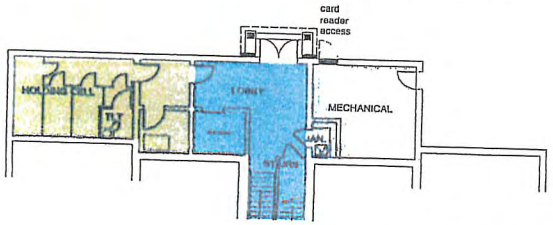
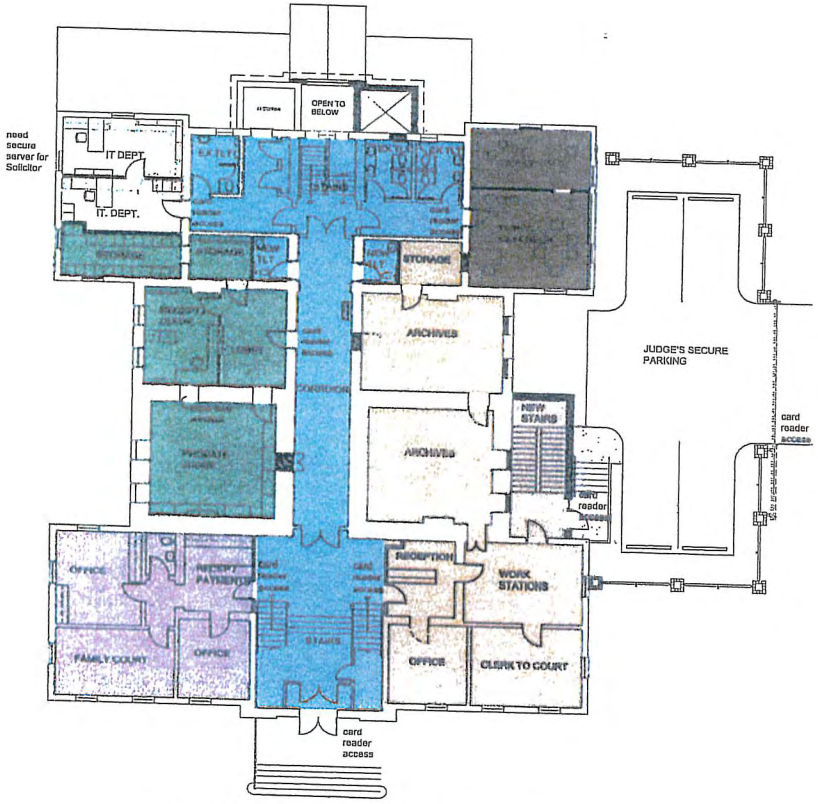
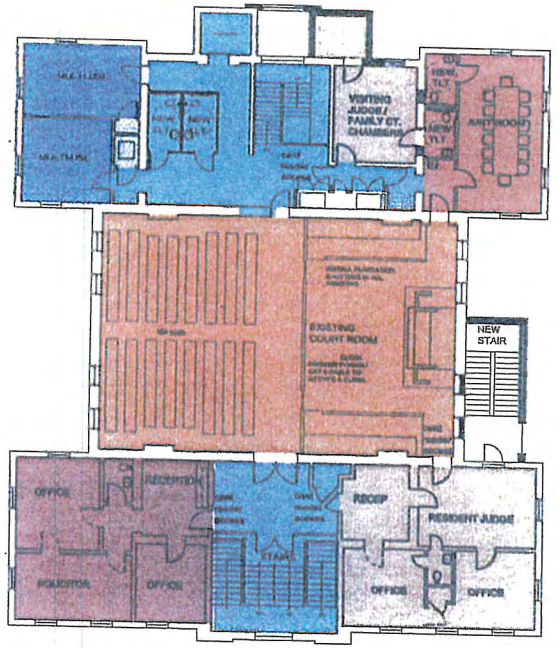

BAMBERG COUNTY COURT HOUSE



LOWER FIRST FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN- 8,556 SF



SECOND FLOOR PLAN- 7,589 SF

LEGEND

SECOND FLOOR
- COURT ROOM
- RESIDENT JUDGE
- JURY ROOM
- HOLDING CELL
- PUBLIC DEFENDER
- SOLICITOR

FIRST FLOOR
- CLERK TO COURT
- FAMILY COURT
- PROBATE JUDGE

- COMMON SPACES
- SUPPORT SPACES
- CIRCULATION

SQUARE FOOTAGE SUMMARY

FIRST FLOOR	8,556 SF
SECOND FLOOR	7,859 SF
TOTAL	16,415 SF

0 5' 10' 20'

PIKE McFARLAND HALL ASSOCIATES, INC. -- ARCHITECTS AND PLANNERS -- 1300 PROFESSIONAL DRIVE, SUITE 201, MYRTLE BEACH, SOUTH CAROLINA 29577 -- PHONE: (843) 497-0272 FAX: (843) 497-0271 -- E-MAIL: pmh@pmharchitects.com

PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

Capital Improvements Study for BAMBERG COUNTY:

Bamberg County Courthouse

Bamberg, South Carolina

DATE: 3-17-16

ALLIANCE CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PMH

PMH

PIKE ■ McFARLAND ■ HALL
ASSOCIATES, INC.
ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS

OPINION OF PROBABLE COSTS
BAMBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE
Bamberg, SC - PMH Project No. 13040

August 8, 2013 / Revised March 12, 2014 / Revised March 3, 2015 / Revised March 18, 2016 / Revised May 31, 2017 / Revised June 21, 2017 / Revised June 27, 2017 / Revised November 20, 2017 / Revised July 8, 2020

Following is Architect's Opinion of Probable Costs based on Schematic Drawings with revision date of June 13, 2017.

SITE ELEMENTS:		$ 342,206
New Ramps for ADA Compliance - (204 SF x $106.44/SF)	$ 21,714	
Sight lighting (16 pole site lights, 16 building lights, accent light bollards, 3 flag pole floods, 2 sign floods.)	$ 118,657	
Landscaping Allowance	$ 142,507	
Site Hardscape	$ 59,328	
Tie Roof Drains into underground storm drainage (5' outside building)	Not included	
ARCHITECTURAL INTERIOR:		$ 1,372,147
Includes modifications of restrooms for handicap accessibility, new acoustical tile ceilings, flooring, paint, millwork, etc. (16,160 SF X $45.44/SF)	$ 734,310	
Selective Demolition (16,160 SF @ $ 2.39/SF)	$ 38,622	
Corridor Enhancement (allowance)	$ 47,463	
Up-fit 400 SF of Attic space (including extending stair and elevator.)	$ 296,641	
Court Room Up-Fit (up-fit of Judge's bench, Juror's Boxes, carpet, moldings, chair rail, etc.)	$ 237,313	
Interior Signage	$ 17,798	
JUDGES PARKING		$ 320,965
Masonry piers, screen fence, sliding gates, etc.	$ 83,653	
New stairwell 800 SF @ $296.64/SF	$ 237,312	
ARCHITECTURAL EXTERIOR:		$ 1,237,417
Gutter repair/replacement, re-caulking, re-painting, etc. (16,160 SF x $9.11/SF)	$ 147,218	
Replace windows, exterior doors, etc.	$ 394,889	
New Rear entry, facade, etc.	$ 151,880	
New Front porch, columns, lighting, railings, ramp, steps, roof, etc.	$ 237,313	
New Cupola	$ 88,992	
Parapet Walls at roof	$ 17,798	
Clocks in Cupola (x2)	$ 24,325	
Stone quoins on exterior corners	$ 23,731	
Plaza front and rear (2,800 SF x $11.86/SF)	$ 33,208	
Free standing Clock Tower	$ 59,328	
Flag Poles (x3) 40 ft tall	$ 17,798	
Exterior masonry waterproofing	$ 40,937	
ROOF SOLAR PANELS		$ 189,851
STRUCTURAL:		$ 204,407
Helical Piers:	$ 106,316	
Miscellaneous Structural: (16,160 SF x $6.07/SF)	$ 98,091	
ROOFING:		$ 161,817
Re-Roof Low Sloped Roofs: (4,350 SF x $30.38/SF) (Replace insulation and install new single-ply PVC roof system.)	$ 132,153	
Re-Roof Shingled areas (and new SF)	$ 29,664	

