

JUDICIARY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

GENERAL STATEMENT AND INFORMATION

The Judiciary Information Technology Fund (JITF) was established by Congress in fiscal year (FY) 1990 (28 U.S.C. § 612) to assist the judiciary in implementing its information technology (IT) initiatives. The authority of the JITF was extended indefinitely in the FY 1998 Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-119). The JITF was authorized “without fiscal year limitation” for the procurement of information technology resources. The fund makes it possible to manage the IT program over a multi-year planning cycle, which allows more effective and efficient planning, budgeting, and use of funds for IT activities.

In keeping with the judiciary’s mission and primary business objectives, the IT program must identify, implement, and maintain cost-effective solutions for the judiciary, bar, and the public. All IT expenses for the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts and for probation and pretrial services offices must be paid from the JITF.

Requirements are financed via the JITF from a variety of sources:

- deposits from the courts’ Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account;
- fee collections from the Electronic Public Access program for IT expenses specifically related to improving public access to information – (see Appendix 2, Electronic Public Access for more information on this program);
- unobligated balances in the fund from prior year financial plan savings (unencumbered);
- proceeds from the sale of excess IT equipment;
- annual allotments to the courts originally for non-IT purposes that are reprogrammed locally by the courts for IT initiatives, in accordance with the judiciary’s budget decentralization program; and
- deposits from other judiciary appropriations that are non-mandatory judiciary users of the fund (such as the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Court of International Trade, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, Court Security, the Federal Judicial Center, and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts).

The majority of financing in the JITF originates from deposits from the S&E account. Table 11.1 on the following pages displays JITF requirements and funding sources for FY 2020 through the FY 2022 request. Tables 11.2 and 11.3 provide additional data about obligations and outlays.

Table 11.1 Judiciary Information Technology Fund Obligations and Financing (\$000)

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Assumed Obligations	FY 2022 Request
<u>Obligations:</u>			
Salaries & Expenses Requirements (with carryforward)	552,899	533,106	539,520
EPA Program	143,594	186,280	175,122
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,731	4,631	0
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	1,000	0	550
Court of International Trade	1,266	991	200
Court Security	30	56	0
Federal Judicial Center	87	0	0
U.S. Sentencing Commission	0	1,669	0
TOTAL JITF	702,607	726,733	715,392
<u>Financing:</u>			
Salaries and Expenses			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	97,809	63,702	20,000
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	518,792	489,404	519,520
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-63,702	-20,000	0
Total Salaries & Expenses	552,899	533,106	539,520
EPA Program			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	123,278	136,512	94,732
Estimated Receipts and Prior Year Recoveries	156,828	144,500	144,500
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-136,512	-94,732	-64,110
Total EPA Program	143,594	186,280	175,122
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	3,801	4,626	0
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	4,556	5	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-4,626	0	0
Total Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,731	4,631	0

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Assumed Obligations	FY 2022 Request
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	4,568	3,817	3,817
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	249	0	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-3,817	-3,817	-3,267
Total Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (non-EPA)	1,000	0	550
Court of International Trade			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	1,423	1,191	200
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	1034	0	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-1,191	-200	0
Total Court of International Trade (non-EPA)	1,266	991	200
Court Security			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	30	56	0
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	56	0	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-56	0	0
Total Court Security	30	56	0
Federal Judicial Center			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	411	824	824
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	500	0	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-824	-824	-824
Total Federal Judicial Center	87	0	0
U.S. Sentencing Commission			
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	1,669	1,669	0
New Deposits and Prior Year Recoveries	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-1,669	0	0
Total U.S. Sentencing Commission	0	1,669	0
GRAND TOTAL JITF	\$702,607	\$726,733	\$715,392

