

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OVERVIEW

Organization: Led by the Attorney General, the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) is comprised of about 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 speedy 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, some of whom are illegal immigrants. 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:

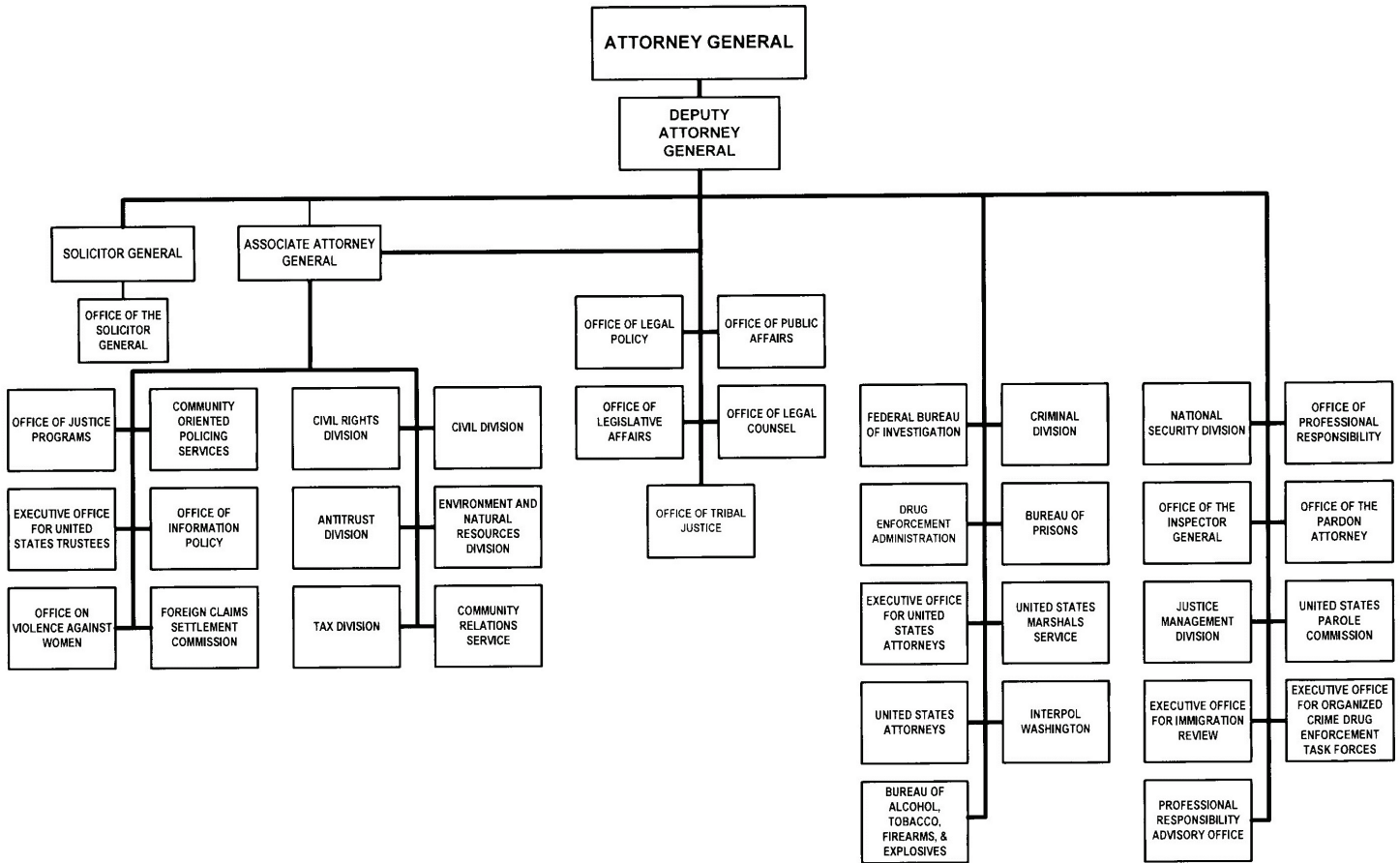
"To enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and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



U.S. Department of Justice

FY 2014 Budget Request At A Glance Discretionary Budget Authority

FY 2012 Enacted:	\$26.8 billion (113,543 positions)
FY 2014 Budget Request:	\$27.6 billion (116,512 positions)
Change from FY 2012 Enacted:	3.1% (2,969 positions)

