



The Judiciary

Fiscal Year 2024

Congressional Budget Summary



PREPARED BY
THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS
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Foreword

Overview

The Judiciary's fiscal year (FY) 2024 discretionary budget request of \$9.1 billion is an 8.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation of \$8.5 billion. The Judiciary's FY 2024 appropriations request also includes \$796.0 million in mandatory appropriations.

The Judicial Conference is grateful for the support that Congress has shown the Judiciary through the annual appropriations process. The Conference respectfully requests that Congress continue to make the Judiciary a funding priority in FY 2024. Our constitutional system of government, with separation of powers and checks and balances, cannot function as intended if the judicial branch is not sufficiently resourced. We ask that Congress acknowledge the nature and importance of the work of the federal courts and the impact this work has on society and our democracy by providing the Third Branch with the necessary resources to carry out its constitutional responsibilities.

Fiscal Year 2023 Priorities

The FY 2023 enacted levels will fund pay and non-pay adjustments to base and other Judiciary priorities. For the courts' Salaries and Expenses account, the FY 2023 enacted level will allow the courts to maintain on-board staffing levels and also fund six additional magistrate judge positions, additional probation and pretrial services officers, additional chambers staff to support the 69 Article III judges confirmed in FY 2022 and an additional 65 projected FY 2023 confirmations, new staff for national law clerk programs and information technology (IT) initiatives, and additional resources for case-related and other travel as pandemic-era travel restrictions are lifted. The FY 2023 enacted level also includes the second-year costs of the Judiciary's multi-year cybersecurity and IT modernization plan that is intended to address the branch's most critical IT infrastructure vulnerabilities and needs. We greatly appreciate Congress recognizing that the Judiciary has significant needs in these areas and are grateful for the \$114.1 million that Congress provided for FY 2023.

The FY 2023 enacted level for the Defender Services account will provide sufficient resources to the defender services program to perform its constitutional mission under the Sixth Amendment. Resources will fund additional federal defender organization staff, particularly in districts impacted by the Supreme Court's 2020 decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, meet all projected requirements for panel attorney payments, and support working through the pending criminal cases remaining from the pandemic.

The FY 2023 enacted level for the Court Security account will support essential security needs, including full-year funding for the vulnerability management program (VMP) begun in

the wake of the murder of Judge Esther Salas' son; infrastructure costs associated with ongoing courthouse construction projects; continued investments for the modernization and cyclical replacement of security systems and equipment; additional emergency management requirements; and additional court security officers (CSOs) and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) staff. In addition, the \$112.5 million supplemental appropriation provided in the initial FY 2023 Continuing Resolution will support upgrades to harden approximately 100-150 courthouses against individuals or groups seeking to breach court facilities and disrupt the judicial process.

The FY 2023 enacted level for the Fees of Jurors and Commissioners account should be sufficient to meet petit and grand juror requirements for FY 2023. The Judicial Conference appreciates that Congress restored funding levels for this account as juror activity has rebounded closer to pre-pandemic levels. This will allow the Judiciary to continue to pay for the statutory fees and expenses of grand and petit jurors and compensation of land commissioners in FY 2023.

Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request

The Judiciary's FY 2024 discretionary budget request represents an 8.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted level. Much of the requested increase is necessary to maintain current services, including meeting government-wide obligations to fund previously-enacted federal employee pay increases and required adjustments to employee health benefit contributions; funding a 5.2% FY 2024 federal pay raise consistent with the President's pay proposal; addressing continued high non-pay inflation; and modernizing or replacing existing and outdated judicial facilities and infrastructure. Other resources are needed to meet unique demands on the Branch, including supporting the anticipated high number of Article III judge confirmations, and expected increases in workload and caseloads that the Judiciary does not control. The request also funds the Judiciary's national IT initiatives, including critical ongoing investments in cybersecurity and IT modernization, and other operations supporting the business of the courts. The Judiciary's budget request seeks the resources required to sustain operations and meet these additional demands while still honoring our ongoing commitment to efficiency and cost containment.

For the courts' Salaries and Expenses account, the Judiciary requests \$6.4 billion, an increase of \$466.2 million (7.9 percent) in discretionary appropriations over the FY 2023 enacted level. This request funds a number of critical new investments, including an additional full-time magistrate judge position, additional clerks' and probation and pretrial services office staff due to higher workload estimates, and tenant alterations required to address life and safety issues. The request also includes \$156.7 million to support the FY 2024 portion of the Judiciary's multi-year cybersecurity and IT modernization plan, with \$30.9 million of that total for program increases to upgrade the Judiciary's financial management system, upgrade software licenses, and improve network security.

For the Defender Services account, the Judiciary requests \$1.5 billion, an increase of \$150.3 million (10.9 percent) over the FY 2023 enacted level. This request includes funding to

maintain current services and support federal defender organization staffing requirements and all projected panel attorney representations in FY 2024. The request also includes \$22.4 million for federal defender cybersecurity and IT modernization requirements with \$9.9 million of that total for program increases to support the FY 2024 portion of the Judiciary's multi-year plan.

For the Court Security account, the Judiciary requests \$783.5 million, an increase of \$33.3 million (4.4 percent) over the FY 2023 enacted level. The FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services, as well as several program increases for the VMP, emergency management activities, additional USMS staffing requirements, continued replacement and modernization of security systems and equipment, and additional CSO requirements.

For the Fees of Jurors and Commissioners account, the Judiciary seeks \$59.9 million, an increase of \$1.7 million (2.9 percent) over the FY 2023 enacted level. The FY 2024 request is sufficient to fund all projected petit and grand juror requirements.

Courthouse Construction and Capital Security Improvements

The Judiciary's courthouse construction and capital security projects are funded from the General Services Administration's (GSA) budget. The Judiciary continues to focus on effectively managing the 19 courthouse/federal building projects whose construction costs have been funded since FY 2016. As of December 2022, GSA has completed the following eight courthouse projects: one courthouse acquisition (Rutland, Vermont), two courthouse annexes (Charlotte, North Carolina; Savannah, Georgia), four new courthouses (San Antonio, Texas; Nashville, Tennessee; Anniston, Alabama; Greenville, South Carolina) and one courthouse renovation and alteration (Charlotte, North Carolina). While work continues on the remaining projects, additional resources are required to address the Judiciary's three partially-funded courthouse priorities fully. These include \$315.6 million in design and construction funding to address a judicial space emergency in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and \$128.1 million and \$76.3 million to fully fund construction of the new courthouses in Hartford, Connecticut, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, respectively. Our FY 2024 courthouse construction priorities include a new courthouse in Bowling Green, Kentucky, however, GSA is still finalizing the cost estimate for that project.

The Capital Security Program (CSP) provides funding to address security deficiencies in existing courthouse buildings where physical renovations are viable in lieu of construction of a new courthouse. Stable, consistent funding for these projects is crucial to address serious deficiencies that threaten the safety and security of the Judiciary and the public. For the Capital Security Program, the Judiciary requests that Congress provide GSA \$29.3 million in FY 2024 for its two highest priorities, projects in Augusta, Georgia, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.


Cost Containment

The Judiciary works to contain costs whenever possible and has implemented a number of major cost-containment initiatives since 2004. These efforts have achieved significant cost savings and cost avoidance for nearly twenty years and will continue to do so. The overwhelming majority of the Judiciary's budget relates to personnel and space costs. The Judiciary's cost-containment initiatives have similarly focused on these two areas as they have the greatest impact on long-term savings.

The Judiciary is now exploring lessons learned from operating during the pandemic with the goal of identifying additional efficiencies that could be implemented on a longer term or permanent basis.

Conclusion

The Judiciary's FY 2024 discretionary budget request of \$9.1 billion and its mandatory budget request of \$796.0 million are summarized in the following pages. A more detailed description of the Judiciary's FY 2024 request, as well as the requests for courthouse construction and capital security requirements, can be found in The Judiciary, FY 2024 Congressional Budget Justification.



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Overview of the Judiciary

The organization of the judiciary, the district and circuit boundaries, the places of holding court, and the number of federal judges are established by laws passed by Congress and signed by the President. The number of federal judges in each district and in the courts of appeals is authorized by Congress on the basis of workload.

In addition to the adjudication of cases, other related functions, such as the provision of criminal defense services and the supervision of offenders, are prescribed by statute. Following is a brief overview of the work of the courts and other related activities of the Judicial Branch.

United States Supreme Court

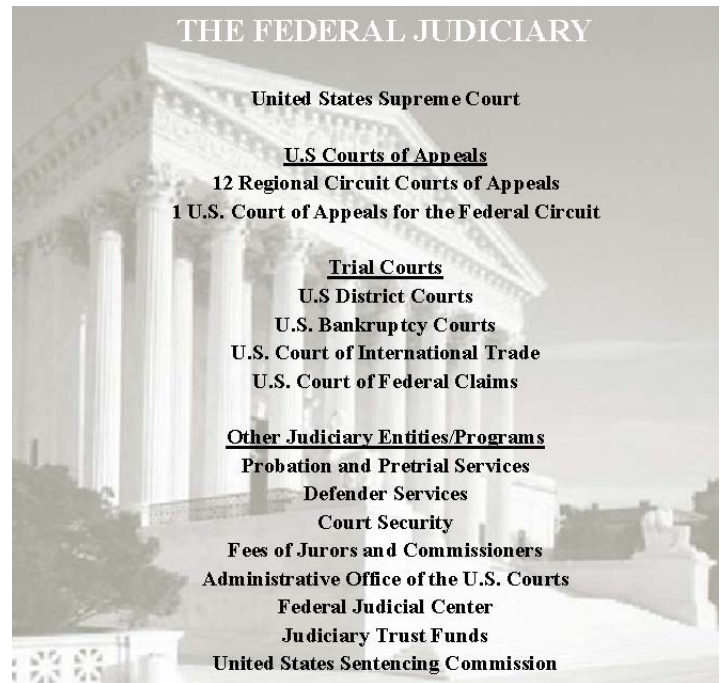
The United States Supreme Court consists of nine justices, one of whom is appointed as Chief Justice of the United States. The Supreme Court is the final arbiter in the federal court system.

United States Courts of Appeals

There are 12 regional courts of appeals and 167 authorized appellate court Article III judgeships nationwide. These 12 courts of appeals have jurisdiction over cases within a regional area or “circuit.” The 12 regional courts of appeals review cases from the United States district courts and the United States Tax Court as well as orders and decisions from a number of federal administrative agencies.

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

The United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including international trade, government contracts, patents, trademarks, certain monetary claims against the United States government, federal personnel, and veterans’ benefits. Appeals to the court come from all 94 federal district courts, as well as the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States Court of International Trade, and the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. There are 12 authorized Article III circuit judgeships on the Court.



United States District Courts

There are 94 district courts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. District Courts are the courts of general jurisdiction in the federal court system, and most federal cases are initially tried and decided in these courts. There are 677 authorized Article III district court judgeships nationwide.

The Federal Magistrates Act of 1968 created the office of magistrate judge to assist the district court judges. Magistrate judges are non-Article III judges appointed by the district judges, and they serve for a term of years rather than a lifetime appointment. Full-time magistrate judges serve a term of eight years and may be reappointed.

United States Bankruptcy Courts

The bankruptcy courts are separate units of the district courts. Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over bankruptcy cases; a bankruptcy case cannot be filed in a state court. United States bankruptcy judges are non-Article III judges appointed by the courts of appeals for a term of years, rather than a lifetime appointment. They serve for a term of 14 years and may be reappointed.



United States Court of International Trade

The Court of International Trade, with nine Article III judges, has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States, its agencies and officers, and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and the administration and enforcement of the federal customs and international trade laws.

United States Court of Federal Claims

The Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over certain types of claims against the federal government. Its 16 judges are appointed for a term of 15 years by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges appointed to the Court of Federal Claims are authorized under Article I of the Constitution and do not have the tenure and salary protections of Article III judges.



Probation and Pretrial Services

Federal probation and pretrial services officers protect the public through the investigation and supervision of defendants and offenders within the federal criminal justice system. A pretrial services officer supervises defendants awaiting trial who are released into communities and provides a source of information upon which the court can determine conditions of release or detention while criminal cases are pending adjudication. In support of sentencing determinations, which require both uniformity of practice and attention to individual circumstances, probation officers provide the court with reliable information concerning the offender, the victim, and the offense committed, as well as an impartial application of the sentencing guidelines. Probation officers supervise offenders sentenced to probation, as well as offenders coming out of federal prison who are required to serve a term of supervised release.

Defender Services

The federal judiciary oversees and administers the federal defender and appointed counsel program, which provides legal representation and other services to persons financially unable to obtain counsel in criminal and related matters in federal court. The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees that “[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right...to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.” The Criminal Justice Act provides that courts shall appoint counsel from federal public and community defender organizations or from a panel of private attorneys (“panel attorneys”) established by the court.

Court Security

The judiciary’s Court Security appropriation funds protective guard services and security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing federal court operations. These services are contracted for and managed by the Department of Justice’s United States Marshals Service, with additional guard services provided by the Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Protective Service. Additionally, this appropriation funds the branch’s Vulnerability Management Program that provides programs designed to protect judges and courts, such as the identification and removal of personally identifiable information of judges (authorized by the Daniel Aderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act) along with education and awareness programs to support these efforts.

Fees of Jurors and Commissioners

The judiciary receives funding to provide for the statutory fees and allowances of federal grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of land commissioners.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts is the central support entity for the judicial branch. It has management oversight of the court security program, the probation and pretrial services program, and the defender services program. It supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining judiciary policies; develops new methods, systems, and programs for conducting the business of the federal courts efficiently and economically; develops and supports the application of technology; collects and analyzes statistics on the business of the federal courts for accurate planning and decisions about resource needs; 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.

Federal Judicial Center

The Federal Judicial Center is the judiciary's research and education agency. The Center undertakes research and evaluation of judicial operations and procedures for both the committees of the Judicial Conference and the courts themselves. It provides judges, court personnel, and others orientation, continuing education, and training through seminars; curriculum units for in-court use; monographs and manuals; and audio, video, and interactive media programs.

Payment to Judicial Trust Funds

This appropriation finances annuity payments to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, U.S. Court of Federal Claims judges, and spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers.

United States Sentencing Commission

The U.S. Sentencing Commission promulgates sentencing policies, practices, and guidelines for the federal criminal justice system. The Chair, three Vice Chairs, and three other voting commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.



Budget Summary – Details of Request

The judiciary’s appropriation request for fiscal year (FY) 2024 totals \$9,934,829,000 (including \$796,144,000 in mandatory appropriations and \$9,138,685,000 in discretionary appropriations). The judiciary’s discretionary request is \$677.2 million (8.0 percent) above FY 2023 enacted annual discretionary appropriations.

Summary of FY 2024 Request			
(\$000)			
	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	761,366	8,461,479	9,222,845
FY 2024 Adjustments to Base	34,778	561,426	596,204
FY 2024 Program Increases	-	115,780	115,780
FY 2024 Total Increases	34,778	677,206	711,984
FY 2024 Total Request	796,144	9,138,685	9,934,829

Fiscal Year 2023 Appropriations

The judiciary built the FY 2024 budget request on the FY 2023 enacted appropriation level. For bill language, the judiciary used the language from P.L. 117-328, Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023.

