

**STATEMENT OF JUDGE JOHN D. BATES, DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

March 26, 2014

INTRODUCTION

Chairman Crenshaw, Representative Serrano, and members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear before you to present the fiscal year 2015 budget request for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), and to support the overall request for the entire Judicial Branch.

Before I begin, I would like to join Judge Gibbons in thanking you and the Committee for the support you have provided the Judiciary during these difficult economic times. We fully recognize the funding constraints under which you have had to write your bills and deeply appreciate the resources you have provided the Judiciary. In particular, your support of two funding anomalies for the Judiciary in the October 2013 short-term Continuing Resolution, and the full year funding provided in the fiscal year 2014 omnibus appropriations bill, has enabled us to address critical funding shortfalls in the Defender Services program and in the courts nationwide.

AO LEADERSHIP TRANSITION

Last summer, on July 1st, the Chief Justice appointed me Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. I have been a federal judge since 2001, serving on the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. In 2006, I was appointed to the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court, serving as the presiding judge from May 2009 until February of last year when I completed my term on that court. I continue to carry a reduced caseload on the D.C. District Court, but my primary focus is the management of the AO.

I arrived at the AO in the midst of sequestration, immediately having to address the myriad of issues that accompanied the significant funding shortfalls impacting the AO as well as court operations nationwide. Not only were we managing the impact of sequestration in fiscal year 2013, but we needed to address the possible impact of additional reductions in fiscal year 2014. Working closely with the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference, as well as our Budget Committee, emergency measures were adopted in an attempt to minimize further erosion of court operations, and in particular, the Defender Services program.

TEMPORARY JUDGESHIP EXTENSIONS

The Judicial Conference is indebted to this Committee for authorizing extensions of expiring temporary Article III judgeships in the annual appropriations bill. This year, without your action, the authorization for nine existing temporary Article III judgeships would have expired. We cannot thank the Committee enough for its assistance in this regard. Without this provision, we risked losing judgeships in these courts upon the first vacancy – through death or retirement – occurring after their lapse date.

In fiscal year 2015, *all* existing temporary Article III judgeships will expire. The impacted courts are in the following judicial districts: Alabama-Northern, Arizona, California-Central, Florida-Southern, Hawaii, Kansas, Missouri-Eastern, New Mexico, Texas-Eastern, and North Carolina-Western. If the House and Senate Judiciary Committees are unable to preserve the expiring judgeships, I urge this Committee to include the necessary one-year extensions in its fiscal year 2015 appropriations bill. The workload in these districts is too great to risk losing judgeships that in all likelihood will take years to create and fill again.

CAPITAL SECURITY PROGRAM

I also would like to thank the Committee for its past support of the Judiciary's Capital Security Program (CSP), funded as a special emphasis program within the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Designed to address serious security deficiencies in existing courthouse buildings where physical renovations are viable alternatives to new construction, *this program has been a valuable, cost-effective solution to achieving greater security at existing courthouses nationwide*. Unfortunately, the Capital Security Program was not funded in fiscal year 2014.

The Capital Security Program was an outgrowth of the Judiciary's long-range facilities planning process, known as the Asset Management Planning (AMP) process – one of our first cost-containment initiatives begun in 2008. Under the AMP, greater emphasis is now placed on space availability for judicial functions rather than security when determining the need for new courthouses. As a result, the CSP provided a vehicle for districts to address serious security deficiencies in a timely and significantly less costly manner when constructing a new courthouse was unlikely.

Renovation projects that enhance security are selected for the program through an objective and collaborative review process that includes stakeholders from the local courts and their circuit judicial councils, GSA, the United States Marshals Service (USMS), the Judicial Conference's Space and Facilities Committee in consultation with the Judicial Security Committee, and the AO. The process includes assessing the building conditions and utilization, viability of long-term use, and structural capacity in order to identify cost-effective solutions that can be implemented in a timely manner.

