

# Department of Justice Criminal Division



Performance Budget  
FY 2018 President's Budget

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## I. Overview of the Criminal Division

### **Mission Statement**

The Criminal Division’s mission is to protect the American people from the most serious forms of criminal activity, including transnational criminal organizations, violent gangs, cybercrime, child exploitation, corruption, fraud, and money laundering. The Criminal Division’s specialized prosecution units develop and enforce federal criminal laws that target complex, international, and multi-district crime. The Division responds to critical and emerging national and international criminal threats and leads a coordinated, nationwide response to reduce those threats.

To accomplish this, the Division joins with domestic law enforcement partners to pursue criminal investigations. The Division also partners with U.S. Attorneys’ Offices in investigating and prosecuting criminal matters, particularly in complex multi-jurisdictional or international cases. Moreover, the Division plays a critical – and unique – role in fighting transnational crime that endangers the American public. As the “central authority” for U.S. law enforcement interactions with other countries, the Division secures evidence critical to solving crimes against Americans and obtains the extradition of criminals from foreign countries to face justice in U.S. courts. No other organization within the Department or the U.S. Government is authorized or equipped to fulfill this international role – one that is more critical than ever considering the continually increasing globalization and sophistication of crime.

To sustain mission needs, the Criminal Division requests a total of 680 permanent positions, 680 direct Full-Time Equivalent work years (FTE), and \$182,218,000 in its Salaries and Expenses appropriation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018.

### **Division Priorities**

In working to achieve the Division’s mission, the Division has identified the following key strategic outcomes to address the country’s most critical justice priorities:

- Disrupting and dismantling domestic and transnational criminal organizations and networks that threaten our country through violence, drug trafficking, human smuggling and immigration offenses, and computer crime;
- Ensuring trust and confidence in government institutions, by reducing public corruption at every level of government;
- Ensuring the stability and security of domestic and global markets, as well as the integrity of government programs, by reducing fraud, money laundering, and other economic crimes, by both corporations and individuals;
- Combating cyber-based threats and attacks and assuring that agents and prosecutors across the country can obtain digital evidence critical to every sort of investigation;
- Protecting our children from exploitation and vindicating human rights;
- Securing evidence located abroad that is essential for successful U.S. prosecutions, and seeking international enforcement of U.S. asset forfeiture orders abroad;
- Assisting foreign law enforcement authorities to obtain evidence in the United States, thereby empowering them to interdict criminal actors on foreign soil before the threat can migrate to the United States;

- Ensuring accountability through extradition for criminals who seek safe haven abroad, while removing violent criminals and other fugitives from our communities to face justice in foreign courts;
- Strengthening justice sector institutions in countries throughout the globe; and
- Supporting crime-fighting efforts across federal, state, and local governments.

The Criminal Division engages in several program activities to achieve its mission:

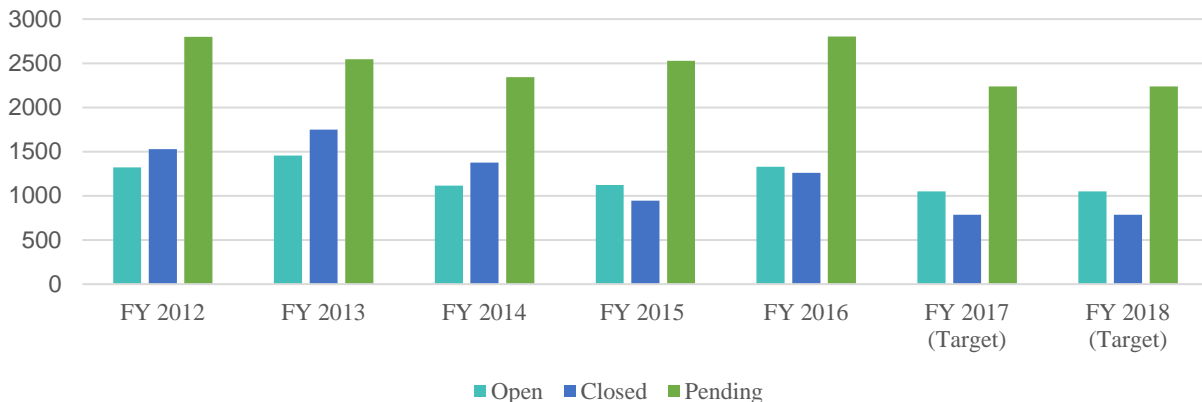
- Investigating and prosecuting cases;
- Providing expert guidance and advice to our prosecutorial and law enforcement partners;
- Authorizing the use of sensitive law enforcement tools; and
- Engaging with domestic partners and foreign counterparts to enforce the law, advance public safety, and achieve justice.

Every day, the Criminal Division performs these functions at the forefront of federal criminal law enforcement.



## Program Activities

**Criminal Division Prosecutions and Investigations  
FY 2012-FY 2018**





### *Investigating and Prosecuting Cases*

- Investigating and prosecuting the most significant cases and matters
- Coordinating a wide range of criminal investigations and prosecutions that span multiple jurisdictions and involve multiple law enforcement partners

The Division strives to support its mission by investigating and prosecuting aggressively and responsibly. The Division undertakes complex cases, particularly cases involving multiple jurisdictions or that have an international component. In addition, for certain criminal statutes, the Division approves all federal charging instruments filed throughout the United States to ensure a consistent and coordinated approach to the nation's law enforcement priorities. The Division has a "birds-eye" view of violent crime, organized crime, narcotics, money laundering, white collar crime, public corruption, cybercrime, and other criminal activities. Consequently, the Division is uniquely able to ensure that crimes that occur, both in the United States and across borders, do not go undetected or ignored.

### *Select Recent Criminal Division Accomplishments in Investigating and Prosecuting Cases<sup>1</sup>*

- **Organized Crime and Gang Section (OCGS):** The Organized Crime and Gang Section and the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Maryland prosecuted an MS-13 gang case in Greenbelt, Maryland, convicting 15 members of MS-13 who committed seven murders as well as numerous attempted murders, robberies, beatings and other violent crimes. Of the 16 defendants charged in the case, ten defendants pleaded guilty, five were convicted after two trials in 2016, and one defendant remains a fugitive. As the evidence at trial demonstrated, between 2009 and 2014, members of seven MS-13 cliques terrorized communities in Prince George's County and Montgomery County, Maryland, seeking to control the members of these communities through fear, extortion and violence. In one particularly egregious example, members of MS-13 in prison in Guatemala ordered the murder of a young woman. One Maryland member befriended and eventually lured her to a local public park and executed her with a point blank shot to the head. One defendant received a sentence of life plus 30 years, three other defendants received sentences of life imprisonment, and the remaining defendants receiving sentences of between 84 and 360 months.
- **Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS):** During FY 2016, two of the most significant Guatemalan traffickers ever indicted and extradited to the United States, Eliu and Waldemar Lorenzana-Cordon, were tried and convicted of international drug trafficking charges in the District of Columbia. Over the past decade and a half, Guatemala has become a key transshipment point of cocaine from Colombia on its way to Mexico and ultimately the United States. Eliu and Waldemar Lorenzana were the leaders of a Guatemalan transnational criminal organization, specializing in the storage and transportation of tens of thousands of kilograms of cocaine – a vital cog in the successful distribution of this cocaine into the United States. After their arrest in Guatemala, through the assistance of the Criminal Division's Office of International Affairs and the Guatemalan Attorney General's office, the defendants were extradited in 2014 to the United States. Relying in part on evidence of seizures of thousands of kilograms of cocaine and other events that occurred in Guatemala, foreign wiretap intercepts, documentary evidence, and close to 25 witnesses, including domestic and foreign law enforcement witnesses, subject

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<sup>1</sup> CRM completed these cases in conjunction with other Department components and local law enforcement agencies.



matter experts, and cooperating witnesses, NDDS attorneys convicted the defendants on all counts. Though they have not yet been sentenced, the government expects to request a life sentence for each defendant, based on the enormous quantities of cocaine involved and the leadership role of the defendants in the organization.

