

## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OVERVIEW

**Organization:** Led by the Attorney General, the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) is comprised of approximately 40 components that have a broad array of national security, law enforcement, and criminal justice system responsibilities. DOJ prosecutes federal law offenders and represents the U.S. Government in court; its attorneys represent the rights and interests of the American people and enforce federal criminal and civil laws, including antitrust, civil rights, environmental, and tax laws; its Immigration Judges ensure justice for immigrants in removal proceedings; its special agents investigate organized and violent crime, illegal drugs, gun and explosives violations; its deputy marshals protect the federal judiciary, apprehend fugitives and transport persons in federal custody; and its correctional officers confine convicted federal offenders. DOJ also provides grants and training to state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners and brings together national security, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and foreign intelligence surveillance operations under a single authority.

Thomas Jefferson wrote, "The most sacred of the duties of government [is] to do equal and impartial justice to all its citizens." This sacred duty to fulfill the promise of justice for all remains the guiding ideal for the men and women of the Department in carrying out their mission:

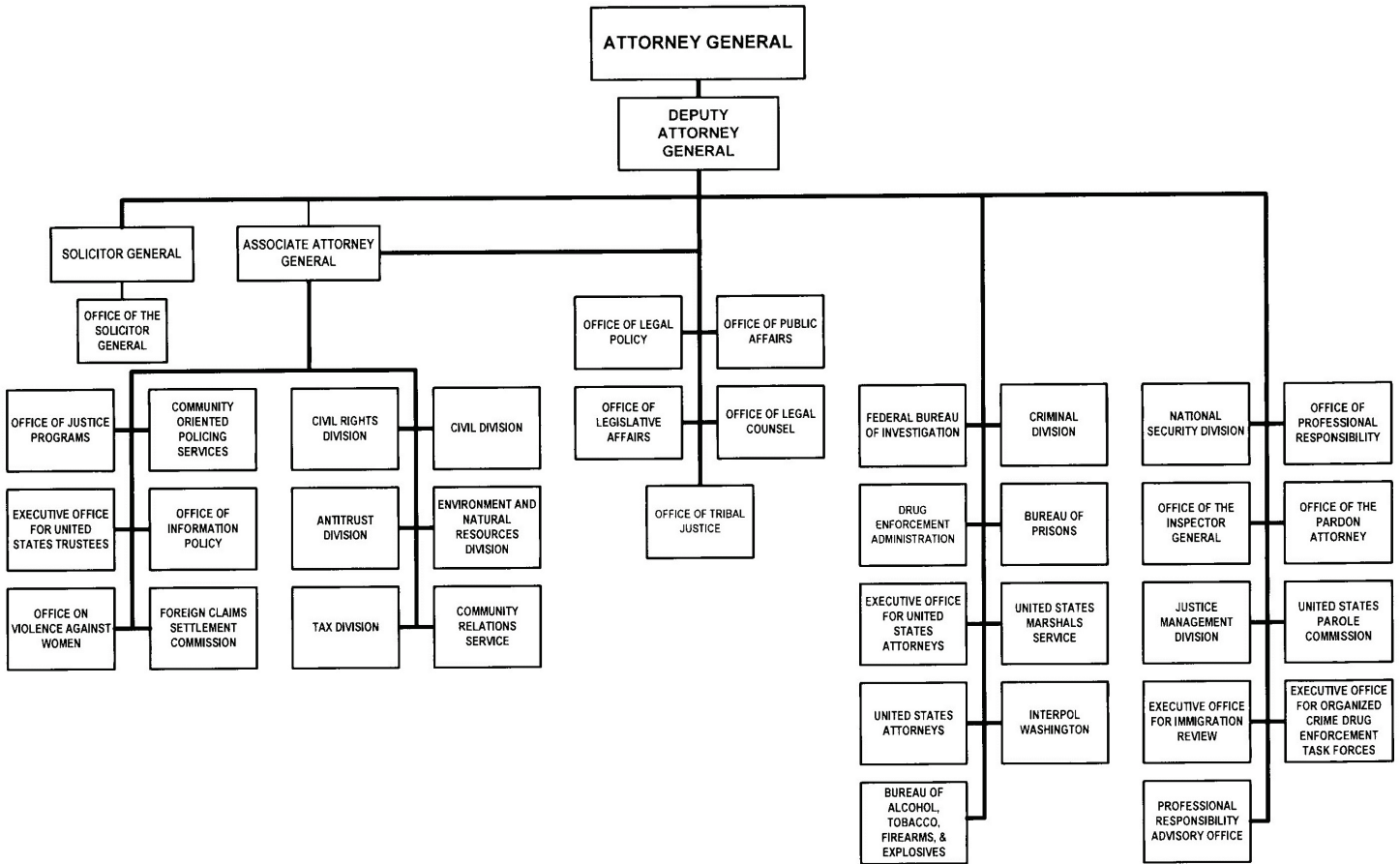
***"To enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans."***

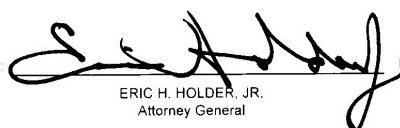
**Statutory Authority:** The Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, sec. 35, 1 Stat. 73, 92-93 (1789) created the Office of the Attorney General. In 1870, after the post-Civil War increase in the amount of litigation involving the United States necessitated the very expensive retention of a large number of private attorneys to handle the workload, a concerned Congress passed the Act to Establish the Department of Justice, ch. 150, 16 Stat. 162 (1870) setting it up as "an executive department of the government of the United States" with the Attorney General as its head. The Act gave DOJ control over all criminal prosecutions and civil suits in which the United States had an interest. In addition, the Act gave the Attorney General and the Department control over federal law enforcement, establishing the Attorney General as the chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government. Finally, to assist the Attorney General, the Act created the Office of the Solicitor General.

The Act is the foundation upon which DOJ still rests. However, the structure of the Department has changed and expanded over the years, with the addition of the Deputy Attorney General and the Associate Attorney General, as well as the formation of the components. Unchanged is the steadily increasing workload of the Department. It has become the world's largest law office and the central agency for enforcement of federal laws.