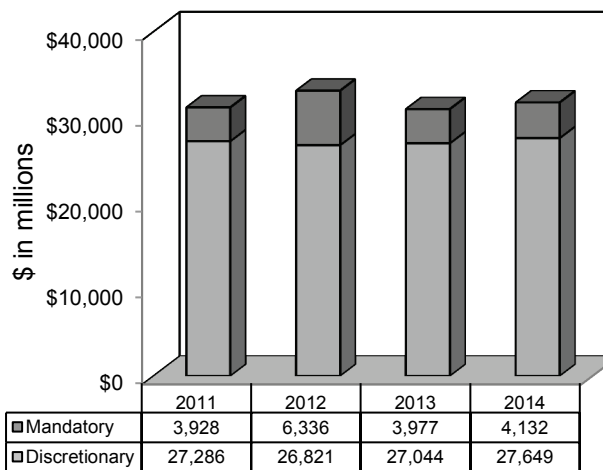
Resources:

The DOJ FY 2014 Budget totals \$27.6 billion in discretionary budget authority, which is 3.1% above the FY 2012 Enacted level. The FY 2014 DOJ Budget delineated by category is: law enforcement (48%); litigation (12%); prisons and detention (31%); administration/technology/other (2%) and grants (8%). In addition, DOJ is estimated to receive \$4 billion in mandatory budget authority in FY 2014.

Personnel:

DOJ's FY 2014 request includes 116,512 positions (direct only), which is an increase of 2,969 positions over the FY 2012 Enacted level. This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (23,989 or 21%); Attorneys (9,990 or 8%); Correctional Officers (20,911 or 18%); Intelligence Analysts (4,473 or 4%); and Other (57,149 or 49%). "Other" captures administrative, clerical, analysts, information technology specialists, legal services, and security specialists.

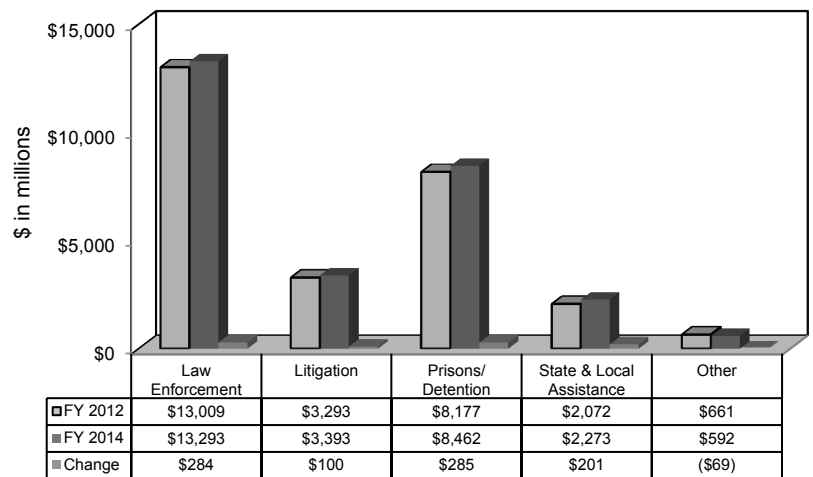
Funding (FY 2011 – 2014)



Note: The increase in the FY 2012 mandatory level is due to actual receipts and obligations in the AFF related to extraordinarily large cases.

Note: 2013 is annualized Continuing Resolution level in effect on 2/28/2013 without reduction for sequestration.

Budget by Category



Note: Does not include ATR and USTP fees.

FY 2014 BUDGET SUMMARY

The Department's FY 2014 Discretionary Budget request totals \$27.6 billion, which is a 3.1 percent increase over the FY 2012 level of \$26.8 billion. The request maintains capacity to support the Attorney General's four core priorities: protecting the American people from terrorism and other national security threats, combating violent crime, eradicating financial fraud, and safeguarding the most vulnerable members of society. Our people work tirelessly to forge and strengthen essential partnerships – with international allies, as well as federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement leaders – that enable us to carry out DOJ's critical missions more efficiently, and effectively, than ever before.

For FY 2014, additional resources totaling \$566.7 million are requested for technical and base adjustments to maintain existing missions. Key investments are proposed in national security, cyber security, the President's gun safety initiative, financial fraud law enforcement, and for managing the federal prison and detention populations. This request also supports growth in other Department priority missions, including immigration courts and civil rights enforcement. The FY 2014 investments in federal program mission areas total \$621.8 million. Additionally, the request supports necessary funding for our state, local, and tribal partners, including an increase of \$201.3 million over the FY 2012 level.

Further, this budget request achieves savings and efficiencies by restructuring DOJ operations in information technology spending. The request also proposes responsible program offsets and rescissions of prior year balances to federal programs totaling \$561.4 million. The Department has made difficult choices to develop a budget that recognizes the necessity of working smarter and more efficiently, while protecting the safety and security of the American people, critical national infrastructure, and global financial markets.