- **Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS):** MLARS pursues cutting edge money laundering and forfeiture prosecutions in order to dismember the financial infrastructure of transnational criminal organizations and terrorist groups. Two recent MLARS prosecutions that highlight this work include the indictment of four Chinese nationals and a Chinese company for aiding and abetting the violations of U.S. sanctions by a North Korean bank that has been sanctioned for financing North Korean weapons of mass destruction programs. Similarly, MLARS recently indicted a prominent financial supporter of the Hezbollah terror organization, and thanks to the herculean efforts of the Office of International Affairs, convinced a foreign country to deport him to the United States for prosecution.
- **Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section (CCIPS):** In FY 2016, CCIPS successfully prosecuted Roman Valerevich Seleznev for hacking, fraud, and aggravated identity theft. The son of a member of the Russian parliament, Seleznev hacked into retail point-of-sale systems across the United States and installed malicious software to steal credit card numbers between October 2009 and October 2013. Seleznev’s scheme caused 3,700 financial institutions more than \$169 million in losses from various businesses from a server he operated in Russia. In addition, many of the businesses he victimized were quite small, and some were forced into bankruptcy as a result of the crime. The investigation by CCIPS and the U.S. Secret Service spanned several years, and culminated when the Office of International Affairs coordinated Seleznev’s arrest and expulsion from the Maldives to the United States, despite substantial counter pressure from Russia. The case presented numerous challenges that have become all too common in sophisticated hacking and data breach schemes, such as the need for experts in digital forensics. Seleznev was recently sentenced to 27 years in prison. The CCIPS Cybercrime Laboratory provided critical analysis and testimony that helped secure the conviction.
- **Capital Case Section (CCS):** During FY 2017, Dylann Roof was tried, convicted and sentenced to death in the District of South Carolina for murdering nine victims and attempting to murder three others, all of whom were participating in a Bible study class at the Mother Emanuel Church in Charleston. Roof selected the victims because they were African-Americans and targeted the church to maximize the notoriety of his crimes. He sat with the victims for 45 minutes. As they stood to close their study session with prayer, Roof pulled a pistol from a pouch and began shooting. As the victims sought shelter underneath tables, Roof circled them, reloading with seven magazines as he fired more than 70 rounds. He was charged in a 33-count indictment, which included multiple violations of the Hate Crimes Act, obstructing the free exercise of religious beliefs resulting in death, and use of a firearm to commit murder during a federal crime of violence. Eighteen counts charged capital crimes. The two-month trial, prosecuted jointly by CCS, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the Civil Rights Division, included testimony from dozens of law enforcement and victim witnesses, subject matter experts, documentary evidence from computer and internet searches linking Roof to white supremacy beliefs, as well as testimony from multiple psychological experts during two last-minute competency hearings. The jury convicted Roof of all charges and sentenced him to death on each capital count.



- **Fraud Section (FRD):** Fraud has led several nationwide investigations into corporate fraud that harms American customers of international corporations. For example, in December 2016, three executives of Takata Corporation, one of the world’s largest suppliers of automotive safety-related equipment, were charged with conspiracy and wire fraud for their roles in Takata’s fraudulent conduct relating to sales of defective airbag inflators. Recently, in January 2017, Takata agreed to plead guilty to wire fraud as a result of its 15-year scheme to falsify information about airbag inflators to make the performance of the airbag inflator appear better than it actually was, including by omitting that, in some instances, inflators ruptured during testing. Even after the inflators began to experience repeated problems in the field, Takata executives continued to withhold the true and accurate inflator test information and data from their customers. Takata agreed to pay \$1 billion in criminal penalties, to retain an independent compliance monitor and to cooperate fully with the department’s ongoing investigation, including its investigation of individuals.
- **Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS):** CEOS continued its innovative work to address the sexual exploitation of children on the Dark Internet, where anonymization technology conceals the identities of offenders, by targeting the administrators and users of “Playpen” – a highly-sophisticated global enterprise dedicated to the sexual exploitation of children, organized via a members-only website that operated on the Tor anonymity network. Playpen’s administrators and more than 150,000 other members authored and viewed tens of thousands of postings relating to the sexual abuse of children as young as infants and toddlers. Images and videos shared through the website were carefully curated and categorized by victim age and gender, as well as the type of sexual activity, such as hardcore images of pre-teen boys and girls. The Playpen web server was seized in February of 2015 from a web-hosting facility in North Carolina. It was then hosted for a brief period at an FBI facility in the Eastern District of Virginia in order for the FBI to deploy a court-authorized network investigative technique (“NIT”) and monitor user communications pursuant to a Title III order in an effort to identify site users. More than 300 individuals have been arrested, at least 51 hands-on offenders and 17 producers of child pornography have been prosecuted, and 55 American children who were subjected to sexual abuse have been successfully identified or rescued. The primary site administrator, Steven W. Chase, was convicted at trial by a jury of engaging in a child exploitation enterprise and related charges. Chase’s co-defendants – one a fellow administrator, the other a Playpen global moderator – were each sentenced following guilty pleas to 20 years in prison and lifetime supervised release. CEOS, the Western District of Washington, and U.S. Attorney’s Offices around the country, with the assistance of CCIPS and the Criminal Division’s Appellate Section, have defended the investigation against aggressive legal challenges pertaining to the FBI investigation, authorization of the NIT warrant, and motions to compel discovery pertaining to the NIT source code.
- **Fraud Section (FRD):** Fraud continued to investigate and prosecute healthcare fraud during FY 2016. In July 2016, Philip Esformes, the owner of a vast network of South Florida skilled nursing and assisted living facilities, was charged in one of the largest health care fraud cases ever uncovered – involving over \$1 billion in fraudulent billings to Medicare and Medicaid by more than 30 Miami-area health care providers. Esformes and his co-conspirators forced Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries (thousands of patients over a 10-year period) to be submitted to medically unnecessary treatment from other health care providers, including home health care and mental health providers, in exchange for kickbacks disguised in the form of payments to escorts, charitable donations, payments for services, and sham lease payments. The





investigation recently uncovered evidence that, in order to maximize billing to Medicare and Medicaid, Esformes and his co-conspirators purposely filled many of the facilities with patients who did not need skilled nursing services, but instead suffered from extreme psychiatric illnesses. At times, this led to patient harm resulting from violent confrontations initiated by the patients suffering from mental illnesses on the vulnerable elderly patient populations at the facilities.

- **Public Integrity Section (PIN):** Investigations involving corruption in the legislative branch involve great sensitivities and unique issues, and PIN has developed substantial expertise in those matters. Over just the past two years, PIN has been at the center of several significant investigations involving public corruption and fraud involving Members of Congress: (1) the Section handled the indictment of United States Senator Robert Menendez for bribery, concealment, and conspiracy, and the case is scheduled for trial in September 2017; (2) in 2016, the Section indicted then-Congresswoman Corrine Brown on charges of fraud, concealment, and tax violations, and that case is scheduled for trial in Jacksonville, Florida in April/May of 2017; (3) in 2016, PIN tried and convicted former Congressman Chaka Fattah, Sr. on charges including RICO conspiracy, bribery, money laundering, and fraud, and Fattah was sentenced to 10 years in prison; and (4) in March 2017, PIN returned an indictment against former Congressman Steve Stockman for an extensive fraud scheme. In each of these sensitive matters, PIN brings its extensive experience to bear in order to ensure that these sensitive matters are handled appropriately, fairly, and impartially across the country.
- **Office of International Affairs (OIA):** On January 19, 2017, after extensive effort by OIA and other U.S. government entities, Mexico extradited Mexican national Joaquin Guzman Loera, widely known as El Chapo, to stand trial in the Eastern District of New York on multiple drug trafficking-related charges. Throughout the course of the investigation, authorities seized nearly 200,000 kilograms of cocaine linked to the Sinaloa Cartel, and the cartel, under Guzman Loera's supervision, smuggled an estimated \$14 billion dollars from the United States to Mexico and engaged in countless acts of violence. On July 11, 2015, while detained in a Mexican high-security prison, Guzman Loera escaped through a tunnel underneath his prison cell. Guzman Loera remained a fugitive for approximately six months during which OIA, through constant consultation with Mexican authorities and U.S. prosecution teams, managed the extradition process, which was based on two U.S. indictments from the Southern District of California and the Western District of Texas. Guzman Loera was re-captured on January 10, 2016, and Mexico granted his extradition in May 2016. After exhausting all of his appeals, Guzman Loera was extradited on January 19, 2017.
- **Appellate Section:** The Appellate Section handles a broad range of appeals for the United States Attorney's Offices, the Criminal Division, and occasionally the other litigating Divisions. Although these appeals run the gamut from capital cases to fraud to child exploitation, three en banc victories are summarized here. In each, the Section assumed responsibility for the case after the panel ruled against the government. First, in United States v. Shaquille Robinson (4th Cir. Jan. 17, 2017) (en banc), the Section persuaded the full Fourth Circuit to review a panel decision holding that a police officer may frisk a passenger during a lawful traffic stop only if the officer has reason to believe that an armed suspect is also dangerous. After briefing and argument by a Section attorney, the en banc court held that "armed and dangerous" is a unitary concept. If an officer has reason to believe that a lawfully stopped motorist is armed, he may frisk the motorist and seize the firearm for the duration of the stop "for the officer's protection and for the