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PLUMBING:		$ 196,970
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT:		$ 615,116
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:		$ 902,265
New Fire Alarm	$ 61,345	
New Exit & Emergency Lighting System	$ 12,222	
New Electrical Service & New Panelboards	$ 98,129	
New Receptacles, Data Outlets and Power Outlets	$ 61,345	
New Lighting & Lighting Controls	$ 73,567	
Court Room Technology (allowance)	$ 35,597	
Building Technology upgrades	$ 83,060	
Security (cameras, monitors, card access, etc.)	$ 83,060	
Contingency	$ 37,970	
Emergency Generator / Natural Gas (Lighting, select HVAC, transfer switches, Courthouse and Court Annex. etc.)	$ 355,970	
FIRE PROTECTION: Fire sprinkler system		$ 138,828
TOTAL:		$ 5,681,989
ARCHITECTURAL / ENGINEERING BASIC SERVICES: (Architectural, Structural, Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Fire Protection Engineering)		$ 340,919
CIVIL ENGINEERING		Not included
FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (FF&E)		Not included
SOFT COSTS:		$ 245,332
Reimbursable Expenses: (advertising, reproduction of plans & specifications, etc.)	$ 10,000	
Asbestos Survey (complete)	$ 7,400	
Asbestos Abatement Design and Monitoring:	$ 37,970	
Asbestos Abatement:	$ 129,098	
Evaluation of the Existing Courthouse (Assessment Report) (complete)	$ 20,100	
Preliminary Architectural Report (Grant Related Services) (complete)	$ 11,100	
Permits:	$ 29,664	
Sub-total:	$ 245,332	
Chapter 17 Special Inspections: (3/4 of 1% of construction cost = $5,681,989 x .0075)		$ 42,615
Contingency @ 10%: ($5,681,989 x 10%)		$ 568,199
SUB-TOTAL FEES / CONTINGENCY		$ 1,197,065
GRAND TOTAL:		**$ 6,879,054**

NOT INCLUDED:
Tie Roof Drains into underground storm drainage (5' outside building)
CIVIL ENGINEERING
FIXTURES, FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (FF&E)

*Opinion of Probable Costs figures are based on the project bidding in November of 2020.

*Updated costs reflect an annual INFLATION CONTINGENCY of 5% per annum.

*Opinion of Probable Costs should be increased at 5% per annum beyond November 2020.

PMH

PIKE ■ McFARLAND ■ HALL
ASSOCIATES, INC.
ARCHITECTS & PLANNERS

ASSESSMENT REPORT

BAMBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Bamberg, South Carolina

July 30, 2013

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ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT

EXTERIOR

A. EXTERIOR WALLS

1. Building facades are brick masonry veneer with stucco accent panels between window units, wood trim around windows and at roof overhangs and soffits.


Rear Side


Right Side


Front Side

B. WINDOWS AND DOORS

1. Building has metal doors with wood trim installed at the main front entrance and a metal storefront system at the rear entrance.
2. Building has insulated, single hung aluminum windows.

Thru-wall Mechanical unit

C. FINISHES

1. Facility has two levels with a 3rd lower floor half flight below the main floor.
2. Interior wall finishes appear to be a combination of painted gypsum board, stucco over lath and exposed masonry with wood wainscot in the main courtroom and other miscellaneous spaces throughout. Resident Judge's suite has full height wood wall paneling.
3. Interior ceilings are a combination of suspended ceiling grid systems and painted gypsum board soffits.
4. Interior floors are a combination of carpet, resilient flooring, ceramic tiles, wood and bare concrete.
5. Interior doors are a combination of metal and wood door panels in wood and metal frames.
6. Proposed renovations would include replacement of all exterior windows and some interior doors, new floor and wall paint finishes throughout with new suspended ceiling systems. Renovations would also include some demolition to install new passage openings through existing walls and relocation of walls to accommodate ADA accessible toilet spaces.

Lower Stairs to Main Floor

View towards rear lower level

1st Floor Corridor towards rear


Rear stairs from 2nd level

FIRE PROTECTION

A. AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION

1. An automatic fire sprinkler suppression system was not observed in the building.
2. Fire extinguishers were observed throughout the building.

ELEVATORS

A. ELEVATORS

1. An elevator is accessible from the rear entrance/exit and provides access to all floor levels to the rear side of the building behind the main courtroom. Elevator access to the second level front spaces are only accessible through the second level main courtroom space.


Rear elevator @ lower level


Rear elevator @ 2nd level

DISABLED ACCESSIBILITY

A. BUILDING ACCESSIBILITY

1. The main front building entrance/exit is only accessible by exterior steps to an elevated exterior stoop at the front doors. Once inside the front doors additional interior steps give access to the building's main floor with additional interior stairs to the second level.
2. The building's rear entrance/exit is accessible from grade with interior stairs up to the main and second floor levels. Also a rear elevator gives access to all floors in the rear of the building but access to the elevator from the second level spaces at the front of the building is only possible through the second level main courtroom space.
3. Proposed renovations would include adding an exterior ADA ramp to access the front doors at the front exterior stoop. A new interior lift accessible from the front doors will