**Table 11.2 Judiciary Information Technology Fund
Obligations by Budget Object Class (\$000)**

**Obligations by Budget Object Class
\$(000)**

	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
1100 Personnel compensation	472	488	481
1200 Personnel benefits	6	6	6
2100 Travel	2,432	2,516	2,476
2200 Transportation of things	3	3	3
2310 Rental Payments to GSA	274	283	279
2300 Communications, utilities & miscellaneous	93,193	96,393	94,889
2400 Printing and reproduction	6,128	6,338	6,240
2500 Other services	416,324	430,620	423,900
2600 Supplies and materials	8,922	9,228	9,084
3100 Equipment	174,853	180,857	178,035
Total Obligations	702,607	726,733	715,392

**Table 11.3 Judiciary Information Technology Fund
Relation of Obligations to Outlays**

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Assumed Obligations	FY 2022 Request
Direct obligations incurred	702,607	726,733	715,392
Obligated balance, start of year	376,059	365,136	560,784
Adjustments of prior year activity	(17,772)	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	<u>(365,136)</u>	<u>(560,784)</u>	<u>(623,916)</u>
Total Outlays	695,758	531,085	652,260
Less Offsets	<u>(158)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net Outlays	695,600	531,085	652,260

PROGRAMS FUNDED FROM THE SALARIES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

Under the guidance of the Judicial Conference of the United States and according to the strategic direction and objectives contained in the *Long-Range Plan for Information Technology in the Federal Judiciary*, the judiciary continues to implement IT systems to meet the mission of the courts. The judiciary, like the rest of the public sector, depends on technology for communication systems, research, and information management systems to fulfill mission-critical needs.

The judiciary has a successful enterprise-wide IT program upon which judges, court staff, probation/pretrial services officers, and others depend to conduct their mission-critical functions. This program includes a vital data communications infrastructure that connects all court units securely and is the lifeline for information transfer, applications that ensure the judiciary manages its resources effectively, and various court support projects and case management systems that provide judges and staff the tools they need to perform their day-to-day work.

Judges and chambers staff rely on IT equipment, software, and complex data communication networks through which they access electronic case management systems, email, legal research databases, and numerous websites and applications. Many courtrooms are equipped with technologies that improve the quality and efficiency of courtroom proceedings through reduced trial time and improved fact-finding. A number of IT tools help judges do their work more efficiently in areas ranging from text-search capability across pleadings, opinions, and court records to the timely receipt of critical information through seamless transmission of data from one court type to another.

The judiciary continues to develop critical improvements to court support systems, including the financial management system, probation and pretrial services case management system, and court case management systems.

COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the judiciary strengthened and expanded capacity for its IT data and telecommunications infrastructure to address the increased demand of technology for telework and remote court proceedings across the judiciary. Internet access has been upgraded and is averaging between 30 percent to 40 percent capacity. Remote connectivity has risen to 22,000 judiciary users per day (over 70 percent of the judiciary workforce). The judiciary has also procured additional remote access licenses and increased capacity of the National Video Teleconferencing Service to support remote operations.

Cybersecurity

The daily challenge of protecting and defending judiciary assets against cyberattacks is an arduous and constant endeavor. Accordingly, cybersecurity continues to be a top priority of the judiciary. Judiciary IT personnel successfully counter a wide range of threats posed by hackers, computer viruses, and other malicious acts. However, to meet expanding security requirements, significant cybersecurity funding has been necessary, and will continue to be needed in FY 2022 and in future fiscal years. The necessity of funding cybersecurity is reflected in the *millions* of cyberattacks that target the judiciary each year.

Since implementing a more robust cybersecurity strategy in 2016, the judiciary has initiated significant upgrades and expansions to its cybersecurity operations and continually strengthened its cybersecurity posture. Sustaining these efforts and implementing additional security-related initiatives continues to require substantial resources. The judiciary's data communication network and its underlying infrastructure are ongoing targets of cyberattacks. Sophisticated attackers seek to exploit vulnerabilities and continually develop new capabilities to compromise judiciary information and disrupt, destroy, or threaten the delivery of essential services.

