been assessed under the AMP process.											
- GSA feasibility study for Norfolk was completed in 2010 and will be refreshed.											

SUPPLEMENTAL FACT SHEET ON SPACE REDUCTION

Supplemental Fact Sheet on Space Reduction

JCUS Presentation - March 12, 2019

Space Reduction Program National Achievements (as of end of FY18)

29,010,183 USF: Agreed Baseline National Space Holdings as of October 1, 2012

870,305 USF: National Three Percent Space Reduction Target by the end of FY2018

Space Reduced:

Grand Total as of the end of FY2018: 1,166,443 USF (actual) or 134.03% Space off the Rent Bill

1,089,847 USF (actual) or 125.23%: Space Reduction Projects

76,596 USF (actual) or 8.80%: ROI Vacant Space Transfer

296,138 USF (actual) or 34.03%: Banked Space (Exceeding Space Reduction Target)

Rent Avoided:

Grand Total as of the end of FY2018: \$36.2M Annualized Rent Savings

\$33.6M (estimated): Annualized Space Reduction Rent Savings

\$2.6M (estimated): Annualized ROI Transferred Vacant Space Rent Savings

\$105M (estimated): Cumulative Rent Avoidance (since FY 2013)

No Net New National Progress (as of Dec. 31, 2018, end of FY19 Q1)

20,094 USF (net): Additional Space Reduced During FY19 Q1

316,232 USF: Banked Space as of End of FY19 Q1

Planned and Underway Projects, as of end of FY19 Q1:

380,000 USF (estimated): Space Decreases

(164,000) USF (estimated): Space Increases

216,000 USF (estimated): Net Reduction

Circuit Allocations

Space Reductions Achieved as of end of FY2018

No Net New Banked Space as of end of FY2019 Q1

Circuit	Circuit Space Reduction Goal (USF)	Space Reduction achieved (USF) as of end of FY2018	Percentage Circuit Goal Exceeded	Banking (USF) as of the End of FY2018	Banking (USF) as of the End of FY2019 Q1 (No Net New)
1	26,255	43,336	65.06%	17,081	12,481
2	74,922	93,843	25.25%	18,921	39,876
3	64,757	79,020	22.03%	14,263	14,343
4	67,737	82,677	22.06%	14,940	14,940
5	83,361	99,321	19.15%	15,960	15,960
6	94,262	112,352	19.19%	18,090	22,025
7	25,300	46,915	85.43%	21,615	21,307
8	92,053	106,491	15.68%	14,438	14,438
9	167,573	252,029	50.40%	84,456	84,488
10	46,749	89,246	90.90%	42,497	42,497
11	107,847	139,467	29.32%	31,620	31,620
DC	19,489	21,746	11.58%	2,257	2,257
Totals	870,305	1,166,443	34.03%	296,138	316,232

CONCLUSION

THANK YOU!! ANY QUESTIONS.