Auditor's Toilet


Holding Toilet

PLUMBING ASSESSMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS / LIFE SAFETY / CODE COMPLIANCE

A. EXISTING PLUMBING SYSTEMS

1. There are several locations of toilets on each floor of the courthouse. Toilet fixtures appear to be in reasonable condition and are functional however they do not meet current IPC (International Plumbing Code) requirements regarding fixture type and are non-compliant for ADA accessibility.
2. Lavatories have cold water supply only and do not meet current IPC requirements for delivery of hot water. Lavatory fixtures appear to be in reasonable condition and are functional however they do not meet current IPC requirements regarding hot water supply and are non-compliant for ADA accessibility.
3. There is one janitor sink with cold water supply only located on the first floor. Current IPC requires a janitor sink to be located on both floors and to have hot water supply.
4. There is one electric water cooler located on each floor. Existing water coolers are ADA compliant. Fixtures appear to be in satisfactory condition.
5. The existing waste and vent piping systems are cast iron and galvanized steel. Exterior building sewer service line appears to have been upgraded and/or replaced at some time in the past due to the existing PVC cleanouts to grade observed.
6. The existing water piping system may be a combination of galvanized steel and copper pipe. *This is based on the age of the building and the fact that all water piping could not be observed during building review.*
7. There is some evidence of pipe insulation on portions of the copper water piping located in the crawlspace area of the building. The insulation is in poor condition and is falling off the pipe in several locations. Insulation does not meet current IPC or energy code.
8. The existing water meter and domestic water service to the building is inadequate and is not sized according to code. Water service line to the building did not appear to have a backflow prevention device installed which is normally located downstream of the water meter. Backflow preventer is required to protect the city water supply from potential contamination.
9. The building has exterior gutters and downspouts. The exterior downspouts are copper and are connected to exterior underground storm drainage piping systems. Downspouts appear to be in good condition. It shall be noted that there is evidence of leaks and possible problems at eaves and gutter connections and/or at downspout collector boxes.
10. There are several exterior hosebibbs (wall hydrants) located on the building. These hydrants do not have backflow prevention devices that are required by current IPC.
11. Attic access was limited. As a result, complete Engineer review of the existing mechanical and plumbing systems located in the attic spaces was not possible.

ENGINEER RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PLUMBING SYSTEMS

1. Replace entire plumbing systems for the building.
2. Replace domestic water service line. This includes the water meter, tap and service line size to meet demands for new plumbing systems. Add backflow prevention device at new water meter and tap.
3. Provide domestic hot water for all plumbing fixtures. Domestic hot water heaters shall be tank type electric storage units furnished complete with digital controls,

Existing electric water cooler on 2nd floor

Existing individual toilet on 2nd floor.

approximately 15-20 years. The condition of the existing system is normal for a system of this type and age.

- Replace failing split system heat pumps units with new split system heat pumps. Incorporate sufficient thermal zoning for proper space temperature control including additional units where needed such as conference rooms and data rooms.
- The existing through wall packaged terminal heap pump is a de-centralized system which offers individual room control. The through wall concept provide ease of repair or replacement. Other systems capable of providing the same individual room control will be costly and require extensive modification to the electrical system. It is recommended the existing units remain in service. The through wall packaged terminal heat pumps appear to be varying in age as some units are recently replaced and some appear older. An audit to determine age and remaining life of each unit will determine replacement quantities.
- Replace existing 30 year old duct systems for each split system heat pump with new duct systems for each zone.
- Remove existing boiler and steam distribution systems.
- Replace or add exhaust fans in toilet areas adequately sized to remove odors. Connect to energy management system to control energy costs.
- Provide minimum fresh air per ASHRAE 62.
- The entire building HVAC system should be controlled from an energy management system to monitor the building heating and cooling requirements to control energy costs.

Older Through Wall Unit

Newer Through Wall Unit

Newer Through Wall Unit

Exterior Though Wall Unit Louver

ELECTRICAL ASSESSMENT

PRIORITY ONE, FIRE ALARM, EXIT LIGHTING, AND EMERGENCY LIGHTING:

Estimated Construction Cost: $40,400.00 New Fire Alarm System
$8,080.00 New Exit and Emergency Lighting Systems

The existing fire alarm system is an old Simplex 2100 hard wired system that is not code-compliant and is outdated. The current system does not provide notification coverage as required by NFPA 72, the 2012 IFC, & ADA. The entire system should be replaced with a new fire alarm system.

Old Simplex 2001 Fire Alarm Cabinet

The existing exit lights are old incandescent lights. A large number of the exit lights had either one or both lamps out. New LED exit lights are recommended and will provide a short ROI due to energy and maintenance savings.

The existing emergency lights are remote heads that appear to be tied to an inverter or old DC system, but the source could not be located (probably somewhere in the crawl space). There were conflicting reports from staff as to whether or not the emergency lighting is working properly. New emergency lighting is recommended.


Incandescent Exit Light, One Lamp Out


Remote Emergency Light

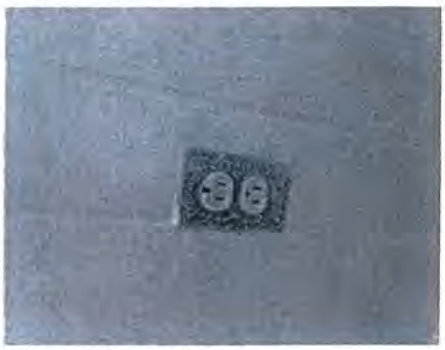
PRIORITY THREE, LIGHTING, LIGHTING CONTROLS, RECEPTACLES, DATA:

Estimated Construction Cost: $40,400.00 New Receptacles, Data Outlets, & Power *
$48,480.00 New Lighting and Lighting Controls

* Estimate only includes outlet boxes and pathway for data.

Many of the existing duplex receptacles in the original building appear to be 2 wire, 15A receptacles without a separate ground wire. These should be replaced with properly grounded receptacles and wiring. The newer duplex receptacles in the additions are 3 wire receptacles. The number and location of existing receptacles is inadequate for the needs of the client. Additional receptacles are recommended to reduce the use of power strips and extension cords. New HVAC Systems and new water heaters will require new power.


Receptacle without Ground Wire


Receptacle in Addition

Existing wiring and/or conduit run in the Basement/Crawl Space consist of a mish-mash of EMT conduit, PVC conduit, Type MC Cable, Romex Cable, and Cat3/Cat5 cable. Much of the conduit and cable is improperly supported. A number of open junction boxes were observed in this space. Rewiring the building is recommended.

The existing lighting consists primarily of older T12 fluorescent fixtures, many in poor condition. New T8 fluorescent and/or LED lighting is recommended and will provide a short ROI due to energy savings. The existing lights are a mixture of recessed fluorescent and surface mounted fixtures. A mixture of different lamp colors was observed. Lamps should be one standard color throughout the building.


Romex and Other Cables in Crawl Space


Romex and Other Cables in Crawl Space


T12 Wraparound


T12 Strip Light

FIRE PROTECTION ASSESSMENT

Existing Conditions / Life Safety / Code Compliance

FIRE PROTECTION

A. There is not an existing sprinkler system for fire protection of the building. The existing building is predominately wood frame construction. (See Architectural report for any details regarding building construction.)
B. The location of the existing fire hydrant is to the left of the front of the courthouse on the adjacent corner.