Adjustments to Base (Mandatory Appropriations)

An increase of \$34.8 million is requested for mandatory judiciary appropriations for FY 2024, as follows:

1. An increase of \$25.8 million is for pay and benefit adjustments for Article III judges for the Supreme Court; the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit; the Court of International Trade; and active, senior, and retired Article III judges and bankruptcy judges within the courts’ Salaries and Expenses account, including the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment of 4.1 percent for judges and an assumed additional 4.7 percent pay adjustment for judges effective January 2024.
2. For the courts’ Salaries and Expenses account, an increase of \$8.9 million is associated with an additional 18 active Article III judge FTE (based on an assumption of 45 confirmations), an additional 7 senior judge FTE, and an additional 8 bankruptcy judge FTE.
3. An increase of \$0.1 million is necessary for the Judicial Retirement Trust Funds account based on requirements calculated by an independent actuary.

Adjustments to Base (Discretionary Appropriations)

Of the requested \$677.2 million increase in discretionary appropriations, \$561.4 million (83 percent) will provide for pay adjustments, inflation, and other adjustments to base necessary to maintain current services. Base adjustments include:

1. An increase of \$346.8 million will provide for inflationary pay and benefit increases for magistrate and Court of Federal Claims judges, judges' staff, other judiciary personnel, and panel attorney rate adjustments. This includes an assumed federal pay adjustment effective January 2024 (4.7 percent for magistrate and Court of Federal Claims court judges and 5.2 percent for staff), annualizing the January 2023 pay adjustment (4.1 percent for magistrate and Court of Federal Claims court judges and 4.6 percent for staff), changes in benefit costs, one more compensable day, and a wage rate adjustment for court security officers (CSOs).
2. An increase of \$84.4 million in financing adjustments is necessary to maintain current services due to changes in the availability of carryforward balances and/or non-appropriated resources, composed of the following increases:
 - \$7.4 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account,
 - \$70.8 million for the Defender Services account,
 - \$0.3 million for the Fees of Jurors and Commissioners account,
 - \$4.5 million for the Court Security account, and
 - \$1.3 million for the Administrative Office (AO) account.

The judiciary will keep the Appropriations Subcommittees informed of any change in this estimate.

3. A net increase of \$44.1 million in information technology (IT) requirements for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account is due to:
 - an increase of \$28.5 million for Infrastructure and Collaboration Tools,
 - an increase of \$17.5 million for Court IT allotments,
 - an increase of \$17.2 million for Cybersecurity and IT Modernization Plan,
 - an increase of \$1.2 million for the IT Court Reimbursable Program,
 - a decrease of \$1.9 million for Judicial Statistical and Reporting Systems,
 - a decrease of \$2.4 million for Administrative and Management Systems,
 - a decrease of \$6.0 million for the Telecommunications Program, and
 - a decrease of \$9.9 million for Court Administration and Case Management Systems.

4. An increase of \$41.3 million will provide for increases in contract rates and other standard inflationary increases. Of this amount, \$0.9 million is for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.
5. A net increase of \$31.0 million is associated with changes in the judiciary's space program, including:
 - a net \$27.2 million increase is attributed to the court's Salaries and Expenses account:
 - an increase of \$31.3 million for tenant improvements,
 - an increase of \$21.2 million for inflationary adjustments to building operations and GSA space rental costs,
 - an increase of \$9.1 million for changes in space/new space expected to be delivered in FY 2024,
 - a decrease of \$1.4 million associated with the space reduction program, and
 - a decrease of \$32.9 million in non-recurring space adjustments.
 - an increase of \$3.8 million is associated with space rental increases of \$2.1 million, \$1.4 million, \$0.3 million, and \$18,300 for the Defender Services, Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Court of International Trade, and the Supreme Court accounts, respectively.
6. An increase of \$18.9 million is for chambers staff associated with the additional active and senior Article III judges and bankruptcy judges (noted above in the mandatory adjustments to base section), specifically, 100 FTE for chambers staff for active Article III judges, 35 FTE for senior judges, and 23 FTE for bankruptcy judges.
7. An increase of \$11.3 million is associated with the annualization of positions funded in FY 2023, including:
 - \$3.0 million for a net increase of 27 positions (14 FTE) for the Defender Services account, consisting of decreases in federal public defender organization (FPDO) (-26 positions/-13 FTE) and community defender organization (CDO) (-6 positions), offset by increases related to the Supreme Court decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (44 positions /22 FTE), national programs (9 positions/5 FTE), and the reimbursable program (8 positions);
 - \$8.0 million for 109 CSO and 16 USMS positions (8 FTE) for the Court Security account; and
 - \$0.4 million for 4 positions (2.0 FTE) for the AO account.
8. An increase of \$5.1 million is associated with the annualization of programs at the Supreme Court, including:

- \$1.1 million for the annualization of 2 IT security positions and building security contracts, and
 - \$4.0 million for the annualization of police pay adjustments and protective activities that were funded by the supplemental appropriation provided in FY 2022.
9. An increase of \$3.3 million is for estimated increases in Federal Protective Service (FPS) security charges.
 10. An increase of \$0.7 million is associated with a projected net change in juror requirements based on FY 2024 projected caseload.
 11. A decrease of \$1.8 million is associated with adjustments to security systems and equipment requirements in the Court Security account.
 12. A decrease of \$4.0 million is associated with a change in panel attorney requirements based on FY 2024 caseload projections in the Defender Services program.
 13. A decrease of \$19.7 million is associated with a reduction in non-recurring requirements in the Supreme Court Building and Grounds (\$18.7 million) and the Federal Judicial Center (\$1.0 million) accounts.

Program Changes (Discretionary Appropriations)

The remaining \$115.8 million (17 percent) of the requested increase is for program enhancements, including:

1. An increase of \$21.8 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund tenant alterations to address life and safety requirements, including repair and replacements of judges' elevators.
2. An increase of \$16.0 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund a major upgrade to the Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System.
3. An increase of \$11.5 million for the Defender Services account is for information technology requirements, including:
 - \$1.4 million for 3 data and data management initiatives,
 - \$0.2 million for contract management requirements, and
 - \$9.9 million for cybersecurity and IT modernization.
4. An increase of \$10.1 million is associated with an increase of 198 positions (99 FTE) in court support staffing in the courts' Salaries and Expenses account due to changes in projected caseload.

5. An increase of \$7.9 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account is associated with a multi-year initiative to upgrade the judiciary's enterprise-wide Microsoft Office 365 licenses.
6. An increase of \$7.0 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund a multi-year initiative to implement an identity access management system.
7. An increase of \$6.5 million in the Supreme Court Buildings and Grounds account is for physical security improvements to reinforce the Supreme Court Building.
8. An increase of \$5.9 million in the Supreme Court Salaries and Expenses account is associated with the expansion of the Supreme Court Police's protective activities for Justices.
9. An increase of \$5.5 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund 58 additional reimbursable positions (29 reimbursable FTE) to support the implementation of the multi-year cybersecurity and IT modernization plan.
10. An increase of \$5.0 million for the Court Security account is associated with the implementation of an equipment modernization and cyclical replacement strategy for screening systems.
11. An increase of \$3.1 million for the Supreme Court Buildings and Grounds account will fund the continuation of the courtyard restoration project at the Supreme Court.
12. An increase of \$3.0 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund the continued implementation of the multi-year initiative to produce an annual consolidated financial statement as part of the judiciary data integrity, reporting, and controls (JDIRC) program.
13. An increase of \$2.6 million in the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund 23 FTE for the national court law clerk program.
14. An increase of \$2.2 million is associated with training operations in the Defender Services account, including:
 - \$0.9 million for 21st century training operations, which includes funding for an updated Event Management System, a Learning Management System, and a real-time polling/survey platform,
 - \$0.8 million to meet the demand for hybrid (in-person and virtual) training in the post-pandemic world, and
 - \$0.6 million for additional training requirements on case management; mental health; representing clients with intellectual disabilities; diversity; managing electronically stored information; and FDO budget, procurement, and financial training and materials.

15. An increase of \$1.7 million for the Court Security account will fund 9 additional judiciary-funded USMS positions (5 FTE) and 2 contractors.
16. An increase of \$1.5 million for the Judiciary Vulnerability Management Program in the Court Security account will fund additional software licenses, automated tools, and support for identifying, redacting, and reducing personally identifiable information from the internet for judges and eligible family members.
17. An increase of \$1.0 million for the Court Security account will fund the operations, maintenance, and life-cycle replacement costs for emergency management equipment in remote districts in order to sustain satellite communications equipment for continuity of operations.
18. An increase of \$1.0 million for the Court Security account will fund 4 new emergency management reimbursable positions (4 reimbursable FTE).
19. An increase of \$0.8 million is associated with contractor support for the acquisition and procurement improvement activities in the courts' Salaries and Expenses account.
20. An increase of \$0.7 million for the courts' Salaries and Expenses account will fund 1 additional full-time magistrate judge position, 4 support staff (4 FTE), and associated operating costs for the Northern District of Oklahoma at Tulsa.
21. An increase of \$0.6 million in the Supreme Court Salaries and Expenses account will fund 5 IT engineer positions (2.5 FTE) in cybersecurity, software development, and network engineering at the Supreme Court.
22. An increase of \$0.4 million for the AO account will fund 4 positions (2 FTE) for implementing best practices for IT project management across the AO.
23. An increase of \$0.4 million for the Court Security account will fund 6 additional CSO positions related to increased requirements as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.
24. An increase of \$0.3 million will fund 3 reimbursable positions in the Defender Services account to support program reviews and budgetary/financial operations for federal defenders and their staff in the areas of audit preparation, financial management, internal controls, procurement, and accountable officer liability.
25. An increase of \$0.2 million for the court's Salaries and Expenses account will fund 2 reimbursable positions (1 reimbursable FTE) in the AO's Office of Public Affairs to help support the judiciary's programs.

26. An increase of \$0.2 million for the AO account will fund 2 positions (1 FTE) associated with the Office of Judicial Integrity at the AO for investigative support for workplace conduct matters, to include conducting investigations, consultative support, and investigations training.
27. An increase of \$0.2 million for the AO account will fund 2 positions (1 FTE) for the Department of Technology Services, which provides staff support to the Judicial Conference Committee on Information Technology (IT Committee) and other stakeholder groups that provide advice on IT policies and their implementation.
28. An increase of \$0.1 million for the AO account will fund 1 position (0.5 FTE) to staff the incoming Chief Information Officer's efforts to review recommendations and assess the AO's organizational structure and authority.
29. An increase of \$0.1 million for the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit account will fund a newly created Director of Civic Engagement position.
30. A decrease of \$1.4 million for the Defender Services account is associated with a decrease of 6 FTE for 12 fewer FDO staff (12 FPDO positions/6 FTE) based on current caseload projections.

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Summary Tables

THE JUDICIARY									
Judiciary Appropriation Funding (\$000)									
Appropriation Account	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Request		
	Mandatory ¹	Discretionary	Total	Mandatory ¹	Discretionary	Total	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total
Supreme Court									
Salaries and Expenses	2,789	98,338	101,127	2,896	109,551	112,447	3,073	127,063	130,136
Building and Grounds	-	14,434	14,434	-	29,246	29,246	-	20,688	20,688
<i>Total, Supreme Court</i>	<i>2,789</i>	<i>112,772</i>	<i>115,561</i>	<i>2,896</i>	<i>138,797</i>	<i>141,693</i>	<i>3,073</i>	<i>147,751</i>	<i>150,824</i>
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	3,241	34,280	37,521	3,356	36,735	40,091	3,532	39,682	43,214
Court of International Trade	1,717	20,600	22,317	2,163	21,260	23,423	2,383	22,404	24,787
<i>Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services:</i>									
Salaries and Expenses	460,225	5,580,052	6,040,277	501,151	5,905,055	6,406,206	535,256	6,370,391	6,905,647
Vaccine Injury Trust Fund	-	9,850	9,850	-	9,975	9,975	-	10,869	10,869
<i>Total, Salaries and Expenses</i>	<i>460,225</i>	<i>5,589,902</i>	<i>6,050,127</i>	<i>501,151</i>	<i>5,915,030</i>	<i>6,416,181</i>	<i>535,256</i>	<i>6,381,260</i>	<i>6,916,516</i>
Defender Services	-	1,343,175	1,343,175	-	1,382,680	1,382,680	-	1,533,015	1,533,015
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	-	32,603	32,603	-	58,239	58,239	-	59,902	59,902
Court Security	-	704,800	704,800	-	750,163	750,163	-	783,465	783,465
<i>Total, CADCOJS</i>	<i>460,225</i>	<i>7,670,480</i>	<i>8,130,705</i>	<i>501,151</i>	<i>8,106,112</i>	<i>8,607,263</i>	<i>535,256</i>	<i>8,757,642</i>	<i>9,292,898</i>
Administrative Office of the U S Courts	-	98,545	98,545	-	102,673	102,673	-	112,974	112,974
Federal Judicial Center	-	29,885	29,885	-	34,261	34,261	-	35,082	35,082
Judicial Retirement Funds	272,600	-	272,600	251,800	-	251,800	251,900	-	251,900
Sentencing Commission	-	20,564	20,564	-	21,641	21,641	-	23,150	23,150
Total Direct	740,572	7,977,276	8,717,848	761,366	8,451,504	9,212,870	796,144	9,127,816	9,923,960
Vaccine Injury Trust Fund	-	9,850	9,850	-	9,975	9,975	-	10,869	10,869
Total, Judiciary	740,572	7,987,126	8,727,698	761,366	8,461,479	9,222,845	796,144	9,138,685	9,934,829
Supreme Court Supplemental Appropriation	-	9,100	9,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Security Supplemental Appropriation	-	-	-	-	112,500	112,500	-	-	-
Total, Judiciary, Annual + Supplemental	740,572	7,996,226	8,736,798	761,366	8,573,979	9,335,345	796,144	9,138,685	9,934,829

¹ FY 2022 mandatory levels reflect actuals with the exception of the Supreme Court, which reflects the FY 2022 financial plan level
FY 2023 mandatory levels represent FY 2023 assumed financial plan levels.