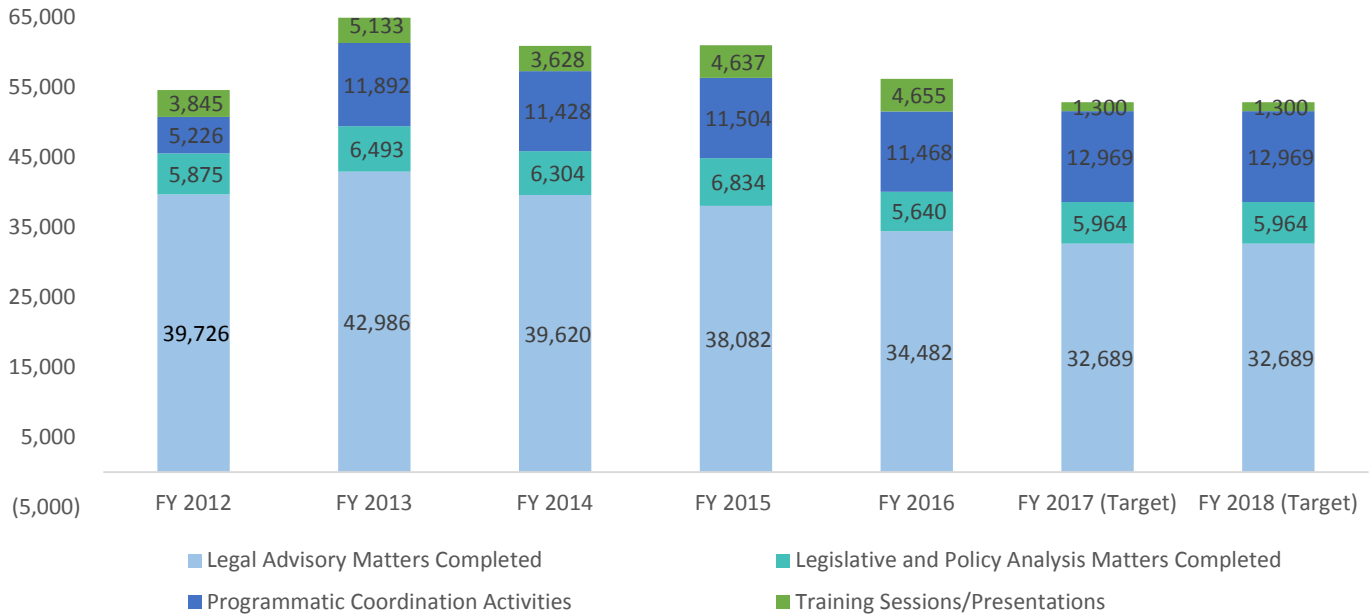
protection of everyone on the scene.” No additional evidence of dangerousness is required, even if state law permits concealed carry. In United States v. Gonzalez-Longoria (5th Cir. Aug. 5, 2016) (en banc), a Section attorney persuaded the full Fifth Circuit to hold that the “crime of violence” definition in 18 U.S.C. § 16(b) is not unconstitutionally vague despite its similarity to the residual clause of the Armed Career Criminal Act, which the Supreme Court invalidated in Johnson v. United States (2015). To date, the Fifth Circuit is the only circuit to rule in our favor. The same issue is now before the Supreme Court, and its resolution could have broad ramifications. Finally, after a panel of the Sixth Circuit held that the “lapse of time” clause in the U.S.-Mexico extradition treaty incorporates the Sixth Amendment speedy trial requirement, the Section persuaded the full Sixth Circuit to vacate that decision and reject that reading of the treaty. Martinez v. United States (6th Cir. July 7, 2016) (en banc). Because many of our extradition treaties have the same “lapse of time” language, this decision was critical to our extradition efforts.

- **Human Rights and Special Prosecutions (HRSP):** HRSP prosecutes international violent criminals and human smuggling networks that threaten our national security. Recent prosecutions include: the conviction of a Pakistani human smuggler who smuggled dozens of people into the United States including those who are suspected national security threats; the conviction of seven Colombian nationals who killed a DEA agent stationed in Colombia; and the conviction of a former Bosnian soldier who became a naturalized U.S. citizen by concealing his conviction in Bosnia for war crimes stemming from his abuse of prisoners at a detention camp.

#### *Providing Expert Guidance and Advice*

- Developing and supporting effective crime reduction strategies and programs
- Driving policy, legislative, and regulatory reforms
- Providing expert counsel and training in criminal enforcement matters to state, local, and federal and foreign enforcement partners

### Expert Guidance and Legal Advice



The Criminal Division serves as the strategic hub of legal and enforcement experience, expertise, and strategy in the fight against national and international criminal threats. Consequently, its expert guidance and advice are crucial to the successful application of criminal law throughout the country. The Division leads the national effort to address emerging criminal trends, including the increasingly international scope of criminal activity. The guidance provided to U.S. Attorneys’ Offices and other federal law enforcement partners promotes coordination, efficiently uses resources, leverages expertise, and furthers the Department of Justice’s mission to ensure justice.

#### *Select Recent Criminal Division Accomplishments in Providing Expert Guidance and Advice*

- Office of International Affairs (OIA):** On a daily basis, OIA provides expert support to prosecutors at home and abroad navigating the domestic and foreign laws, as well as treaty and other requirements, central to obtaining both the return of fugitives and the evidence needed to convict them. For example, in February 2016, OIA facilitated Cyprus’ extradition of Moldovan national Andrey Ghinkul to stand trial in the U.S. for wire fraud, unlawful access to a computer, bank fraud, and conspiracy. The FBI investigation revealed that since November 2011, Ghinkul conspired with others to create and disseminate worldwide the “Bugat” malware and to engage in wire and bank fraud schemes. Also, in November 2016, OIA provided expertise and support to the U.S. Attorney’s Office in litigating the extradition of Croatian national Azra Basic to Bosnia and Herzegovina to stand trial for war crimes—including murder and torture—committed in 1992. In addition to supporting domestic and foreign prosecutors and law enforcement with their cases, OIA is DOJ’s primary expert on international criminal matters, providing legal and strategic guidance to DOJ leadership on a range of policy and multilateral matters, including, for example, the recent Data Privacy and Protection Agreement, in which DOJ led a U.S.



Government delegation in negotiations with the European Commission that facilitated the continued, unimpeded flow of law-enforcement information across the Atlantic.

- **Office of Policy and Legislation (OPL):** OPL supports the Department's crime fighting mission by developing, drafting, and working to see enacted crime legislation, amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and to the United States Sentencing Guidelines. In 2016, for example, OPL worked with the US Attorney community, other components of the Criminal Division, and the Sentencing Commission to develop and enact amendments to the sentencing guidelines for immigration offenses. These guidelines are used each year to sentence thousands of illegal aliens who have entered the country as well as those who smuggle illegal aliens into the country. The amended guidelines will ensure that these offenders are appropriately held accountable. 2016 also saw the culmination of OPL's work -- with the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, the FBI and the National Security Division -- to enact an amendment to Rule 41 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure that will enable our law-enforcement agencies to more effectively and efficiently take down botnets (networks of infected computers used to commit crimes) and to identify criminals who use the internet to commit frauds, extortion and other serious crimes utilizing anonymizing software to hide their identities.
- **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP):** During FY 2016, ICITAP continued developing advanced forensic capabilities in Mexican states, where drug cartels have a significant foothold. ICITAP recently assisted crime-scene units in three cities in Baja California (Tijuana, Mexicali, and Ensenada) to obtain accreditation under international standards. This area has witnessed a tremendous increase in the number of murders and the appearance of banners with messages from cartels. Tijuana alone hit a record high of 910 murders in 2016, up from 364 in 2012. The training and accreditation of these crime-scene units now ensures that evidence is properly collected and helps the testimony of forensic experts withstand the scrutiny of criminal trials. ICITAP has also provided training and technical assistance in firearms identification to forensic laboratories in several states including Sinaloa, home to the notorious Sinaloa Cartel. Since the recapture and extradition of Joaquin Guzman Lorea, gun violence has exploded. In January 2017 alone, there were 116 homicides in Sinaloa, which the state attorney general stated was 50 percent higher than the same month in 2016. The training and mentoring in the firearm units of the forensic laboratories is helping link numerous crimes by the cartels through the upload of evidence into the Mexican ballistics database.
- **Appellate Section:** The Appellate Section helps federal prosecutors on a daily basis with a vast range of issues, and also provides written guidance on recent Supreme Court decisions. Last year, in *United States v. Victor Stitt*, the Sixth Circuit granted en banc review on the question whether a Tennessee aggravated burglary conviction constituted a violent felony under the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA). The U.S. Attorney's Office in Knoxville (through the Appellate Chief) requested the Section's advice on how to proceed given that a number of federal defendants in Tennessee qualify for ACCA enhanced sentences due to prior convictions for Tennessee aggravated burglary. The Section solicited views from all three Tennessee offices (Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville), which provided different views on the position the government should take in this litigation. The Section also discovered that Texas had a similarly worded burglary statute and, accordingly, solicited advice from the Texas U.S. Attorney's Offices on how we should proceed. Finally, the Section alerted the Solicitor General's Office about this case, given that the Sixth Circuit's decision here would contribute to an existing circuit disagreement regarding the interplay between state burglary statutes and the ACCA. Based on



the feedback the Section received, it advised the U.S. Attorney’s Office in Knoxville to defend the ACCA designation using two specific legal theories. At the request of the U.S. Attorney’s Office, a Section attorney helped draft the government’s en banc brief.