Engineer Recommendations

FIRE PROTECTION

A. Provide sprinkler coverage for the entire building in accordance with current NFPA 13 standards to protect all areas of construction. This will require a combination of two types of sprinkler systems. A dry-pipe system will be provided for the unheated attic and crawlspace areas and a wet-pipe system for all heated areas of the building. *(A current fire flow test will be required for the design of the building fire sprinkler systems.)*
B. Provide a new fire hydrant at the sprinkler service tap location and locate fire department connection within one hundred feet of the hydrant to meet current NFPA 13 and 24 standards.

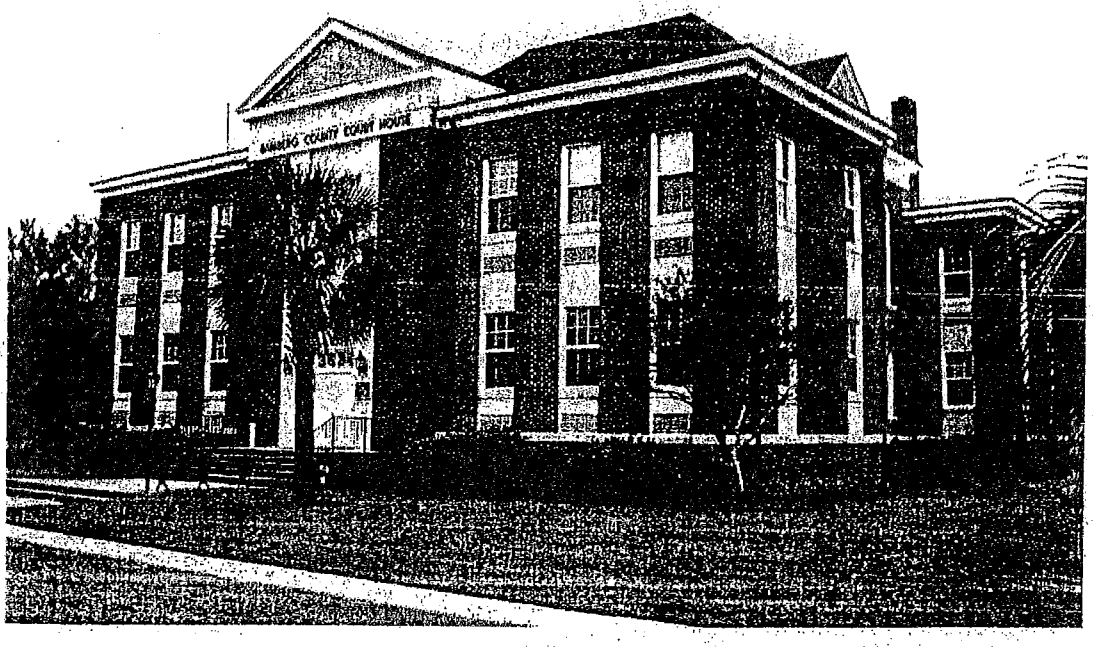
PHOTOGRAPHS - FIRE PROTECTION NEEDS

File storage on 1st floor is a fire hazard.

Combustible construction in crawlspace.

Combustible construction in attic areas

Combustible construction in attic areas.



BAMBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE
STRUCTURAL ASSESSMENT
4

be of solid brick construction. No cmu construction was observed in the crawl space, even in the 1960 additions. At the interior of the building, walls generally were clad in various forms of interior finish, so the structural wall construction could not be observed. In the rear portion of the building built at grade level, some cmu wall construction was observed. Based on all of this and on our knowledge of the likely construction materials in use during the construction of the original building (1895-1900) and during the construction of the addition (1960), our conclusion is that the likely construction of the walls of the original building is solid brick of varying thickness and the likely construction of the walls of the 1960 addition above the first floor is cmu and brick veneer. The solid brick walls of the original brick building are almost assuredly unreinforced and the cmu structural walls of the 1960 addition are very likely unreinforced, also.

3. The observed first floor framing as seen from the crawl space varied from concrete floors to timber joists and decking. See drawing S3 in the appendix for framing layout and reference photos showing framing and general construction. None of the framing was observed to be physically attached to the walls.
   a. In the original courthouse, most of the first floor construction consisted of wood joists and decking. The joists appeared to be 2 ½ x 14 members at about 18 inches on center spanning from wall to wall. The joists were set in pockets in the wall. All observed framing looked to be in good condition. (See Photo P26.)
   b. In the original courthouse, the framing under the records rooms appeared to consist of steel beams at about 4 ft on center spanning wall to wall with arched concrete slabs between. Some rust was observed on the steel beams, but it did not appear that there was enough to be of concern. (See Photos P28 and P29.)
   c. In certain areas of the original building below vaults, concrete slabs appeared to have been added. (See Photo P27.)
   d. In the area of the 1960 addition that has a crawl space, the framing consists of W14 steel beams at mid-span of the spaces with 2 x 12 joists at about 18 inches on center framing between the beams and the foundation walls. All observed framing and steel beams appeared to be in good condition. (See Photos P31 and P32.)
   e. The area of the 1960's addition that was built at grade is assumed to have a slab on grade first floor.
4. The second floor framing was, as we understand it, inaccessible, due to the fact that a hard ceiling exists throughout with no significant accessible areas. It is likely that the second floor framing consists of wood framing with decking or plywood throughout. It is also likely that the second floor framing is not attached to the structural walls, much like what was observed in the crawl space.
5. The roof framing was observed in the area adjacent to and above the courtroom. See drawing S4 in the appendix for framing layout and reference photos showing framing and general construction.
   a. In the rear portion of the roof of the original building, rafters, hip beams and decking were observed. (See Photos P39 and P40.) Some modifications had been made to provide for the rear dormer construction. (See Photo P38.) In addition, support posts appeared to have been added under the ends of the hip beams. These support posts were seen to be skewed and looked to be potentially undersized. (See Photos P41 and P42.)

in two directions that the exterior window cracks noted above (See Photos P11 and P12.) showed.

3. Other photos in the right rear corner (P4 and P5 at the second floor and P16 – P19 at the first floor) show the cracking that is occurring at the joints between the original and newer buildings along the wall's entire height.
4. Similar, cracking is seen photos P7 to P10 at the second floor and P13 at the first floor in the right front corner of the building.
5. At front left corner, the upper floor walls were mostly paneled...so cracks did not show through. At the first floor cracks at the joint between the original and newer building were observed as seen in Photos P14 and P15.
6. Similarly, at the left rear corner, the only cracks observed were at the first floor...again at the joint between the original and newer buildings, as seen in photos P20 and P21.

Crawl Space Observations

1. Due to the fact that the majority of the observed cracking was on the right side of the building (from the rear), the crawl space inspection concentrated on the right side area.
2. The joints between the original courthouse foundation wall and the 1960 addition foundation wall was observed to be separating and somewhat rotating (smaller at the bottom of the foundation wall and larger at the top of the foundation wall) at two locations located on sheet S3 in the appendix. These locations correspond to some of the more sever cracking observed in the upper floors. See Photos P33 to P35 for one location showing the crack as it goes up the wall and Photos P36 and P37 for the other location showing the crack as it goes up the wall.
3. Some areas were also observed in the crawl space where plumbing lines had been installed below grade and the sub-grade had not been filled back in around the lines. This was felt to not necessarily be the source of any settlement problems, but was significant enough to note for consideration.