Organization Chart:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Approved by  Date: 11/26/12  
 ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.  
 Attorney General

More information may be found at: [www.justice.gov/agencies/index-list.html](http://www.justice.gov/agencies/index-list.html)



## U.S. Department of Justice

### FY 2015 Budget Request At A Glance Discretionary Budget Authority

FY 2014 Enacted:	\$27.3 billion (116,208 positions)
FY 2015 Budget Request:	\$27.4 billion (116,788 positions)
Change from FY 2014 Enacted:	0.4% (580 positions)

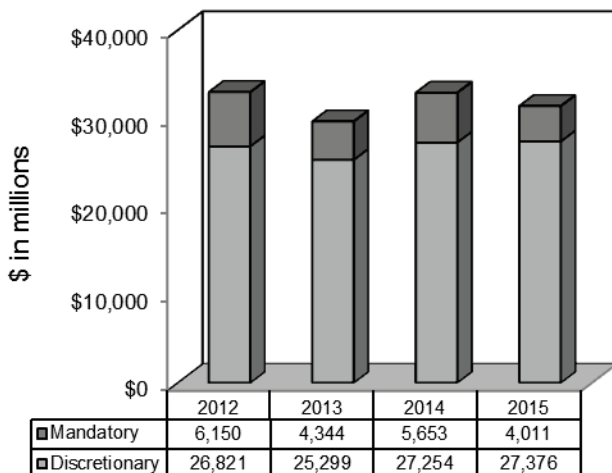
#### Resources:

The DOJ FY 2015 Budget totals \$27.4 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is 0.4% above the FY 2014 Enacted level. The FY 2015 DOJ Budget delineated by category is: law enforcement (48%); litigation (12%); prisons and detention (31%); administration/technology/other (1%); and grants (8%). In addition, DOJ estimates receiving \$4.3 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2015.

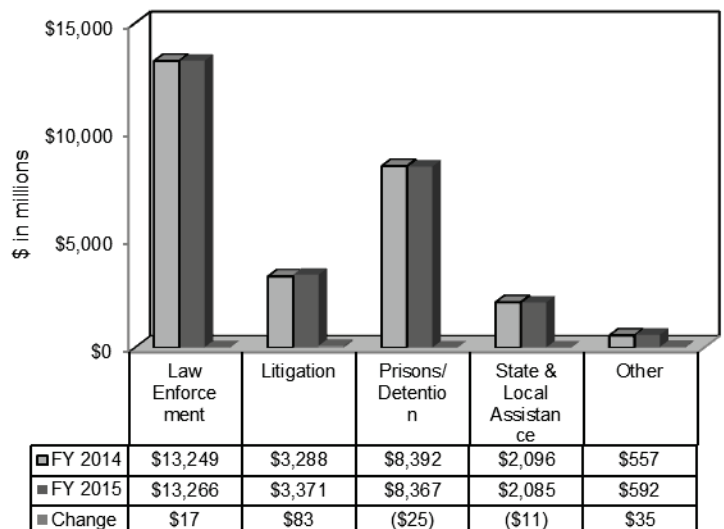
#### Personnel:

DOJ's FY 2015 request includes 116,788 positions (direct only), which is an increase of 580 positions over the FY 2014 Enacted level. This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (23,788 or 20%); Attorneys (9,915 or 8%); Correctional Officers (20,911 or 18%); Intelligence Analysts (4,232 or 4%); and Other (56,932 or 50%). "Other" captures administrative, clerical, analysts, information technology (IT) specialists, legal services, and security specialists.

Funding (FY 2012 – 2015)



Budget by Category



## FY 2015 BUDGET SUMMARY

The Department's FY 2015 Discretionary Budget request totals \$27.4 billion, including \$25.3 billion for federal programs and \$2.1 billion for state, local, and tribal assistance programs. The FY 2015 Budget maintains a strong commitment to the Attorney General's four core priorities: safeguarding national security/counterterrorism, reducing violent crime, prosecuting financial fraud, and protecting vulnerable populations.

The Department recognizes the need for fiscal constraint, and we have focused our resources on priority initiatives. We have proven we can do more with less – as evidenced by our national security and law enforcement achievements, our significant collections (\$8 billion in civil and criminal payments in FY 2013, not including Assets Forfeiture Fund receipts), and our continued ability to demonstrate a significant return on investment. However, between January 2011 and December 2013, the Department declined by more than 4,000 staff due to sequestration and managed hiring efforts, but was able to protect critical components like the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) against hiring reductions. To sustain and augment past successes, we must return to hiring in all areas. Building on the funds provided in the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the FY 2015 Budget provides additional resources that are vital to thwart sophisticated adversaries, protect our citizens from gun crime and other violence, and maintain safe operations throughout the federal prison system.

The FY 2015 Budget recognizes the multi-faceted nature of the Department's work and outlines spending priorities for critical mission areas, including the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* and the President's gun safety initiatives. Key increases totaling \$109 million are proposed for federal programs, in addition to critical targeted investments to sustain on-going efforts. The request also provides strong support for our state, local, and tribal partners. Consistent with the Department's efforts to be fiscally responsible, the new investments are partially balanced with proposed offsets and rescissions totaling over \$690 million for federal programs.

We must safeguard our communities and continue to be both tough and smart on crime. The Department's FY 2015 Budget builds on the great work being done across the country to reduce violent crime and reform our criminal justice system. The Department's goal is to hone a federal system that more efficiently and effectively deters crime and reduces recidivism, and that is also consistent with the Nation's commitment to treating all Americans as equal under the law. Indigent defense, juvenile justice programs, justice reinvestment programs, and surges to combat violent crime illustrate a few areas of FY 2015 Budget investment that support the *Smart on Crime* initiative.

### Funding Highlights:

- **Discretionary Authority** – Allows the Department to continue its trajectory back towards fiscal and operational health and provides a net increase of \$122 million over the FY 2014 Enacted level.
- **Current Services** – Prioritizes adequate funding to cover the Department's current operations by investing \$812 million in adjustments to "keep the lights on," pay staff, and fill essential position vacancies.
- **National Security** – Invests a total of \$4.0 billion in direct funding, plus approximately \$378 million in reimbursable resources, to maintain critical counterterrorism and counterespionage programs and sustain intelligence gathering and surveillance capabilities. The FY 2015 Budget proposes enhancements totaling \$15 million to support the Department's efforts in these areas.
- **Gun Safety** – Supports the Administration's plans to reduce gun violence by investing a total of \$1.1 billion in federal and grant programs, which includes \$182 million in support of the "Now is the Time" initiative.