- **Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT):** OPDAT, through targeted case-based mentoring, expert guidance, and technical assistance, has provided critical support to global efforts to combat transnational organized crime, to fight terrorism, to counter violent extremism, to address corruption, and to build strong partner prosecutorial and judicial institutions. In Central America, OPDAT’s efforts to spearhead the creation of task forces have resulted in major operations against MS-13 leadership and assets. Recently, in February 2017, with OPDAT mentoring, the Honduran Government recovered \$800 million in assets belonging to the Los Cachiros Cartel, effectively dismantling the organization. In the Balkans, the OPDAT Regional Counterterrorism Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) program has provided extensive assistance to investigators, prosecutors, and judges in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, and Macedonia. This program has led to more than 115 convictions and guilty pleas in foreign terrorist fighter cases. In Uganda, with expert prosecutorial mentoring and guidance from the OPDAT RLA, a court convicted eight defendants for Al Shabaab’s bombing of public restaurants during the July 2010 World Cup soccer tournament. Further, in Algeria as a result of OPDAT assistance, Algeria achieved removal from the Financial Action Task Force’s (FATF’s) “gray list” after passing legislation criminalizing money laundering and the financing of terrorism. To mitigate the risk of juvenile radicalization, OPDAT has strengthened the Kenya Children’s Court’s capacity to properly handle juvenile cases and reduce case backlog. In Niger, the counterterrorism unit at the Trial Court has added a new investigating judge dedicated to juvenile cases. In the Republic of Georgia, OPDAT worked with the Prosecution Service of Georgia to develop victim-witness services for victims of violent crimes. In Albania, OPDAT advanced a series of constitutional amendments, and six implementing laws, to combat public corruption by instituting the mandatory vetting of judges and prosecutors for unexplained wealth, organized crime links, and professional competence. These laws also created new anti-corruption agencies to independently investigate and prosecute cases of corruption.
- **CCIPS Cybercrime Laboratory:** The CCIPS Cybercrime Laboratory is a resource dedicated to the needs of prosecutors and provides advanced technical support when the abilities or efforts of the investigative agency are not sufficient to meet those needs. For example, in one recent case charging a hacker who victimized women by threatening to reveal personal information and photos of theirs, Laboratory analysts undertook an examination of a seized wireless phone that had previously been examined by an investigating agency. After painstakingly analyzing the phone using a number of forensic tools, the lead analyst on the matter found previously undiscovered information that was critical to obtaining a timely guilty plea. The lead prosecutor on the case praised the Laboratory’s actions, noting “He knew exactly what to look for, where to look, what to make of it, and he found it.” The Laboratory supported its analytical work with a written report that summarized the findings and analytic rationales succinctly and thoroughly. The Laboratory’s efforts in support of the prosecutors in the case were extremely appreciated by the entire prosecution team. This is only one example of the critical work being done by the Laboratory in support of important prosecutions, ranging from serious fraud to terrorism, that require careful analysis of electronic evidence.
- **Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (MLARS):** MLARS provides expert and sustained support to the DEA’s Special Operations Division, the U.S. Attorney’s Offices, and the

FBI and Homeland Security Investigations on undercover operations involving sensitive information or tactics. MLARS is also frequently called upon by the Solicitor General’s Office, Criminal Division’s Appellate Section and occasionally Civil Division’s Appellate Section to provide subject matter expertise and assistance in the briefing and preparation for oral argument in appellate cases presenting complex forfeiture and money laundering issues. MLARS is also charged with reviewing and approving the use of a variety of sensitive forfeiture and money laundering decisions and techniques.

**Reviewing the Use of Sensitive Law Enforcement Tools**



*Approving and overseeing the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools in the federal arsenal*

The Division serves as the Department’s “nerve center” for many critical operational matters. It is the Division’s responsibility to ensure that investigators are effectively and appropriately using available sensitive law enforcement tools. These tools include Title III wiretaps, electronic evidence-gathering authorities, correspondent banking subpoenas, and the Witness Security Program. In the international arena, the Division manages the Department’s relations with foreign counterparts and coordinates all prisoner transfers, extraditions, and mutual legal assistance requests. Lastly, the Division handles numerous requests for approval from U.S. Attorneys’ Offices to use sensitive law enforcement techniques, in conjunction with particular criminal statutes. For example, the Division reviews every racketeering indictment that is brought across the nation, and supervises every Foreign Corrupt Practices Act case. In these ways, the Division serves a critical and unique role in ensuring consistency across districts and continuity over time, and the even-handed application of those statutes.



### *Select Recent Criminal Division Accomplishments in Reviewing the Use of Sensitive Law Enforcement Tools*

- **Office of Enforcement Operations' (OEO) Electronic Surveillance Unit:** During FY 2016, OEO reviewed thousands of requests to conduct electronic surveillance, which included thousands of facilities. Those requests continue to increase in complexity, reflecting targets' (primarily narcotics traffickers) ever-increasing efforts to conceal their criminal activities from law enforcement scrutiny and interference. OEO continues to keep pace with ever-evolving technology and works with law enforcement to conduct electronic surveillance on facilities using new and emerging technologies. In addition, OEO provides extensive electronic surveillance training and guidance to Assistant United States Attorneys, as well as to investigative agents from many law enforcement agencies.
- **Office of International Affairs (OIA):** Through a vast network of international relationships and treaties, OIA—as the “Central Authority” for the United States—obtains evidence located abroad that is essential for successful U.S. prosecutions, seeks enforcement of U.S. asset forfeiture orders abroad, arranges return of assets to the United States, and executes foreign countries' requests for evidence located in the United States. Since FY 2010, the number of requests from foreign authorities handled by OIA has increased 41 percent. In FY 2016, OIA opened 3,929 foreign requests for assistance, and also granted assistance, in whole or in part, for 2,894 requests. In addition to its central role in evidence gathering, OIA also plays a key role in developing and approving fugitive lure operations and unilateral subpoenas for records stored abroad.
- **Organized Crime and Gang Section (OCGS):** OCGS provides guidance to the U.S. Attorney's Offices regarding, and approves all indictments charging, violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO). For example, OCGS consulted extensively with the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) regarding RICO charges against various individuals in connection with their participation in a scheme stretching back to 1991 to enrich themselves through the corruption of international soccer. The charged defendants include high-ranking officials of FIFA, international soccer's governing body, leaders of other soccer governing bodies under the FIFA umbrella, as well as sports marketing executives and companies who agreed to pay over \$150 million in bribes to obtain lucrative media and marketing rights for international soccer tournaments. OCGS continues to consult regularly with EDNY in connection with the ongoing case.

### **Engaging with Domestic Partners and Foreign Counterparts to Enforce the Law, Advance Public Safety, and Achieve Justice**

- Helping international law enforcement partners build capacity to prosecute and investigate crime within their borders by providing training and assistance
- Coordinating with international criminal enforcement authorities to foster operational cooperation

The Division's lawyers and other personnel are located in countries around the world. Posts in 10 countries are maintained to foster relationships and participate in operations with international law enforcement and prosecutors. The Division also has personnel who provide assistance to foreign governments in developing and maintaining viable criminal justice institutions. Two of the Division's



sections, the International Criminal Investigative, Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP) and the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) promote cooperation in transnational criminal matters and build the capacity in partner nations to provide modern professional law enforcement services based on democratic principles and respect for human rights.

The Office of International Affairs (OIA), for its part, also plays a critical role in strengthening U.S. partnerships with foreign countries, which is essential to ensuring justice in individual criminal cases and protecting our national security. In the past few years, OIA has given increased attention to requests from foreign counterparts seeking electronic records, which have exploded consistent with the rapid rise in worldwide access to the internet. Attorneys from OIA's specialized Cyber Unit provide critical support to partner countries seeking electronic records from the U.S. by training prosecutors and investigators on applicable U.S. legal standards.

*Select Recent Criminal Division Accomplishments in Engaging with Domestic Partners and Foreign Counterparts to Enforce the Law, Advance Public Safety, and Achieve Justice*

- **Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT):** With multi-faceted initiatives, OPDAT has fostered strong, collaborative relationships with U.S. strategic partners on key transnational criminal issues. For example, OPDAT has developed, trained, and supported Indonesia's Attorney General's Terrorism and Transnational Crimes Task Force (SATGAS), which has become a key U.S. Government partner. Since 2015, SATGAS has prosecuted more than 128 terrorism cases, with 20 cases focused on foreign terrorist fighters. OPDAT RLA programs in Central America provided mentoring and facilitated coordination among counterparts in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, and Costa Rica on "Operation Mesoamerica," a regional anti-smuggling investigation which resulted in the arrest of 41 members of a human smuggling network operating throughout North, Central, and South America. OPDAT also helped to improve coordination between Canada, the United States, and Mexico on Amber Alerts to locate missing children, resulting in the resolution of eight cross-border missing children cases. In North Africa, the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor in Morocco has helped strengthen regional coordination to combat terrorism and foreign terrorist fighters, where cooperation between Morocco, the European Union, and the U.S. has resulted in the successful prosecution of 36 terrorism cases. Also, in FY 2016, OPDAT deployed the first Regional Legal Advisor for Cybercrime in Southeast Asia, to focus on building the capacity of Malaysia and other countries in the region to receive, evaluate, and respond to requests for cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence related matters from law enforcement authorities in partner nations through both formal and informal channels. Additionally, OPDAT has also partnered with OIA on engagements designed to foster and build capacity globally for stronger international cooperation, as well as to bolster and solidify central authorities.
- **International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program's (ICITAP):** ICITAP is working closely with the FBI to develop a new Bangladesh Police Counter Terrorism (CT) Unit, which will further advance critical cooperation and interoperability between Bangladesh and DOJ law enforcement agencies. In March, ICITAP facilitated an assessment of the unit to identify needs and gaps. This was the first step in a broader program to support the government of Bangladesh's efforts to combat terrorism, radicalization, and violent extremism, and to improve law enforcement's capabilities to conduct CT investigations. In September, ICITAP led a CT study tour to Washington, D.C., for a high-level delegation of Bangladeshi police and corrections officials. The study tour included visits to FBI headquarters, the FBI National Academy, and the





National Counterterrorism Center, as well as CT-related meetings at the Departments of Justice and State. This trip was designed to strengthen CT relationships between the governments of Bangladesh and the United States. In an official cable sent by U.S. Embassy-Dhaka on July 20, 2016, ICITAP received extensive recognition for the role it plays in supporting the U.S. mission’s countering violent extremism (CVE) goals. The cable describes several ICITAP CVE-related initiatives, but also recognizes that “ICITAP support to law enforcement in areas not specific to CVE still have the effect of building the public’s trust and confidence in the police, thus benefiting our CVE goals.”