Structural Assessment

In general, the building looked to be in good condition structurally. The framing looked to be non-deteriorated, in generally good condition, and appeared to be performing well without noticeable movement or sagging. There were very few cracks in the exterior walls...the only ones observed were in the rear right corner of the building. The foundation walls looked to be sound, with only observed cracks at some of the joints between the original courthouse and the 1960's addition. Except for the settlement cracks noted earlier, the interior walls also appeared to be generally sound. Hairline cracks in the some of the walls throughout the building did not appear to be significantly structural in nature.

The observed cracks at the foundation wall locations, at the walls at the upper floors, and at the exterior in a couple of locations all appeared to be due to settlement of the four corners of the 1960's addition away from the original courthouse building. It appeared that the right rear corner was experiencing the most settlement and cracking, followed by the right front corner. The left front and rear corners looked to be settling also, but possibly not to the extent of the other two corners.

That being said, there are things that could be done during a building renovation that could increase the building's lateral load capacity. Some of these things include attaching the floor and roof diaphragms to the load bearing and shear walls, increasing the diaphragm capacities, and possibly strengthening shear walls where feasible. Of course all of that would depend on how much of the building structure is exposed during the renovation and what kind of modifications that could be done without great expense. Our recommendation would be that if there are architectural renovations planned for this building, that efforts be made to include items, as discussed, that would increase the buildings lateral load capacity and performance.