	(\$000)
<b>2014 Enacted</b>	<b>\$27,254,526</b>
Technical and Base Adjustments	+811,524
<b>2015 Current Services</b>	<b>\$28,066,050</b>
Federal Program Increases:	+109,217
<i>National and Cyber Security</i>	+17,580
<i>Legal Activities</i>	+54,311
<i>Prisons and Detention</i>	+31,791
<i>Other DOJ Priorities</i>	+5,535
Federal Program Offsets and Balance Rescissions:	-690,516
<i>Subtotal, Federal Programs Net Change:</i>	-581,299
Grant Programs Net Change:	-108,500
<b>2015 DOJ REQUEST</b>	<b>\$27,376,251</b>

- **Improve the Way Federal Dollars are Spent** – Invests a total of \$173 million to support the Attorney General’s *Smart on Crime* initiative, which is intended to promote fundamental reforms to the criminal justice system that will ensure the fair enforcement of federal laws, improve public safety, and reduce recidivism by successfully preparing inmates for their re-entry into society. The FY 2015 Budget also requests an additional \$2 million to develop new multidisciplinary program evaluation and policy analysis capability within the Department, which will strengthen the analysis of potential policy options and help ensure federal dollars are spent effectually.
- **Cyber Security** – Invests a total of \$722 million, including \$3 million in federal program enhancements, to support efforts to combat and keep pace with increasingly sophisticated and rapidly evolving cyber threats.
- **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) Process Reform** – Invests an additional \$24 million to centralize and enhance the Department’s ability to more rapidly respond to the MLAT requests from foreign partners as well as address the current backlog of pending MLAT requests.
- **Civil Rights** – Invests a total of \$273 million to help meet the Nation’s civil rights challenges. The FY 2015 Budget proposes enhancements of \$8 million to support the Department’s enforcement of federal civil rights laws, including human trafficking, hate crimes, police misconduct, disability rights, and voting rights.
- **Enforce Immigration Laws** – Invests a total of \$2.9 billion to sustain the Department’s substantial responsibilities in respect to immigration. The FY 2015 Budget requests enhancements totaling \$23 million. The Department requests 35 new Immigration Judge Teams and Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) attorneys to process the increasing workload and improve the efficiency of the immigration program overall. In addition, the FY 2015 Budget supports improved immigration court proceedings for detained aliens and provides funding for counsel to vulnerable populations, such as unaccompanied alien children.
- **Prisons and Detention** – Requests a total of \$8.5 billion to maintain secure, controlled, criminal detention and prison facilities for federal prisoners and invests in programming to reduce recidivism. In addition, the FY 2015 Budget proposes to rescind \$122 million in prior year detention balances that are available due to a lower than projected detention population in FY 2013.
- **State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement Assistance** – Assists state, local, and tribal law enforcement programs with \$3 billion, including \$2.1 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$891 million in mandatory budget authority. The total request includes \$2.3 billion for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP); \$248 million for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS); and \$410 million for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW).
- **Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative** – The FY 2015 Budget meets the cap levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013, but also proposes a fully paid for Initiative that would raise the FY 2015 discretionary cap government-wide. In addition to the Department’s \$27.4 billion request, the FY 2015 Budget proposes additional discretionary investments for the Justice Department. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes targeted investments for state and local justice assistance grants, with additional resources for the Comprehensive School Safety Program, the COPS Hiring Program, and a new youth investment initiative that will incentivize state efforts to increase the availability of alternatives to incarceration, re-enroll youth back into school after confinement, and reduce ethnic and racial disparities in the juvenile justice system; funding for the BOP for infrastructure and personnel to continue the process of bringing on-line newly completed or acquired prisons and thereby reducing prison overcrowding; and funding for improved capacity for financial fraud enforcement at the Department, including hiring additional criminal prosecutors, civil litigators, investigators, and forensic accountants.

### Discretionary Budget Authority (BA)

The table below displays the Department's FY 2013 Enacted (post-sequestration) level, FY 2014 Enacted level, and the FY 2015 request. The table shows the dollar and percent change between the FY 2014 Enacted level and FY 2015 request.

	Dollars in Millions				
	FY 2013 Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change FY 2015 over FY 2014	% Change FY 2015 over FY 2014
<b>Federal Programs</b>					
Law Enforcement Components	\$12,119	\$13,249	\$13,266	\$17	0.1%
Litigating Components	3,104	3,288	3,371	84	2.5%
Admin/Technology/Other	528	557	592	35	6.3%
Prisons and Detention	7,898	8,392	8,367	-25	-.03%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Programs (BA)</b>	<b>\$23,650</b>	<b>\$25,486</b>	<b>\$25,597</b>	<b>\$111</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
State and Local Grants	1,987	2,096	2,085	-11	-0.5%
<b>Subtotal, Discretionary BA w/o Mandatory Savings</b>	<b>\$25,637</b>	<b>\$27,582</b>	<b>\$27,681</b>	<b>\$99</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Fees (Antitrust and U.S. Trustee Program)	-338	-327	-305	22	-6.8%
<b>Subtotal, Discretionary BA with Fees and w/o Mandatory Savings</b>	<b>\$25,229</b>	<b>\$27,254</b>	<b>\$27,376</b>	<b>\$122</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Scorekeeping Credits <sup>2</sup>	-9,947	-10,135	-10,719	-584	5.7
<b>Total, Net Discretionary (BA)</b>	<b>\$15,352</b>	<b>\$17,120</b>	<b>\$16,657</b>	<b>\$-463</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> The FY 2013 level includes two across the board rescissions (1.877 percent and 0.2 percent) and the sequester reduction of \$1.5 billion to discretionary budget authority. The FY 2013 level excludes the \$21 million provided in the FY 2013 Disaster Assistance Supplemental (P.L. 113-2).

<sup>2</sup> Scorekeeping, or "Mandatory Savings," reflects credits applied to DOJ's discretionary budget authority from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) and the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). For FY 2015, the CVF credit estimate is \$10.5 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion from the FY 2014 level of \$9.4 billion, and the AFF credit estimate is \$193 million, which is \$109 million over the FY 2014 level. In addition, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-67) permanently cancels \$693 million in AFF balances in FY 2014.