	(\$000)
2012 Enacted	\$26,820,504
Technical and Base Adjustments	+566,691
2014 Current Services	\$27,387,195
Federal Program Investments:	+621,780
<i>National Security</i>	+14,015
<i>Gun Safety</i>	+173,078
<i>Cyber Security</i>	+92,632
<i>Financial Fraud Law Enforcement</i>	+55,000
<i>Other DOJ Priorities</i>	+50,845
<i>Prisons and Detention</i>	+236,210
Federal Program Offsets and Balance Rescissions:	-561,436
<i>Subtotal, Federal Programs Net Change:</i>	+60,344
Grant Programs Net Change:	+201,305
2014 DOJ REQUEST	\$27,648,844

Funding Highlights:

- **Current Services** – Maintains existing federal program missions, investing \$566.7 million over 2012. This includes adjustments in key areas where there is little short-term flexibility, such as rent costs, foreign expenses, prison operations, and restoring one-time rescissions of balances. The request also funds employee pay adjustments.
- **National Security** – Maintains critical counterterrorism and counterespionage programs and sustains intelligence gathering and surveillance capabilities. The Budget invests \$14 million for technological and human capital resources, to detect, disrupt, and deter threats to our national security.
- **Gun Safety** – Supports the Administration's plans to reduce gun violence by investing \$395 million, including \$173 million in federal program investments and a total of \$222 million in grant programs. The Budget requests \$100 million to double the existing capacity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) in anticipation of a universal background check requirement and \$73 million for additional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) investigative and regulatory capabilities, as well as improvements in ATF's tracing and ballistics systems. The \$222 million for grant programs will assist states in making more records available in the NICS system (\$50 million for NCHIP), improve school safety (\$150 million for COPS) and support officer safety programs, including a joint Office of Justice Programs (OJP)/FBI training for active shooter situations (\$15 million in Byrne JAG for VALOR programs), provide for state and local governments to update NICS data with criminal history and mental health information (\$5 million for the

NICS Act Record Improvement Program) and \$2 million to encourage the development of innovative gun safety technology.

- **Cyber Security** – Supports efforts to combat and keep pace with increasingly sophisticated and rapidly evolving cyber threats. The Budget invests \$92.6 million to improve the ability to share information in a timely and accurate manner, research and develop forensic capabilities around a cloud architecture, increase cyber collection and data analysis, provide victim notification and response quickly, and enhance the Department's cyber policy scope. These investments will be made using a whole of government approach that ensures the Administration's cross-agency cyber priorities are met.
- **Financial Fraud Law Enforcement** – Invests \$55 million for economic fraud law enforcement efforts including additional personnel to improve the Department's capacity to investigate and prosecute a broad range of crimes that fall under the definition of financial fraud, including securities and commodities fraud, investment scams, and mortgage foreclosure schemes.
- **Enforce Immigration Laws** – Invests \$25.0 million for additional Immigration Judge Teams and Board of Immigration Appeals attorneys to process the increasing workload and improve the efficiency of the immigration program overall. The Budget supports improved immigration court proceedings for detained aliens and provides funding for counsel to vulnerable populations, such as unaccompanied alien children. The Budget also maintains staffing levels for defending the Federal Government in district court cases and challenges to removal orders filed in circuit courts.
- **Civil Rights** – Invests \$7.5 million to support the Department's enforcement of federal civil rights laws, including human trafficking, hate crimes, police misconduct, disability rights, and voting rights. The Budget includes funds to support an increase in workload and responsibilities related to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act, which requires helping 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.
- **Prisons and Detention** – Invests \$236.2 million to maintain secure, controlled, federal criminal detention and prison facilities and additional programming to reduce recidivism. The Budget adds 1,000 new contract beds and resources to begin or continue the activation of five prisons in the pipeline and supports about 3,800 federal and private sector jobs and expansion of reentry programs.
- **State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement** – Assists state, local, and tribal law enforcement programs with \$2.3 billion, which is a net increase of \$201.3 million over the FY 2012 level – nearly a 10 percent increase. The Budget includes critical resources for police hiring, violence prevention against women programs, school safety, and general purpose criminal justice programs. The Budget expands programs that have shown success, including new programs that are structured upon evidence-based principles and programs to reduce gun violence.

DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY (BA)

The table below displays the Department's FY 2012 Enacted level and FY 2014 President's Budget and shows the amount change and the percent change between the FY 2012 Enacted level and FY 2014 request.