Five projects are currently underway using FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding: Brunswick, GA; Benton, IL; Lexington, KY; San Juan, PR; and St. Thomas, VI. Additional projects were selected to participate in the program in FY 2014 and beyond. CSP studies, paid for by the Judiciary, have already been completed for these projects. These studies include a comprehensive review of existing courthouse conditions, security deficiencies, design solutions, and the associated project cost estimates. Local GSA and USMS offices have been active participants in this program and these reviews. At this point in time, there are four projects at courthouses with serious security deficiencies that have been studied and approved for funding in fiscal year 2014: Columbus, GA; Monroe, LA; Texarkana, TX/AR; and Raleigh, NC.

On February 5, 2014, I wrote to GSA Administrator Daniel M. Tangherlini, urging that funding for the Judiciary's Capital Security Program be included in GSA's fiscal year 2014 spend plan even though it is not identified for funding under the GSA Special Emphasis Programs in the fiscal year 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act. As cost-efficiencies go, the Judiciary's CSP program is a huge success, correcting critical security deficiencies in most cases for \$5 to \$10 million. In addition, the program obviates the need to build new courthouse facilities that far exceed the cost of a CSP project.

The GSA did not include funding for capital security projects in its FY 2014 spend plan, but we were pleased to see that the President's budget includes \$20 million for this program in fiscal year 2015. I urge the Committee to support the GSA request, and include \$20 million for the Judiciary's Capital Security Program in the FY 2015 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill.

COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Funding for the Judiciary's Capital Security Program should not, however, be a substitute for new courthouse construction. While CSP may address a court's immediate security deficiencies, it does nothing to address those courts that combine both severe security deficiencies and an extreme lack of space. In these circumstances, the only resolution is to build a new courthouse or annex to meet the operational needs of the court.

As you may be aware, the Judiciary does not request funding for the construction of new courthouses. Because GSA builds our facilities, these monies come under the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch and are included in GSA's budget. In some years this has worked fine, when the President has requested funding for courthouse projects as recommended in the Judicial Conference-approved *Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan*. Unfortunately, that is not the case this year, and it has not been the case in four of the last five years. The President's fiscal year 2015 budget request for GSA includes \$745.5 million for Executive Branch new construction projects, but no funding for any new courthouse construction projects on the Judiciary's *Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan*.

This is particularly troublesome in light of the strategic steps the Judiciary has taken to improve its courthouse facilities planning with a focus on cost containment. This effort has been

significant and has resulted in only the most important project recommendations going forward, and at a reduced cost. The designs of courthouses on the *Plan* will result in lower cost buildings due to the adoption of courtroom sharing policies and not building out courtrooms and chambers for projected judgeships. The Judiciary is committed to reducing space as illustrated by the three percent space reduction target approved by the Judicial Conference in September 2013.

Attached to my written testimony is the Judiciary's *Interim Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019 (Interim Five-Year Plan)*, that I ask be included in the official hearing record. This *Interim Five-Year Plan* lists the same courthouse construction priorities as the fiscal years 2014-2018 *Plan* except that it has been updated to reflect the funding of the Mobile, Alabama project in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014, which we appreciate very much.

In 2008, when the Judicial Conference adopted the updated AMP process for long-range capital planning, it grandfathered the existing projects on the *Five-Year Plan* that had already received some amount of funding from Congress. However, as funding for new courthouses was held to a minimum and projects on the *Five-Year Plan* were not completed, in August 2013 the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Judicial Conference, endorsed requiring all districts with a project on the *Five-Year Plan* to undergo an AMP process evaluation if they had not already done so. Congress also supported this decision. Evaluation and scoring of these projects will be completed this summer. A new *Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for Fiscal Years 2016-2020* will be considered by the Judicial Conference at its September 2014 session.

In the meantime, the Judiciary's *Interim Five-Year Plan* lists Nashville, Tennessee as the Judiciary's top courthouse space priority in fiscal year 2015. This project has been on the *Plan* for 18 years and a total of \$26.1 million has already been spent to acquire the site and design the project. While we are pleased the President's budget includes funding for the Judiciary's Capital Security Program to address security deficiencies at several existing courthouses, it is imperative that the Judiciary also be able to move its courthouse construction program forward by funding the construction of new courthouses to meet critical space and operational deficiencies in judicial districts throughout the country. We respectfully ask that you include in the FY 2015 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Bill \$181.5 million in funding in the Federal Buildings Fund for the Nashville courthouse construction project.