## **MAINTAIN CURRENT SERVICES**

The FY 2015 request includes \$812 million in adjustments to “keep the lights on,” pay staff, and fill essential position vacancies. The FY 2015 request includes the following changes from the FY 2014 level:

### **People +\$414 million**

- \$98 million to cover the 1.0 percent government-wide civilian pay raise proposed to begin January 2015 for approximately 116,000 positions and \$31 million to annualize the FY 2014 pay raise
- \$200 million to cover the Federal Employees’ Retirement System rate increase and \$24 million for other retirement related increases
- \$30 million to annualize positions added in FY 2014
- \$31 million for health insurance and other pay-related adjustments

### **Rent and Moves +\$103 million**

- \$52 million for domestic rent and security increases; includes funding for rent rate increases in federal buildings due to the General Services Administration’s new appraisal methodology
- \$51 million for moves resulting from lease expirations

### **Technical/Other Adjustments +172 million**

- \$127 million for technical adjustments for the restoration of one-time rescissions enacted in FY 2014
- \$12 million for legacy radio operations and maintenance and for Spectrum Relocation operations and maintenance
- \$0.4 million for electronic case filing (Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER))
- \$11 million to convert certain General Administration reimbursable positions to direct positions and cover other base adjustments
- \$22 million for Antitrust and U.S. Trustee Program fee adjustments

### **Foreign Expenses +52 million**

- \$10 million for increased costs of DOJ employees in U.S. embassies and consulates
- \$42 million for Capital Security Cost Sharing

### **Prisons and Detention +\$103 million**

- \$72 million for marginal increases for prison operations, including inmate care, medical costs, food costs, and utilities to support the projected inmate population

- \$30 million for marginal increases in jail day costs in support of the average daily detention population

### **Non-Recurring Decreases -\$32 million**

- -\$16 million Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) non-recurrence of prior year construction and equipment costs related to the Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center (TEDAC)
- -\$16 million FBI non-recurrence of non-personnel costs related to the FY 2014 enhancement for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)

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The key program funding requested in the Department’s FY 2015 Budget is as follows:

## **NATIONAL SECURITY**

Defending national security from both internal and external threats remains the Department’s highest priority. National security threats are constantly evolving, requiring additional resources to adapt to those threats and address new critical areas. The FY 2015 Budget request provides a total of \$4.0 billion in direct funding, plus approximately \$378 million in reimbursable funding, to maintain critical counterterrorism, counterespionage, intelligence collection, and oversight programs, and sustain recent increases that support national security investigations.

The FBI uses intelligence and investigations to combat national security threats and protect and defend the United States against terrorism and foreign intelligence threats. In FY 2013, the FBI dedicated approximately 4,500 agents to investigate more than 18,000 national security cases. In FY 2015, a \$15 million program increase for salaries and expenses is requested to fund the cost for operations and maintenance of the FBI’s new TEDAC facility at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, AL, which will become operational in late 2014. TEDAC provides direct support to U.S. Government efforts to prevent and mitigate Improvised Explosive Device attacks both in the United States and abroad. It has provided critical assistance to domestic and international cases, including the Boston Marathon bombing.

The National Security Division (NSD) is responsible for overseeing terrorism investigations and prosecutions; handling counterespionage cases and matters; and assisting the Attorney General and other senior Department and Executive Branch officials in ensuring that the national security-related investigations and activities of the United States are consistent with the Nation’s laws, rules, and regulations, including those that protect privacy interests and civil

liberties. In coordination with the FBI, the Intelligence Community, and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs), the NSD's primary operational functions are to prevent acts of terrorism and espionage inside the United States and to facilitate the collection of information regarding the activities of foreign powers and their agents.

In FY 2015, NSD will dedicate 383 positions (including 249 attorneys) to counterterrorism, counterespionage, and intelligence collection efforts, including efforts to combat cyber threats to our Nation's security.

### **GUN SAFETY**

Gun violence has touched every state, county, city, and town in America, and addressing gun violence remains a high priority for the Department. To that end, after 7 years with no permanent director, the Department now has the first-ever Senate-confirmed Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to help lead the effort to address violent crime and enhance gun safety. The new ATF Director, in addition to other senior Department leaders, has worked with the Administration to formulate concrete, common-sense proposals for reducing gun violence and preventing future tragedies.

In 2013, the Administration proposed a range of legislative remedies – along with 23 executive actions – to address mass shootings and reduce gun violence. The Justice Department is working to implement a number of these actions and requests a total of \$1.1 billion in FY 2015 to address violent gun crimes, which includes \$182 million to support the President's "Now is the Time" initiative. Of the total \$1.1 billion, \$1.0 billion in federal law enforcement resources allows the Department to ensure those who are not eligible to purchase or possess guns are prevented from doing so, and \$147 million is to help state and local governments continue to implement the Administration's proposals for increasing firearms safety and supporting programs that help keep communities safe from mass casualty violence.

In support of enhancing gun safety, the Department has been working to strengthen the national background check system. For example, in January 2014, the Department proposed a rule to clarify the definition of persons prohibited from receiving, possessing, shipping, or transporting firearms for mental health reasons. Additionally, the Department is working to strengthen national background checks by addressing gaps in the federal and state records currently available in NICS. Incomplete or insufficient records significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is

prohibited from acquiring a firearm. In FY 2015, the Department requests a total of \$55 million in grant funding to further assist states in making more records available in NICS and improving the National Criminal History Improvement Program, and an increase of \$13 million for the FBI to maintain the substantial improvements made to NICS in FY 2014.

The Department is also taking a hard look at our federal laws and our enforcement priorities to ensure that we are doing everything possible at the federal level to keep firearms away from traffickers and other criminals. To support the enforcement of federal laws, the Department is requesting an increase of \$22 million for ATF, which will allow it to sustain and enhance the firearms enforcement and inspection efforts funded in FY 2014. Sustaining the Department's capabilities in this area and protecting recently enacted critical investments is of significant interest.

Beyond keeping guns out of the wrong hands, we also want to help those on the ground prevent and mitigate violent situations when they do occur. To this end, OJP, with the support of the FBI, will be providing a specialized training course for active shooter situations for law enforcement officers, first responders, and school officials. The Department is requesting a total of \$15 million to support this training and other officer safety initiatives. Further, to prevent future tragedies, the Department is also requesting \$75 million in grant funding to the Comprehensive School Safety Program, which was funded for the first time in FY 2014.

The Budget includes \$2 million for OJP to support the Administration's challenge to the private sector to develop innovative and cost-effective gun safety technology. The funding for this initiative will provide prizes for those technologies that are proven to be reliable and effective. This will be funded from OJP's 2 percent research set-aside.