Cybersecurity activities and the employment of security-related assets are integral to the many IT systems, networks, and operations of the judiciary. The Judicial Conference requires all judiciary organizations to conduct annual security awareness training and maintain the security health of their local area networks. At the local court level, court units receive enterprise-license security software for endpoint protection, web-based threat protection, and vulnerability scanning.

For FY 2022, the judiciary requests \$74.4 million in appropriated S&E funding for cybersecurity, which represents an increase of \$18.5 million above the FY 2021 level of \$55.8 million. These cybersecurity costs are separately presented in table 11.4 on page 11.8 to provide information detailing the judiciary's financial commitment to cybersecurity. (Additional cybersecurity funds are included, but not displayed separately, in the budget accounts for the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Court of International Trade, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Judicial Center, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Defender Services, and Court Security). Within the Salaries and Expenses account, cybersecurity accounts for nearly 13 percent of the total FY 2022 JITF requirements. Cybersecurity resources are interspersed throughout the various IT program components and are a subset of the total requirements included in the program components shown in table 11.5 on page 11.10.

Table 11.4 Salaries and Expenses JITF Cybersecurity Requirements

IT Program Component (\$000)	FY 2021 Planned	FY 2022 Request	Increase/(Decrease) From FY 2021
Administrative & Management Systems	647	663	16
Telecommunications Program	22,376	42,746	20,370
Infrastructure & Collaboration Tools	31,139	30,351	(788)
Court Administration & Case Management	1,649	595	(1,054)
TOTAL, S&E JITF Cybersecurity	55,811	74,355	18,544

The FY 2022 S&E JITF cybersecurity request includes adjustments as follows:

- FY 2022 cybersecurity requirements in the Administrative and Management Systems component are roughly equal to the FY cyber 2021 requirements.
- Within the Telecommunications program, a \$20.4 million increase is associated with the judiciary firewall service enterprise license renewal (\$9.1 million) and cyclical replacements and upgrades of cybersecurity assets (\$11.3 million).
- A decrease of \$0.8 million in the Infrastructure and Collaboration Tools program component reflects moving from implementation to operations and maintenance of cybersecurity tools for the courts.
- A decrease of \$1.1 million in Court Administration and Case Management is associated with non-recurring cybersecurity costs incurred in FY 2021.

Additionally, in FY 2022, the judiciary plans to use \$30.4 million of Electronic Public Access receipts (compared to \$34.9 million in FY 2021) for cybersecurity activities associated with security assets and operations to protect the Case Management/Electronic Case Files system and the Public Access to Court Electronic Records network (resulting in a total FY 2022 court cybersecurity program of approximately \$104.8 million).

Technology Associated with New Courthouse Construction

In FY 2016, Congress provided nearly \$1 billion for eleven courthouse construction projects (full funding for eight new courthouses and partial funding for a ninth new courthouse on the Courthouse Project Priorities (CPP) list, and funding for new construction and acquisition of two federal buildings that jointly house courthouses and other federal agencies that were on GSA's long-range plan). In FY 2018, Congress provided \$437 million to fully fund the ninth FY 2016 courthouse project and to construct two additional courthouses. Congress appropriated funding in FY 2021 for two more new courthouse projects. Though funding for the construction of courthouses is appropriated directly to GSA, the judiciary requires funding for IT, security, and other space-related infrastructure requirements to ensure that these new courthouses are fully functional and operational as required by the U.S. Courts Design Guide. The FY 2022 JITF requirements include \$7.8 million for the costs of providing local-area networks, communications infrastructure, and courtroom technology to new courthouse projects. The total of \$7.8 million in FY 2022 requirements reflects a decrease of \$0.8 million from FY 2021 requirements of \$8.6 million.