	Dollars in Millions				
	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Continuing Resolution ¹	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change FY 2014 over FY 2012	% Change FY 2014 over FY 2012
Federal Programs					
Law Enforcement Components	13,009	13,089	\$13,293	\$284	2.2%
Litigating Components	3,293	3,312	3,393	100	3.0%
Admin/Technology/Other	661	666	592	(69)	-10.4%
<i>Subtotal, DOJ Operations</i>	<i>16,964</i>	<i>17,067</i>	<i>17,278</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>1.9%</i>
Prisons and Detention	8,177	8,227	8,462	285	3.5%
Subtotal, Federal Programs (BA)	25,141	25,294	25,748	599	2.4%
State and Local Grants	2,072	2,085	2,273	201	9.7%
Subtotal, Discretionary BA w/o Mandatory Savings	27,213	27,379	28,013	800	2.9%
ATR and USTP Fees	(392)	(335)	(364)	28	-7.1%
Subtotal, Discretionary BA with Fees and w/o Mandatory Savings	26,821	27,044	27,649	828	3.1%
Scorekeeping Credits ²	[8,553]	(8,553)	(11,306)	[2,753]	-321.9%
Total, Net Discretionary (BA)	\$26,821	\$18,491	\$16,343	(10,478)	-39.1%

¹ FY 2013 is annualized Continuing Resolution level in effect on 2/28/2013 without reduction for sequestration.

² Scorekeeping, or "Mandatory Savings," reflect credits applied to DOJ's discretionary budget authority from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) and the Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF). For FY 2014, the CVF credit estimate is \$10.6 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion from the FY 2012 level of \$7.9 billion, and the AFF credit estimate is \$675 million, which is the same level as FY 2012.

MAINTAIN CURRENT SERVICES

The FY 2014 request includes \$566.7 million in federal program adjustments to “keep the lights on,” pay the staff, and sustain priority increases provided to the Department:

People +\$224.4 million

- \$115.3 million for benefit adjustments for approximately 114,000 authorized positions, including retirement and health insurance contributions
- \$92.7 million for the 1.0 percent government-wide civilian pay raise proposed for 2014 (9 months)
- \$16.4 million for the 0.5 percent government-wide civilian pay raise initially proposed for 2013 (3 months)

Rent and Moves +\$58.1 million

- \$49 million for domestic rent and security increases
- \$9.1 million for lease expirations and moves

Technical and Other Adjustments +\$168.9 million

- \$97.2 million for technical adjustments that restore one-time rescissions of balances to federal programs in the FY 2012 Enacted and includes an adjustment for transfers between DOJ and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Immigration Examination Fee Account
- \$20.2 million for expenses associated with DOJ employees in U.S. embassies and consulates
- \$23.5 million for law enforcement legacy radio operations & maintenance, Working Capital Fund support costs for a classified messaging system, and Spectrum Relocation operations & maintenance
- \$28 million for Antitrust Division (ATR) and U.S. Trustee Program (USTP) fee estimate adjustments from FY 2012

Prisons and Detention +\$156.8 million

- \$69.1 million for general prison-related cost adjustments (utilities, food, medical, etc.) to support the projected inmate population (over 224,000 inmates in FY 2014).
- \$43.7 million for existing contract bed costs and prisoner transportation cost adjustments.
- \$44 million to provide full operations funding for two prisons (FCI Berlin, NH, and FCI Aliceville, AL), which received partial funding

in FY 2012 and will add 3,072 beds once fully activated.

Non-Recurring Decreases -\$41.5 million

- -\$19.7 million non-recurrence of prior year FBI funding used for acquisition and outfitting of two aircraft
- -\$11.9 million FBI non-recurrence of prior year equipment costs
- -\$10 million Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) non-recurrence of construction funding

The key program funding requested in the Department's FY 2014 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 and adapting, requiring additional resources to address new critical areas. Increasing global access to technological advancements results in new vulnerabilities that must be addressed. The FY 2014 Budget request provides a total of \$4.4 billion to maintain critical counterterrorism and counterespionage programs and sustain recent increases related to intelligence gathering and surveillance capabilities. This request includes \$14 million in program increases that provide essential technological and human capital to detect, disrupt, and deter threats to our national security.

The FBI uses intelligence and investigations to deter, detect, and disrupt national security threats and protect and defend the United States against terrorism and foreign intelligence threats. In FY 2012, the FBI dedicated approximately 4,200 agents to investigate more than 33,000 national security cases. Since FY 2001, the FBI has expanded the locations of the Legal Attaché Program by over 40 percent to support the FBI's core investigation priorities through liaison and operational interaction with foreign law enforcement counterparts and the overseas intelligence community.