IMMIGRATION REFORM LEGISLATION

I will now turn to an issue that could have significant workload ramifications for the federal courts. There has been a great deal of discussion about the passage of immigration reform legislation during this session of Congress. Although the Judicial Conference does not take a position on the substantive policy issues of immigration reform, we are very concerned about having the resources necessary to handle the additional work that such legislation would place on the courts.

At present, it is not possible to estimate the overall cost to the Judiciary if immigration reform legislation were enacted, even if we knew which bills or provisions were included. That is because the impact of such legislation on the Judiciary would be driven largely by decisions and actions taken by Executive Branch agencies, and the funding provided by Congress to those agencies for immigration enforcement. We can say with certainty that immigration reform would have a significant resource impact on an already overburdened federal court system. Several reform proposals would create new federal crimes or significantly increase the potential penalties for immigration offenses, and other potential changes could affect civil dockets. Without sufficient resources for the Judiciary, these changes could substantially add to costs and delays within the system. New workload demands potentially require new judgeships and related staff; interpreters; probation and pretrial service officers; federal defenders and panel attorneys providing defense representation under the Criminal Justice Act; juror fees; and any additional requirements for court security, space and facilities.

Of particular concern is S. 744, the "Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act" passed by the Senate last year. If enacted, the legislation would have significant resource implications for the federal courts. Specifically, S. 744 would increase workload for the federal courts (1) by dramatically increasing personnel, resources, and funding for the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, which would likely increase prosecutions in federal court, (2) through the judicial review provisions, and (3) by adding several new federal crimes and increasing the penalties for the most frequently charged immigration offenses. Although the legislation would provide an initial federal outlay of \$6.5 billion to the Executive Branch to implement provisions of the legislation, the bill *does not address the related funding needs of the Judiciary at all*. Without increased resources, the federal courts could not sustain the increased workload this legislation would require.

I recognize it is unclear how, or even if, Congress will proceed on immigration reform legislation this session but I think it is important to bring our concerns to the attention of the Committee and ask that any immigration reform legislation provide sufficient resources to the federal courts to meet new workload demands.

ROLE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Created by Congress in 1939 to assist the federal courts in fulfilling their mission to provide equal justice under law, the AO is a unique entity in government. Neither the Executive Branch nor the Legislative Branch has any comparable organization that provides the broad range of services and functions that the AO performs for the Judicial Branch.

Unlike most Executive Branch entities in Washington, the AO does not operate as a headquarters for the courts. The federal court system is decentralized, although the AO does have management oversight responsibilities over the court security program, the probation and pretrial services program, the defender services program, and the national information technology programs.

AO support to the Judicial Conference and its 25 committees is a cornerstone of this structure. The Conference committees, which we staff, are not only dealing with important issues of judicial administration and policy, but they are constantly exploring ways to cut costs and work more efficiently in their program areas. The AO develops and supports the application of new technology for the courts; provides financial management services, and personnel and payroll support; and conducts audits and reviews to ensure the continued quality and integrity of federal court operations. The AO has evolved over the years to meet the changing needs of the Judicial Branch, but service to the courts has been and remains our basic mission. A good example follows:

Preparing for the Government Shutdown – The federal courts remained open during the 16-day government shutdown because the AO was able to provide some funding relief to the courts through the judicious use of our fee and carryforward balances. Court operations, however, were far from normal as spending had to be held to a minimum in order to maximize the limited funding available to us. The AO was heavily involved in providing the courts and the federal defender organizations with guidance on short term ways to limit operations and minimize obligations during this period.

The AO also provided extensive guidance to courts and federal defender organizations about operations in the event fees were exhausted. In two nationwide conference calls, just days before fee balances would have been fully exhausted, more than 850 judges and court staff asked AO staff experts questions about court operations during a partial government shutdown. Court participants from Guam to New York participated in the 90-minute calls. Participants e-mailed questions to a specific mailbox created for the calls enabling AO staff to address the identified topics during the conference call. Guidance was given on many subjects including procurement, furloughs, personnel performing non-essential work, jury management, essential travel for court proceedings, judge and employee pay and benefits, prioritizing caseloads, and court security.