Judiciary Information Technology Fund Program Requirements

The FY 2022 request reflects an essential growth in requirements for the ongoing demands of maintaining intricate data communications networks, operating systems, and effective and secure applications. To enable the courts to function most effectively, the judiciary has also taken an aggressive approach to maintaining and upgrading critical court support systems that provide financial reporting, personnel and payroll management, statistical reporting, and case management. A total of \$489.0 million of base IT requirements are assumed to be funded in FY 2021. This amount represents the assumed amount that will be deposited in the JITF from the Salaries and Expenses account. The requirements for FY 2022 are \$539.5 million. As shown in table 11.5 on page 11.10, funding for the Salaries and Expenses JITF obligations supports seven program components.

Table 11.5 Salaries and Expenses Obligations – Judiciary Information Technology Fund Program Requirements

(\$000)

<u>IT Program Component</u>	FY 2021 Projected Obligations (Col A)	FY 2020 Slipped Requirements (Col B)	FY 2021 Base Requirements (Col A - Col B)	Change: FY 2021 Adj. Base Requirements to FY 2022 Current Services Requirements	FY 2022 Program Increases	FY 2022 Total Requirements
Judicial Statistics & Reporting Systems	12,941	935	12,006	3,247	0	15,254
Administrative & Management Systems	72,684	5,841	66,843	8,611	0	75,454
Telecommunications Program	101,289	4,378	96,911	-64	9,100	105,947
Infrastructure and Collaboration Tools	135,389	17,289	118,100	14,189	0	132,289
Court IT Allotments	88,428	1,592	86,836	17,168	0	104,004
Court Administration & Case Management	51,455	14,057	37,398	-8,588	0	28,810
Court Support Reimbursable Program	70,920	0	70,920	6,841	0	77,761
TOTAL, S&E JITF	533,106	44,092	489,014	41,405	9,100	539,520

This FY 2022 budget request is built on the enacted FY 2021 appropriations bill and FY 2021 financial plan. The FY 2021 financial plan assumes \$489.0 million will be available for deposit into the JITF from the Salaries and Expenses account. Due to an enacted FY 2021 appropriation below the judiciary’s request level and the need to make trade-offs to fund other unavoidable critical requirements, this JITF funding level represents a decrease of \$50.2 million from planned FY 2021 obligations, and requires significant reductions to FY 2021 base operations and maintenance (O&M) requirements for the judiciary’s IT program, such as reduced requirements for court allotments, administrative and management systems, and technology research and development. As a result, the FY 2022 JITF request proposes the restoration of most of those base O&M requirements in order to ensure the continued availability of critical IT services and that important ongoing IT projects are not canceled in FY 2022. These restorations comprise approximately \$30 million included in the adjustments to base column above.

The following sections present FY 2022 requirements for the Salaries and Expenses portion of the JITF. In total, requirements increase from an assumed base level of \$489.0 million in FY 2021 to \$539.5 million in FY 2022. The FY 2022 request includes a program increase of \$9.1 million associated with the judiciary firewall service enterprise license renewal. The following pages discuss significant changes between the FY 2021 base requirements and the FY 2022 requirements.

Judicial Statistical & Reporting Systems

FY 2022 Requirements: \$15,254,000
Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: \$3,247,000

This category includes systems to support gathering and reporting statistics in the judiciary; data analysis and management reporting across judiciary-wide data sources; and planning and decision-making with staffing, financial, and workload data.

The base adjustment in this category includes increases of \$3.0 million associated with operations and maintenance costs for sustaining the existing probation and pretrial services statistical system and \$0.2 million for inflationary adjustments in FY 2022.

Administrative & Management Systems

FY 2022 Requirements: \$75,454,000
Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: \$8,611,000

This program includes the judiciary’s financial and personnel management systems, as well as systems to support and manage space and facilities projects, travel expenses, and judiciary web sites.

The base adjustment includes a restoration of \$7.3 million to fund minimum requirements for the upkeep of finance and human resources systems such as software license renewals and periodic enhancements, and \$1.3 million for inflationary adjustments.