THE JUDICIARY									
Summary of FTE									
Appropriation Account	FY 2022 Actual			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Request		
	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total	Mandatory	Discretionary	Total
Supreme Court									
Salaries and Expenses	9	499	508	9	527	536	9	531	540
Building and Grounds	-	46	46	-	50	50	-	50	50
<i>Total, Supreme Court</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>590</i>
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	12	132	144	12	140	152	12	141	153
Court of International Trade	9	56	65	9	68	77	9	68	77
<i>Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services:</i>									
Salaries and Expenses	1,840	25,449	27,289	1,887	25,393	27,280	1,920	25,678	27,598
Vaccine Injury Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total, Salaries and Expenses</i>	<i>1,840</i>	<i>25,449</i>	<i>27,289</i>	<i>1,887</i>	<i>25,393</i>	<i>27,280</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>25,678</i>	<i>27,598</i>
Defender Services	-	3,182	3,182	-	3,451	3,451	-	3,459	3,459
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Security	-	72	72	-	96	96	-	109	109
<i>Total, CADCOJS</i>	<i>1,840</i>	<i>28,703</i>	<i>30,543</i>	<i>1,887</i>	<i>28,940</i>	<i>30,827</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>29,246</i>	<i>31,166</i>
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	-	585	585	-	649	649	-	656	656
Federal Judicial Center	-	123	123	-	128	128	-	128	128
Judicial Retirement Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sentencing Commission	-	96	96	-	96	96	-	96	96
Total Direct	1,870	30,240	32,110	1,917	30,598	32,515	1,950	30,915	32,865
Reimbursables, AO	-	640	640	-	824	824	-	884	884
Total, Judiciary	1,870	30,880	32,750	1,917	31,422	33,339	1,950	31,799	33,749

FY 2024 Summary of Requested Mandatory & Discretionary Changes								
	Supreme Court		Federal Circuit		International Trade		Total CADCOJS ¹	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTEs	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Mandatory	9	2,896	12	3,356	9	2,163	1,887	501,151
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Discretionary	577	138,797	140	36,735	68	21,260	28,940	8,106,112
<i>AO Reimbursable FTE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	586	141,693	152	40,091	77	23,423	30,827	8,607,263
FY 2024 Adjustments to Base								
Judges and Associated Staff:								
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 1% for three months)	-	37	-	31	-	48	-	6,964
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	140	-	145	-	172	-	27,163
- Increase in average number of filled Article III judgeships	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	16,835
- Increase in average number of senior judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	6,032
- Increase in average number of filled bankruptcy judgeships	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4,914
- Payments to judiciary retirement trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Personnel and Other Programs:								
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 6% for three months)	-	914	-	175	-	89	-	50,327
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	4,094	-	986	-	517	-	232,801
- One more compensable day	-	322	-	77	-	41	-	19,790
- Annualization of 2023 IT positions and building security contracts at Supreme Court	1	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Annualization of 2023 for police pay and protective activities at Supreme Court	-	4,028	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney capital rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney non-capital rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,913
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase in positions (including McGirt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2,990
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of court security officer (CSO) positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,284
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of USMS positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,680
- FY 2024 CSO contract and wage rate adjustments (3%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,348
- Funding necessary to maintain current services (financing adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,079
- Inflation (including law books and computer assisted legal research)	-	1,114	-	163	-	173	-	38,477
- Space related costs (includes inflation for space rental rates)	-	18	-	1,448	-	267	-	29,299
- Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894
- Information technology requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,079
- Change in projected panel attorney requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
- Change in available jurors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743
- FPS security service charges	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	3,248
- Reduction for non-recurring requirements	-	(18,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Adjustments to base for security systems and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,848)
Subtotal, FY 2024 Adjustments to Base	1	(6,934)	-	3,025	-	1,364	213	586,875
<i>Total Adjustments to Base, Mandatory</i>	-	177	-	176	-	220	33	34,105
<i>Total Adjustments to Base, Discretionary</i>	1	(7,110)	-	2,849	-	1,144	180	552,770
<i>AO Reimbursable FTE changes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Adjusted Base	587	134,759	152	43,116	77	24,787	31,040	9,194,138
FY 2024 Program Changes								
Judges and Associated Staff:								
- Magistrate judges and staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	721
Court Personnel and Other Programs:								
- Expansion of protective activities at Supreme Court	-	5,897	-	-	-	-	-	-
- IT security positions at Supreme Court	3	585	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Courtyard restoration at Supreme Court	-	3,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Physical security improvements at Supreme Court	-	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Position director of civic engagement at Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	-	-	1	98	-	-	-	-
- FY 2023 court support staffing due to workload changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	10,052
- National court law clerk program	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2,559
- Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
- Identity Access Management System (IdAM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
- Reimbursable positions for IT infrastructure and modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,510
- Reimbursable positions for Office of Public Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
- Office 365 upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,905
- Tenant alterations to address life and safety requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,796
- Judiciary Data Integrity, Reporting, and Controls initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
- Acquisition and Procurement Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
- Continued implementation of the FDO staffing formula	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(1,368)
- Defender Services training operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,233
- Defenders Services reimbursable positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
- Defender Services IT, cybersecurity, and IT modernization requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,486
- Service to support the removal of Judges' PII from the internet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
- Emergency management equipment sustainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
- Emergency management reimbursable positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
- USMS staffing positions for Judicial Facility Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,691
- Screening equipment replacement and disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
- CSO staffing for McGirt requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
- Office of Judicial Integrity at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- IT oversight support staff at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Project management staff at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- DTS Judicial Conference and Advisory Council Support at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, FY 2024 Program Changes	3	16,064	1	98	-	-	126	98,760
<i>Total Program Changes, Mandatory</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total Program Changes, Discretionary</i>	3	16,064	1	98	-	-	126	98,760
<i>AO Reimbursable FTE changes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total Mandatory Increases</i>	-	177	-	176	-	220	33	34,105
<i>Total Discretionary Increases</i>	4	8,954	1	2,947	-	1,144	306	651,530
<i>AO Reimbursable FTE changes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, FY 2024 Total Increases	4	9,131	1	3,123	-	1,364	339	685,635
FY 2024, Total Mandatory Appropriation	9	3,073	12	3,532	9	2,383	1,920	535,256
FY 2024, Total Discretionary Appropriation	581	147,751	141	39,682	68	22,404	29,246	8,757,642
<i>AO Reimbursable FTE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024, Total Judiciary	590	150,824	153	43,214	77	24,787	31,166	9,292,898

¹ Includes Salaries and Expenses, Defender Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners, and Court Security accounts

FY 2024 Summary of Requested Mandatory & Discretionary Changes

	Administrative Office		Fed. Judicial Center		Sentencing Commission		Judicial Retirement Funds	Total Judiciary	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	251,800	1,917	761,366
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Discretionary	649	102,673	128	34,261	96	21,641	-	30,598	8,461,479
AO Reimbursable FTE	824	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	-
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	1,473	102,673	128	34,261	96	21,641	251,800	33,339	9,222,845
FY 2024 Adjustments to Base									
Judges and Associated Staff:									
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 1% for three months)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,080
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,620
- Increase in average number of filled Article III judgeships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	16,835
- Increase in average number of senior judges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	6,032
- Increase in average number of filled bankruptcy judgeships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	4,914
- Payments to judiciary retirement trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Court Personnel and Other Programs:									
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 6% for three months)	-	1,062	-	287	-	195	-	-	53,049
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	6,028	-	1,225	-	1,104	-	-	246,755
- One more compensable day	-	541	-	101	-	69	-	-	20,941
- Annualization of 2023 IT positions and building security contracts at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,101
- Annualization of 2023 for police pay and protective activities at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,028
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney capital rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	863
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney non-capital rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,913
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase in positions (including McGirt)	2	378	-	-	-	-	-	16	3,368
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of court security officer (CSO) positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,284
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of USMS positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,680
- FY 2024 CSO contract and wage rate adjustments (3%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,348
- Funding necessary to maintain current services (financing adjustment)	-	1,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,397
- Inflation (including law books and computer assisted legal research)	-	116	-	208	-	141	-	-	40,392
- Space related costs (includes inflation for space rental rates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,032
- Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894
- Information technology requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,079
- Change in projected panel attorney requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
- Change in available jurors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	743
- FPS security service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,305
- Reduction for non-recurring requirements	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	(19,700)
- Adjustments to base for security systems and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,848)
Subtotal, FY 2024 Adjustments to Base	2	9,443	-	821	-	1,509	100	216	596,203
Total Adjustments to Base, Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	33	34,778
Total Adjustments to Base, Discretionary	2	9,443	-	821	-	1,509	-	183	561,426
AO Reimbursable FTE changes	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
FY 2024 Adjusted Base	1,500	112,116	128	35,082	96	23,150	251,900	33,580	9,819,049
FY 2024 Program Changes									
Judges and Associated Staff:									
- Magistrate judges and staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	721
Court Personnel and Other Programs:									
- Expansion of protective activities at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,897
- IT security positions at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	585
- Courtyard restoration at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,082
- Physical security improvements at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
- Position director of civic engagement at Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	98
- FY 2023 court support staffing due to workload changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	10,052
- National court law clerk program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2,559
- Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
- Identity Access Management System (IdAM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
- Reimbursable positions for IT infrastructure and modernization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,510
- Reimbursable positions for Office of Public Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
- Office 365 upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,905
- Tenant alterations to address life and safety requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,796
- Judiciary Data Integrity, Reporting, and Controls initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
- Acquisition and Procurement Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
- Continued implementation of the FDO staffing formula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	(1,368)
- Defender Services training operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,233
- Defenders Services reimbursable positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
- Defender Services IT, cybersecurity, and IT modernization requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,486
- Service to support the removal of Judges' PII from the internet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
- Emergency management equipment sustainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
- Emergency management reimbursable positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
- USMS staffing positions for Judicial Facility Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,691
- Screening equipment replacement and disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
- CSO staffing for McGirt requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
- Office of Judicial Integrity at AO	1	186	-	-	-	-	-	1	186
- IT oversight support staff at AO	1	110	-	-	-	-	-	1	110
- Project management staff at AO	2	389	-	-	-	-	-	2	389
- DTS Judicial Conference and Advisory Council Support at AO	1	172	-	-	-	-	-	1	172
Subtotal, FY 2024 Program Changes	5	858	-	-	-	-	-	134	115,780
Total Program Changes, Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes, Discretionary	5	858	-	-	-	-	-	134	115,780
AO Reimbursable FTE changes	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
Total Mandatory Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	33	34,778
Total Discretionary Increases	7	10,301	-	821	-	1,509	-	317	677,206
AO Reimbursable FTE changes	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-
Subtotal, FY 2024 Total Increases	66.5	10,301	-	821	-	1,509	100	410	711,984
FY 2024, Total Mandatory Appropriation							251,900	1,950	796,144
FY 2024, Total Discretionary Appropriation	656	112,974	128	35,082	96	23,150	-	30,915	9,138,685
AO Reimbursable FTE	884	-	-	-	-	-	-	884	-
FY 2024, Total Judiciary	1,540	112,974	128	35,082	96	23,150	251,900	33,749	9,934,829

FY 2024 Summary of Requested Mandatory & Discretionary Changes - Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services (CADCOJS) Details									
	Salaries and Expenses		Defender Services		Fees of Jurors and Commissioners	Court Security		Total CADCOJS	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Mandatory	1,887	501,151	-	-	-	-	-	1,887	501,151
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation Level - Discretionary	25,393	5,915,030	3,451	1,382,680	58,239	96	750,163	28,940	8,106,112
AO Reimbursable FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	27,280	6,416,181	3,451	1,382,680	58,239	96	750,163	30,827	8,607,263
FY 2024 Adjustments to Base									
Judges and Associated Staff:									
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 1% for three months)	-	6,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,964
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	27,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,163
- Increase in average number of filled Article III judgeships	118	16,835	-	-	-	-	-	118	16,835
- Increase in average number of senior judges	42	6,032	-	-	-	-	-	42	6,032
- Increase in average number of filled bankruptcy judgeships	31	4,914	-	-	-	-	-	31	4,914
- Payments to judiciary retirement trust funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Personnel and Other Programs:									
- Annualization of 2023 pay adjustment (4 6% for three months)	-	43,279	-	6,833	-	-	215	-	50,327
- Pay and benefits adjustments	-	195,840	-	35,993	-	-	968	-	232,801
- One more compensable day	-	15,335	-	2,400	-	-	2,055	-	19,790
- Annualization of 2023 IT positions and building security contracts at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Annualization of 2023 for police pay and protective activities at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney capital rate	-	-	-	863	-	-	-	-	863
- Annualization of 2023 panel attorney non-capital rate	-	-	-	10,913	-	-	-	-	10,913
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase in positions (including McGirt)	-	-	14	2,990	-	-	-	14	2,990
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of court security officer (CSO) positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,284	-	5,284
- Annualization of FY 2023 increase of USMS positions	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,680	8	2,680
- FY 2024 CSO contract and wage rate adjustments (3%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,348	-	5,348
- Funding necessary to maintain current services (financing adjustment)	-	7,400	-	70,830	326	-	4,523	-	83,079
- Inflation (including law books and computer assisted legal research)	-	28,879	-	8,743	594	-	261	-	38,477
- Space related costs (includes inflation for space rental rates)	-	27,196	-	2,103	-	-	-	-	29,299
- Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund adjustment	-	894	-	-	-	-	-	-	894
- Information technology requirements	-	44,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,079
- Change in projected panel attorney requirements	-	-	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	(4,000)
- Change in available jurors	-	-	-	-	743	-	-	-	743
- FPS security service charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,248	-	3,248
- Reduction for non-recurring requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Adjustments to base for security systems and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,848)	-	(1,848)
Subtotal, FY 2024 Adjustments to Base	191	424,810	14	137,668	1,663	8	22,734	213	586,875
Total Adjustments to Base, Mandatory	33	34,105	-	-	-	-	-	33	34,105
Total Adjustments to Base, Discretionary	158	390,705	14	137,668	1,663	8	22,734	180	552,770
AO Reimbursable FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Adjusted Base	27,471	6,840,991	3,465	1,520,348	59,902	104	772,897	31,040	9,194,138
FY 2024 Program Changes									
Judges and Associated Staff:									
- Magistrate judges and staff	5	721	-	-	-	-	-	5	721
Court Personnel and Other Programs:									
- Expansion of protective activities at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- IT security positions at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Courtyard restoration at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Physical security improvements at Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Position director of civic engagement at Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- FY 2023 court support staffing due to workload changes	99	10,052	-	-	-	-	-	99	10,052
- National court law clerk program	23	2,559	-	-	-	-	-	23	2,559
- Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
- Identity Access Management System (IdAM)	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
- Reimbursable positions for IT infrastructure and modernization	-	5,510	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,510
- Reimbursable positions for Office of Public Affairs	-	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
- Office 365 upgrade	-	7,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,905
- Tenant alterations to address life and safety requirements	-	21,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,796
- Judiciary Data Integrity, Reporting, and Controls initiative	-	3,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,025
- Acquisition and Procurement Improvement	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
- Continued implementation of the FDO staffing formula	-	-	(6)	(1,368)	-	-	-	(6)	(1,368)
- Defender Services training operations	-	-	-	2,233	-	-	-	-	2,233
- Defenders Services reimbursable positions	-	-	-	316	-	-	-	-	316
- Defender Services IT, cybersecurity, and IT modernization requirements	-	-	-	11,486	-	-	-	-	11,486
- Service to support the removal of Judges' PII from the internet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500
- Emergency management equipment sustainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
- Emergency management reimbursable positions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
- USMS staffing positions for Judicial Facility Security Program	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,691	5	1,691
- Screening equipment replacement and disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
- CSO staffing for McGirt requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	377
- Office of Judicial Integrity at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- IT oversight support staff at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Project management staff at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- DTS Judicial Conference and Advisory Council Support at AO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, FY 2024 Program Changes	127	75,525	(6)	12,667	-	5	10,568	126	98,760
Total Program Changes, Mandatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Program Changes, Discretionary	127	75,525	(6)	12,667	-	5	10,568	126	98,760
AO Reimbursable FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Mandatory	33	34,105	-	-	-	-	-	33	34,105
Total Discretionary	285	466,230	8	150,335	1,663	13	33,302	306	651,530
AO Reimbursable FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, FY 2024 Total Increases	318	500,335	8	150,335	1,663	13	33,302	339	685,635
FY 2024, Total Mandatory Appropriation	1,920	535,256	-	-	-	-	-	1,920	535,256
FY 2024, Total Discretionary Appropriation	25,678	6,381,260	3,459	1,533,015	59,902	109	783,465	29,246	8,757,642
AO Reimbursable FTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024, Total Judiciary	27,598	6,916,516	3,459	1,533,015	59,902	109	783,465	31,166	9,292,898

THE JUDICIARY

Outlays - FY 2022 to FY 2024

Appropriation	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Supreme Court			
Discretionary	106,609	114,436	126,811
Mandatory	2,789	2,896	3,073
Total, Salaries and Expenses	109,398	117,332	129,884
Buildings and Grounds	25,333	30,499	22,564
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit			
Discretionary	26,796	35,024	36,336
Mandatory	3,241	3,356	3,532
Total, Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	30,037	38,380	39,868
Court of International Trade			
Discretionary	19,916	17,637	18,565
Mandatory	1,717	2,163	2,383
Total, Court of International Trade	21,633	19,800	20,948
<i>Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services:</i>			
Salaries and Expenses - Discretionary	5,719,355	6,157,191	6,565,848
Salaries and Expenses - Mandatory	460,225	501,151	535,256
Total, Salaries and Expenses	6,179,580	6,658,342	7,101,104
Defender Services	1,316,821	1,494,064	1,573,953
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	50,322	58,195	59,882
Court Security	660,760	723,966	769,939
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	8,207,483	8,934,567	9,504,877
Administrative Office of the United States Courts	98,552	106,463	116,399
Federal Judicial Center	27,707	34,272	35,026
Judicial Retirement Funds (Mandatory)	272,600	251,800	251,900
Sentencing Commission	21,197	20,810	22,228
Subtotal, Discretionary	8,073,367	8,792,557	9,347,551
Subtotal, Mandatory	740,572	761,366	796,144
Total	8,813,939	9,553,923	10,143,695

Fiscal Year 2024 Request Summary by Appropriation

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Supreme Court of the United States
Salaries and Expenses

	FY 2024 Request				Total	
	Mandatory		Discretionary			
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	9	2,896	527	109,551	536	112,447
Adjustments to Base	-	177	1	11,030	1	11,206
Program Increases	-	-	3	6,482	3	6,482
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	9	3,073	531	127,063	540	130,136

The U.S. Supreme Court requests \$130.1 million (\$3.1 million for mandatory expenses and \$127.1 million for discretionary expenses) in FY 2024 for the Salaries and Expenses account.