On October 16, 2013, just as the Judiciary began to implement its shutdown plans, a short-term Continuing Resolution was enacted through January 15, 2014, which included funding for the Judiciary to pay two weeks of unpaid Criminal Justice Act panel attorney vouchers, restore court security officer hours, restore cuts in drug testing and drug and mental health treatment, and address juror costs. Again, we are grateful for the support provided to the Judiciary.

AO RESTRUCTURING

As noted above, the mission of the AO is to provide service to the federal Judiciary. In an era of flat or declining resources, however, it became apparent that the AO had to make changes in order to fulfill that mission. In January 2011, an AO cost-containment task force was formed with the goal of developing short- and long-term recommendations to ensure that the AO could meet its core responsibilities with substantially reduced resources. The task force reviewed AO organizational, policy, and process alternatives and developed specific actions to contain costs in fiscal years 2012, 2013, and beyond. Among its 24 recommendations was to

“assess the AO’s structure across all directorates” and determine “how to organize to best support the Third Branch.” Ten days before my arrival at the AO, a significant restructuring and consolidation of the AO was announced, to be implemented by the end of the fiscal year (September 30, 2013). Our new organizational structure is now in place and functioning smoothly.

The goals of the AO restructuring were to reduce operating costs and duplication of effort, simplify the agency’s administrative structure, create opportunities for greater efficiencies, and enhance services to the courts, the Judicial Conference, and the public. The new structure is leaner and more integrated, fostering decentralized decision-making. Prior to the restructuring, the AO had 13 Assistant Directors. Those positions have been abolished and the AO has now been reorganized into three departments, each led by an Associate Director:

- The Department of Program Services provides direct support to all judges in performing their daily administrative tasks and managing chambers, as well as support services to all clerk’s office staff and programs, regardless of court type. The offices within the Department of Program Services are organized along functional lines to eliminate “stove-piping”. All IT development for court and defender programs is now consolidated. A new office focused on data retention, analysis, and reporting was created. Separate offices support the federal defenders, and the probation and pretrial services communities.
- The Department of Administrative Services provides national administrative support, coordinating all administrative needs for judges and policy support for the Judicial Conference Committees on Judicial Resources, the Budget, Space and Facilities, and Judicial Security. The Office of Human Resources is within this Department and provides payroll, benefits, and other services to all judges as well as to the courts and the federal defender personnel management system. The Facilities and Security Office provides space and facilities guidance, resource management, and court security. In addition, this office also serves as the national liaison to the U.S. Marshals Service and GSA. The newly merged Budget, Accounting, and Procurement Office provides procurement and accounting support and travel management, and is responsible for the formulation and execution of the Judiciary’s annual budget. All IT system development supporting the AO and national administrative systems was combined into a new Administrative Systems Office.
- The Department of Technology Services is where we have centralized information technology operations and services for the courts nationwide. This Department provides strategic planning, coordination, and assessment of the Judiciary’s technology needs as well as policy and support for the Judicial Conference Committee on Information Technology. Issues include IT Security – an increasingly important function as major organizations in both the public and private sector have been subject to cyber-attacks -- Cloud Technology and Hosting, Infrastructure Management, and the Systems Deployment and Support Office, which includes testing and training of Judiciary IT

systems and a national help desk. The deployment of national IT initiatives is also supported by this Department.

The Executive Management Group has been reduced from 15 members to 6, and several offices have been dissolved with work absorbed by other offices. A new Ethics Staff has been established in the Office of General Counsel, consolidating staff support to three Judicial Conference Committees – Financial Disclosure, Codes of Conduct, and Judicial Conduct and Disability. And a new executive-level Office of Fair Employment Practices has been created to consolidate fair personnel practices in the courts and the AO.

The fiscal outlook requires a more efficient, flexible AO with a simpler organizational structure capable of responding quickly and efficiently to the needs of the courts. We believe this restructuring will enable us to “maintain excellence in an era of fiscal austerity.”