Telecommunications Program

FY 2022 Requirements: \$105,947,000
Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: (\$64)
Program Increase: \$9,100,000

This program involves support for voice and data transmission services and telecommunications. The judiciary’s communications program enables the judiciary to operate communications services for the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts and for probation and pretrial services offices, as well as to procure communications equipment for

new courthouses and courthouses undergoing major repairs and alteration.

Included in the \$105.9 million is a program increase of \$9.1 million for the judiciary firewall service enterprise license renewal. The software licenses ensure that firewalls contain the most current software features that address evolving cyber threats and are renewed on a three-year cycle.

Infrastructure & Collaboration Tools

FY 2022 Requirements: \$132,289,000

Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: \$14,189,000

This category encompasses building and maintaining a robust, reliable, and resilient judiciary-wide IT infrastructure. Included are the costs of hardware, software, and IT security associated with the judiciary’s full enterprise hosting and cloud computing services and email and collaboration systems. This category also includes the costs of IT infrastructure for new courthouse construction projects and operating systems’ support, maintenance, testing, and research.

The base adjustment of \$14.2 million in FY 2022 restores funding for operations and maintenance of hosting and cloud services (\$4.4 million); helpdesk, technical, and business architecture services (\$4.3 million); research and development of emerging technologies and technology standards (\$4.1 million); and court IT security assessment services (\$1.4 million).

Court IT Allotments

FY 2022 Requirements: \$104,004,000

Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: \$17,168,000

These allotted funds cover costs paid directly by courts for operating, maintaining, and replacing computers, printers, local-area-network equipment, and software. Also included in this category are costs for local telecommunications services, equipment, maintenance and courtroom technology.

To manage within the FY 2021 funding level, significant reductions were made in the FY 2021 financial plan to court allotments for IT infrastructure and courtroom technology requirements. Courts have to defer necessary and planned expenditures in these areas in FY 2021. The FY 2022 request restores the funding needed for courts to address these critical requirements. The increase in fiscal year 2022 restores funding for infrastructure and maintenance expenses (\$8.2 million) and courtroom technology (\$7.3 million) that were reduced in the FY 2021 financial plan. The increase also includes an inflationary adjustment (\$1.7 million).

Court Administration & Case Management

FY 2022 Requirements: \$28,810,000

Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: (\$8,588,000)

This category contains a variety of tools, including Probation and Pretrial Automated Tracking System (PACTS) 360, to access critical case information and law enforcement databases; systems for juror qualification, management, and payment; tools for jury participants to communicate with the courts; as well as the system that captures requests for payments to private court-appointed counsel and expert service providers.

The base adjustment is associated with a decrease in FY 2022 development costs for PACTS 360. The judiciary may require additional funding for the PACTS 360 initiative in the future, but those costs will be identified after the current development efforts advance further.

Court Support Reimbursable Program

FY 2022 Requirements: **\$77,761,000**

Adjustments to Base from Fiscal Year 2021: **\$6,841,000**

This category funds Administrative Office (AO) staff that provide IT development, management, and maintenance services to the courts. These services include IT policy and planning guidance; architecture and infrastructure support; security services; development, testing, and implementation of national IT applications; IT training; and other administrative and IT support services on behalf of the courts.

The FY 2022 budget request for the court support reimbursable program includes \$77.8 million for the salaries, benefits, and

related expenses of AO staff that are reimbursed from the Salaries and Expenses account. The \$6.8 million increase is attributable to \$2.9 million for annualization costs related to contractor insourcing from prior years, \$2.6 million for standard pay and benefit increases for existing reimbursable positions, and a \$1.3 million increase for non-pay inflation.

During FY 2021, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts intends to begin implementing a fourth round of contractor insourcing, which will eliminate approximately 32 contractor positions in FY 2021 and insource the work with a like number of new federal employees. FY 2022 savings in the S&E account associated with this insourcing are \$0.5 million due to lower compensation for federal workers versus contractors. The FY 2021 base requirements include the costs of these contractor services dispersed in the following JITF program components: Judicial Statistics & Reporting Systems; Administrative & Management Systems; Telecommunications Program; Infrastructure and Collaboration Tools; and Court Administration & Case Management. Once the contractor insourcing occurs, costs in these other program components will decline while costs in the Court Support Reimbursable Program component will increase. For more on contractor insourcing and the associated savings, please see page 4.46 in the S&E chapter. For more information on contractor insourcing and AO reimbursable positions, please see the AO chapter, page 8.13 and 8.22.