The \$127.1 million request for discretionary appropriations represents a 16.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted discretionary appropriation. This request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The Court also requests \$5.9 million and \$0.6 million in program increases relating to security conducted by the Supreme Court Police and IT security positions, respectively.

I. Mandatory Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes \$0.2 million for standard pay increases and changes in benefits for the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices.

II. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Supreme Court requests an \$11.0 million increase for discretionary expenses for standard pay and benefits adjustments, other inflationary adjustments, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$4.9 million

An increase of \$4.9 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Non-pay inflationary increases: \$1.0 million

An increase of \$1.0 million is required for inflationary adjustments for non-pay categories, including off-site GSA space rental costs.

3. *Annualization for IT positions and building security contracts: \$1.1 million and 1 FTE*

Funding is required to annualize costs for 2 IT security positions (1 FTE) and building security contracts funded in FY 2023.

4. *Annualization for protective activities: \$4.0 million*

Funding is required for the annualization of police pay adjustments and protective activities that were funded by the supplemental appropriation provided in FY 2022.

III. Program Changes

The FY 2024 request includes \$6.5 million for program changes. These changes include:

1. *Expansion of protective activities: \$5.9 million*

The Court requests \$5.9 million to expand Supreme Court Police security activities to protect the Justices. Ongoing threat assessments show evolving risks that require continuous protection. Additional funding would provide for contract positions, eventually transitioning to full-time employees, that will augment capabilities of the Supreme Court police force and allow it to accomplish its protective mission.

2. *New IT security positions: \$0.6 million and 2.5 FTE*

The Court requests \$0.6 million to fund five new IT engineer positions (2.5 FTE) in cybersecurity, software development, and network engineering.

IV. Appropriations Language

**Supreme Court of the United States
Salaries and Expenses**

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, [\$109,551,000]\$127,063,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

V. Summary of Obligations

U.S. Supreme Court - Salaries and Expenses			
Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category			
(\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	78,018	81,589	88,598
Rent, Communications and Utilities	1,477	1,701	1,752
Travel	1,140	1,448	2,075
Other	23,397	33,683	38,711
Total Obligations	104,032	118,421	131,136
Other Adjustments	6,195	(5,974)	(1,000)
Available Appropriation	110,227	112,447	130,136
Mandatory Appropriation	2,789	2,896	3,073
Discretionary Appropriation	98,338	109,551	127,063
Supplemental Appropriation	9,100	-	-

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Supreme Court of the United States
Care of the Building and Grounds

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	50	29,246
Adjustments to Base	-	(18,140)
Program Increases	-	9,582
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	50	20,688

The U.S. Supreme Court requests \$20.7 million for its Care of the Building and Grounds account in FY 2024, a net decrease of 29.3 percent from the FY 2023 enacted appropriation.

The Architect of the Capitol provides for the structural and mechanical care of the U.S. Supreme Court Building and Grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment. This request includes the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The Court also requests \$9.6 million in program increases for continued courtyard restoration and physical security improvements for FY 2024.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Supreme Court requests a net decrease of \$18.1 million for standard pay and benefits adjustments, other inflationary adjustments, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$0.4 million

An increase of \$0.4 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Non-pay inflationary increases: \$0.1 million

An increase of \$0.1 million is required for inflationary adjustments for non-pay categories.

3. Reduction for non-recurring requirements: (\$18.7 million)

A decrease of \$18.7 million is for non-recurring requirements associated with additional physical upgrades and courtyard restoration.

II. Program Changes

The FY 2024 request includes \$9.6 million for program changes. These changes include:

1. Courtyard restoration: \$3.1 million

The Supreme Court’s courtyards and plazas include stone carvings, fountains, plumbing, and electrical systems that are original to the building, constructed in 1935. Congress funded \$4.8 million of this multi-year project in FY 2017. In FY 2022, the Supreme Court reprogrammed \$8.5 million to support the project. In FY 2023, Congress provided an additional \$15.9 million. The Court requests \$3.1 million in FY 2024. Another \$2.5 million will be required in FY 2025, the final program year of the project.

2. Physical security improvements: \$6.5 million

The Court requests \$6.5 million for physical security upgrades resulting from a comprehensive review and recommendations by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The requested funding is needed to reinforce the building.

III. Appropriations Language

Supreme Court of the United States Care of the Building and Grounds

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112 *under the direction of the Chief Justice*, [\$29,246,000]\$20,688,000, to remain available until expended.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

IV. Summary of Obligations

U.S. Supreme Court - Care of the Building and Grounds Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	6,996	7,350	7,647
Rent, Communications and Utilities	1,863	2,000	2,100
Travel	-	2	3
Other	16,081	27,640	10,814
Total Obligations	24,940	36,992	20,564
Other Adjustments	(10,506)	(7,746)	124
Available Appropriation	14,434	29,246	20,688



United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit
Salaries and Expenses

FY 2024 Request						
	Mandatory		Discretionary		Total	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	12	3,356	140	36,735	152	40,091
Adjustments to Base	-	176	-	2,849	-	3,025
Program Increases	-	-	1	98	1	98
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	12	3,532	141	39,682	153	43,214

The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit requests \$43.2 million (\$3.5 million for mandatory expenses and \$39.7 million for discretionary expenses) for FY 2024.

The \$39.7 million request for discretionary appropriations represents an 8.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted discretionary appropriation. This request includes the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services and one program increase for a Director of Civic Engagement.

I. Mandatory Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes \$0.2 million for standard pay and benefits increases for judges.

II. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Court requests an increase of \$2.8 million for standard pay and benefits adjustments, other inflationary adjustments, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$1.2 million

An increase of \$1.2 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Non-pay inflationary increases: \$1.6 million

An increase of \$0.2 million is required for inflationary adjustments for non-pay categories. In addition, an increase of \$1.4 million is for a space rental adjustment for leased space at 1401 H Street.

III. Program Changes

The request includes \$0.1 million for a newly created Director of Civic Engagement position. This position would be responsible for development of the various physical spaces to house displays and the creation of a high-tech classroom-like environment, organizing and supervising the planning for displays and programming, and collaborating with chambers and other court staff to create content for tours and educational programs. The Director would also be responsible for developing relationships with public and local schools, the Federal Circuit Bar Association, Federal Circuit Historical Society, and other relevant civic and educational organizations to maximize outreach and coordinating with all departments about upcoming events and requirements.

IV. Appropriations Language

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Salaries and Expenses

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, [~~\$36,735,000~~]*\$39,682,000*.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

V. Summary of Obligations

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	22,561	24,161	25,678
Rent, Communications and Utilities	6,655	7,104	8,560
Travel	29	158	162
Other	7,189	8,668	8,814
Total Obligations	36,434	40,091	43,214
Other Adjustments	1,087	-	-
Available Appropriation	37,521	40,091	43,214
Mandatory Appropriation	3,241	3,356	3,532
Discretionary Appropriation	34,280	36,735	39,682



United States Court of International Trade
Salaries and Expenses

FY 2024 Request						
	Mandatory		Discretionary		Total	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	9	2,163	68	21,260	77	23,423
Adjustments to Base	-	220	-	1,144	-	1,364
Program Increases	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	9	2,383	68	22,404	77	24,787

The Court of International Trade requests \$24.8 million (\$2.4 million for mandatory expenses and \$22.4 million for discretionary expenses) in FY 2024.

The \$22.4 million request for discretionary appropriations represents a 5.4 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted discretionary appropriation. This request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The Court requests no program increases for FY 2024.

I. Mandatory Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes \$0.2 million for standard pay and benefits increases for judges.

II. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes an increase of \$1.1 million for standard pay and benefits adjustments, other inflationary adjustments, and one more compensable day.

III. Appropriations Language

United States Court of International Trade
Salaries and Expenses

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, [~~\$21,260,000~~]*\$22,404,000*.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

IV. Summary of Obligations

United States Court of International Trade Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	10,525	12,153	13,020
Rent, Communications and Utilities	8,846	8,936	9,204
Travel	64	117	119
Other	2,792	2,217	2,444
Total Obligations	22,227	23,423	24,787
Other Adjustments	90	-	-
Available Appropriation	22,317	23,423	24,787
Mandatory Appropriation	1,717	2,163	2,383
Discretionary Appropriation	20,600	21,260	22,404



**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and
Other Judicial Services
*Salaries and Expenses***

FY 2024 Request						
	Mandatory		Discretionary		Total	
	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Salaries and Expenses Enacted Appropriation	1,887	501,151	25,393	5,905,055	27,280	6,406,206
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund Enacted Appropriation	-	-	-	9,975	-	9,975
Total, FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	1,887	501,151	25,393	5,915,030	27,280	6,416,181
Adjustments to Base	33	34,105	158	389,811	191	423,916
Adjustments to Base - Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	-	-	-	894	-	894
Total, Adjustments to Base	33	34,105	158	390,705	191	424,810
Program Changes	-	-	127	75,525	127	75,525
Total, Program Changes	-	-	127	75,525	127	75,525
FY 2024 Salaries and Expenses Appropriation	1,920	535,256	25,678	6,370,391	27,598	6,905,647
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	10,869	-	10,869
Total, FY 2024 Appropriation Request	1,920	535,256	25,678	6,381,260	27,598	6,916,516

The judiciary requests \$6,916.5 million for the Salaries and Expenses account in FY 2024, including \$535.3 million for mandatory expenses; \$6,370.4 million for discretionary expenses; and \$10.9 million for the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund. The FY 2024 total discretionary request of \$6,381.3 million is a 7.9 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted discretionary appropriation.

The request maintains base funding for operations of the courts and related offices at a current services level, as well as several program changes to address critical staffing and infrastructure requirements. The program changes include one new full-time magistrate judge and associated support staff; changes in court support staff due to caseload and workload estimates; new staff for information technology, public affairs, and the national district court law clerk program; a variety of critical information technology systems and projects; and tenant alterations projects required for the protection of life and safety.

This account provides for the operating expenses of the 12 regional circuit courts of appeals, district courts, bankruptcy courts, and probation and pretrial services offices. This account utilizes other funding sources, including fee collections and prior year carryforward balances, to offset appropriated funds. The judiciary currently projects that these sources of non-appropriated funds will total \$327.8 million in FY 2023, \$7.4 million less than the FY 2024 estimated level of \$320.4 million.

I. Mandatory Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes \$34.1 million for mandatory increases for Article III, senior, and bankruptcy judges as follows:

1. Pay and benefit cost adjustment for Article III, senior, and bankruptcy judges: \$25.2 million

An increase of \$25.2 million will provide for expected changes in pay and benefits for Article III, senior, and bankruptcy judges, including the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment and an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment.

2. Increase in average number of filled Article III judgeships: \$4.9 million and 18 FTE

An increase of \$4.9 million will provide for an additional 18 filled Article III judgeship FTEs anticipated in FY 2024, based on a projected 45 confirmations in FY 2024, partially offset by active judges projected to take senior status or retire.

3. Increase in average number of senior judges: \$1.9 million and 7 FTE

An increase of \$1.9 million will provide for an additional 7 senior judges anticipated in FY 2024.

4. Increase in average number of bankruptcy judgeships: \$2.1 million and 8 FTE

An increase of \$2.1 million will provide for an additional 8 filled bankruptcy judgeships anticipated in FY 2024.

II. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes a net increase of \$390.7 million for discretionary adjustments to base. This consists of a net increase of \$312.0 million for standard pay and benefits increases, other inflationary adjustments, and one more compensable day; a net increase of \$27.2 million for space-related adjustments; a net increase of \$44.1 million for information technology requirements; and an increase of \$7.4 million due to an anticipated decrease in non-appropriated funds.

1. Pay and benefit cost adjustment for magistrate and claims court judges: \$8.9 million

An increase of \$8.9 million will provide for expected changes in pay and benefits for magistrate and claims court judges including the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment and an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment.

2. Increase in the number of filled Article III judges' staff: \$12.0 million and 100 FTE

An increase of \$12.0 million will provide for an additional 100 staff FTE to support the additional 18 filled Article III judgeships anticipated in FY 2024 (noted above in the mandatory adjustments to base section).

3. Increase in the number of senior judges' staff: \$4.1 million and 35 FTE

An increase of \$4.1 million will provide for an additional 35 staff FTE to support the 7 additional senior judges anticipated in FY 2024 (noted above in the mandatory adjustments to base section).

4. Increase in average number of filled bankruptcy judgeships: \$2.8 million and 23 FTE

An increase of \$2.8 million will provide for an additional 23 staff FTE to support the 8 additional filled bankruptcy judgeships anticipated in FY 2024 (noted above in the mandatory adjustments to base section).

5. Pay and benefit adjustments for court personnel: \$254.5 million

An increase of \$254.5 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefits rates, and one more compensable day.

6. Funding necessary to maintain FY 2023 current service levels due to an anticipated decrease in non-appropriated funds: \$7.4 million

In FY 2023, \$327.8 million in estimated non-appropriated funds were available to finance FY 2023 requirements. In FY 2024, the judiciary expects \$320.4 million in non-appropriated funds to be available, which is a decrease of \$7.4 million from FY 2023. Therefore, the judiciary requests an increase of \$7.4 million in appropriations due to a lower amount of anticipated non-appropriated funds.

7. Non-pay inflationary and contractual increases: \$28.9 million

An increase of \$28.9 million is requested for a 2.4 percent general inflationary increase and other contractual and miscellaneous increases.

8. Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund: \$0.9 million

The FY 2024 level reflects an increase of \$0.9 million for standard pay and non-pay inflationary adjustments and a rent increase as a result of rent relief ending in FY 2023 for the Vaccine Injury program.

9. GSA space rental and related expenses: net \$27.2 million

The FY 2024 request includes a net increase of \$27.2 million for General Services Administration (GSA) space rental and related expenses consisting of:

- tenant improvements (+\$31.3 million),
- building operations and GSA rent costs (+\$21.2 million),
- changes in space/new space to be delivered in FY 2024 (+\$9.1 million),
- space reduction savings (-\$1.4 million), and
- non-recurring space adjustments (-\$32.9 million).