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 privacy interests and civil liberties. In coordination with the FBI, the Intelligence Community, and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices, the NSD's primary operational functions are to prevent acts of terrorism and espionage from being perpetrated in the United States by foreign powers and to facilitate the collection of information regarding the activities of foreign agents and powers.

Other DOJ components have also made critical investments to protect U.S. citizens and secure our homeland. In FY 2014, other DOJ components will invest \$852 million to continue critical efforts to protect the United States from national security threats.

GUN SAFETY

Gun violence has touched every state, county, city, and town in America. While the United States has seen the devastating examples of it over the years, since December's horrific events in Newtown, Connecticut, the need to address this problem has taken center stage. The Department has been working with the Administration to formulate concrete, common-sense recommendations for reducing gun violence and preventing future tragedies.

The Administration has proposed a range of legislative remedies – along with 23 executive actions – to address mass shootings and reduce gun violence. The Department of Justice is working to implement a number of those executive actions.

These implementation actions include working to strengthen the national background check system by addressing gaps in the federal and state records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm. To help fix this problem, the Department is providing \$20 million in grants during FY 2013 to states to assist them in finding ways to make more records available, especially mental health records. In FY 2014, the Department is requesting \$50 million in grant funding to further assist states in making more records available in the NICS system.

We are 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. In addition, the

ATF will soon be publishing instructions on how to trace recovered firearms. To further support the enforcement of federal laws and additional federal, state, and local trace requests, the Department is requesting \$51.1 million for ATF to support additional investigative and regulatory resources as well as improvements in ATF's tracing system. The Department is also requesting \$22 million, for a total of \$50 million, to enhance the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network (NIBIN) and better support law enforcement's ability to connect incidents of criminal firearms use.

And while most of the Department's efforts will be focused on 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 new specialized training course for active shooter situations for law enforcement officers, first responders, and school officials. The Department is requesting an increase of \$13 million, for a total of \$15 million, to support this training and other officer safety initiatives. To further prevent future tragedies like the one in Newtown, the Department is also requesting \$150 million in grant funding to enable states to hire additional school resource officers and to purchase school security equipment.

The Department recognizes that gun violence is not just a federal problem, and our law enforcement partners at the state, local, and tribal levels are doing some of the hardest and most important work to keep our people safe and our cities, neighborhoods, and schools secure. Working together on these and other efforts, we will help reduce gun violence and prevent future tragedies.

CYBER SECURITY

Cyber crimes 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 Cyber Security, 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 2014 Budget provides a total of \$668 million in cyber resources to address computer intrusions and cybercrimes and defend the security of the Department's critical information networks. This request includes an increase of \$92.6 million to support efforts to combat and keep pace with increasingly sophisticated and rapidly evolving cyber threats.

For the FBI, the budget includes an increase of \$86.6 million to support the FBI's Next Generation Cyber Initiative, which will more strategically focus the FBI's efforts on the greatest cyber threat — intrusions into government and industry computer networks. Resources are provided to enhance the technical capabilities of FBI investigative personnel, increase cyber investigations, and improve cyber collection and analysis.

For the National Security and Criminal Divisions, the budget includes an increase of \$6.1 million to bolster prosecutorial efforts, strengthen policy development and legal oversight (including advice to investigative agencies and to agencies conducting network defense activities that implicate surveillance statutes), and enhance international cooperation and outreach.

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 sound network security best practices and 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.

FINANCIAL FRAUD LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Administration remains committed to investigating and punishing financial and mortgage fraud that harm the American people and the financial markets — misconduct that is believed to have contributed to the worst economic crisis in recent history. The Department plays a crucial role in these ongoing efforts, through investigations and criminal and civil litigation. Over the last three fiscal years alone, the Department has filed nearly 10,000 financial fraud cases against nearly 15,000 defendants, including more than 2,900 mortgage fraud defendants. This initiative was included in the FY 2013 President's request, but funding for it was not provided in FY 2013.

The Department's commitment to build upon the progress that has been made to date has never been stronger. The Department thus requests program increases totaling \$55 million to support these critical economic fraud enforcement efforts focused on financial institutions and the mortgage industry, including work being done by the DOJ members of the President's Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force and the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) Working Group announced by the President in 2012. This increase will 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.

To that end, the FY 2014 Budget requests a total program increase of \$55 million (including \$13.5 million for case funding, investigative tools and automated litigation support) for this high priority. The \$55 million request seeks 328 additional positions, including 40 FBI agents, 184 attorneys, 49 in-house investigators, 31 forensic accountants, 16 paralegals, and 8 support staff. Of the total increase, \$37.4 million is to increase criminal enforcement efforts and \$17.6 million is to increase civil enforcement efforts.