- **Office of International Affairs (OIA):** In FY 2016, OIA obtained the first known extraditions from Lebanon, Indonesia, Namibia, and Qatar, representing the fruits of enhanced cooperative operational efforts between these countries, DOJ, and the State Department. Also, to strengthen its cooperation with the Division’s foreign partners in cyber matters, OIA engages in case-based mentoring and in-person trainings at home and overseas. Our foreign partners have overwhelmingly cited this kind of training and capacity building as fundamental to their ability to investigate and prosecute cybercrime. Illustrating the success of these efforts, in FY 2016, OIA facilitated the return of 413 fugitives to face justice here in the U.S. During the same period, OIA also secured the successful extradition of 53 fugitives out of the U.S. to face charges abroad.

## Criminal Division Overseas Presence – All Sources





## Challenges to Achieving Outcomes

Many factors, both external and internal, affect the Criminal Division's capacity to accomplish its goals. While some of these factors are beyond its control, the Division strives to navigate these obstacles successfully, with an effort to minimize the negative impact these factors have on the Division's critical mission.

### *External Challenges*

The most impactful external challenge for the Criminal Division is flat funding, which has directly impacted its international programs. The Division works tirelessly with its domestic and international partners to address the globalization of criminal threats. However, the Division has struggled to secure sustainment funding in FY 2015, FY 2016, and FY 2017 for even its *existing staff* engaged in this important international work.

1. **Globalization of Crime:** The increasing globalization of crime and the emergence of transnational threats will continue to bring new challenges to law enforcement, both at home and abroad. In its commitment to combat transnational threats, the Criminal Division develops criminal policies and legislation, while monitoring both national and transnational criminal trends, and is the Central Authority of the United States under treaties, working to ensure that criminals find no safe haven and that U.S. and foreign prosecutors receive the assistance they need to secure convictions.

No other agency in the U.S. government fulfills this essential role. The work of the Office of International Affairs (OIA) directly benefits federal, state, local, and foreign prosecutors and investigators who, increasingly, pursue transnational crime. The Division has the breadth of experience and the unique capability to build essential global partnerships to successfully combat transnational crimes, but lacks the critical resources to keep pace with the increasing demand for its services and the increased complexity of crimes.

For example, OIA has specifically seen the complexity of requests for the production of computer records from U.S. technology companies increase. Such requests are labor intensive and time consuming. In view of the increased use of the internet to facilitate the commission of crime, and the resulting need for electronic evidence, there has been a dramatic increase in requests for electronic evidence.

In recognition of the significantly increased workload demands, in FY 2015 DOJ transferred \$13.5 million in one-time funding to the Criminal Division for OIA. As a result, OIA was able to hire the staff it needed to meet workload demands, and the impressive results that were achieved with this additional staff are further discussed in the performance section. These impressive results, however, are threatened by the challenge of maintaining the enhanced staffing levels during times of flat funding.

2. **International Rule of Law:** Some countries lack effective policies, laws, and judicial systems to investigate and prosecute criminals in their countries. This creates obstacles for U.S. prosecutors as they work to bring transnational criminals to justice and seize their ill-gotten profits. Through the Criminal Division's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) and Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) programs, the Division works with its foreign counterparts to address these issues. Both



programs receive reimbursable funding from the State Department in the form of Interagency Agreements. The majority of headquarters funding comes from overhead provided in these Interagency Agreements. However, overhead funding is insufficient to support headquarters operations and has proven to be unpredictable. The Division continues to partner with the Department of State to identify stable funding to ensure continued operations.

Headquarters operations are vital to the funding, origination, development, oversight, management, and implementation of DOJ's foreign assistance programs. Headquarters personnel participate in interagency initiatives, develop program plans and proposals, ensure institutional knowledge of justice sector standards and development assistance best practices, and advocate on behalf of the Attorney General. They also have a unique role in coordinating the Department's Security Sector Assistance programs.

Indicative of the importance of these programs, the Division has allocated some of its direct appropriations to support headquarters operations and push insolvency further into the future, but this is not sustainable with continued flat funding.

### *Internal Challenges*

The Criminal Division faces a number of internal challenges. The most impactful internal challenge faced by the Division is maintaining the staffing levels needed to effectively and efficiently meet program goals and support the mission of the Division during times of flat funding. The Division prides itself in the quality of work that it provides to its government partners and the American people, and this is only possible by maintaining a staff of the most qualified civil servants at sufficient levels.

Consistent with previous budget submissions, information technology tools continue to be an internal challenge for the Criminal Division. These tools range from the use of Automated Litigation Support (ALS) to internal information and network security, to understanding the advances in technology used by criminals.

1. **Automated Litigation Support:** The Division continues to experience increased demand for ALS services vital to the investigation and prosecution of increasingly complex crimes that require a massive amount of data to be processed and stored. For some of the largest cases for the Division, these costs can be significant over the course of several years.
2. **Information and Network Security:** To stay one step ahead of criminals, the Division needs to acquire the most advanced IT equipment and software available. Additionally, it must ensure that it is invulnerable to cyber-attacks or computer intrusions.
3. **Rapidly Evolving Technologies:** New technologies have generated cutting-edge methods for committing crimes, such as the use of the internet to commit identity theft and the use of "darknet" web sites to conceal the sexual abuse of children and the sharing of video of that exploitation. These technologies continue to pose many challenges to law enforcement agents and prosecutors alike. The Division strives to keep pace with these cutting-edge methods of technology and provides training and assistance to other prosecutors and investigators.



## **Budget & Performance Integration**

This budget demonstrates how the Criminal Division’s resources directly support the achievement of the Department’s priorities – both nationally and internationally. The Division reports as a single decision unit; therefore, its resources are presented in this budget, as a whole. Total costs represent both direct and indirect costs, including administrative functions and systems. The performance/resources table in Section IV of this budget provides further detail on the Division’s performance-based budget.

### *Office of International Affairs Performance Discussion*

Recognizing the significantly increased demands on the under-resourced OIA, in FY 2015, DOJ transferred \$13.5 million in one-time funding to the Criminal Division to support OIA’s MLAT Reform. This critical transfer allowed OIA to increase staffing and reform its internal structure and processes, enhancing its ability to support DOJ’s mission in holding accountable violent criminals, terrorists, and other threats to our national security.

OIA secures the return of fugitives for criminal prosecution through extradition and other lawful means, and facilitates the removal of criminals from the United States to face justice abroad. As the U.S. Central Authority, OIA employs a vast network of international relationships and treaties to obtain essential evidence located abroad, seek the return of assets to the United States, and secure other assistance necessary for successful U.S. criminal investigations and prosecutions. OIA also enhances our foreign partners’ ability to investigate and prosecute crime abroad by providing them with U.S. evidence and other assistance. No other component in the U.S. government fulfills this indispensable role. OIA’s unique functions and expertise are critical to accomplishing the Department’s strategic goals and directly benefit federal, state, and local investigations and prosecutions.

### Pre-Reform Challenges:

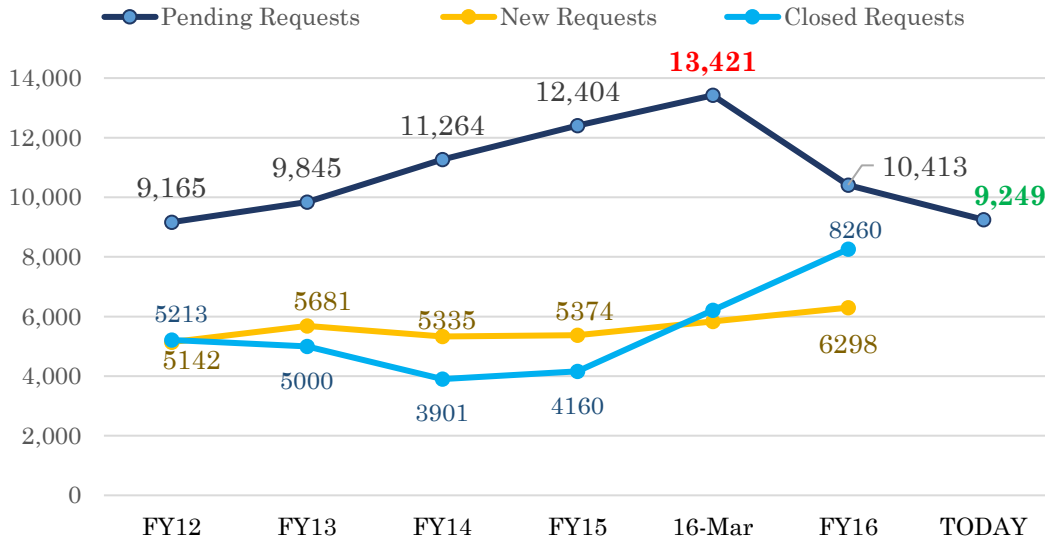
Before implementing the reform, OIA faced a backlog of requests, a significant number of which were from foreign authorities seeking electronic records held by U.S. communications service providers. As volume increased and OIA staffing levels decreased, the backlog prompted complaints from foreign partners and threatened reciprocal cooperation critical to many U.S. investigations. The technology industry also called for MLAT reform, as foreign authorities began to pressure U.S. companies to store data overseas, putting U.S. companies in difficult positions and threatening U.S. cybersecurity efforts.