10. Information technology (IT) requirements: net \$44.1 million

The FY 2024 request includes a net increase of \$44.1 million consisting of:

- Infrastructure and Collaboration Tools (+\$28.5 million),
- Court IT allotments (+\$17.5 million),
- Cybersecurity and IT Modernization Plan (+\$17.2 million),
- IT Court Support Reimbursable Program (+\$1.2 million),
- Judicial Statistical and Reporting Systems (-\$1.9 million),
- Administrative and Management Systems (-\$2.4 million),
- Telecommunications Program (-\$6.0 million), and
- Court Administration and Case Management Systems (-\$9.9 million).

III. Program Changes

The FY 2024 request includes an increase of \$75.5 million for program changes. These changes include:

1. New FY 2024 full-time magistrate judges and staff: \$0.7 million and 5 FTE

The judiciary requests an additional \$0.7 million for one additional full-time magistrate judge position, four support staff (4 FTE), and associated operating costs for the Northern District of Oklahoma at Tulsa.

2. FY 2024 court support staffing due to workload changes: \$10.1 million and 99 FTE

The judiciary requests an increase of \$10.1 million for 198 new court support staff (99 FTE) in appellate, bankruptcy administrators, district, and probation and pretrial services offices in FY 2024 based on projected changes in workload.

Court Support Staffing FY 24 Workload Increase		
Program	Fiscal Year 2024 FTE	Dollars in Thousands
Appellate	13	\$1,528
Bankruptcy Administrators	1	72
District	50	4,788
Probation/Pretrial	35	3,664
Total	99	\$10,052

3. National court law clerk program: \$2.6 million and 23 FTE

The FY 2024 request reflects an increase of \$2.6 million and 23 FTE for the national court law clerk program. The additional law clerks would provide needed relief to district courts experiencing significant caseload challenges brought on by rising cases and a shortage in Article III judges. The program would allow district courts to apply for a court law clerk position under three eligibility tracks: (1) a high caseload per judgeship, (2) a low judge occupancy rate, or (3) a significant qualitative issue or circumstance (when potentially unquantifiable conditions create a burden for the district). Based on eligibility criteria, the judiciary projects needing funding for 23 additional law clerk positions in FY 2024, above the 18 law clerks funded through this program in FY 2023.

4. Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System: \$16.0 million

The judiciary requests \$16.0 million to fund a major upgrade to the Judiciary Integrated Financial Management System (JIFMS), the judiciary’s official budget, accounting, and procurement system. The current version of JIFMS (Momentum 7.02) is over eight years and ten releases behind the current release of the commercial off-the-shelf Momentum product. This large gap in updates renders JIFMS technologically obsolete, which causes performance degradations and poses significant supportability and security risks. The upgrade of JIFMS to version 7.9 is critical to address numerous audit and security concerns, technical obsolescence of third-party support tools, performance concerns, and government compliance functionality.

5. Identity access management system: \$7.0 million

The judiciary requests \$7.0 million to fund a multi-year initiative to implement an identity access management system (IdAM). IdAM will establish standard identity and access management for all national IT systems. Judiciary users have multiple logon IDs and passwords to access various national systems, making it difficult to track users' movements from one system to the next. The judiciary’s current IdAM was first

implemented in 2007 and is outdated. Overhauling the IdAM system and implementing a cloud-based system capable of supporting a multi-cloud environment will enhance the judiciary's security posture, enhance audit capabilities, provide services faster, and provide a better user experience.

6. *Reimbursable positions for cybersecurity and IT modernization: \$5.5 million*

The judiciary requests \$5.5 million for 58 reimbursable positions (29 reimbursable FTE) for the implementation of the multi-year cybersecurity and IT modernization plan. These positions will support the judiciary's critical cybersecurity efforts.

7. *Reimbursable positions for Office of Public Affairs: \$0.2 million*

The judiciary requests \$0.2 million for 2 reimbursable positions (1 reimbursable FTE) for web development in the AO's Office of Public Affairs to help support the judiciary's programs.

8. *Office 365 upgrade: \$7.9 million*

The judiciary requests \$7.9 million to implement a multi-year initiative to upgrade the judiciary's Microsoft Office 365 licenses. The upgrade of the judiciary's enterprise-wide Microsoft Office 365 licenses will provide additional security features.

9. *Tenant alterations to address life and safety requirements: \$21.8 million*

An increase of \$21.8 million is required to fund tenant alterations projects needed to address life and safety requirements, including repair and replacements of judges' elevators. The elevator repair program develops a national inventory of elevators and prioritizes elevators for repair, modernization or replacement, as appropriate, to address life and safety issues, accessibility issues, or both. In FY 2024, 15 such elevators have been identified as needing critical repair.

10. *Judiciary Data Integrity, Reporting, and Controls initiative: \$3.0 million*

The judiciary requests \$3.0 million to continue implementation of a multi-year initiative to produce an annual consolidated financial statement as part of the Judiciary Data Integrity, Reporting and Controls (JDIRC) program.

11. *Acquisition and Procurement Improvement: \$0.8 million*

This initiative closely aligns with the principles of JDIRC for an effective internal control structure to promote increased accountability and transparency into the judiciary's

financial management practices. The judiciary requests \$0.8 million for contractor support for the acquisition and procurement improvement activities.

IV. Appropriations Language

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services Salaries and Expenses

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, [~~\$5,905,055,000~~] ~~\$6,370,391,000~~ (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed \$27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

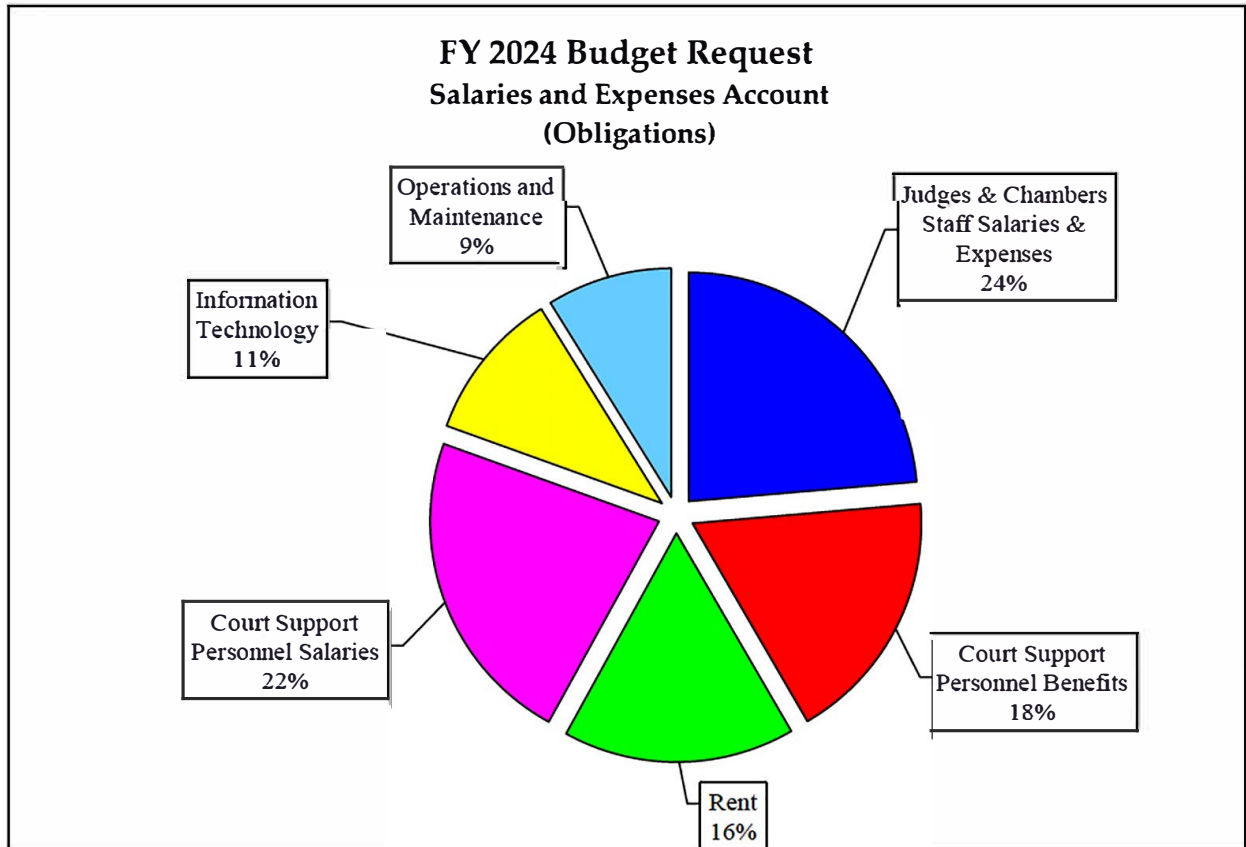
In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), not to exceed [~~\$9,975,000~~] ~~\$10,869,000~~, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

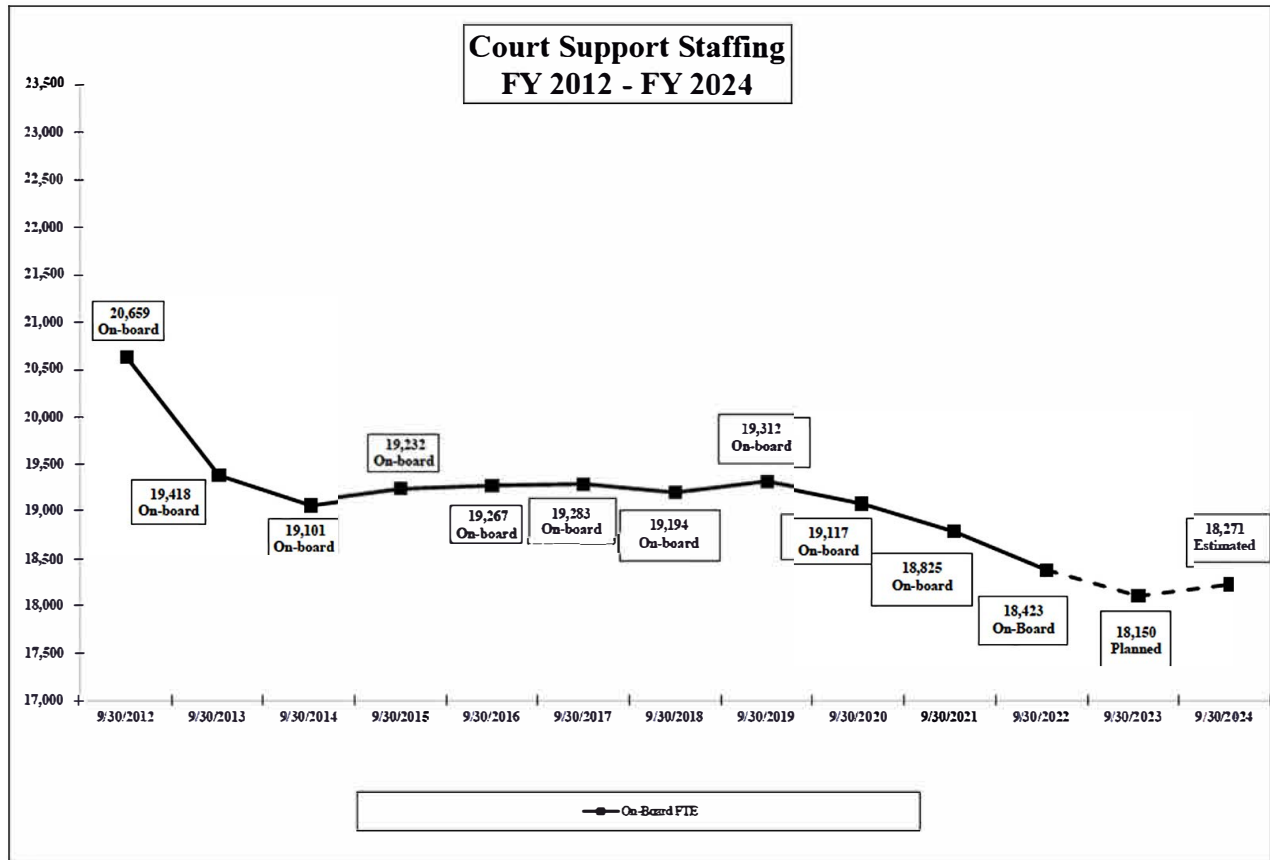
V. Summary of Obligations

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services Salaries and Expenses Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	3,983,008	4,330,624	4,649,572
Rent, Communications and Utilities	1,115,429	1,197,834	1,252,347
Travel	51,551	53,302	56,095
Other	1,113,647	1,347,248	1,278,895
Total Obligations	6,263,635	6,929,008	7,236,909
Other Adjustments	(223,358)	(522,802)	(331,262)
Available Appropriation (Direct)	6,040,277	6,406,206	6,905,647
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,850	9,975	10,869
Total Available Appropriation	6,050,127	6,416,181	6,916,516
Mandatory Appropriation	460,225	501,151	535,256
Discretionary Appropriation - Salaries and Expenses Direct	5,580,052	5,905,055	6,370,391
Discretionary Appropriation - Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	9,850	9,975	10,869

VI. Budget Request by Category



VII. Court Support Staffing



VIII. Judiciary Workload Factors

WORKLOAD FACTOR *	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Actual 2021	Actual 2022	Projected 2023
Criminal Filings	58,121	67,257	73,012	64,853	59,500	55,220	57,500
Year-to-Year Change:	-4.8%	15.7%	8.6%	-11.2%	-8.3%	-7.2%	4.1%
Criminal Defendants Filed	75,235	84,828	90,541	79,122	75,407	69,466	70,100
Year-to-Year Change:	-5.9%	12.8%	6.7%	-12.6%	-4.7%	-7.9%	0.9%
Civil Filings **	271,721	281,202	293,520	421,082	374,250	293,762	278,300
Year-to-Year Change:	-6.4%	3.5%	4.4%	43.5%	-11.1%	-21.5%	-5.3%
Appellate Filings	52,028	49,220	47,783	49,044	45,790	42,094	43,200
Year-to-Year Change:	-13.4%	-5.4%	-2.9%	2.6%	-6.6%	-8.1%	2.6%
Bankruptcy Filings	796,037	775,578	773,361	682,363	462,309	380,634	447,600
Year-to-Year Change:	-2.8%	-2.6%	-0.3%	-11.8%	-32.2%	-17.7%	17.6%
Pretrial Services: Cases Activated	82,265	90,951	98,627	83,839	71,647	67,701	78,100
Year-to-Year Change:	-6.7%	10.6%	8.4%	-15.0%	-14.5%	-5.5%	15.4%
Pretrial Services: Persons Under Supervision	43,998	43,997	46,539	46,646	52,915	55,471	54,100
Year-to-Year Change:	-3.6%	0.0%	5.8%	0.2%	13.4%	4.8%	-2.5%
Probation: Presentence Reports	60,669	60,498	66,622	68,974	47,628	62,829	65,300
Year-to-Year Change:	1.9%	-0.3%	10.1%	3.5%	-30.9%	31.9%	3.9%
Probation: Persons Under Supervision	135,947	131,036	128,120	126,875	124,249	124,167	124,800
Year-to-Year Change:	-1.4%	-3.6%	-2.2%	-1.0%	-2.1%	-0.1%	0.5%

* Both actual and projected workload factors are for 12-month periods ending June 30 each year.

** The actual FY 21, FY 22 and projected FY 23 civil filings include filings related to the multidistrict litigation (MDL) Case 2885 (In RE: 3M Combat Arms Earplug Products Liability Litigation) in the Northern District of Florida.

IX. Other Sources of Funding for the Judiciary

Explanation of Other Funding Sources

In addition to appropriated funds, each year the judiciary uses other non-appropriated funds to offset its appropriation requirements. Fee collections, primarily from court filing fees, comprise the majority of these sources of funds. These funds are used to offset expenses within the Salaries and Expenses account, allowing the judiciary to request fewer appropriated dollars from Congress.