The additional resources will support the Department's investigation and prosecution of

the broad range of illegal conduct that fall under the definition of financial fraud, including securities and commodities fraud, investment scams, and mortgage foreclosure schemes. The additional resources will build upon the successes of the President's Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force 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 sales of RMBS. The Working Group, working under the authorities of the Financial Fraud Enforcement Task Force, is co-chaired by senior DOJ and Securities and Exchange Commission officials, along with the New York Attorney General.

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. In recent years, however, the Department's resource enhancements have not kept pace with those received by the various immigration components of DHS, thereby undermining the effectiveness and efficiency of immigration enforcement, adjudication, and detention programs. EOIR's immigration court caseload continues to increase to unsustainable levels. The caseload pending adjudication grew by 42 percent, from 229,000 to 326,000, between FY 2009 and FY 2012.

In order for EOIR to process this increasing workload and to improve the efficiency of the immigration program overall, the Department is requesting a \$25 million program increase, including 211 positions (53 attorneys) for EOIR to support an additional 30 Immigration Judge Teams and 15 Board of Immigration Appeals attorneys. This will allow EOIR to address caseload increases emanating from DHS

programs, including the Secure Communities Initiative and the Criminal Alien Program. Also included in this program increase is \$4 million to expand EOIR's Legal Orientation Program (LOP), which improves immigration court proceedings for detained aliens by increasing their awareness of their rights and the overall process. Another \$4 million in additional funding is included to enable EOIR to create a pilot program that provides counsel to vulnerable populations, such as unaccompanied alien children.

Similarly, 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 2014 Budget maintains the current staffing levels for OIL.

CIVIL RIGHTS

It is the mission of DOJ 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 are enforced by the Civil Rights Division, Community Relations Service, Criminal Division, FBI, INTERPOL-Washington, OJP, Office of the Inspector General, and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

The Department maintains substantial responsibilities with respect to enforcing the Nation's civil rights laws and protecting vulnerable populations. The FY 2014 Budget will support the Department's vigorous enforcement of federal civil rights laws – including human trafficking, hate crimes, police misconduct, fair housing, fair lending, disability rights, and voting. As such, the DOJ FY 2014 Budget requests a total of \$258.6 million to help meet the Nation's civil rights challenges. The request includes an additional \$7.5 million in program increases for the Civil Rights Division and Community Relations Service.

For the Civil Rights Division, the FY 2014 Budget request includes \$7 million and 70 positions for programs that require further investment and to support areas the Attorney General has determined warrant specific attention. In particular, \$5.1 million and 50 positions (including 25 attorneys) are requested to strengthen civil rights enforcement efforts across all programmatic areas,

specifically human trafficking, hate crimes, voting rights enforcement, and enforcement of the Civil Rights for Institutionalized Persons Act. In addition, \$1.9 million and 20 positions (including 9 attorneys) are requested to expand civil and criminal enforcement efforts in combating police misconduct. The Division is also included in the Department's Financial and Mortgage Fraud Initiative.

For the Community Relations Service, the Budget includes an increase of \$547,000 and 8 positions to support an increase in workload and responsibilities related to the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (HCPA). The HCPA has greatly expanded the Service's mandate, requiring the Service 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 Service's crisis response across the entire United States and enable it to fulfill both its original mandate and expanded mandate under the HCPA.

PRISONS AND DETENTION

The FY 2014 Budget maintains secure, controlled detention and prison facilities and invests in programs to reduce recidivism. To continue this commitment, the Department requests \$214.6 million in prison and detention adjustments to maintain current services and \$236.2 million for program increases to ensure prisoners are confined in secure facilities and to improve prisoner reentry.

The FY 2014 Budget requests a total of \$8.5 billion for federal prisons and detention, a 3.5 percent increase over the FY 2012 appropriated level. Of this amount, \$6.9 billion is requested for the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), which is a 4 percent increase (\$195.1 million) over FY 2012. Also, \$1.6 billion is requested for the Federal Prisoner Detention appropriation (formerly, the Office of the Federal Detention Trustee), which is a 3.5 percent increase (\$54.9 million) over the FY 2012 enacted detention funding level (not including rescission of balances).

For BOP, the current services level includes resources to fully activate two prisons: Federal Corrections Institution (FCI) Aliceville, AL, and FCI Berlin, NH. These prisons received partial activation funding in FY 2012, and full activation will increase federal prison capacity and

alleviate overcrowding and related security issues.