### **CYBER SECURITY**

Cybercrimes are becoming more common, more sophisticated, and more dangerous. Our adversaries increasingly use computers and the Internet to further their illicit activities. Terrorists seek to sabotage critical infrastructure; organized crime syndicates seek to defraud banks and corporations; and spies seek to steal defense and intelligence secrets and intellectual property. Each threatens our Nation's economy and security.

The Department has a unique and critical role in cyber security that emphasizes domestic mitigation of threat actors and involves countering the threat by investigating and prosecuting



intrusion cases, gathering intelligence in support of nation state attribution, and providing legal and policy support to other departments. The Department is also responsible for establishing effective internal network defense and serving as a model for other departments and agencies.

The Department is committed to carrying out its role consistent with the Administration's Executive Order on *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity*, which emphasizes intelligence and information sharing as well as the preservation of privacy, data confidentiality, and civil liberties. One of the most important aspects of the Executive Order is its emphasis on improving government mechanisms for providing timely cyber threat information to the private sector so it may better protect and defend itself against cyber threats. Under the Executive Order, each federal department and agency is also required to develop and implement privacy and civil liberties safeguards in concert with its cyber security activities.

The Department's FY 2015 Budget provides a total of \$722 million to address computer intrusions and cybercrimes and defend the security of the Department's critical information networks. This request includes an increase of \$5 million to provide grants related to cyber crime and intellectual property enforcement and \$3 million for the Criminal Division to bolster prosecutorial efforts and its ability to investigate cybercrime.

For the FBI and NSD, the budget request continues the advances established in the FY 2014 Enacted appropriation, which provided resources to bolster prosecutorial efforts, enhance the technical capabilities of FBI investigative personnel, increase the number of cyber investigations, and improve cyber collection and analysis.

Lastly, the Department continues to maintain and strengthen its own cyber security environment to counter cyber threats, including insider threats, and to ensure its personnel have unimpeded access to the IT systems, networks, and data necessary to achieve their missions. The Department has made significant investments to implement network security best practices and upgrade technology. Our work in this area prepares us to fulfill our cyber security responsibilities during a cyber-event and establishes the Department as a model of effective and efficient network defense.

#### **MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY PROCESS REFORM**

Crime and the evidence of criminal activity transcend national boundaries, requiring the United States and its foreign partners to

cooperate in the provision of evidence and the extradition of persons. Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) requests are the formal way in which countries request assistance in obtaining evidence located in a foreign country for criminal investigations and proceedings located in another country. Delays and difficulties in obtaining evidence, especially internet records, through the MLAT process is increasingly becoming a source of frustration for many of our foreign partners.

Continued delays in producing this type of information for our foreign partners could result in significant and adverse consequences, including – but not limited to – reducing their compliance with U.S.-initiated MLAT requests and their cooperation with U.S. law enforcement agencies, thus hampering our ability to investigate crime and to prosecute criminals. These treaties are a critical tool in the investigation and prosecution of crime. Pursuant to the President's commitment, the Department is leading an effort to update, improve, and accelerate the handling of requests from foreign governments for evidence requested pursuant to MLATs.

Over the past decade the number of requests for assistance from foreign authorities handled by the Criminal Division's Office of International Affairs (OIA) has increased nearly 60 percent, and the number of requests for computer records has increased ten-fold. While the workload has increased dramatically, U.S. Government resources, including personnel and technology, have not kept pace with this increased demand. This MLAT reform is a cross-agency effort involving the Departments of Justice, State, and Commerce. Funds identified in the FY 2015 President's Budget for improvements to the MLAT program will be coordinated across these Departments and agencies as well as the commercial sector.

The Department's FY 2015 Budget requests an additional \$24 million for the Department to significantly increase personnel dedicated to reviewing and executing MLAT requests as well as technological enhancements to vastly improve the way requests are analyzed, categorized, and prioritized. With these additional resources, the Department will implement a robust centralized processing system, reduce backlog, and reduce its response time by half by the end of 2015 and respond to legally sufficient requests in a matter of weeks. Additionally, the resources will support training efforts for foreign partners to ensure they can meet U.S. evidentiary standards which will enable the Department to respond to their requests more quickly.

In his January 17 speech on the review of signals intelligence, the President stated that he "will devote the resources to centralize and improve

the process we use to handle foreign requests for legal assistance, keeping our high standards for privacy while helping foreign partners fight crime and terrorism.” The requested funding will support the President’s National Security Strategy, which recognizes the centrality of international mutual cooperation in criminal justice and counterterrorism matters, by building the “new framework for international cooperation.” Moreover, the Department will be better able to keep pace with changing demographic and technological trends, keeping the U.S. safer and ensuring that justice is served both domestically and by our foreign partners.

### **CIVIL RIGHTS**

The Department’s mission is to uphold the civil and constitutional rights of all Americans, particularly the most vulnerable members of our society. Accomplishing this requires necessary resources both to investigate and to litigate. The Department’s civil rights efforts include the Civil Rights Division, Community Relations Service (CRS), Criminal Division, FBI, INTERPOL-Washington, OJP, Office of the Inspector General, and the USAOs.

The Department maintains substantial responsibilities with respect to enforcing the Nation’s civil rights laws and protecting vulnerable populations. The FY 2015 Budget will support the Department’s vigorous enforcement of federal civil rights laws – including the areas of human trafficking, hate crimes, police misconduct, fair housing, fair lending, disability rights, and voting. As such, the DOJ FY 2015 Budget requests a total of \$273 million to help meet the Nation’s civil rights challenges. The request includes an additional \$8 million in program increases for the Civil Rights Division and CRS.

For the Civil Rights Division, the FY 2015 Budget request includes \$7 million for programs that require further investment, such as human trafficking, hate crimes, voting rights enforcement, and enforcement of the Civil Rights for Institutionalized Persons Act. In addition, funds are requested to expand civil and criminal enforcement efforts in combating police misconduct.

For the CRS, the Budget includes an increase of \$257,000 to support an expansion in workload and responsibilities related to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA). The HCPA has greatly expanded the CRS’s mandate, requiring the CRS to help communities prevent and respond to violent hate crimes committed on the basis of gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and disability in addition to race, color, and national origin. The additional resources will

maximize the CRS’s crisis response across the entire United States and enable it to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

### **FINANCIAL FRAUD LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The Department remains committed to investigating and punishing financial and mortgage fraud. Fraud harms the American people and the financial markets, and fraudulent misconduct may have contributed to the worst economic crisis in recent history. With its criminal and civil enforcement tools, the Department plays a crucial role in the ongoing efforts to hold wrongdoers accountable. Fraud cases are complex matters that can take years to investigate and prosecute. From FY 2009 to FY 2013, the Justice Department filed 15,900 financial fraud cases against 23,800 defendants including nearly 4,000 mortgage fraud defendants.