Bill Ussery, PE
4SE

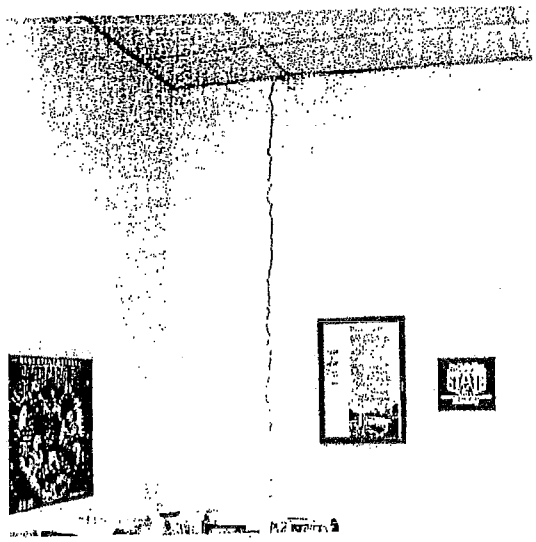


PHOTO P1

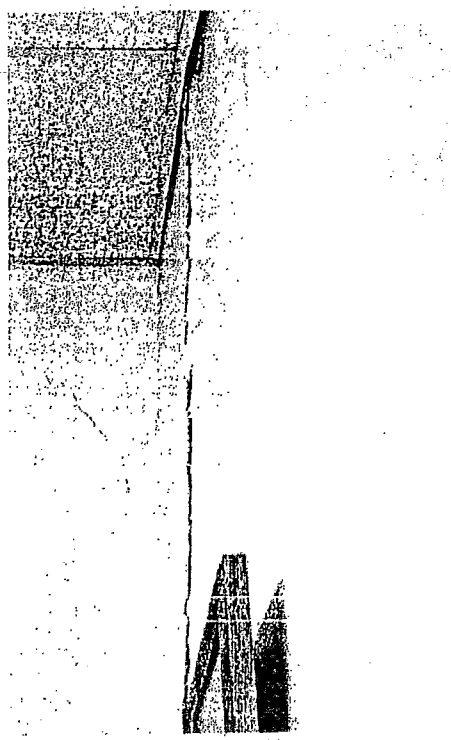


PHOTO P2

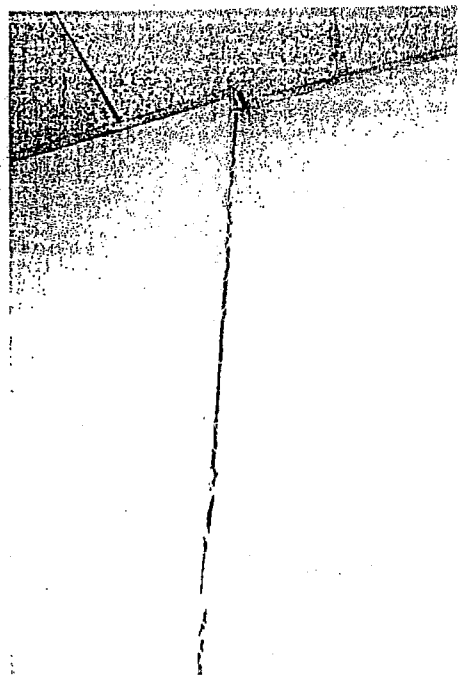


PHOTO P3

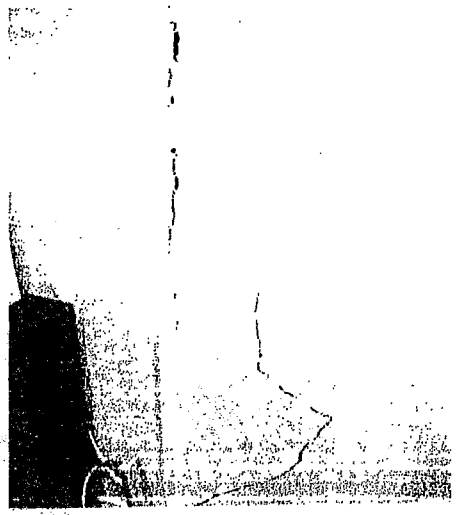


PHOTO P4

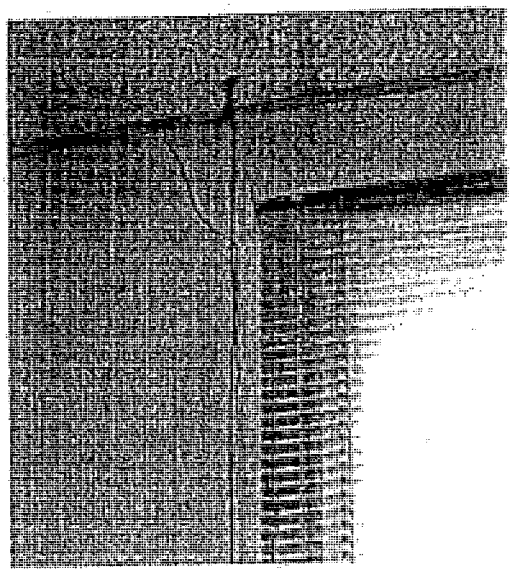


PHOTO 9

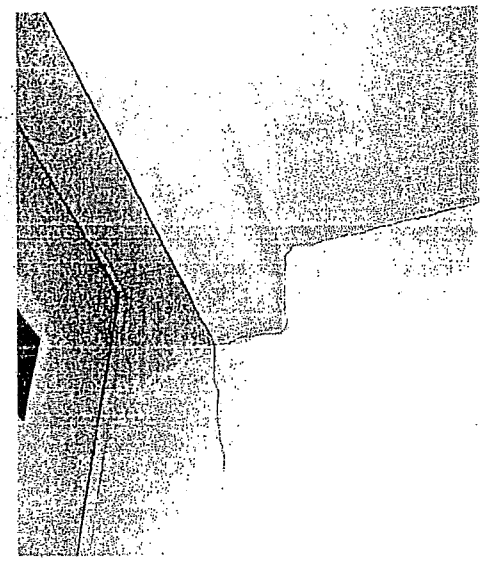


PHOTO P10

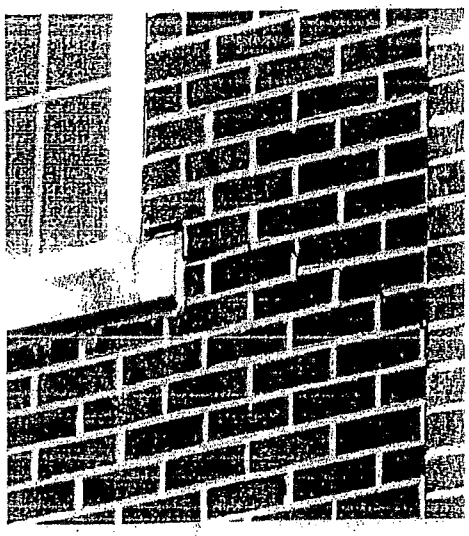
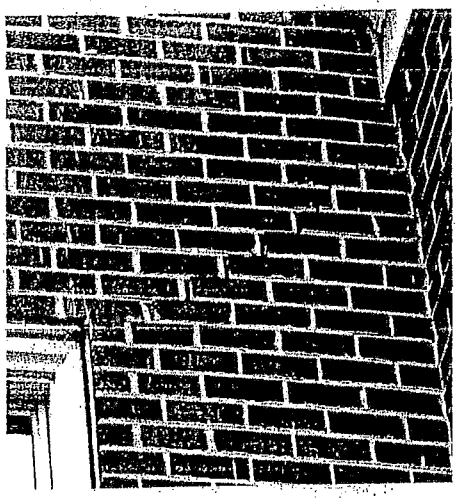


PHOTO P11



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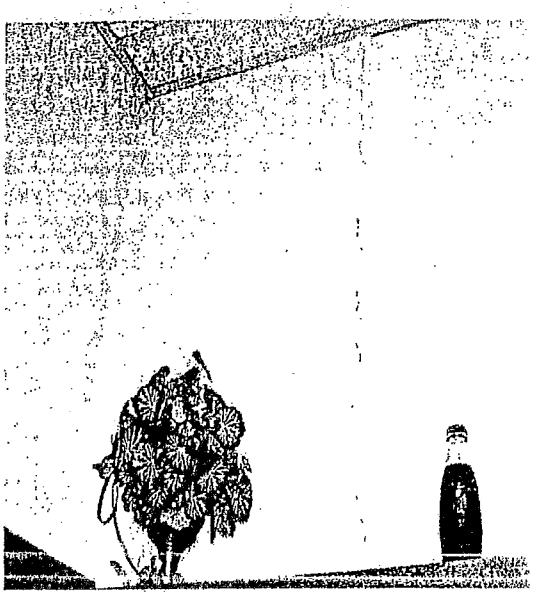

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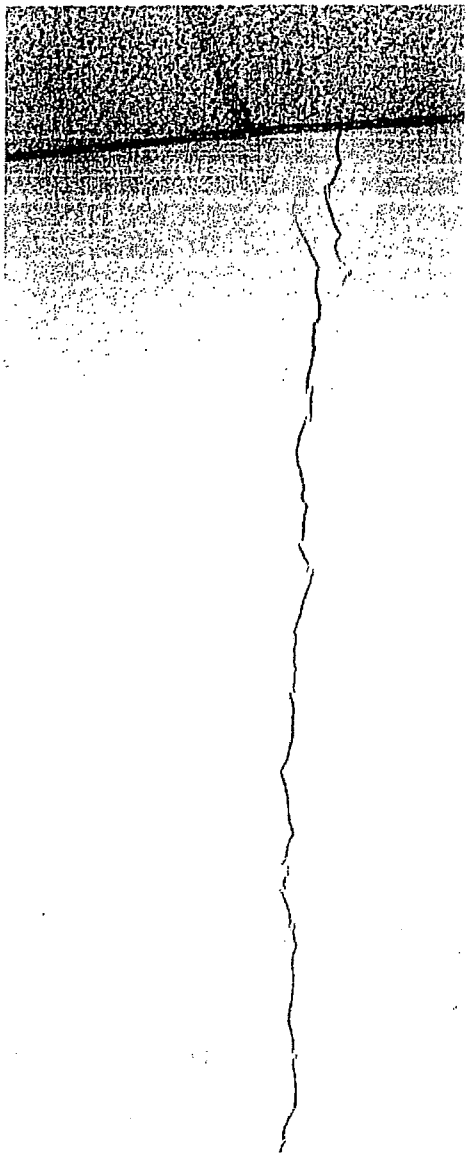
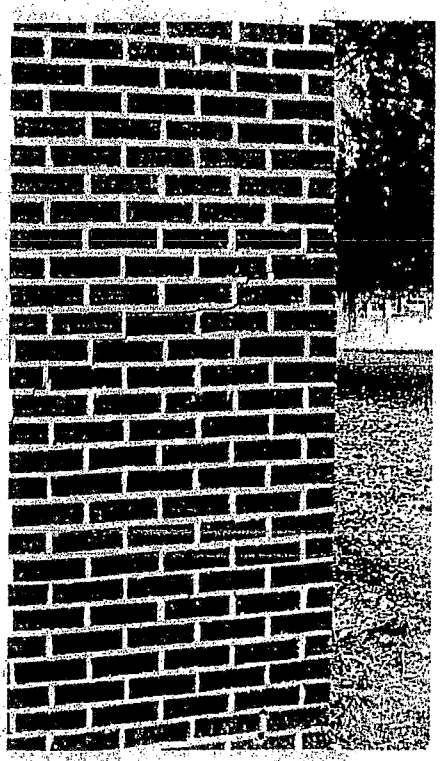


PHOTO P18

PHOTO P19



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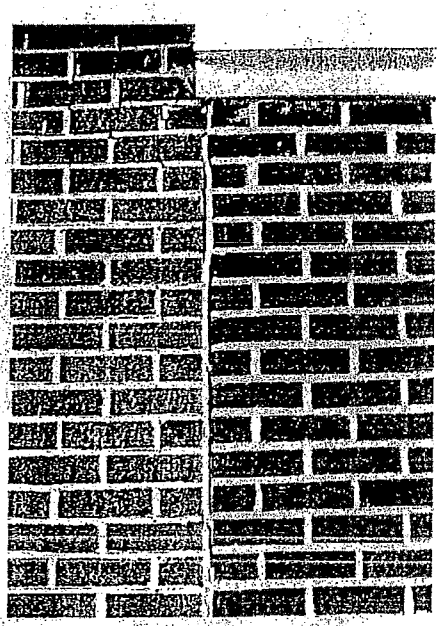