### Solution:

OIA’s solution was to create a new model for handling foreign assistance requests to reduce the backlog, eliminate inefficiencies, and expedite the execution process. OIA created two dedicated units to address foreign MLA requests in-house and made substantial changes to case management protocols and data collection procedures. Capitalizing on these efficiencies, OIA attorneys are now executing requests in federal court on behalf of foreign authorities, significantly relieving the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices that previously shouldered most of this burden.

Results:

Under this new model, OIA has reduced its backlog of all pending requests from an all-time high of 13,421 in March of 2016 to 9,249 in May of 2017 and closed more cases in FY 2016 than in the previous two years combined.



OIA is executing incoming requests more quickly and efficiently, reducing the risk to U.S. citizens by empowering foreign authorities to interdict criminal actors on foreign soil before the threat can migrate to the United States. The results are clear: OIA granted twice as many foreign requests for evidence in FY 2016 as compared to FY 2015.

Furthermore, OIA’s regionally focused teams are now free to work exclusively on fugitive returns and collection of evidence abroad for U.S. prosecutions and investigations. MLA reform encourages enhanced cooperation in international evidence gathering. From FY 2015 to FY 2016, the number of requests in which OIA secured evidence and other assistance from overseas for prosecutors in the U.S increased by 112%.

Continuing Challenges:

OIA’s transformation is not yet complete and challenges remain. The demands on OIA in obtaining fugitives and evidence in critical law enforcement operations have not abated since FY 2015. The challenges foreign counterparts face in preparing requests that meet U.S. legal standards persist. The reorganized OIA is increasingly focused on identifying, apprehending, and extraditing dangerous fugitives around the world, and obtaining evidence located abroad that is critical to U.S. criminal prosecutions, including for state and local offenses. Yet, OIA’s ability to support DOJ’s mission relies on sustaining the reorganized model, which is only maintained at the current staffing level.



## **Environmental Accountability**

The Criminal Division has taken significant steps to integrate environmental accountability into its daily operations:

- The Division is continuing to work with building management to install occupancy sensors in all offices in the Bond building to save energy. New light fixtures have been installed to satisfy energy saving requirements. These fixtures provide lower wattage per square foot, with energy saving ballast and controls.
- The Division is continuing to work with building management to replace outdated/inefficient wall air conditioning units. The new units have state of the art electronic controls, increasing energy efficiency.
- The Division continues to take steps to improve the recycling and environmental awareness programs within the Division. The Division has a comprehensive recycling program that includes the distribution of individual recycling containers to every federal and contract employee, inclusion of recycling flyers in all new employee orientation packages, publication of energy and recycling articles in the Division's Security and Operations Support newsletter, and creation of a recycling section on the Division's intranet site. The Division is in ongoing discussions with two of its leased buildings to use "Single Stream" recycling that would enhance the Division's program by removing the requirement for tenants to separate recyclables.
- The Division is replacing old pantry refrigerators and microwave ovens to Energy Star rated units to decrease electricity consumption and utility costs.
- The Division is continuing to work with building management to install electronic dampeners in the building ventilation system that will allow greater control over air flow to specific areas and decrease energy usage and costs.

## II. Summary of Program Changes

Item Name	Description			Page
		Pos.	FTE	
Not Applicable				

## III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

No changes to appropriations language.

## IV. Program Activity Justification

<i>Enforcing Federal Criminal Law</i>	<i>Direct Pos.</i>	<i>Estimate FTE</i>	<i>Amount (\$000)</i>
2016 Enacted	768	664	\$181,745
2017 Continuing Resolution	768	683	\$181,399
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	-88	-3	\$819
2018 Current Services	680	680	\$182,218
2018 Program Increases	0	0	\$0
2018 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2018 Request	680	680	\$182,218
<b>Total Change 2017-2018</b>	-88	-3	\$819

### Enforcing Federal Criminal Law

#### **Program Description**

The Criminal Division’s mission is to protect the American people from the most serious forms of criminal activity, including transnational criminal organizations, cybercrime, child exploitation, fraud, gangs, corruption, and money laundering. The Criminal Division’s specialized prosecution units develop and enforce federal criminal laws that target complex, international, and multi-district crime. The Division responds to critical and emerging national and international criminal threats and leads a coordinated, nationwide response to reduce those threats. The Criminal Division is situated at headquarters to work in partnership with both domestic and international law enforcement. While U.S. Attorneys and state and local prosecutors serve a specific jurisdiction, the Criminal Division addresses the need for centralized coordination, prosecution, and oversight.

The Division complements the work of its foreign and domestic law enforcement partners by centrally housing subject matter experts in all areas of federal criminal law, as reflected by the 17 Sections and Offices that make up the Division’s Decision Unit “Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws:”

- Office of the Assistant Attorney General
- Office of Administration





- Appellate Section
- Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section
- Capital Case Section
- Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section
- Fraud Section
- Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section
- International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
- Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section
- Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section
- Organized Crime and Gang Section
- Office of Enforcement Operations
- Office of International Affairs
- Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training
- Office of Policy and Legislation
- Public Integrity Section

The concentration of formidable expertise, in a broad range of critical subject areas, strengthens and shapes the Department’s efforts in bringing a broad perspective to areas of national and transnational criminal enforcement and prevention. To capture this range of expertise, the Division’s Performance and Resource Table is organized into three functional categories: prosecutions and investigations; expert guidance and legal advice; and the review of critical law enforcement tools.

## Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE											
Decision Unit: Enforcing Federal Criminal Law											
RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Total Costs and FTE		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
		1,031	\$181,745	973	\$181,157	1,031	\$181,399	-3	\$819	1,028	\$182,218
TYPE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	1. Prosecutions and Investigations	516	\$90,873	496	\$92,391	526	\$92,514	-2	\$418	524	\$92,932
<b>Workload</b>	Cases Opened	348		373		377		4		381	
<b>Workload</b>	Cases Closed	166		430		239		2		241	
<b>Workload</b>	Cases Pending	1,407		1,232		1,340		14		1,354	
<b>Workload</b>	Appellate Work - Opened	840		2,587		890		9		899	
<b>Workload</b>	Appellate Work - Closed	825		811		875		9		884	
<b>Workload</b>	Appellate Work Pending	4,469		5,913		5,928		60		5,988	
<b>Workload</b>	Matters Opened	763		957		711		7		718	
<b>Workload</b>	Matters Closed	634		829		577		6		583	
<b>Workload</b>	Matters Pending	1,023		1,571		982		10		992	

**PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE**

**Decision Unit: Enforcing Federal Criminal Law**

RESOURCES		Target		Actual		Projected		Changes		Requested (Total)	
		FY 2016		FY 2016		FY 2017		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2018 Program Changes		FY 2018 Request	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	2. Expert Guidance and Legal Advice	381	\$67,246	379	\$70,651	402	\$70,746	-1	\$319	401	\$71,065
Workload	Number of Legislative and Policy Analysis matters Completed	5,265		7,700		6,191		31		6,222	
Workload	Number of Programmatic Coordination Activities	11,318		12,481		13,463		68		13,531	
Workload	Number of Legal Advisory Matters Completed	34,382		35,700		33,934		172		34,106	
Workload	Number of Training Sessions/Presentations	4,544		6,366		1,355		7		1,362	
Program Activity		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
	3. Law Enforcement Tools	134	\$23,626	97	\$18,115	103	\$18,139	0	\$82	103	\$18,221
Workload	Number of Mandatory Reviews Completed	18,512		24,942		21,469		218		21,687	
Workload	Favorably Resolved Criminal Cases	90%		96%		90%		90%		90%	
Workload	Favorable Resolved Civil Cases	80%		100%		80%		80%		80%	

Data Definition, Validation, Verification, and Limitations: Definitions: Prosecutions and Investigations: This program activity includes cases or investigatory matters in which the Criminal Division has sole or shared responsibility. The case breakouts include cases from the following Sections/Offices: Fraud Section, Public Integrity Section, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, Organized Crime and Gang Section, Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section, Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section, and Capital Case Section. Appeals: Appellate Section. Expert Guidance & Legal Advice: This program activity includes oral and written advice and training to federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement officials; coordination and support of investigations, prosecutions, and programs at the national, international and multi-district levels; and oral and written analysis of legislation and policy issues, development of legislative proposals, advice and briefing to Departmental and external policy makers, and participation in inter-agency policy coordination and discussions. Law Enforcement Tools: This program activity includes the work the Division does in specific areas of criminal law in reviewing and approving the use of law enforcement tools throughout the law enforcement community. Validation: In FY 2002, the Division initiated a multi-phased workload tracking improvement initiative. To date, improvements include definition and policy clarifications, uniform guidance and reporting, case tracking database improvements for end user benefit, and a regular data validation process to ensure system integrity.