The FY 2015 Budget requests a total of \$681 million for economic fraud law enforcement. These resources are critical to supporting the Department’s investigation and prosecution of the broad range of illegal conduct that falls under the definition of financial fraud, including securities and commodities fraud, investment scams, and mortgage foreclosure schemes. The resources will support the President’s Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force (FFETF) that, since its inception in FY 2010, has facilitated increased investigations and prosecutions of financial fraud relating to the financial crisis and economic recovery efforts. The resources will also support the continuing work of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) Working Group, a joint federal and state initiative created to strengthen current and future efforts to investigate and punish those responsible for misconduct contributing to the financial crisis through fraud in the origination and pooling of residential mortgages and the securitizing and sale of RMBS. The Working Group, which functions as part of the FFETF, is co-chaired by senior DOJ and Securities and Exchange Commission officials, along with the New York Attorney General.

The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative proposes additional funding for the Department’s critical economic fraud enforcement efforts focused on financial institutions and the mortgage industry. These resources would support additional civil litigators, criminal prosecutors, in-house investigators, forensic accountants, paralegals, and other support positions to expand the Department’s capacity to investigate and punish allegations of financial and mortgage fraud.

## **ENFORCE IMMIGRATION LAWS**

The Department maintains substantial responsibilities with respect to immigration, including enforcement, detention, judicial functions, administrative hearings, and litigation. The Department's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) maintains a nationwide presence overseeing the immigration court and appeals process. EOIR receives cases directly from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) enforcement personnel. EOIR's immigration court caseload is increasing to unsustainable levels. Between FY 2009 and FY 2013, the caseload pending adjudication grew by 56 percent, from 229,000 to 358,000.

The FY 2015 Budget request includes \$23 million in new resources to support and advance EOIR's mission. Of this amount, \$17 million is requested for EOIR to support an additional 35 Immigration Judge Teams and 15 BIA attorneys to help adjudicate rising immigration court caseloads. Also included in this \$23 million enhancement is an additional \$3 million to expand EOIR's Legal Orientation Program, which improves immigration court proceedings for detained aliens by increasing their awareness of their rights and the overall process, and another \$3 million to allow EOIR to continue the development and expansion of its pilot program that provides counsel to vulnerable populations, such as unaccompanied alien children, for which initial funding was provided in FY 2014.

The Civil Division's Office of Immigration Litigation (OIL) also plays a crucial role in upholding the enforcement actions of DHS and EOIR. OIL provides the government with the best possible defense in district court cases and challenges to removal orders filed in circuit courts by illegal aliens. The FY 2015 Budget maintains the current staffing levels for OIL.

## **PRISONS AND DETENTION**

The FY 2015 Budget maintains secure, controlled detention and prison facilities and maintains investments in programs that reduce recidivism. To continue this commitment, the Department requests \$97 million above the FY 2014 Enacted level for prison and detention.

The FY 2015 Budget requests a total of \$8.5 billion for federal prisons and detention. Of this amount, \$6.9 billion is requested for the BOP and \$1.6 billion is for the Federal Prisoner Detention (FPD) appropriation. In addition, the FY 2015 Budget proposes to rescind \$122 million in prior year detention balances, which are available because the FY 2013 detention population was lower than projected.

The FY 2015 Budget's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative also includes resources for the BOP for infrastructure and personnel to continue the process of bringing on-line newly completed or acquired prisons and thereby reduce prison overcrowding.

The Budget request includes funding to support the Attorney General's *Smart on Crime* initiative, which is intended to promote fundamental reforms to the criminal justice system that will ensure the fair enforcement of federal laws, improve public safety, and reduce recidivism by successfully preparing inmates for their re-entry into society. Included is \$29 million to sustain the investments made in FY 2014 for BOP's reentry programs including the Residential Drug Abuse Program, Residential Reentry Centers, and reentry-specific education programs. The FY 2015 Budget requests a total of \$660 million for BOP's reentry-related activities. These resources provide critical opportunities for inmates to successfully transition back into the community.

Further, \$32 million in program increases is requested for the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) federal detention to pay for increases in the average daily detainee population.

## **STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE**

The Department continues to support its partnerships with state, local, and tribal entities. The FY 2015 Budget maintains those commitments to state, local, and tribal law enforcement partners without cutting the Department's federal operational role. Simultaneously, efficiencies are identified to ensure that federal resources are being targeted to the most effective grant programs. The FY 2015 discretionary and mandatory request for state, local, and tribal law enforcement assistance is \$3.0 billion.

The FY 2015 request for OJP totals \$2.3 billion, including \$1.5 billion for discretionary grant programs, \$891 million for mandatory grant programs, and a \$59 million rescission of prior year balances. It includes \$329 million in enhancements for an indigent defense initiative, an evaluation clearinghouse, HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement nationwide program, and Second Chance. The request includes funding to establish Byrne Incentive Grants and Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grants; these programs will provide supplementary awards to states and localities using base formula grant funds for evidence-based purposes. Offsets include programs that are less data driven or results oriented, such as the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

The FY 2015 request for COPS totals \$248 million. The COPS request includes \$274 million for grants, of which \$247 million is to continue the COPS Hiring Program. It includes \$70.5 million in enhancements for COPS Hiring and Tribal Law Enforcement. It also includes a rescission of prior year balances of \$26 million, which is reflected as an offsetting decrease to the total FY 2015 COPS request.

The FY 2015 request for OVW totals \$410 million, including \$423 million for grants and a \$12 million rescission of prior year balances. It includes \$9 million for the Legal Assistance to Victims Program, Campus Violence, Grants to Support Families in the Justice System, and the Transitional Housing Program. The request for OVW continues the Administration's strong commitment to providing federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to reduce violence against women through programs such as the Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors Program and Sexual Assault Services Program.