“Unencumbered” Funds

In addition to fee collections, in certain instances the judiciary may carry funds forward from one year to the next. These carryforward funds are considered “unencumbered” when they are generated by savings in the financial plan where budgeted costs did not materialize, such as slower than expected hiring or space delivery dates. These savings are usually unforeseen and uncontrollable by the judiciary.

Recognizing that savings in the financial plan tend to occur each year, but at unpredictable levels, the judiciary has tried to estimate the level of unencumbered funds that will be available to offset FY 2024 requirements. As the table below indicates, the judiciary has estimated that unencumbered funds will total \$320.4 million in FY 2024, including \$170.4 million in new fee collections and \$150.0 million in other unencumbered carryforward. This level of unencumbered funds represents a net decrease of \$7.4 million from the \$327.8 million estimated in FY 2023 to help finance court operations. The discretionary adjustments to base above include an increase of \$7.4 million in appropriations due to the lower amount of anticipated non-appropriated funds in FY 2024.

The judiciary’s estimates for non-appropriated funds typically fluctuate during the fiscal year. AO staff will update the appropriations subcommittee staffs on changes in non-appropriated funding levels during FY 2023.

Sources of Non-Appropriated Unencumbered Funds in Salaries and Expenses (\$000)

Dollars in Thousands	FY 2023 Plan	FY 2024 Request	Difference
Fee Collections	138,236	170,393	32,157
Other Carryforward	189,557	150,000	(39,557)
Total, Non-Appropriated Sources of Funding, Excluding Encumbered	327,793	320,393	(7,400)

“Encumbered” Funds

Carryforward funds are considered “encumbered” when both the funds and the associated need for the funds shift, or slip, to the next year. The judiciary has no-year authority for specific purposes for multi-year IT investments and new space-related requirements. Further, in some cases, similar to unencumbered funds described above, carryforward of fee balances from the prior year includes savings where planned expenses did not occur. This authority is used when planned expenses are delayed, or slipped, from one year to the next. In FY 2023, \$185.0 million of financing and requirements were slipped from FY 2022.

“Encumbered” funds, while adding to the judiciary’s projected obligations in a given fiscal year, do not impact the judiciary’s appropriation requirements. Even if the total amount fluctuates from year to year, the funds associated with the specific project are brought forward from the prior year to fund the project, resulting in no additional appropriation requirements.

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**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and
Other Judicial Services
Defender Services**

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	3,451	1,382,680
Adjustments to Base	14	137,668
Program Changes	(6)	12,667
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	3,459	1,533,015

The judiciary requests \$1,533.0 million for Defender Services in FY 2024, a 10.9 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation. The FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services, as well as program changes for federal defender organization (FDO) staffing requirements related to workload adjustments; IT, cybersecurity, and IT modernization requirements; training requirements; and additional program oversight positions.

This funding supports the provision of constitutionally-mandated legal representation and other services to persons financially unable to obtain counsel in criminal and related matters in federal court. The Criminal Justice Act provides that courts shall appoint counsel from federal public and community defender organizations or from a panel of private attorneys established by the court.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

A net increase of \$137.7 million is requested for adjustments to base for pay and benefits, other inflationary increases, and one more compensable day, as well as for adjustments that will allow the judiciary to meet its constitutional obligation to provide defense counsel to all eligible persons in FY 2024. These increases include:

1. Pay and benefit adjustments: \$57.0 million

An increase of \$57.0 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment (including inflationary panel rate adjustments), an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment (including inflationary panel rate adjustments), within-grade increases, changes in benefits rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Other inflationary increases: \$10.8 million

An increase of \$10.8 million is required for inflationary adjustments for non-pay categories, including space rental costs.

3. Change in projected panel attorney requirements: (\$4.0 million)

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, panel attorney caseload and payments showed significant increases. However, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a large reduction in panel attorney vouchers and representations, and the recovery to pre-pandemic levels in panel attorney caseload and payments has been slower than expected. Therefore, to adjust for these trends, a base decrease of \$4.0 million is requested. Even with this \$4.0 million base reduction, there are adequate funds in the FY 2024 Defender Services request to meet projected panel attorney payment and representation requirements.

4. Annualization of FY 2023 positions: \$3.0 million and 14 FTE

Funding is required to annualize positions that were funded in FY 2023, including -26 federal public defender organization (FPDO) positions (-13 FTE); -6 community defender organization (CDO) positions; 44 positions (22 FTE) related to the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*; 9 national positions (5 FTE); and 8 reimbursable positions that will support the Defender Services Office.

5. Increase in appropriations needed to fund current services: \$70.8 million

In FY 2023, \$110.8 million in balances from FY 2022 and prior years will be available to finance requirements. In FY 2024, the judiciary currently projects \$40.0 million in carryforward to be available, a decrease of \$70.8 million from FY 2023. Because the judiciary anticipates having \$70.8 million less in carryforward funding available in FY 2024, it requests \$70.8 million in funding to substitute direct appropriations for base expenses previously funded from carryforward balances. The judiciary will advise Congress if any additional savings materialize in FY 2023 that may reduce FY 2024 appropriations requirements for this account.

II. Program Changes

The FY 2024 request includes a net increase of \$12.7 million for program changes. These changes include:

1. Change in projected FDO requirements: (\$1.4 million) and (6 FTE)

The FY 2024 request includes a decrease of \$1.4 million and 6 FTE for 12 fewer FDO staff (12 FPDO positions/6 FTE) due to projected workload adjustments. This decrease maintains authorized staffing levels at 98 percent of formula requirements.

2. *Information technology, cybersecurity, and IT modernization: \$11.5 million*

The requested increase will support three data management initiatives (\$1.4 million), contract management requirements (\$0.2 million), as well as cybersecurity and IT modernization initiatives (\$9.9 million).

3. *Training: \$2.2 million*

The requested increase will support the following three initiatives:

- 21st century training operations (\$0.9 million), which will include an Event Management System, a Learning Management System, a Customized Continuing Legal Education (CLE)-enabled platform and a Real-time Polling/Survey Platform;
- training post-COVID (\$0.8 million), which will meet the demand for hybrid (in-person and virtual) training; and
- additional training requirements (\$0.6 million), which will expand training programs on case management; mental health; representing clients with intellectual disabilities; diversity; managing electronically stored information; and FDO budget, procurement, and financial training and materials.

4. *Reimbursable positions: \$0.3 million*

The requested increase supports three additional reimbursable positions for the AO's Defender Services Office. These positions will support program reviews and budgetary/financial operations for federal defenders and their staff in the areas of audit preparation, financial management, internal controls, procurement, and accountable officer liability.

III. Appropriations Language

**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services
Defender Services**

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006(a) and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006(a) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary

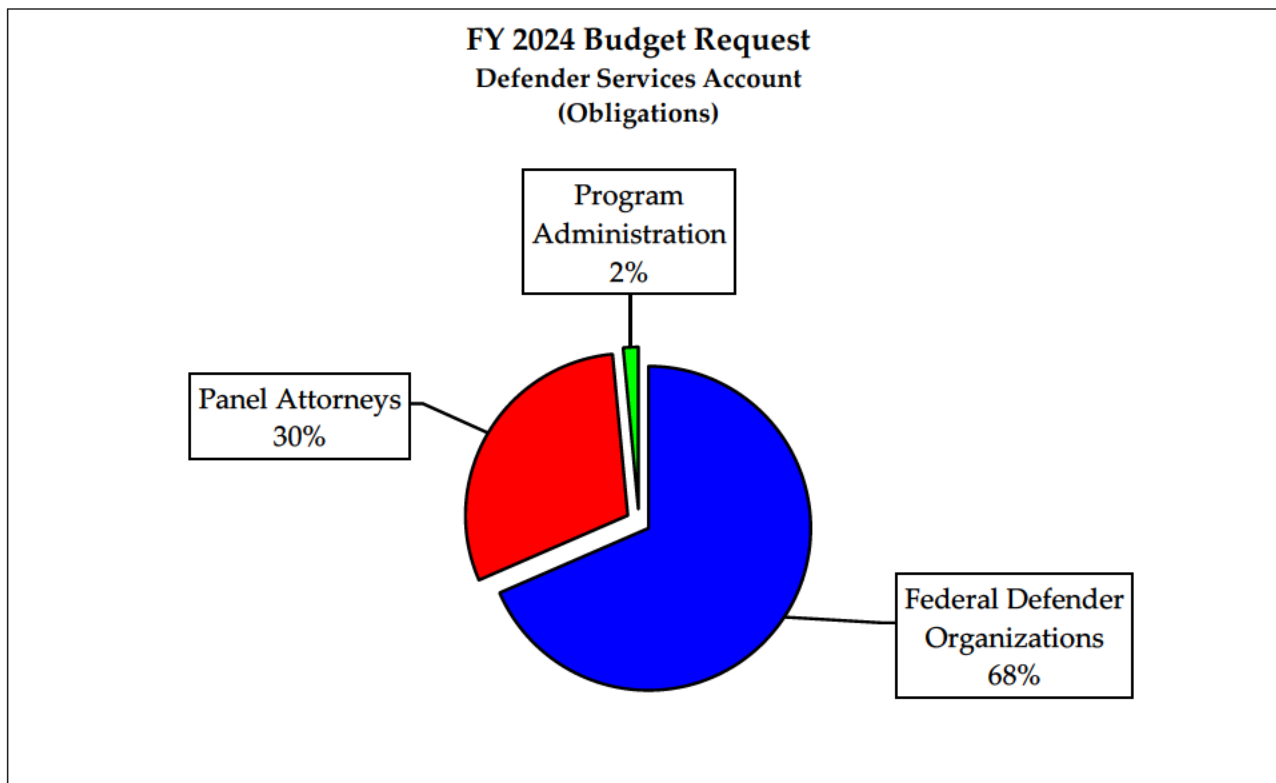
training and general administrative expenses, [\$1,382,680,000] \$1,533,015,000, to remain available until expended.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

IV. Summary of Obligations

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services Defender Services Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	557,318	624,663	661,846
Rent, Communications and Utilities	61,825	75,501	70,036
Travel	12,406	15,963	16,813
Contractual Services (includes panel attorney payments)	479,509	550,098	568,708
Other (includes grants to Community Defender Organizations)	210,310	240,761	255,612
Total Direct Obligations	1,321,368	1,506,986	1,573,015
Encumbered Carryforward	-	(13,476)	-
Total Obligations (Excluding Encumbered Carryforward)	1,321,368	1,493,510	1,573,015
Other Adjustments	21,807	(110,830)	(40,000)
Available Appropriation	1,343,175	1,382,680	1,533,015

V. Budget Request by Category



VI. Defender Services Workload Factors

Total Representations							
Workload Factor	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Projected	2024 Projected
FDO weighted – non-capital representations	142,750	152,496	151,025	116,721	130,062	131,250	137,900
FDO weighted – capital prosecutions	2,101	1,174	1,019	663	1,019	1,000	1,000
Total FDO weighted Representations¹	144,851	153,670	152,044	117,384	131,081	132,250	138,900
Panel Attorneys	77,130	89,079	93,189	64,326	62,866	62,400	65,200
Total Representations²	221,981	242,749	245,233	181,710	193,947	194,650	204,100
Year-to-Year Change		9.4%	1.0%	-25.9%	6.7%	0.4%	4.9%

¹ FDO caseload actuals and projections are based on raw cases converted to weighted cases.

² Statistical data are for a 12-month period through March 31 of each year.

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**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and
Other Judicial Services
*Fees of Jurors and Commissioners***

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	-	58,239
Adjustments to Base	-	1,663
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	-	59,902

The judiciary requests \$59.9 million for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners in FY 2024, a 2.9 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation. The FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services.

Costs associated with this account may vary and are driven by the number of jury trials, the length of those trials, and statutory rates for reimbursement paid to jurors.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The FY 2024 request includes a net increase of \$1.7 million in adjustments to base associated with inflationary adjustments, projected changes in juror days, and other adjustments to maintain current services. This increase will allow the account to continue to pay for the statutory fees and expenses of grand and petit jurors and compensation of land commissioners in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Inflationary adjustments: \$0.6 million

In addition to attendance fees, jurors also are reimbursed for certain expenses, including meals and lodging for sequestered jurors and transportation of juries to view evidence or crime scenes. Inflationary increases associated with these expenses are expected to total \$0.2 million for grand jurors and \$0.4 million for petit jurors in FY 2024.

2. Projected change in juror days: \$0.7 million

Overall expenses for grand and petit jurors are expected to increase by \$0.7 million in FY 2024 based on the projected number of available grand and petit jurors.

3. Increase in appropriations needed to fund current services: \$0.3 million

In FY 2023, \$1.3 million in balances from FY 2022 and prior years is available to finance FY 2023 requirements. In FY 2024, the judiciary currently projects \$1.0 million in non-appropriated funds to be available, a decrease of \$0.3 million. Because the judiciary

anticipates having \$0.3 million less in carryforward funding in FY 2024, it requests \$0.3 million in additional appropriations to maintain current services. The judiciary will advise Congress if any additional savings materialize in FY 2023 that may reduce FY 2024 appropriations requirements for this account.

II. Appropriations Language

**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners**

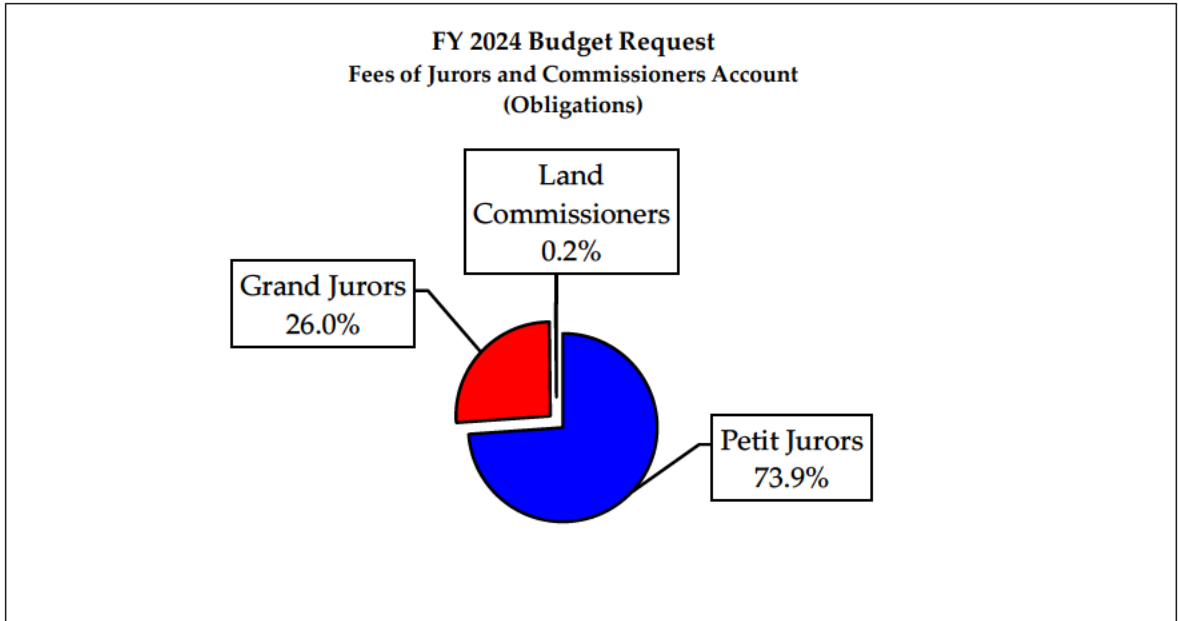
For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), [~~\$58,239,000~~]*\$59,902,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

III. Summary of Obligations

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services Fees of Jurors and Commissioners Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	24,676	27,565	29,320
Rent, Communications and Utilities	2,812	3,584	2,965
Travel	21,207	23,237	25,625
Other	2,962	5,179	2,992
Total Direct Obligations	51,657	59,565	60,902
Other Adjustments	(19,054)	(1,326)	(1,000)
Available Appropriation	32,603	58,239	59,902

IV. Budget Request by Category



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**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and
Other Judicial Services
Court Security**

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation (Excluding Supplemental Appropriation)	96	750,163
Adjustments to Base	8	22,734
Program Increases	5	10,568
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	109	783,465

The judiciary requests \$783.5 million for Court Security in FY 2024, a 4.4 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted annual appropriation. This FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The request also includes several program increases related to the court security officer (CSO) program, security systems and equipment needs, additional U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) staffing requirements, additional Vulnerability Management Program (VMP) requirements, and additional Administrative Office staffing and emergency management requirements. The majority of the funding in this account is transferred to the USMS, which is responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Court Security request includes \$22.7 million for adjustments to base for pay and benefits, other inflationary increases, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$3.2 million

An increase of \$3.2 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Annualization of CSO positions (109): \$5.3 million

Funding is required to annualize costs for 109 CSOs funded in FY 2023: 7 additional CSO positions needed to staff new courthouse construction projects in FY 2024, 16 new CSO positions for *McGirt* requirements, and 86 new CSO positions to complete the implementation of the CSO staffing standards.