AO COST CONTAINMENT

In addition to the roll-out of the AO reorganization, we the past year continuing to work toward full implementation of the recommendations of the AO cost-containment task force. While many of the initiatives have been in effect since 2012, including reductions in travel, printing, publications, subscriptions, and mobile device costs, a few are worth noting here:

Information Technology – The AO increased its use of videoconferencing as an alternative to travel by AO and court staff. During the government shutdown, many meetings scheduled to occur in-person were conducted by videoconference to avoid cancelling or delaying the activity. As I previously mentioned, the AO teleconference with nearly 900 court participants brought together to discuss issues related to a possible shutdown, is an example of timely and efficient use of technology.

National Videoconferencing and Telephone Services – The AO deployed a new national videoconferencing service that has reduced the Judiciary’s videoconferencing costs by eliminating the need for redundant local connections and equipment. This service has the potential to reduce court travel costs significantly. The AO has also implemented an internet protocol (IP) telephone service that transferred the Judiciary’s voice services to the national network. As of March 2014, nearly 30,000 of an anticipated 38,000 devices had been deployed. Telecommunications costs incurred by local courts using the system have already started to decrease as their telephone requirements are met by this new system. As part of the telecommunications upgrade, a national videoconferencing capability has been tested and is now in production. Based upon financial data from 147 court units using the system, the Judiciary has realized appreciable cost savings through the elimination of redundant local court telecommunications circuits, video infrastructure, and operations and maintenance fees.

Procurement Savings – Significant cost savings were also achieved through the AO negotiating and competitively awarding blanket purchase agreements for use by the courts in acquiring services and equipment. Awards were made for desktop and laptop computers and peripheral

equipment; software; local area network services and support; and probation and pretrial services urinalysis testing.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE FY 2015 BUDGET REQUEST

The fiscal year 2015 appropriations request for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts is \$84,399,000. This net increase of \$3,199,000, or 3.9 percent, over the fiscal year 2014 enacted level represents a current services budget – there are no additional staff or program increases.

The AO account is financed through direct appropriations, reimbursements from other Judiciary accounts, and the use of non-appropriated funds, including judiciary fee collections and fee carryforward. In fiscal year 2015, the Judiciary expects to have fewer non-appropriated funds available than it did in fiscal year 2014. As a result, the majority of the requested increase – \$2,779,000 – is necessary to replace the loss of these non-appropriated funds in order to maintain the same level of service as provided in fiscal year 2014. The other base adjustments are for standard inflationary increases. We will, of course, keep you apprised of updated carryover estimates throughout the year. If carryover and fee collections are higher than currently estimated, our need for direct appropriations will be reduced commensurately.

Over the last few years of constrained budgets, the AO has downsized its workforce by 10 percent through attrition, buyouts and early outs, and by imposing hiring caps and leaving positions vacant. More recently, the AO's reorganization provides us with the flexibility to better align our existing staff, and the hiring of new employees, so that we may carry out the AO's statutory responsibilities and serve the courts. For fiscal year 2015, we seek only the funding necessary to support the 2014 end-of-year staffing level at the AO.

CONCLUSION

Chairman Crenshaw, Representative Serrano, and members of the Committee, the work performed by the AO is critical to the efficient and effective operation of the U.S. courts. The AO provides administrative support to the 25 Judicial Conference Committees, 2,363 judicial officers, and approximately 28,400 court employees. In addition to our service to the courts, the AO works closely with the Congress, in particular the Appropriations Committee and its staff, to provide accurate and responsive information about the Federal Judiciary.

I fully recognize that fiscal year 2015 will be another difficult year for you and your colleagues as you struggle to meet the funding needs of the agencies and programs under your purview, particularly with fiscal year 2015 discretionary spending essentially capped at the fiscal year 2014 level. I urge you, however, to consider the significant role the AO plays in supporting the courts and the mission of the Judiciary, and to bear in mind the role of the Judicial Branch in our constitutional structure. Our budget request is one that does not seek new resources for additional staff or programs. I hope you will support it.

Thank you again for the opportunity to be here today. I would be pleased to answer your questions.



JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

THE CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE UNITED STATES
Presiding

HONORABLE JOHN D. BATES
Secretary

March 13, 2014

Honorable Ander Crenshaw
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Financial Services and
General Government
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I write to transmit the Judiciary's *Interim Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for Fiscal Years 2015-2019 (Interim Five-Year Plan)* for your consideration in the coming fiscal year. The *Interim Five-Year Plan* sets forth the Judiciary's priorities for courthouse construction funding through fiscal year (FY) 2018. This *Interim Five-Year Plan* incorporates three technical changes to the *Five-Year Plan* that was approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States on September 11, 2012. The Mobile, Alabama, project was removed from the plan because complete funding was provided for that project in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014; the fiscal years for which funding is requested for the projects on the plan were advanced by one year; and the General Services Administration's cost estimates were updated.

In forwarding this plan, the Judiciary is mindful of the intense budget pressures under which the federal government is operating. The majority of the proposed projects, however, have previous congressional funding and authorization, and the General Services Administration (GSA), which has responsibility for construction of the courthouses, is at various stages of site acquisition or design development. The current plan is largely geared toward completion of these projects, all of which are consistent with the courtroom sharing policies adopted by the Judiciary, as well as our continued policy of not building out space for requested new judgeships.

In 2008, when the Judicial Conference adopted the Asset Management Planning (AMP) process for long-range capital planning, it grandfathered the existing projects on the *Five-Year Plan* that had already received some amount of funding from Congress. However, as funding for these projects has been held to a minimum for several years, the Executive Committee in August 2013, acting on behalf of the Judicial Conference, decided to require all districts with a project on the *Five-Year Plan*, that had not already done so, to undergo an AMP process evaluation. Evaluation and scoring of these projects will be completed by this summer. A *Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for Fiscal Years 2016-2020* that incorporates these new AMP evaluations will be considered by the Judicial Conference at its September 2014 session.

Honorable Ander Crenshaw
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We greatly appreciate the attention Congress has given over the years to the Judiciary's need for sufficient, safe, and functional facilities in which to administer justice. If we may be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact us through our Office of Legislative Affairs at (202) 502-1700.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John D. Bates", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John D. Bates
Secretary

Enclosure

Identical letter sent to: Honorable Harold Rogers
Honorable Nita Lowey
Honorable Jose Serrano

Interim Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for FYs 2015-2019*

March 2014
(estimated dollars in millions)

FY 2015			Cost	Score
1	Nashville, TN	Add'l. S/ Add'l D / C	\$181.5	67.3
2	Savannah, GA	Add'l. C	\$95.5	61.3
3	Norfolk, VA	Add'l D	\$12.0	57.4
			\$289.0	

FY 2016			Cost	Score
1	San Antonio, TX	Add'l. S / C	\$134.6	61.3
2	Charlotte, NC	C	\$177.0	58.5
3	Greenville, SC	Add'l.S/Add'l D/C	\$92.2	58.1
4	Harrisburg, PA	C	\$160.8	56.8
			\$564.6	

FY 2017			Cost	Score
1	Norfolk, VA	C	\$104.7	57.4
2	Anniston, AL	Add'l. D / C	\$41.0	57.1
3	Toledo, OH	Add'l. D / C	\$109.3	54.4
			\$255.0	

FY 2018			Cost	Score
1	Chattanooga, TN	S&D	\$25.0	37.3
2	Des Moines, IA	S&D	\$48.0	35.3
			\$73.0	

FY 2019			Cost	Score
			\$0.0	

S = Site; D = Design; C = Construction (includes M&I); Add'l. = Additional
All cost estimates provided by GSA Central Office.

The following estimates were updated in March 2014: Nashville, San Antonio, Greenville, and Harrisburg.

The following estimates are as of March 2013: Savannah, Norfolk, Charlotte, Anniston, Toledo, Chattanooga, and Des Moines.

*This Interim Plan reflects technical changes to the Five-Year Courthouse Project Plan for FYs 2014-2018 as approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 2012 by removing the Mobile project because funding was provided for that project in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. The Plan also updates the fiscal year for which funding is requested for the projects on the plan.