The FY 2015 base discretionary budget meets the cap levels set by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. In addition, the FY 2015 Budget's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes targeted investments for state and local justice assistance grants with additional investments for OJP, COPS, and OVW.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY IN INDIAN COUNTRY**

The United States has a unique legal and political relationship with Indian tribes and Alaska Native communities as provided by the Constitution, treaties, court decisions, and federal statutes. The Department of Justice in particular has an important legal and moral responsibility to prosecute violent crime in Indian Country because under current law, in much of Indian Country, the Department alone has the authority to seek an appropriate sentence when a major crime has been committed. Federal investigation and prosecution of serious violent crime in Indian Country cannot be deferred to a local jurisdiction, and, therefore, federal law enforcement is both the first and only avenue of protection for the victims of these crimes.

The FY 2015 President's Budget requests \$395 million in total resources for public safety initiatives in Indian Country. Investments include significant and versatile grant funding for addressing a range of criminal justice issues and additional resources (\$530,000) for the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ). OTJ is the primary point of contact in the Department for federally recognized tribes and advises the Department on legal and policy matters pertaining to Native Americans.

### **PROGRAM OFFSETS AND RESCISSIONS**

The FY 2015 request also identifies savings to be achieved by trimming current operations – these savings will require difficult choices, but must be made in order to provide and maintain the necessary resources for the Justice functions that are so crucial to this country. The Budget also includes rescissions of prior year balances.

In total, \$1.2 billion in federal programs offsets and rescissions of balances are proposed, of which \$937 million are operational and administrative offsets across a range of components including: \$75 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration, \$158 million for BOP, \$180 million for the FBI, \$406 million for the OJP, \$30 million for the U.S. Attorneys, \$34 million for the USMS, and \$53 million distributed over the remaining DOJ components.

In addition, DOJ proposes \$273 million in rescissions of prior year balances (\$26 million for COPS, \$59 million for OJP, \$12 million for OVW, \$122 million in the USMS's FPD program, and \$54 million for the Working Capital Fund).

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### **REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGETS**

**Health Care Fraud** (Department of Health and Human Services) – For FY 2015, the Department is requesting a total of \$309 million for reimbursable health care fraud resources, including both mandatory and discretionary Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) program resources and mandatory FBI Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) resources. The request increases HCFAC discretionary resources for both criminal and civil health care fraud enforcement efforts, as well as mandatory HCFAC and HIPAA inflationary increases. The request represents an increase of \$96 million above FY 2014 and is a sound investment considering the average 3-year return on investment: \$8.10 for every \$1.00 spent on health care fraud enforcement (2013).

\* \* \*

The Department's savings initiatives include:

### **PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN TO CUT WASTE**

The Department has actively pursued savings and efficiencies in other areas consistent with the President's Campaign to Cut Waste, and will continue to do so in FY 2015. Since FY 2010, the Department has worked to limit and reduce spending on travel, publications, advisory contracts, supplies, employee IT devices, and executive fleet. The Department saved

\$462 million during FY 2013 as compared to FY 2010, which exceeds the Department's target of \$160 million. These savings result from extraordinary cost cutting efforts.

### **THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S SAVE COUNCIL**

The Attorney General's Advisory Council for Savings and Efficiencies (the SAVE Council) is responsible for developing and reviewing Department-wide savings and efficiency initiatives, as well as monitoring component progress to ensure positive results for cost savings, cost avoidance, and efficiencies. The Council provides a framework to identify and implement best practices for saving taxpayer money, realizing efficiencies, and monitoring savings progress. Representatives from selected components were appointed by the Attorney General to serve as members of the SAVE Council, and they have the lead responsibility to develop and report on the savings and efficiency initiatives.

The Department is committed to using its limited resources in the best ways possible for the benefit of the American people. The SAVE Council works to examine and implement ways to work smarter and leaner, focusing on mission essential expenditures, to maximize the taxpayer's "return on investment." From June 2010 through September 2013, the Department saved or avoided costs of over \$175 million through initiatives introduced and tracked through the SAVE Council. Initiatives include such actions as use of non-refundable fares, use of the Internet instead of newspapers to publish administrative forfeiture notices, use of the Treasury Address Request program to reduce the time and resources required to obtain valid address information and locate debtors, and employees' use of personal computers rather than government-owned computers for telework.

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This section outlines the Department's Performance Planning and discusses other recent initiatives to improve agency performance and increase accountability to stakeholders.

### **PERFORMANCE PLANNING AND REPORTING**

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 require government agencies to develop long-term Strategic Plans defining general goals and objectives for their programs, Annual Performance Plans (APPs) specifying measurable performance goals for all of the program activities in their Budgets, and Annual Performance Reports (APRs) showing progress toward the annual goals.

The Department recognizes that performance information is vital to making resource allocation decisions and should be an integral part of the budget process. The Department's new FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan contains 3 high-level strategic goals and 30 long-term outcome performance goals that will be targeted, tracked, and reported in the combined APR/APP. DOJ has produced an FY 2013 APR/FY 2015 APP, which contains the Department-level performance measures with FY 2013 actuals and FY 2014 and 2015 targets. Find it at: [http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/apr2013/TTableofContents.htm](http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/apr2013/TableofContents.htm). For information pertaining to the long-term outcome performance goals in the Department's FY 2012-2016 Strategic Plan, see the DOJ FY 2013 Agency Financial Report: <http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/afr2013/TTableofContents.htm>. The Department's congressional Budget submission provides detailed component-specific APPs within individual component Budget submissions.

### **PRIORITY GOALS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION**

The Department is committed to the Administration's performance management strategy to use performance information to lead, learn, and improve outcomes. As a key part of this strategy, the Administration directed agencies to identify a limited number of Priority Goals. A Priority Goal is a measurable commitment to a specific result that the agency will deliver for the American people. The Goals represent high priorities for both the Administration and the agency, have high relevance to the public, reflect the achievement of key agency missions, and will produce significant results over a 24 month period. The Priority Goals directly support the Department's Strategic Plan; however, they reflect a limited number of priorities, and do not fully reflect the entirety of the agency's strategic goals or mission. The Priority Goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance.

In FY 2013, DOJ completed and closed out its four FY 2012-FY 2013 Priority Goals and created four new FY 2014-FY 2015 Priority Goals. Descriptions are below.

#### **FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals**

**National Security** – Better inform the Intelligence Community, thereby increasing the ability to protect Americans from terrorism or other threats to national security – both at home and abroad. By the end of FY 2013, the FBI will increase by 6 percent the number of counterterrorism intelligence products shared with the U.S. Intelligence Community, state and local law enforcement community partners, and foreign

government agencies.