3. Annualization of USMS positions: \$2.7 million and 8 FTE

Funding is required to annualize costs for positions funded in FY 2023: 4 new USMS positions (2 FTE) to support the equipment modernization and cyclical replacement strategy and 12 new USMS positions (6 FTE) for the Judicial Facility Security Program.

4. FY 2024 CSO contract and wage rate adjustments: \$5.3 million

This increase provides for an average 3.0 percent wage adjustment for contract CSOs, as established by the U.S. Department of Labor and based on collective bargaining agreements.

5. Non-pay inflationary increase: \$0.3 million

An increase of \$0.3 million is requested for a 2.4 percent general inflationary increase for travel, supplies, equipment, and other contractual services (exclusive of CSO contracts).

6. Changes in Federal Protective Service security charges: \$3.2 million

The requested increase of \$3.2 million will fund basic and building-specific security expenses based on anticipated billings from the Department of Homeland Security Federal Protective Service (FPS). The total request for FPS charges is \$90.5 million in FY 2024, which is a 3.7 percent increase from the \$87.3 million projected for FY 2023.

(\$000)	FY 2023	FY 2024	Difference
Basic	27,500	28,400	900
Building-Specific	59,752	62,100	2,348
Total FPS	87,252	90,500	3,248

7. Adjustments to base for security systems and equipment: (\$1.8 million)

The requested amount reflects a net decrease of \$1.8 million in the court security systems and equipment acquisition plan (excluding proposed program increases). The net decrease is due to non-recurring security systems requirements for new courthouse construction projects, partially offset by increases for physical access control systems (PACS), video management systems (VMS), other additional and replacement equipment, the nationwide maintenance contract for existing security systems and equipment, and miscellaneous systems and equipment.

8. Increase in appropriations needed to fund current services: \$4.5 million

In FY 2023, \$19.5 million in balances from FY 2022 and prior years is available to finance FY 2023 requirements. In FY 2024, the judiciary expects \$15.0 million in non-appropriated funds to be available, a decrease of \$4.5 million from FY 2023. Because the judiciary anticipates having \$4.5 million less in carryforward funding available in

FY 2024, it requests \$4.5 million more in appropriated funding to maintain current services. The judiciary will advise Congress if any additional savings materialize in FY 2023 that may reduce FY 2024 appropriations requirements for this account.

II. Program Changes

The FY 2024 request includes \$10.6 million for program increases. These increases include:

1. *Services to support the removal of judges' personally identifiable information (PII) from the internet: \$1.5 million*

The FY 2024 request includes an increase of \$1.5 million for the Vulnerability Management Program for additional software licenses, automated tools, and support for identifying, redacting, and reducing PII for judges and eligible family members.

2. *Emergency management equipment sustainment: \$1.0 million*

The FY 2024 request includes \$1.0 million to fund the recurring operations, maintenance, and life-cycle replacement costs for emergency management equipment in order to sustain satellite communications equipment in remote districts for continuity of operations. Remote districts in Guam, Saipan, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands require satellite communications equipment and hybrid generators (solar/gas) for emergency communications.

3. *Emergency management reimbursable positions: \$1.0 million*

The FY 2024 request includes \$1.0 million for 4 new emergency management positions (4 reimbursable FTE). These positions will provide subject-matter expertise in emergency management. These positions will also implement AO emergency management programs and provide guidance, templates, and tools to court units and federal defenders with consistent program implementation per judiciary guidance. Additionally, staff will coordinate with other government agency safety staff.

4. *USMS staffing for positions for Judicial Facility Security Program: \$1.7 million and 5 FTE*

The judiciary requests \$1.7 million for 9 additional USMS positions (5 FTE) and 2 contractors in FY 2024. This request consists of 7 positions (3.5 FTE) for operational and administrative support to district judicial security inspectors, 2 positions (1.5 FTE) for ensuring contract compliance, and 2 contractors for CSO and Systems support.

5. *Screening equipment replacement and disposal: \$5.0 million*

Screening systems at federal courthouses include X-ray machines and walk-through metal detectors, and half of the screening systems in place do not provide an acceptable

level of protection. The FY 2024 request includes \$5.0 million for the continued implementation of a multi-year equipment modernization and cyclical replacement strategy for screening systems.

6. CSO staffing for McGirt requirements (6 CSOs): \$0.4 million

In FY 2024, the judiciary requests an increase of \$0.4 million for 6 additional CSO positions related to increased requirements as a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*.

III. Appropriations Language

**Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services
Court Security
(Including Transfers of Funds)**

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court or Administrative Office of the United States Courts operations, the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court or Administrative Office of the United States Courts operations, building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), [\$750,163,000]\$783,465,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be used for managing a Judiciary-wide program to facilitate security and emergency management services among the Judiciary, United States Marshals Service, Federal Protective Service, General Services Administration, other Federal agencies, state and local governments and the public; and[, notwithstanding sections 331, 566(e)(1), and 566(i) of title 28, United States Code, for identifying and pursuing the voluntary redaction and reduction of personally identifiable information on the internet of judges and other familial relatives who live at the judge's domicile] *for purposes authorized by the Daniel Anderl Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263, Division C, Title LIX, subtitle D) and 28 U.S.C. § 604(a)(24)*.

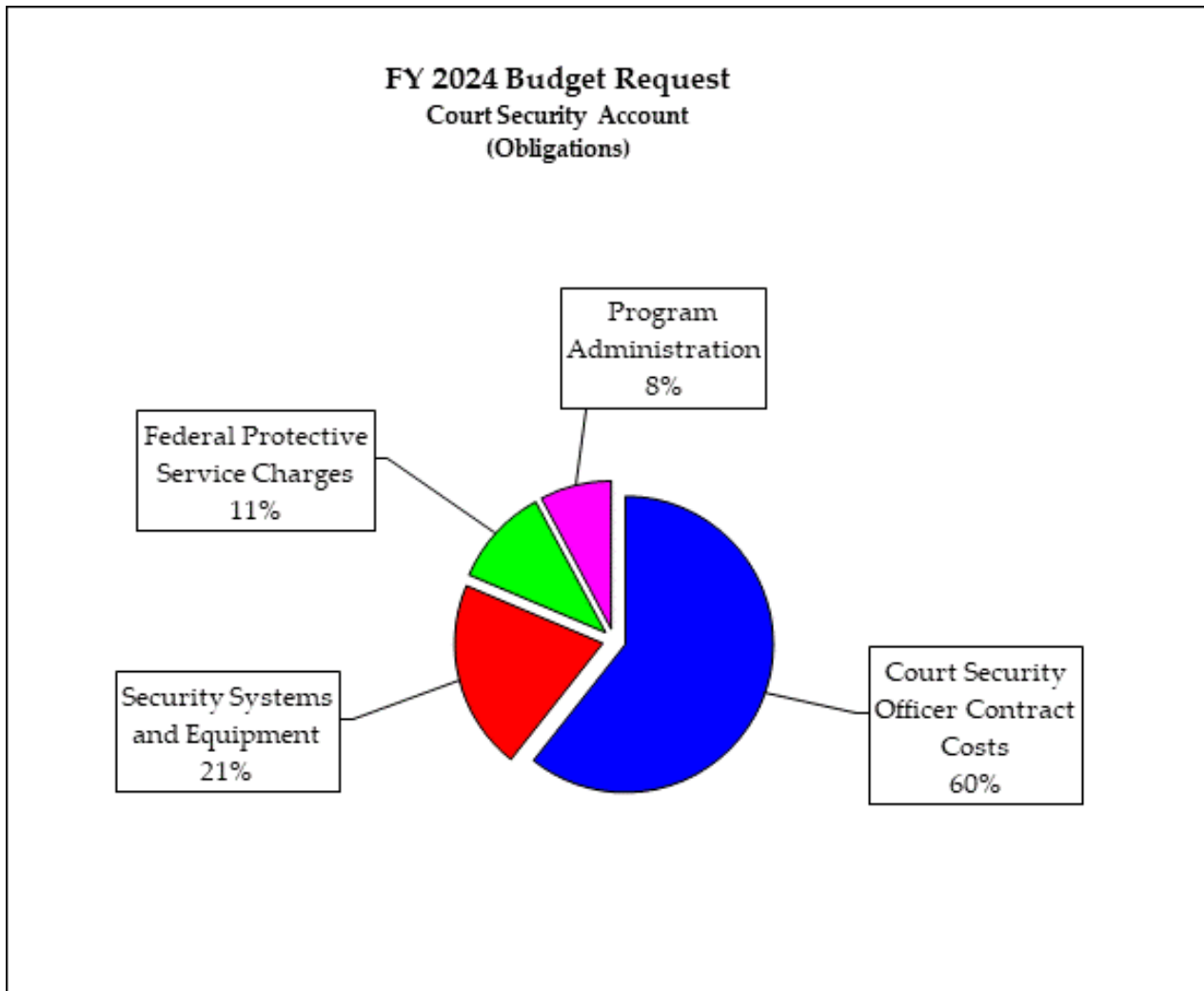
(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

IV. Summary of Obligations

Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services			
Court Security			
Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category			
(\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	12,939	15,505	20,788
Rent, Communications and Utilities	8,182	10,825	11,151
Travel	519	1,817	1,872
Court Security Officers Contract	456,646	493,692	506,965
Federal Protective Service Charges	77,192	87,252	90,500
Other	150,040	213,144	204,689
Total Direct Obligations	705,518	822,235	835,965
Other Adjustments	(718)	(34,572)	(15,000)
Obligations Associated With Courthouse Hardening Supplemental Funds ¹	-	(37,500)	(37,500)
Available Appropriation	704,800	750,163	820,965

¹ Congress provided \$112.5 million in supplemental no-year funding for courthouse hardening in the FY 2023 Continuing Resolution. The \$112.5 million will be obligated over 3 years.

V. Budget Request by Category





Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Salaries and Expenses

FY 2024 Request		
FY 2024 Request	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	649	102,673
Adjustments to Base	2	9,443
Program Increases	5	858
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	656	112,974

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) requests \$113.0 million in FY 2024, a 10.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation. The FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services and program increases to expand staff in the Office of Judicial Integrity, the Department of Technology Services, and agency project management teams.

In addition to the appropriation provided by Congress, the AO receives non-appropriated funds from sources such as fee collections and carryover balances to offset its appropriation requirements. The AO also receives reimbursements from other judiciary accounts for information technology development and other services that are in direct support of the courts, the court security program, and defender services.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The AO requests an increase of \$9.4 million in adjustments to base in FY 2024 for standard pay and benefits adjustments, inflationary increases, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$7.6 million

An increase of \$7.6 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Annualization of positions: \$0.4 million and 2 FTE

Funding is required to annualize positions that were funded in FY 2023, including 2 positions (1 FTE) for the contractor suitability/background investigation program, 1

position (0.5 FTE) for the Office of Compliance and Risk, and 1 position (0.5 FTE) for the Fair Employment Practices Office.

3. Increase in appropriations needed to fund current services: \$1.3 million

In FY 2023, \$18.1 million in estimated non-appropriated funds were available to finance FY 2023 requirements. In FY 2024, the judiciary expects \$16.9 million in non-appropriated funds to be available, which is a decrease of \$1.3 million from FY 2023. Therefore, the judiciary requests an increase of \$1.3 million in appropriations due to a lower amount of anticipated non-appropriated funds.

4. Non-pay inflationary increases: \$0.1 million

An increase of \$0.1 million is requested for a 2.4 percent general inflationary increase and other contractual and miscellaneous increases.

II. Program Increases

The FY 2024 request includes \$0.9 million for program increases. These increases include:

1. Office of Judicial Integrity: \$0.2 million and 1 FTE

The judiciary requests \$0.2 million and 2 positions (1 FTE) for investigative support for workplace conduct matters, to include conducting investigations, consultative support, and investigations training. This additional investigative staffing capacity can also be shared with other AO offices with investigative responsibilities, such as to the Office of Fair Employment Practices and the staff who address Fraud, Waste, and Abuse allegations, when capacity issues arise.

2. IT oversight support: \$0.1 million and 0.5 FTE

As a result of the July 2022 GAO study and other reviews supporting the need for a strengthened role for IT leadership at the AO, including the establishment of a Chief Information Officer, the judiciary requests \$0.1 million and 1 position (0.5 FTE) to staff the incoming Chief Information Officer's efforts to review recommendations and assess the AO's organizational structure and authority.

3. Project management staff: \$0.4 million and 2 FTE

The judiciary requests \$0.4 million and 4 positions (2 FTE) for implementing best practices for IT project management across the AO. A GAO study completed in July 2022 identified opportunities for improvement in IT project management. Rather than the current department-level approach, GAO recommended that all departments comply with agency-wide guidance and standard processes for IT project management. The new

positions will support new IT project management guidance, including the development of comprehensive cost estimates and improved project schedules.

4. Department of Technology Services: \$0.2 million and 1 FTE

The judiciary requests \$0.2 million and 2 positions (1 FTE) for the Department of Technology Services, which provides staff support to the Judicial Conference Committee on Information Technology (IT Committee) and other stakeholder groups that provide advice on IT policies and their implementation. Two additional staff positions are requested to support policy development and coordination responsibilities, including IT Committee support, working with stakeholders to consider proposed changes, updating policies and other guidance, and communicating changes to stakeholders from court units and federal public defender organizations.

III. Appropriations Language

**Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, [\$102,673,000] \$112,974,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

IV. Summary of Obligations

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	234,677	275,533	304,770
Rent, Communications and Utilities	470	604	620
Travel	685	1,370	1,406
Other	9,879	8,364	8,580
Total Direct Obligations	245,711	285,871	315,376
Other Adjustments	(16,196)	(18,181)	(16,863)
Reimbursable Program	(130,970)	(165,017)	(185,539)
Available Appropriation	98,545	102,673	112,974

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Federal Judicial Center
Salaries and Expenses

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	128	34,261
Adjustments to Base	-	821
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	128	35,082

The Federal Judicial Center (FJC) requests \$35.1 million in FY 2024, a 2.4 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation. This request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The FJC requests no program increases for FY 2024.