**PROGRAMS FUNDED FROM DEPOSITS FROM
OTHER JUDICIARY ACCOUNTS**

Organizations within the judiciary that are not mandatory users of the JITF may deposit funds to assist them in managing their IT efforts. In recent years, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Court of International Trade, the AO, Federal Judicial Center, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Court Security program have made such deposits.

Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

The court anticipates obligating \$52,000 of EPA receipts and \$550,000 from the JITF in FY 2022. This amount reflects all required cyclical replacements (including the cyclical replacement of the court's network printers used by chambers and staff, and telecommunications devices for staff use), Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) hardware and software, as a continuation of the VDI project, and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software for use within the Clerk's Office and other departments. It also includes renewal of software licenses such as Office 365 and IT equipment maintenance expenses.

Court of International Trade

At the beginning of FY 2021, \$1,191,000 was available in carry forward balances from the JITF. The court is planning to obligate \$991,000 from the JITF in FY 2021 to:

- upgrade audio/video in the Court's training & conference rooms;
- cyclically upgrade the Court's VoIP desk phones and conference phones;
- implement a software-defined network management solution;
- upgrade cabling infrastructure within the courthouse, including the data center and network closets;
- continue licensing and maintenance of court IT hardware and software applications;
- maintain and support digital recording system, data network and voice connections, Virtual Private Network System (VPN), Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP), and Judiciary Data Communications Network (DCN); and
- purchase computer desktop systems, monitors, laptops, mobile devices, and printers, according to the judiciary's cyclical replacement program and as necessary to facilitate videoconference needs.

At the beginning of FY 2022, the Court anticipates that \$200,000 will be available in carryforward balances into the Judiciary Information Technology Fund. These funds will be used to continue the Court's information technology initiatives

as described above and to support its short-term and long-term IT needs.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO)

At the beginning of FY 2021, the AO had \$4,625,972 available in the JITF from deposits that were made in previous fiscal years. In FY 2021, the AO intends to obligate the entire amount to replace AO personal computers, laptops, printers, and related equipment pursuant to an approximate four-year replacement cycle, as well as copiers, video conference equipment, and software as required. The AO currently does not anticipate any end-of-year balance to be carried forward into FY 2022.

Federal Judicial Center (FJC)

At the beginning of FY 2021, the Federal Judicial Center had \$824,000 available in the JITF from deposits that were made in previous fiscal years. The FJC currently has no plans to obligate these funds in either FY 2021 or FY 2022.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

At the beginning of FY 2021, the Sentencing Commission had \$1,669,000 available in the JITF from deposits that were made in previous fiscal years. A total of \$1,669,000 is planned for obligation in FY 2021. Besides supporting ongoing efforts in cybersecurity, these funds will aid improvements in automation, including database enhancements and maintenance, data extraction, data warehousing, and electronic records management. The planned introduction of PACTS 360

case management system in the federal courts will also require significant resources to interface with the Commission's data collection systems. The FY 2021 plan does not anticipate any end-of-year balance to be carried forward into FY 2022.

Court Security

At the beginning of FY 2021, \$56,000 was available in the Court Security account for the Facility Access Card (FAC) project. The FAC project is the judiciary's version of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12) which developed standards for a secure and reliable form of identification (also known as "smart cards") for federal government employees and contractors. The implementation of the FAC project was completed in FY 2018 and moved into a sustainment phase in FY 2019. No JITF resources are requested for this or any other Court Security project in FY 2022. No funds are anticipated to be carried forward into FY 2022.