**Status** – In FY 2013, the Department exceeded its annual target for the “Number of intelligence products shared with foreign government agencies” by 149 percent and decreased the “Average review time for responding to terrorism-related tips received from the American public” from the FY 2011 baseline of 1.83 minutes down to 1.14 minutes. The Department exceeded its revised FY 2013 annual target for the “Number of intelligence products shared with the U.S. Intelligence Community and state and local law enforcement community partners” by 31 percent. The Department will continue to focus on increased intelligence sharing in the effort to combat the terrorist threat.

**Violent Crime** – Reduce Gang Violence. By September 30, 2013, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies, reduce the number of violent crimes attributed to gangs by achieving 5 percent increases on three key indicators:

- youths who exhibited a change in targeted behaviors as a result of participation in DOJ gang prevention program;
- coordination on gang investigations among federal, state, and local law enforcement resulting in gang arrests; and
- intelligence products produced in support of federal, state, and local investigations that are focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities.

**Status** – The Department exceeded its FY 2013 annual target of 66 percent for “Percentage of program youth who exhibited a change in targeted behaviors while participating in DOJ prevention programs to reduce youth crime and violence (including gangs)” by attaining a change of 68 percent. “Intelligence products produced in support of federal, state, and local investigations that are focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities” surpassed its target of 47 products with an actual of 132 products. The Department also exceeded its FY 2013 target for number of cases supported by the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement and Coordination Center: Operations Section Gangs by 116 percent (918 cases).

**Financial Fraud** – Protect the American people from financial and health care fraud. In order to efficiently and effectively address financial fraud and health care fraud, by the end of FY 2013, increase by 5 percent over FY 2011 levels, the number of investigations completed per DOJ attorney working on financial fraud and health care fraud cases.

**Status** – The Department achieved 94 percent of its FY 2013 annual target for its performance goal, “Increase the number of investigations completed per DOJ attorney working on financial fraud and health care fraud cases.” The Department made progress over the 2-year period (FY 2012-2013) and attained 11.49 of the target of 12.21 investigations completed per DOJ attorney. Factors contributing to this slight shortfall include: the number of health care fraud and financial fraud cases reached all-time highs over the last several years, including the baseline year, FY 2011; the complexity of health care fraud and financial fraud cases continues to increase, and as complexity increases, attorneys must spend more time on these complex cases, thereby reducing the overall number of investigations completed. Despite narrowly missing the target, the Department has had massive success in prosecuting financial fraud in such cases as the JPMorgan case, where the Department, along with federal and state partners, came to a \$13 billion settlement with JPMorgan - the largest settlement with a single entity in American history - to resolve federal and state civil claims arising out of the packaging, marketing, sale, and issuance of residential mortgage-backed securities by JPMorgan, Bear Stearns and Washington Mutual prior to January 1, 2009. The settlement represents another significant step toward holding accountable those banks which exploited the residential mortgage-backed securities market and harmed numerous individuals and entities in the process.

**Vulnerable People** – Protect those most in need of help - with special emphasis on child exploitation and civil rights. By September 30, 2013, working with state and local law enforcement agencies, protect potential victims from abuse and exploitation by achieving a 5 percent increase for three sets of key indicators:

- open investigations concerning:
  - ✓ non-compliant sex offenders
  - ✓ sexual exploitation of children
  - ✓ human trafficking
- matters/investigations resolved concerning:
  - ✓ sexual exploitation of children
  - ✓ human trafficking
- number of children depicted in child pornography that are identified by the FBI

**Status** –The Department exceeded the FY 2013 annual targets for “Open investigations concerning non-compliant sex offenders” by 47 percent; for “Open investigations concerning sexual exploitation of children” by 19 percent; for “Open investigations concerning human trafficking” by 11 percent; and for “Matters/investigations resolved concerning human trafficking” by 38 percent. One measure, “Matters/investigations resolved concerning

sexual exploitation of children,” reached 99.8 percent of its FY 2013 target. The sixth measure, “Number of children depicted in child pornography that are identified by the FBI,” reached 64 percent of its FY 2013 annual target. Slower progress on this measure could be due to a data lag. Also, fluctuations in timing can affect the actual percentage, e.g., a case or investigation in one quarter may lead to increased arrests or pictures identified in a future quarter.

### **FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals**

The Department’s FY 2014-2015 Priority Goals continue to focus on the same critical priority areas as the former FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals. These priority areas are still of critical concern to the Administration, the Department, and the American people. The Department will continue its attention and efforts to attain success in these areas.

**National Security** – Protect Americans from terrorism and other threats to national security, including cyber security threats.

By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will:

- Disrupt 125 terrorist threats and groups and disrupt and dismantle 200 cyber threat actors.

**Violent Crime** – Protect our communities by reducing gun violence using smart prevention and investigative strategies in order to prevent violent acts from occurring.

By September 30, 2015, the Department will:

- Increase the number of records submitted to the NICS Index by states and federal agencies by 10 percent;
- Increase the number of records entered into the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) by 3 percent; and
- Increase the number of NIBIN “hits,” that is, the linkage of two or more separate crime scene investigations, based upon comparisons of the markings made on fired ammunition recovered from crime scenes, by 3 percent.

**Financial and Health Care Fraud** – Reduce financial and health care fraud.

By September 30, 2015, the Department of Justice will:

- Reduce by 3 percent the number of financial and healthcare fraud investigations pending longer than 2 years to efficiently and effectively drive those investigations to resolution.

**Vulnerable People** – Protect vulnerable populations by increasing the number of

investigations and litigation matters concerning child exploitation, human trafficking, and non-compliant sex offenders; and by improving programs to prevent victimization, identify victims, and provide services.

By September 30, 2015, working with federal, state, local, and tribal partners, protect potential victims from abuse and exploitation through three sets of key indicators:

- Open investigations concerning non-compliant sex offenders (4 percent over average of FYs 2012, 2013), sexual exploitation of children (3 percent over average of FYs 2011, 2012, 2013), and human trafficking (2 percent over FY 2013);
- Open litigation matters concerning sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking (5 percent increase over a calculated, multi-year baseline); and
- Percent of children recovered within 72 hours of issuance of an AMBER alert (90 percent).

\* \* \*

See <http://www.goals.performance.gov> for more information about the Priority Goals. To view the full set of performance information please visit: <http://www.justice.gov/O2organizations/bpp.htm>.

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address federal goals in the agency Strategic Plan and APP, please refer to [www.Performance.gov](http://www.Performance.gov) for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agency’s contributions to those goals, where applicable.