Program increases totaling \$236.2 million provide for the activations of newly constructed prisons and for new contract beds, allowing BOP to keep pace with the increased number of inmates. Specifically, increases for BOP include \$53.4 million to begin activating two prisons: FCI Hazelton, WV (1,280 beds), and U.S. Penitentiary Yazoo City, MS (1,216 beds), for which construction will be completed in FY 2013. There is \$15 million to renovate the Thomson Correctional Center and \$43.7 million to begin activating the facility as an Administrative-Maximum U.S. Penitentiary in FY 2014. The request also includes \$26.2 million to procure 1,000 new contract beds. These resources are essential for ensuring the secure detention of a growing inmate population.

Included within the \$236.2 million is \$43 million to expand BOP's reentry programs including the Residential Drug Abuse Program, Residential Reentry Centers, and reentry-specific education programs. These resources provide critical opportunities for inmates to successfully transition back into the community.

Further, \$54.9 million in program increases is requested for federal detention to pay for increases in the average daily detainee population and inflationary increases for detention related costs.

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 2014 President's Budget requests \$369.5 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 2014 request takes a hard look at existing programs and identifies several opportunities to achieve savings – difficult choices, but ones that were 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 and the realignment of funding to allow for smart enterprise investments consistent with the Administration’s government-wide IT review.

In total, \$561 million in federal non-grant program offsets and rescissions of balances are proposed, of which \$237 million are savings, efficiencies, and program offsets. First, the Department examined data on the cost of BOP’s annual medical services. By changing internal business practices and renegotiating BOP contracts for procuring medical services, BOP could achieve an estimated \$50 million in savings. Further, savings of \$41 million can be realized by expanding earned good conduct sentence credits for inmates.

The FY 2014 Budget reduces FBI funding by \$2 million for lower priority investigations in order to support higher priority National Security and Cyber investigations. The request also discontinues the use of direct resources on security clearances for state and local task force officers that are not members of the Joint Terrorism Task Forces, for savings to the FBI of \$2.1 million. In addition, DOJ proposes a total of \$324 million in rescissions of prior year balances (\$150 million for FBI, \$92 million for U.S. Marshals Service, \$30 million for BOP, \$30 million for WCF, \$12 million for ATF, and \$10 million for DEA).

STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

In total, the FY 2014 Budget requests \$2.3 billion for state, local, and tribal law enforcement assistance programs. These funds will allow the Department to continue to support our state, local, and tribal partners who fight violent crime, combat violence against women,

and support victims programs. The FY 2014 request will bolster the Department’s efforts to ensure that federal grant funding flows to evidence-based purposes and helps to advance knowledge of what works in state and local criminal justice. The request increases funding for an evaluation clearinghouse; enhances funding for evidence-based competitive programs; and couples formula grant programs with competitive “bonus” funds to incentivize better, evidence-based, uses of funds. The request also includes funding to address school safety and gun violence with additional resources to improve criminal history records information and to fund a comprehensive school safety program.

The Department continues to maintain key partnerships with state, local, and tribal officials and community members. These relationships maximize the Federal Government’s ability to fight crime and promote justice throughout the United States. One such partnership is the Community Oriented Policing Service’s (COPS) grant program. These grants enable state, local, and tribal police agencies to increase the number of officers available for targeted patrol and other proven strategies designed to prevent and reduce crime. The Budget requests an additional \$241 million for the COPS Program in FY 2014, for a total of \$439.5 million for this program to fund officers. As part of this request, \$150 million will be for a Comprehensive School Safety Program.

The FY 2014 Budget requests a total of \$412.5 million (equal to FY 2012 enacted appropriation) for the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). This funding will provide communities with the opportunity to combat sexual assault and violence against women. The request includes a \$3.5 million increase to the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Program. This will improve the safety of children, youth, and adults who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by supporting projects uniquely designed to address and prevent these crimes in rural jurisdictions. The request also consolidates the Safe Havens Program and Court Training and Improvements Program into one competitive program. This consolidation will allow OVW to comprehensively address the challenges that domestic violence victims and protective parents of child sexual abuse face in the civil justice system.

The Department is requesting a total of \$1.5 billion for OJP, approximately the same level as enacted in FY 2012. The request includes funding to expand established programs that have shown to be successful, such as the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Second Chance, and Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Programs. It also proposes to create new competitive grant programs that are structured on evidence-based principles, such as the HOPE nationwide project, and the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. 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. The OJP request also includes additional funding to address gun violence, including funding for a gun safety research initiative and enhanced funding for the National Criminal History Improvement Program and the VALOR Initiative.