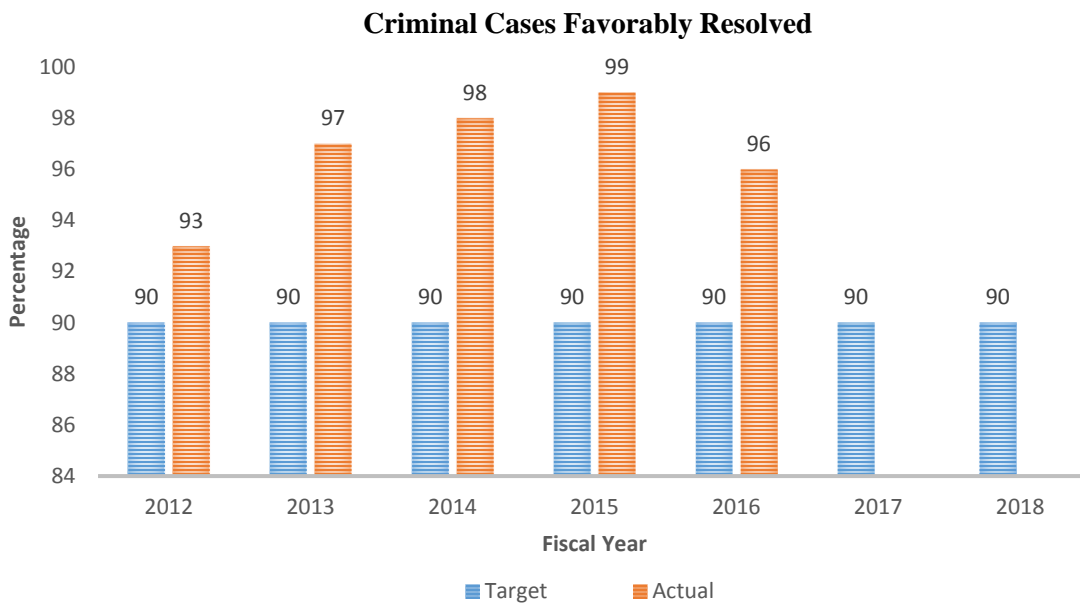
<b>PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE</b>									
<b>Decision Unit: Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws</b>									
<b>Performance Report and Performance Plan Targets</b>		<b>FY 2012</b>	<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014</b>	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>		<b>FY 2017</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>
		<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>OUTPUT Measure</b>	Number of Legislative and Policy Analysis Matters Completed	5,875	6,493	6,304	6,834	5,640	7,700	6,191	6,222
<b>OUTPUT Measure</b>	Number of Programmatic Coordination Activities	5,226	11,892	11,428	11,504	11,468	12,447	13,463	13,531
<b>OUTPUT Measure</b>	Number of Legal Advisory Matters	39,726	42,986	39,620	38,082	34,482	36,521	33,934	34,106
<b>OUTPUT Measure</b>	Number of Training Sessions/Presentations	3,845	5,133	3,628	4,637	4,655	6,365	1,355	1,362
<b>OUTPUT Measure</b>	Number of Mandatory Reviews Completed	19,090	26,977	21,477	26,713	18,467	24,928	21,469	21,687
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	Favorably Resolved Criminal Cases	93%	97%	98%	99%	90%	96%	90%	90%
<b>OUTCOME Measure</b>	Favorable Resolved Civil Cases	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	80%	100%	80%	80%

## Performance, Resources, and Strategies

### Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

#### *Outcome Measure*

The Department’s long-term outcome goal for its litigating divisions, including the Criminal Division, is the percentage of criminal and civil cases favorably resolved during the Fiscal Year. The goals are 90 percent (criminal) and 80 percent (civil). The Division has consistently met or exceeded the goals. In FY 2016, the Division met both outcome goals (96% criminal, 100% civil).



#### *Prosecutions and Investigations Workload*

The Division leads complex investigations and tries significant prosecutions. Many of these cases are of national significance, require international coordination, have precedent-setting implications, and involve the coordination of cross-jurisdictional investigations.

#### *Other Critical Division Workload*

In addition to investigating and prosecuting criminal cases, the Division plays a central role in the Department’s mission by reviewing the use of critical law enforcement tools, including the approval of all requests for wiretapping under Title III. The Division secures the return of fugitives from abroad and obtains evidence from other countries integral to criminal prosecutions and investigations. The Division also provides expert guidance and legal advice on significant legislative proposals, analyzes Department-wide and government-wide law enforcement policy, conducts training for the field, and engages in programmatic coordination.



### *Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes*

The Criminal Division’s mission is to protect the American people from the most serious forms of criminal activity, including transnational criminal organizations, cybercrime, child exploitation, fraud, gangs, corruption, and money laundering. The Criminal Division’s specialized prosecution units develop and enforce federal criminal laws that target complex, international, and multi-district crime. The Division responds to critical and emerging national and international criminal threats and leads a coordinated, nationwide response to reduce those threats. In fulfilling this mission, the Division plays a central role in assisting the Department in accomplishing its Strategic Goals and Objectives. The Division contributes to 10 of the Department’s 18 strategic objectives. The performance measures and outcome measures, reported in the budget, measure performance in a combination of strategic objectives covering the entire breadth of the Division’s work.

## V. Program Increases by Item

Not applicable

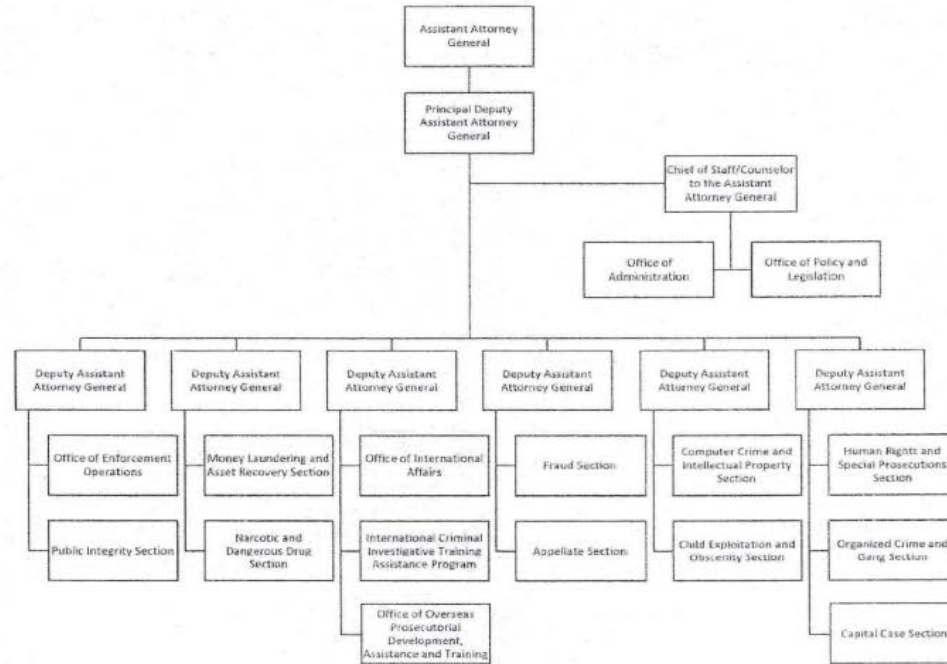
## VI. Program Offsets by Item

Not applicable

## VII. Exhibits

# A: Organizational Chart

Criminal Division



Approved by:  Date: 8-29-2016  
 LORETTA E. LYNCH  
 Attorney General

B. Summary of Requirements

## Summary of Requirements

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2018 Request		
	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2016 Enacted 1/</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>181,745</b>
<b>Total 2016 Enacted</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>181,745</b>
<b>2017 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>181,745</b>
2017 Rescission - 0.1901%	0	0	-346
<b>Total 2017 Continuing Resolution</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>181,399</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Pay and Benefits	-88	-3	-4,891
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	6,073
Other Adjustments	0	0	147
Foreign Expenses	0	0	-510
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>819</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>819</b>
<b>2018 Current Services</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>182,218</b>
<b>2018 Total Request</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>182,218</b>
2017 - 2018 Total Change	-88	-3	819

<sup>1/</sup> FY 2016 FTE is actual



### Summary of Requirements

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2016 Enacted			FY 2017 Continuing Resolution			FY 2018 Technical and Base Adjustments			FY 2018 Current Services		
	Positions	Actual FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	768	664	181,745	768	683	181,399	-88	-3	819	680	680	182,218
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>181,745</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>181,399</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>182,218</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>181,745</b>			<b>181,399</b>			<b>819</b>			<b>182,218</b>
Reimbursable FTE		309			348			0			348	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>973</b>			<b>1,031</b>			<b>-3</b>			<b>1,028</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>973</b>			<b>1,031</b>			<b>-3</b>			<b>1,028</b>	

Program Activity	2018 Increases			2018 Offsets			2018 Request		
	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	680	680	182,218
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>182,218</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>182,218</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			348	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>1,028</b>	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>1,028</b>	

## Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>Pay and Benefits</b>			
1 <u>2018 Pay Raise - 1.9%</u> This request provides for a proposed 1.9 percent pay raise to be effective in January of 2018. The amount request, \$1,544,000, represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$1,204,320 for pay and \$339,680 for benefits.)	0	0	1,544
2 <u>Annualization of 2017 Pay Raise - 2.88%</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2017 pay increase of 2.88% included in the 2017 Appropriation. The amount requested \$842,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$656,760 for pay and \$185,240 for benefits).	0	0	842
3 <u>Attrition and/or Administrative Savings</u> To reform the federal government and reduce the federal civilian workforce as directed by OMB Memorandum M-17-22, Department components will identify savings through attrition and/or administrative adjustments.	-40	-3	-7,768
4 <u>Health Insurance</u> Effective January 2018, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 6.7 percent. Applied against the 2017 estimate of \$4,685,000, the additional amount required is \$316,000.	0	0	316
5 <u>Position Rightsizing Adjustment</u> As directed by OMB Memorandum M-17-22, Department components will eliminate vacancies to reflect on-board levels.	-48	0	0
6 <u>Retirement</u> Agency retirement contributions increase as employees under CSRS retire and are replaced by FERS employees. Based on U.S. Department of Justice Agency estimates, we project that the DOJ workforce will convert from CSRS to FERS at a rate of 0.8 percent per year, for both LEO and Non-LEO, based on the past 5 years of DOJ retirement data. The requested increase of \$175,000 is necessary to meet our increased retirement obligations as a result of this conversion.	0	0	175
<b>Subtotal, Pay and Benefits</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4,891</b>
<b>Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>			
1 <u>GSA Rent</u>	0	0	2,292

## Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<p>GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$2,292,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2018 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied. GSA provides data on the rate increases.</p>			
<p><b>2 <u>Guard Service</u></b> This includes Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Protective Service charges, Justice Protective Service charges and other security services across the country. The requested increase of \$101,000 is required to meet these commitments.</p>	0	0	101
<p><b>3 <u>Moves</u></b> GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This request provides for the costs associated with new office relocations caused by the expiration of leases in FY 2018.</p>	0	0	3,680
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,073</b>
<p><b>Other Adjustments</b></p> <p><b>1 <u>Security Investigations</u></b> The \$147,000 increase reflects payments to the Office of Personnel Management for security reinvestigations for employees requiring security clearances.</p>	0	0	147
<b>Subtotal, Other Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147</b>
<p><b>Foreign Expenses</b></p> <p><b>1 <u>Capital Security Cost Sharing</u></b></p>	0	0	-572

## Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<p>Per P.L. 108-447 and subsequent acts, all agencies with personnel overseas subject to chief of mission authority shall participate and provide funding in advance for their share of costs of providing new, safe, secure U.S. diplomatic facilities, without offsets, on the basis of the total overseas presence of each agency as determined by the Secretary of State. Originally authorized for FY 2000-2004, the program has been extended annually by OMB and Congress and has also been expanded beyond new embassy construction to include maintenance and renovation costs of the new facilities. For the purpose of this program, State's personnel totals for DOJ include current and projected staffing. The estimated cost to the Department, as provided by State, for FY 2018 is \$145 million. The Criminal Division currently has 11 positions overseas, and savings of \$572,000 are expected for this account.</p>			
<p>2 <u>ICASS</u> The Department of State charges agencies for administrative support provided to staff based overseas. Charges are determined by a cost distribution system. The FY 2018 request is based on the projected FY 2017 bill for post invoices and other ICASS costs.</p>	0	0	58
<p>3 <u>State Department Passport Costs</u> Effective on October 1, 2016, DOS will begin charging \$110 per passport application to federal agencies for diplomatic, official, and no-fee regular passports provided to employees, contractors, and other individuals traveling abroad to carry out official duties of other federal agencies. \$4,000 reflects the one-time increase to support this new charge.</p>	0	0	4
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Expenses</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-510</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>819</b>

### Crosswalk of 2016 Availability

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2016 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	FY 2016 Availability		
	Position s	Actual FTE	Amount	Position s	Actual FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Position s	Actual FTE	Amount
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	768	664	181,745	0	0	750	13,463	46	768	664	196,004
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>181,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>13,463</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>196,004</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0	0	0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			181,745			750	13,463	46			196,004
Reimbursable FTE		309			0					309	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		973			0					973	
Other FTE:											
LEAP FTE		0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		973			0					973	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

Funding of \$750,000 was reallocated from GLA's ALS account to the Criminal Division. The 64 positions and 38 FTE related to MLAT are not included in GLA enacted totals in MAX.

**Carryover:**

Funds carried over into FY 2016 from GLA's FY 2015 no-year account.

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

Direct recoveries from GLA's no-year accounts total \$46,000.

### Crosswalk of 2017 Availability

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2017 Continuing Resolution			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries/ Refunds	FY 2017 Availability		
	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	768	683	181,399	0	0	0	6,621	0	768	683	188,020
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>181,399</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>188,020</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0	0	0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			181,399			0	6,621	0			188,020
Reimbursable FTE		348			0					348	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		1,031			0					1,031	
Other FTE:											
LEAP FTE		0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		1,031			0					1,031	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

The 64 positions and 38 FTE related to MLAT are not included in GLA enacted totals in MAX.

**Carryover:**

Funds were carried over into FY 2017 from GLA's 2016 no-year account.

### Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2016 Actual			2017 Estimate			2018 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
All Other Sources	43	34	43,001	43	43	40,447	43	43	37,773	0	0	-2,674
Asset Forfeiture Fund	107	84	57,767	115	100	62,150	115	100	62,150	0	0	0
Department of Health and Human Services	65	48	19,573	65	65	20,004	65	65	21,400	0	0	1,396
Department of State	184	130	143,214	176	127	170,000	176	127	214,000	0	0	44,000
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	13	13	2,045	13	13	2,041	13	13	2,077	0	0	36
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>265,600</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>294,642</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>337,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,758</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2016 Actual			2017 Estimate			2018 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Enforcing Federal Criminal Laws	412	309	265,600	412	348	294,642	412	348	337,400	0	0	42,758
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>265,600</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>294,642</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>337,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,758</b>

Footnote: The reimburseable resources here include Health Care FRD resources funded through direct collections that are elsewhere shown as direct resources. The Health Care Fraud resources are presented here to indicate that these positions, FTE, and amounts are not funded through DOJ direct appropriations.

### Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	FY 2016 Enacted		FY 2017 Continuing Resolution		FY 2018 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Miscellaneous Operations (001-099)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Security Specialists (080)	11	0	7	0	-1	0	0	6	0
Social Science, Psychology, Welfare (0100-0199)	0	0	9	0	-2	0	0	7	0
Intelligence Series (132)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel Management (0200-0260)	19	0	26	78	-5	0	0	21	78
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	147	78	154	36	-29	0	0	125	36
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	10	36	11	25	-2	0	0	9	25
Paralegals / Other Law (900-998)	10	25	15	0	-3	0	0	12	0
Attorneys (905)	448	267	448	267	-27	0	0	421	267
Paralegal Specialist (0950)	84	0	50	1	-11	0	0	39	1
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
Business & Industry (1100-1199)	2	1	5	1	-1	0	0	4	1
Physical Sciences (1300-1399)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Library (1400-1499)	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment/Facilities Services (1600-1699)	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	1
Education (1700-1799)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investigation (1800-1899)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inspection, Investigation, Enforcement Analyst(1801)	6	0	17	1	-3	0	0	14	1
Transportation (2100-2199)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Information Technology Mgmt (2210-2299)	22	1	19	0	-4	0	0	15	0
Bankruptcy Analyst	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>412</b>
Headquarters Washington D.C.	754	215	754	215	-88	0	0	666	215
US Fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign Field	14	197	14	197	0	0	0	14	197
<b>Total</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>412</b>



### Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Criminal Division  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2016 Actual		FY 2017 Continuing		FY 2018 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Act. FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 - Full-time permanent	664	73,293	683	75,613	680	68,399	-3	-7,214
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	0	8,809	0	8,038	0	7,017	0	-1,021
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	0	1,418	0	1,904	0	1,662	0	-242
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 - Special personal services payments	0	917	0	3,493	0	3,493	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>84,437</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>89,047</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>80,571</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-8,476</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.1 - Civilian personnel benefits		25,767		24,325		21,728	0	-2,597
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel		20		50		50	0	0
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons		4,653		4,991		4,990	0	-1
22.0 - Transportation of things		727		848		848	0	0
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA		26,082		26,450		28,742	0	2,292
23.2 - Rental payments to others		1,585		1,996		1,996	0	0
23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		3,754		4,392		4,392	0	0
24.0 - Printing and reproduction		85		150		150	0	0
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services		12,173		8,484		8,484	0	0
25.2 - Other services from non-federal sources		15,394		17,407		20,648	0	3,241
25.3 - Other goods and services from federal sources		9,769		5,989		5,727	0	-262
25.6 - Medical care		99		100		100	0	0
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment		189		299		299	0	0
26.0 - Supplies and materials		771		998		998	0	0
31.0 - Equipment		3,290		2,495		2,495	0	0
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>188,795</b>		<b>188,020</b>		<b>182,218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5,802</b>
<b>Net of:</b>								
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-13,463		-6,621		0	0	6,621
Transfers/Reprogramming		-750		0		0	0	0
Recoveries/Refunds		-46		0		0	0	0
Balance Rescission		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		6,621		0		0	0	0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		588		0		0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>		<b>181,745</b>		<b>181,399</b>		<b>182,218</b>		<b>819</b>
Reimbursable FTE								
Full-Time Permanent	309		348		348		0	0

Footnote: Direct FTE and obligations here do not include Health Care Fraud Resources.