The FJC, which is the research and education arm of the Third Branch, provides judges and other judiciary personnel with education and training on legal developments and efficient litigation management and court administration. As such, its workload is derived in large part from the population of the courts.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Federal Judicial Center requests \$0.8 million in adjustments to base for standard pay and benefits increases, other inflationary adjustments, one more compensable day, and other adjustments to maintain current services in FY 2024. These adjustments include:

1. Pay and benefits adjustments: \$1.6 million

An increase of \$1.6 million will provide for the annualization of the January 2023 pay adjustment, an assumed January 2024 pay adjustment, within-grade increases, changes in benefit rates, and one more compensable day.

2. Non-pay inflationary increases: \$0.2 million

An increase of \$0.2 million is required for inflationary adjustments for non-pay categories.

3. Reduction for non-recurring requirements: (\$1.0 million)

A decrease of \$1.0 million is for non-recurring requirements associated with a workplace conduct study with NAPA funded in FY 2023.

II. Appropriations Language

Federal Judicial Center Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90-219, [34,261,000]35,082,000; of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, [2024]2025, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

III. Summary of Obligations

Federal Judicial Center			
Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category			
(\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	23,097	24,722	26,335
Rent, Communications and Utilities	542	638	653
Travel	3,532	5,328	5,461
Other	2,887	3,882	2,913
Total Direct Obligations	30,058	34,570	35,362
Other Adjustments	(173)	(309)	(280)
Available Appropriation	29,885	34,261	35,082



United States Sentencing Commission
Salaries and Expenses

FY 2024 Request		
	Discretionary	
	FTE	(\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	96	21,641
Adjustments to Base	-	1,509
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	96	23,150

The United States Sentencing Commission (the Commission) requests \$23.2 million in FY 2024, a 7.0 percent increase over the FY 2023 enacted appropriation. The FY 2024 request reflects the necessary adjustments to base to maintain current services. The Commission requests no program increases for FY 2024.

The Commission reviews and revises the sentencing guidelines regularly, collects data from federal sentencing courts, analyzes these data to provide meaningful information on federal sentencing practices, and provides extensive training to guideline users.

I. Discretionary Adjustments to Base

The Commission requests \$1.5 million in adjustments to base for standard pay and benefits increases, other inflationary adjustments, and one more compensable day.

II. Appropriations Language

United States Sentencing Commission
Salaries and Expenses

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, [\$21,641,000]\$23,150,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

III. Summary of Obligations

United States Sentencing Commission Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category (\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Compensation and Benefits	16,273	17,013	18,263
Rent, Communications and Utilities	26	25	26
Travel	46	312	330
Other	4,045	4,291	4,531
Total Direct Obligations	20,390	21,641	23,150
Other Adjustments	174	-	-
Available Appropriation	20,564	21,641	23,150

Title III Administrative Provisions – The Judiciary

Note: For bill language, the judiciary used the language from P.L. 117-328, Financial Services and General Government Act, 2023. Therefore, the bracketed and italicized changes reflected below are being made to FY 2023 language as it appears in P.L. 117-328.

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” and “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners”, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services” shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed \$11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3315(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “Federal” for “executive” each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561–569, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended [in the matter following paragraph 12–]

[(1)] in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas) *following paragraph (12)*, by striking “[31]32 years and 6 months” and inserting “[32]33 years and 6 months”]; and]

[(2) in the sixth sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii), by striking “28 years and 6 months” and inserting “29 years and 6 months”].

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109–115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern District of Missouri) by striking “[29]30 years and 6 months” and inserting “[30]31 years and 6 months”.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended—

- (1) in the first sentence by striking “[20]21 years” and inserting “[21]22 years”;
- (2) in the second sentence (relating to the central District of California), by striking “[19]20 years and 6 months” and inserting “[20]21 years and 6 months”; and
- (3) in the third sentence (relating to the western district of North Carolina), by striking “[18]19 years” and inserting “[19]20 years”.

[SEC. 307. Section 677 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) The Counselor, with the approval of the Chief Justice, shall establish a retention and recruitment program that is consistent with section 908 of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002 (2 U.S.C. 1926) for Supreme Court Police officers and other critical employees who agree in writing to remain employed with the Supreme Court for a period of service of not less than two years.”.]

[SEC. 308. Section 996(b) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting “84 (Federal Employees’ Retirement System),” after “83 (Retirement),”.]

Sec 307. Section 3006A(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the first sentence by inserting after “Any attorney appointed pursuant to this section” the following: “ or the attorney’s law firm ”.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, [2023]2024”.

Explanation of Changes

- Changes in section 306 extend 9 temporary district judgeships for 12 months each: Alabama-Northern, Arizona, California-Central, Florida-Southern, Kansas, Missouri-Eastern, New Mexico, North Carolina-Western, and Texas-Eastern.
- Changes in sections 307 and 308 delete these provisions since they were already enacted as permanent law.
- New section 307 is a technical change to allow payments to private “panel” attorneys appointed by courts under the Criminal Justice Act, to be made to the panel attorney’s law firm. A more detailed explanation of this provision is provided on the following page.

New Section 307 Explanation

Federal courts appoint private attorneys to represent financially eligible defendants charged with a federal crime in accordance with the Criminal Justice Act (CJA). These attorneys are referred to as “panel” attorneys because they serve on a panel of qualified counsel maintained by a federal court. The CJA provides that panel attorneys are paid at authorized hourly rates. According to the Judiciary’s most recent data, approximately half of active panel attorneys are members of law firms.

The AO interprets the CJA as precluding direct payments to a panel attorney’s law firm for any CJA work performed by that panel attorney. As a result, all payments are currently made to individual panel attorneys via Treasury paper checks regardless of their employment or partnership arrangements. Panel attorneys at firms then turn over the checks to their law firm. Although panel attorneys support transitioning to direct deposit via electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments, they are concerned about EFT payments being deposited into their personal bank accounts and the additional steps required to transfer those funds to their law firms and file tax forms notifying the IRS that their firms are the true recipients of that income.

The inability to pay law firms directly has led to complications with tax reporting for the CJA program and has delayed the Judiciary’s transition to EFT payments for panel attorney vouchers. This legislative provision would permit CJA attorneys to designate their law firm as the payee for CJA work, aligning such payments with tax reporting and billing for all other legal work and expediting the transition to the more secure and efficient EFT payments, as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act. The Act requires that all federal payments other than tax refunds be made by EFT.

The Judiciary also is concerned that, without this legislative provision, the ongoing administrative burden and tax complications of signing over CJA payments (made by Treasury paper check) to law firms will cause many attorneys to decline CJA appointments or resign from the panel. In addition, the reliance on Treasury paper checks for paying panel attorneys is particularly problematic as the Judiciary is seeing a significant increase in delayed mail, lost, stolen, and undelivered Treasury checks; difficulty depositing checks when they are signed over from panel attorneys to their law firm; and a growing number of canceled checks requests and check re-issuance. Treasury paper checks are inefficient and time consuming and resource intensive to administer.

This technical amendment to the CJA would produce meaningful efficiencies for the Judiciary. Improving panel attorney retention by reducing the administrative burden on panel attorneys will result in reductions in panel management costs (i.e., recruitment, retention, and training of the panel) for the Judiciary. Eliminating paper checks will also

improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the payment process. In FY 2022, for example, the Judiciary requested the issuance of 105,053 Treasury paper checks totaling \$357 million to pay CJA vouchers. According to the U.S. Treasury Department, paper checks are four times more expensive to issue, seven times more likely to have an exception claim (i.e., be lost, stolen, or returned), and 14 times more likely to have a non-receipt claim compared to electronic payments.

In summary, this technical amendment to the CJA would significantly improve the efficiency of panel attorney payments, improve compliance with IRS tax reporting and statutes requiring EFT payments, facilitate the Judiciary's transition to EFT for CJA payments, and support the recruitment and retention of qualified panel attorneys.



Judicial Retirement Funds
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds

FY 2024 Request	
	Mandatory
	FTE (\$000)
FY 2023 Enacted Appropriation	- 251,800
Adjustments to Base	- 100
FY 2024 Appropriation Request	- 251,900

The judiciary requests \$251.9 million in mandatory appropriations for the Judicial Retirement Funds in FY 2024, a net increase of \$0.1 million above the FY 2023 enacted level.

The Payment to the Judiciary Trust Funds is a mandatory account and is divided among three trust funds that finance payments to (1) retired bankruptcy and magistrate judges, (2) retired Court of Federal Claims judges, and (3) spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers. The appropriation requirements are calculated annually by an enrolled actuary pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503.

I. Mandatory Adjustments to Base

Based on independent actuarial calculations, a net increase of \$0.1 million is required for this account for FY 2024.

II. Appropriations Language

Sec. [618]__. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to--

- (A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));
- (B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and
- (C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(l)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions--

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

(P.L. 117-328 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023)

III. Summary of Obligations

Judicial Retirement Funds			
Comparative Summary of Obligations by Category			
(\$000)			
Category	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Assumed	FY 2024 Request
Other - Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund	238,100	222,500	220,900
Other - Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund	30,400	26,200	27,700
Other - United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund	4,100	3,100	3,300
Total Obligations/Appropriations	272,600	251,800	251,900

Judiciary Space Priorities
for the
Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request

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Courthouse Construction

The federal courthouse construction program is administered jointly by the judiciary and General Services Administration (GSA). The judiciary establishes priorities for courthouse construction projects and sets the housing requirements for each project to ensure that completed facilities meet the needs of the courts. GSA, as the holder of real property authority, secures the funding for courthouse construction, acquires the building site, and completes design and construction work on the facilities themselves.

The judiciary sets forth its priorities for courthouse construction funding on its *Federal Judiciary Courthouse Project Priorities (CPP)* list. The *CPP* is divided into two parts. Part I consists of the judiciary's highest courthouse construction funding priorities for the budget year. Part II identifies out-year courthouse construction priorities.

Management of Prior Year Courthouse Construction Funding

In FY 2016, Congress provided \$948 million to GSA for the construction of courthouses on the judiciary's *CPP* list, as approved by the Judicial Conference in September 2015. Consistent with congressional intent, this FY 2016 courthouse construction funding has been used to fully fund eight projects: Nashville, TN; Toledo, OH; Charlotte, NC; Des Moines, IA; Greenville, SC; Anniston, AL; Savannah, GA; and San Antonio, TX. Partial funding was also provided for Harrisburg, PA. In addition, Congress provided \$53 million for GSA for new construction and acquisition of federal buildings that jointly house U.S. courthouses and other federal agencies in Greenville, MS, and Rutland, VT. Joint courthouse/federal building projects are prioritized by GSA and do not appear on the judiciary's *CPP*. All these courthouse projects have been authorized by both the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works.

In FY 2018, Congress provided the remainder of funding needed to complete the project in Harrisburg, PA (\$137.2 million), as well as complete construction funding for two additional projects: Huntsville, AL (\$110.0 million), and Fort Lauderdale, FL (\$190.1 million). Both the Huntsville and Fort Lauderdale projects have received authorization and are underway.

Between FY 2021 and FY 2023, Congress provided partial funding of \$335.0 million for the Hartford, CT, courthouse and partial funding of \$218.4 million for the Chattanooga, TN, courthouse, which represent the top two priorities on the current *CPP*, as well as partial funding of \$22.5 million for the judicial space emergency in San Juan, PR. All of these projects are awaiting congressional authorization and remaining funds in FY 2024.

Since receiving funding in FY 2016, the Rutland courthouse acquisition was completed in October 2018, and the Charlotte Annex, Savannah Annex, and the Greenville, SC projects were completed in FY 2021. In FY 2022, an additional three new courthouses were completed in Nashville, TN; San Antonio, TX; and Anniston, AL. The new courthouse projects in Harrisburg,

PA and Des Moines, IA are expected to be completed in FY 2023, as well as the major renovation project at the Charles R. Jonas Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Charlotte, NC.

Each of the remaining fully funded projects (Greenville, MS; Toledo, OH; Savannah R&A, GA; Huntsville, AL; Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Hartford, CT; and Chattanooga, TN) is in a different stage of development. The AO continues to engage with GSA, USMS, and other Executive Branch stakeholders to ensure that additional milestones are reached, and projects remain on track. These activities include regular coordination and project status meetings; development of a communications and program management plan; the operation of a National Courthouse Change Management Board to provide key oversight of the changes impacting scope, schedule, and budget; and deployment of a program management dashboard to track progress. Coordination continues among judiciary stakeholders to address issues impacting the portfolio including risks, policies, and best practices.

Update to the *CPP*

In September 2022, the Judicial Conference of the United States approved an updated *CPP* list for FY 2024. For FY 2024, the approved *CPP* reflects the continuing judicial space emergency in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which makes that project the de facto top courthouse construction priority of the judiciary.

Judicial Space Emergency of the *CPP* as listed below:

- San Juan, PR - \$315.6 million for design and construction (\$22.5 million previously funded in FY 2022 for design; site is federally owned)

Part I of the *CPP* includes three projects:

- Hartford, CT – \$128.1 million for construction (\$135.5 million previously funded in FY 2021 for site, design, and partial construction; \$138.0 million funded in FY 2022 for partial construction; and \$61.5 million funded in FY 2023 for partial construction)
- Chattanooga, TN – \$76.3 million for construction (\$94.5 million previously funded in FY 2021 for site, design, and partial construction; \$85.5 million funded in FY 2022 for partial construction; and \$38.4 million funded in FY 2023 for partial construction)
- Bowling Green, KY – TBD for site, design, and construction. GSA is working to finalize the cost estimate for a new courthouse in Bowling Green.

Part II of the *CPP* includes five projects:

- Macon, GA
- Anchorage, AK
- Greensboro/Winston Salem, NC
- Norfolk, VA
- McAllen, TX

Judiciary Capital Security Program

FY 2024 Request	
U.S. Courthouse Project	(\$000)
U.S. Courthouse, Augusta, Georgia	4,300
Ross Adair Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Fort Wayne, Indiana	25,000
FY 2024 Request	29,300

The Capital Security Program (CSP) is funded as a Special Emphasis Program within GSA’s 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.

Fiscal Year 2024 Projects

The judiciary’s FY 2024 request for the CSP is \$29.3 million for its two highest priorities. Actual projects funded, and the amounts associated with them, may change depending on the final amount appropriated for the CSP and the most recent project cost estimates available at the time of appropriation. If funding is limited or costs change, requested projects that cannot be accommodated within the available appropriation will be reduced in scope or deferred to the following fiscal year.

1. U.S. Courthouse, Augusta, Georgia (construction only). \$4.3 million

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 useable 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 26.4 out of a possible 100. Security deficiencies at this courthouse will be addressed by replacing an existing open air carport with an enclosed USMS sally port and separate judges’ parking area, enlarging and reconfiguring the existing security screening queuing area, providing a dedicated judges’ elevator and a dedicated prisoner elevator, reconfiguring the first floor to provide secure and restricted circulation paths for prisoners and judges, and constructing a new prisoner movement circulation corridor over the first-floor roof to provide secure circulation on the second floor. This project was requested in FYs 2019 through 2022, but no program funding was provided. This project received \$2 million for design in FY 2021 from the cancelled Raleigh, North Carolina, CSP project. The design completion date is planned for July 2023. As of February 2023, when the design development process was 35% complete, the estimated construction cost for this project is \$23.0 million, \$18.7 million of which is expected to be covered with FY 2023 CSP funds, leaving a request of \$4.3 million to complete the project in FY 2024.

2. *Ross Adair Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, Fort Wayne, IN (construction only):*
\$25.0 million

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 new 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, a new jury room, 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, NC project. Design completion planned for June 2023.