In total, the FY 2014 request of \$2.3 billion for state, local, and tribal law enforcement assistance programs provides a net increase of \$201.3 million over the FY 2012 level. The \$2.3 billion request is net of rescissions totaling \$67.2 million (\$47 million for OJP, \$14 million for COPS, \$6.2 million for OVW).

REQUIREMENTS REQUESTED IN OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY BUDGETS

Health Care Fraud (Department of Health and Human Services) – For FY 2014, the Department is requesting a total of \$299.4 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 total amount includes an increase of \$72.94 million in 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 \$76.5 million above FY 2012 and is a sound investment considering the average 3-year return on investment: \$7.90 for every \$1.00 spent on health care fraud enforcement (2012).

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 2014. We have reduced spending in the areas of publication, travel, supplies, fleet, advisory contracts, promotional items, and IT devices. The Department plans to decrease spending in these areas by the end of FY 2014 from FY 2010 levels to meet our reduction target of -\$160.8 million.

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 our 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 December 2012, the Department has saved or avoided costs of \$122.5 million through several individual initiatives initiated and tracked through the SAVE Council. Initiatives include such actions as reducing custom reports via use of Unified Financial Management System, consolidating wireless and information technology contracts, expanding the use of digital x-rays for the BOP, and discontinuing phone lines and services.

This section outlines the Department's FY 2014 Performance Plan and discusses other recent initiatives to improve agency performance and increase accountability to stakeholders.

FY 2014 PERFORMANCE PLAN

The Department recognizes that performance information is vital to making resource allocation decisions and should be an integral part of the Budget. The Department's current Strategic Plan, covering FYs 2012 – 2016, contains 3 high-level strategic goals and 12 long-term outcome goals. The long-term outcome goals will be tracked and reported in the FY 2013 Annual Performance Report. In February 2014 the Department will issue an updated Strategic Plan that will cover FYs 2014 – 2018.

Under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 government agencies are required to develop long-term Strategic Plans defining general goals and objectives for their programs, and to develop Annual Performance Plans specifying measurable performance goals for all of the program activities in their Budgets. DOJ provides detailed component-specific Annual Performance Plans within individual Budget submissions, which also serve as the Department's Annual Performance Plan. A more detailed discussion about performance is in Section III.

In FY 2012, the Department developed and implemented a new web-based performance management system that it implemented in the first quarter of FY 2013. DOJ will continue to examine its overall performance management system and implement improvements where necessary. Additional improvement areas include developing trend reports, continuing to improve the quality and utility of performance information, and continuing to work with OMB and other federal agencies to develop mechanisms to target and measure efficiency of law enforcement and regulatory programs.

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 12 to 24 month period, specifically FY 2012 – FY 2013. The Priority Goals directly support the Department's FY 2012 - FY 2016 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 Department has four FY 2012-2013 Priority Goals. See <http://www.goals.performance.gov> for more information about these four Goals. Also, these Priority Goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance. To view the full set of performance information please visit: <http://www.justice.gov/02organizations/bpp.htm>.

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 2012, the Department exceeded its annual target for the “Number of intelligence products shared with foreign government agencies” by 89 percent and decreased the “Average review time for responding to terrorism-related tips received from the American public” versus the FY 2011 baseline. The Department missed its FY 2012 annual target for the “Number of intelligence products shared with the U.S. Intelligence Community and state and local law enforcement community partners” by 9 percent. The FBI's Counterterrorism Division attributes missing the target for this measure to lower Intelligence Information Report (IIR) production due to an emphasis on producing higher value IIRs over low-value IIRs. 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 2012 annual targets for all three of its performance measures – “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); “number of gang cases supported by the National Gang Targeting, Enforcement, and Coordination Center: Operational Section Gangs (GangTECC/OSG); and “intelligence products in support of federal, state, and local investigations that are focused on gangs posing a significant threat to communities” – and anticipates reaching the FY 2013 annual targets, as well.

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 did not meet its FY 2012 annual target for its performance goal, “Increase the number of investigations completed per DOJ attorney working on financial fraud and health care fraud cases,” and it is unclear whether the Department will achieve the FY 2013 annual target for this measure. Contributing factors 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 these 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.

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 its FY 2012 annual targets for five out of six of its performance measures for this goal and anticipates reaching the FY 2013 annual targets for these five measures. The sixth measure, “Matters/investigations resolved concerning sexual exploitation of children,” reached 87 percent of its FY 2012 target. Slower progress on this measure is due, in part, to two factors: the FY 2012 target was based on matters resolved in FY 2011, during which an unusually large number of matters were resolved, and the increasing sophistication of offenders’ technologies helps them evade detection.

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