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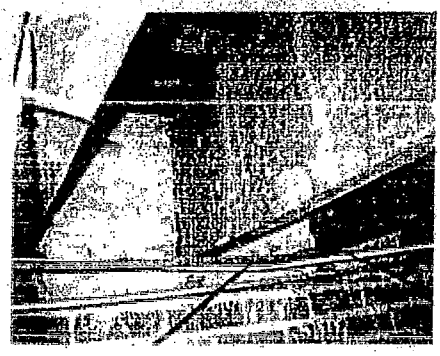

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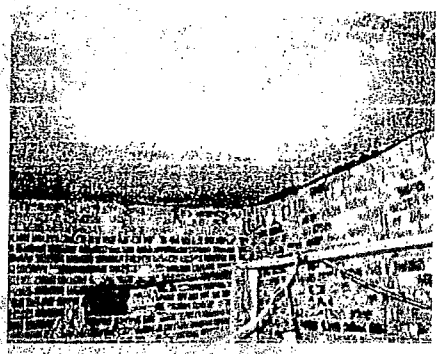
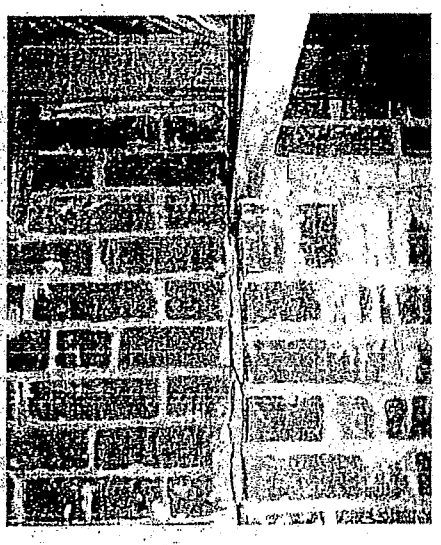
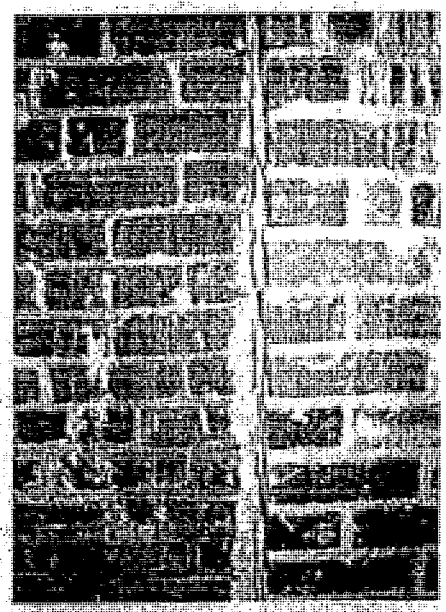


PHOTO P27

PHOTO P36 – P37





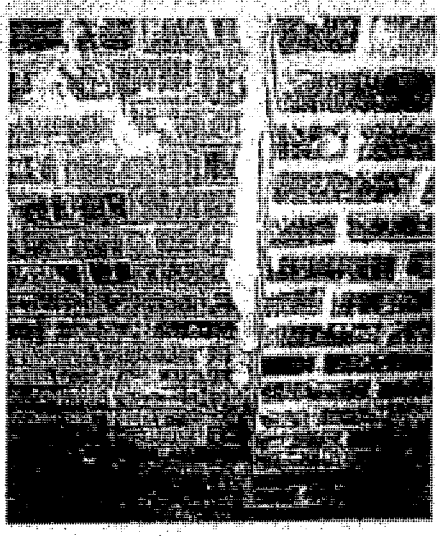


PHOTO P33 - P35

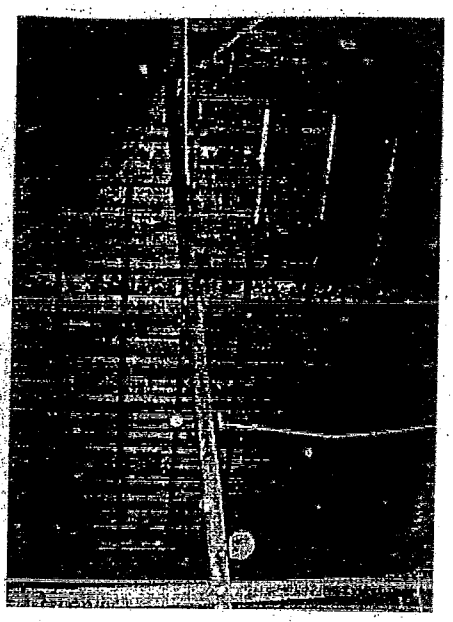


PHOTO P42

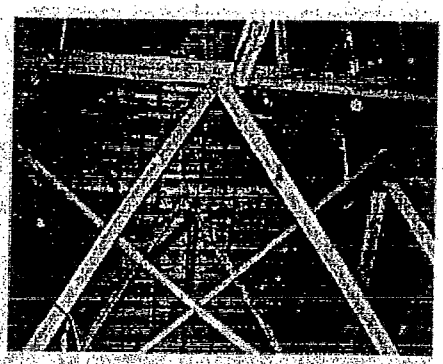
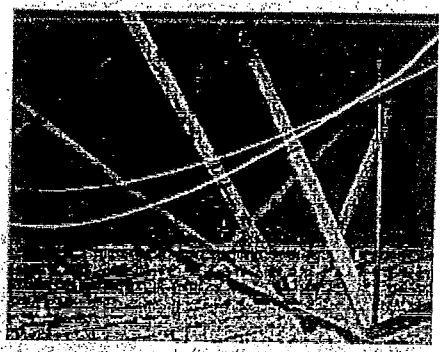


PHOTO P43



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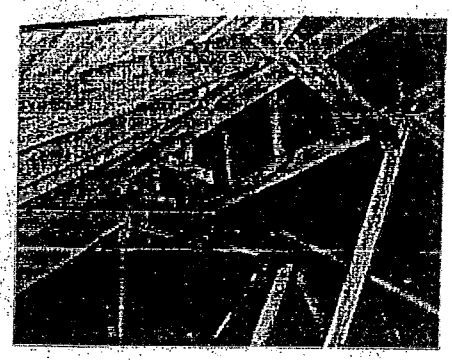


PHOTO P45

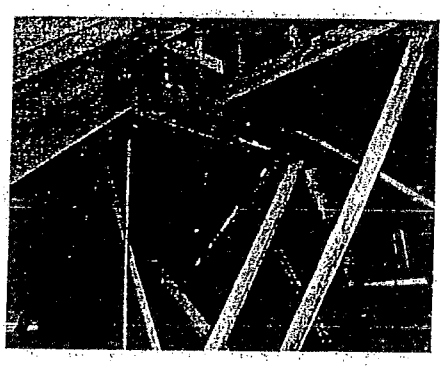
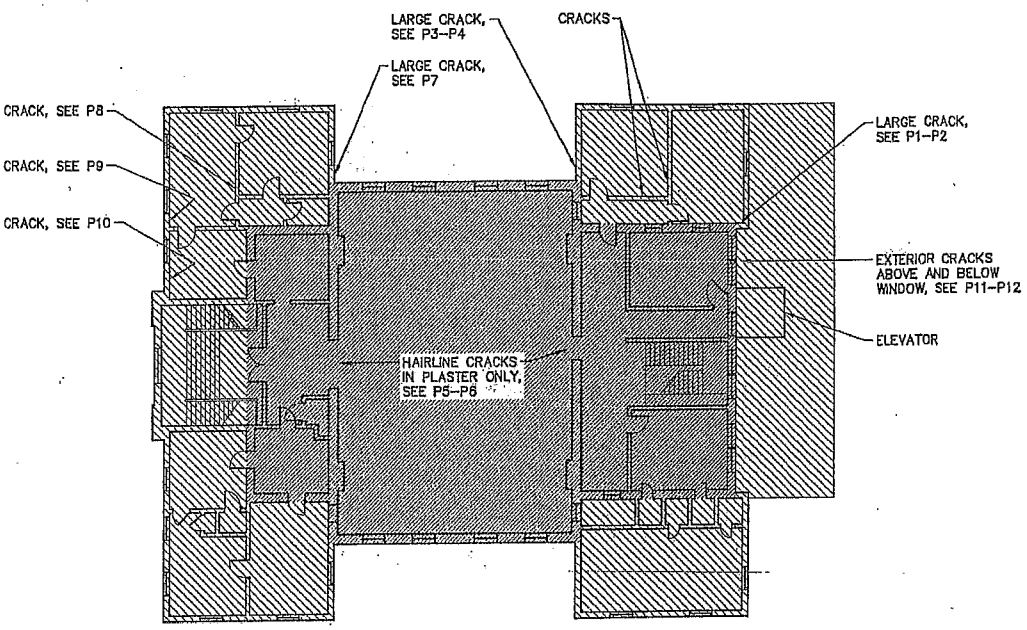


PHOTO P46



SECOND FLOOR PLAN: OBSERVED CRACKS

1/8" = 1'–0"

PROBABLE LIMITS OF ORIGINAL 1895 COURTHOUSE, MOVED TO PRESENT LOCATION IN 1950

PROBABLE LIMITS OF 1980 ADDITION

4SE

BAMBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE

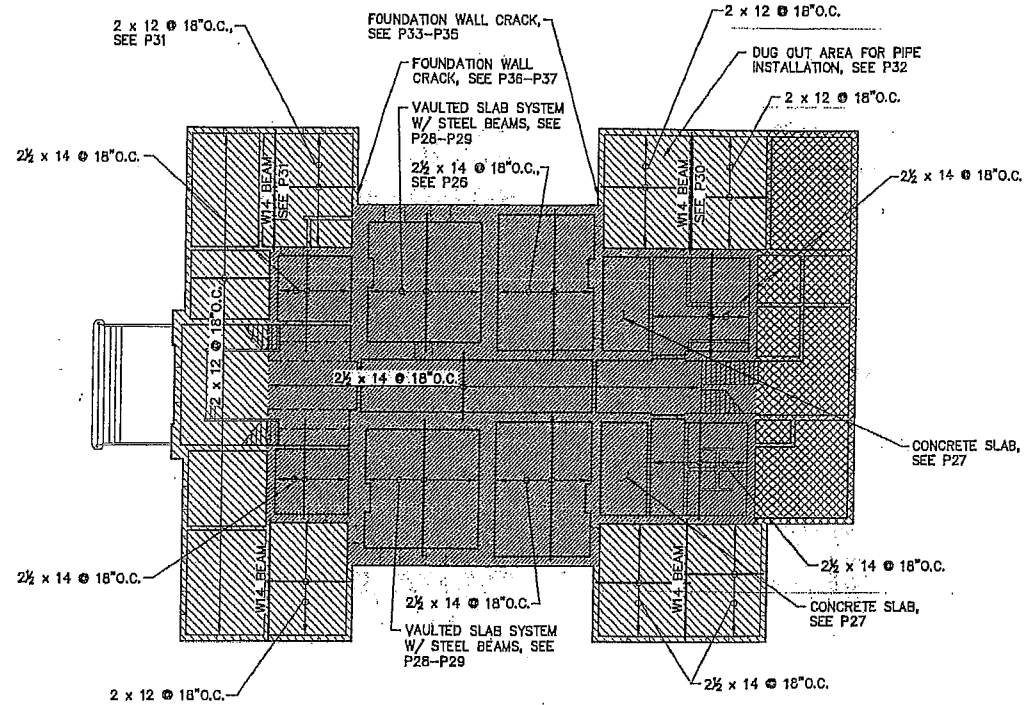
SECOND FLOOR PLAN: OBSERVED CRACKS

PROJECT MGR.	BU
DRAWN BY	BU
CHECKED BY	EP
ISSUE DATE	00-00-00
PROJECT NO.	00-092

SHEET

S1

1 OF 4



FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND OBSERVED CRACKS BELOW FIRST FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"

PROBABLE LIMITS OF ORIGINAL 1895 COURTHOUSE, MOVED TO PRESENT LOCATION IN 1950

PROBABLE LIMITS OF 1960 ADDITION

PORTION OF 1960 ADDITION THAT WAS BUILT AT GRADE WITH SLAB ON GRADE AT GROUND FLOOR

4SE

BAMBERG COUNTY COURTHOUSE

FIRST FLOOR FRAMING PLAN AND OBSERVED CRACKS BELOW FIRST FLOOR

PROJECT MGR. BU
DESIGNED BY BU
DRAWN BY EP
CHECKED BY BU
ISSUE DATE 00-00-00
PROJECT NO. 09-092

S3

3 of 4

ATTACHMENT B

1300 Professional Drive, Suite 201, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 29577
(843) 497-0272 • Fax: (843) 497-0271 • Email: pmh@pmharchitects.com

	Bamberg County					
	Current Projects					
	Nov-22					
	#	**Project Short Name**		**Cost**	**County Contribution**	**Funding Requested**
	1	**Hospital Repurposing Project**	(Total Cost):	**$7,800,000**		
	1a	DSS wing		$2,300,000		
	1b	Voter Registration/Election Comission		$1,000,000		
	1c	Law Enforcement Center [Morgue, EMS,Coroner,EOC]		$1,500,000		
		Remaining Project Total		**$4,800,000**	**$3,800,000**	**$3,000,000**
	6	**Courthouse Restoration**		**$10,000,000**	**$7,000,000**	**$3,000,000**
		PROJECTS TOTAL			**$17,800,000**	
		COUNTY FUNDED			**$10,800,000**	
		FUNDING REQUESTED				**$6,000,000**